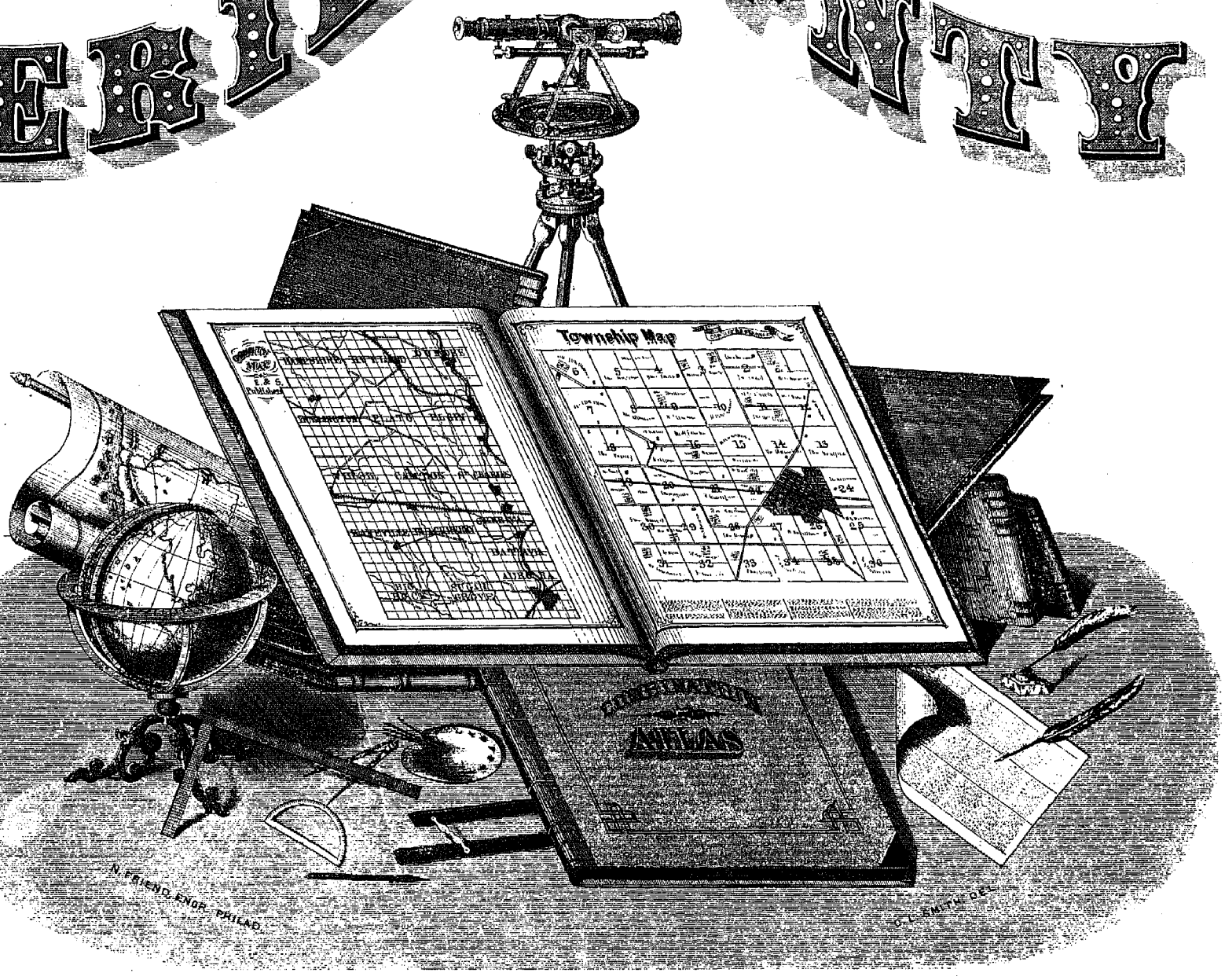
COMBINATION ATLAS MAP
OF
THE COUNTY



Compiled, Drawn and Published From Personal Examinations and Surveys

OHIO

By STEWART & PAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1874.

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Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Oefen*

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Timber,—*Holz*

Swamp,—*Sumpf*

Creeks,—*Bäche*

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

FROM 1838 TO 1874 (inclusive).

Years.	County Clerks.	Auditors.	Treasurers	Prosecuting Attorneys.	Sheriffs.	Recorders.	Surveyors.	County Commissioners.
1838	Benas W. Barker.	H. W. Conklin.	Wm. B. Smith.	John F. Campbell.	Harvey Long.	Horace Aplin.	S. H. Smith.	Sam'l B. Carpenter.
								Nelson Taylor.
1839	Rice Harper.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Wm B. Craighill.
1840	do.	Wm. Neill.	Horace Aplin.	Francis D. Parish.	Zalmuna Phillips.	C. B. Squire.	W. H. Smith.	John Fuller.
								Wm. Gill.
1841	do.	Orlando McKnight.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. B. Darling.	Isaac Fowler.
1842	do.	do.	Sam'l Johnson.	Morris Homan.	Ebenezer Warner.	do.	do.	Philo Adams.
								Harley Long.
1843	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Benj. D. Turner.
1844	do.	do.	Earl Bill.	S. F. Taylor.	do.	E. Merry.	do.	Ezra Sprague.
1845	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Alvin Brooks.	Bourdette Wood.
1846	do.	Geo. W. Smith.	do.	do.	Isaac Fowler.	do.	do.	Harvey Fowler.
1847	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. B. Darling.	Elihu P. Hill.
								Harry Sprague.
1848	do.	do.	John B. Wilbor.	A. W. Hendry.	Henry D. Ward.	do.	do.	
1849	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	A. B. Foster.	Myron Sexton.
1850	do.	F. M. Follett.	John W. Sprague.	do.	Geo. W. Smith.	Chas. Wilbor.	do.	Jos. Otis.
1851	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jno. P. Dego.
1852	do.	Chas. H. Botsford.	Thos. S. Fuller.	John Mackey.	do.	do.	do.	
1853	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jas. W. Cook.	J. B. Darling.	John Summers.
1854	do.	do.	Holly Skinner.	do.	G. B. Gerrard.	do.	do.	
1855	Horace N. Bill.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1856	do.	Foster M. Follett.	Thos. S. Fernald.	O. C. McClough.	do.	do.	do.	C. Beardsley.
								Rice Harper.
1857	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Isaac McKesson.
1858	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fred. F. Smith.	do.	do.	
1859	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Robt. Bennett.
1860	do.	Geo. W. Smith.	W. H. McFall.	F. W. Cogswell.	D. S. Worthington.	do.	do.	
1861	John J. Penfield.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	H. C. Jones, Sr.	G. M. Darling.
1862	Georga N. Penfield.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jno. W. Reed.	do.	
1863	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jos. B. Darling.	Calvin Caswell.
1864	Geo. O. Selkirk.	do.	Jas. D. Chamberlain.	do.	Jesse S. Davis.	do.	do.	
1865	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1866	do.	do.	do.	do.	David S. Worthington.	do.	do.	D. G. Taylor.
1867	do.	Ebenezer Merry.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Wm. H. Crane.
1868	do.		do.	do.	do.	Wm. A. Till.	do.	E. White.
1869	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	W. S. Webb.
1870	O. C. McLough.		Jas. S. Chandler.	do.	Chas. H. Botsford.	do.	do.	Louis Wells.
1871	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1872	do.		Jas. D. Chamberlain.	Benj. F. Lee.	D. S. Worthington.	do.	do.	
1878	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Stark Adams.
1874	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	

List of Territorial and State Governors,

From the Organization of the First Civil Government in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1873.

Name.	County.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.	Name.	County.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	1802	Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
Charles W. Byrd	Hamilton	1802	Mar. 8, 1803	Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 8, 1844
Edward Tiffin	Ross	Mar. 8, 1803	Mar. 4, 1807	Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 8, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
Thomas Kirker	Adams	Mar. 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808	William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810	Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	Mar. 25, 1814	Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814	William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818	Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822	William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822	David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826	John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830	Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832	Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 18, 1836	Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 18, 1836	Dec. 18, 1838	Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 18, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840	William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842				

List of Post-Offices in Erie County, Ohio.

Name of Post-Office.	Township or City.	Name of Post-Office.	Township or City.
Sandusky	Sandusky	Castalia	Margaretta
Berlin Heights	Berlin	Venice	"
Ceylon	"	Huron	Huron
Berlinville	"	Kelley's Island	Kelley's Island
Birmingham	Florence	Milan	Milan
Florence Corners	"	Groton Center	Groton
Bloomingville	Oxford	Vermilion	Vermilion
Prout's Station	"		

HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.

It is the design of this portion of the Combination Atlas of Erie County, Ohio, to preserve for its people an imperishable record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the more aged settlers, or in scattered and detached fragments or private memoranda and records which are gradually wasting away. Works of history ever possess a fadeless charm alike to the old and young. To the old pioneer as recalling recollections of the hardships and vicissitudes they had to encounter in the past, when by industry and heroism the primitive forests fell before their progressive enterprise, and the fertile soil was made to bring forth her increase; to the young as affording an example of self-reliant industry and indomitable energy which, handed down in interesting historical detail, acts as an incentive to emulation.

In the following pages it will be the writer's earnest endeavor to give a faithful history of the County from its earliest settlement up to the present time; and for the furtherance of this intention he has consulted many of the earliest settlers now living, has examined every available public document and several private memoranda, also a complete file of the *Pioneer*, a periodical publication containing much valuable information; and through these various channels has been enabled to collect some very important and interesting historical data concerning the settlement, growth, and development of the County. Special care has also been exercised in the compilation of all entertaining statistical matter, so that this work shall answer the dual purpose of a concise history and a reliable work of reference. Certain matter has been used which has previously appeared in print, and, though not generally available, yet perchance it may meet the eye of some who have perused it before, therefore the writer takes this occasion to affirm that, having assisted in the collection of all such matter of recent date, he has presumed upon this fact, and after having subjected it to a careful revision, he inserts portions of it which in his judgment are applicable, without rendering himself liable to the charge of plagiarism.

We do not claim that this history is entirely free from errata or inaccuracies, but we do assert that the greatest care and most assiduous labor have been used in order to give the people of Erie County a correct and reliable history,

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT UNTIL THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1838.

Near the middle of the seventeenth century some English traders settled on the present site of Venice, and there built a stockade which they occupied until the year 1750, when the French came in and drove them from their possessions, and built "Fort Jernandat," afterwards called Fort Sandusky. Though some doubt exists as to the exact location of this fort, yet tradition sufficiently establishes its site at Venice. The French occupied the fort until 1760, when it was again surrendered to the English, and in May, 1763, was captured and burned during Pontiac's conspiracy. Sandusky Bay at this time was called "Lac-Sandous-tee," "Lac" signifying "Lake," and San-dous-tee" meaning "at the Cold Waters." Many entertain the erroneous impression that Sandusky Bay derived its name from the trader Sandusky. This opinion, though common, is proven to be incorrect from the fact that the "Upper Cold Water" and the "Lower Cold Water" were descriptive Indian names, given long before the presence of this trader in these parts; besides, we find the name to have existed on maps published in the eighteenth century; and in 1774, Chairlevoix, in his History of New France, gives the name as "Chianouske," which according to the French pronunciation would bring it as near Sandusky as possible; and John Johnson, Esq., formerly Indian agent in this section, in his Vocabulary of Wyandotte Words, gives the name of Sandusky River as "Saunduster," or "Water within waterpools."

In June, 1763, Captain Dalzell, on a coast-wise voyage from Niagara to the relief of Detroit, with a force of two hundred and eighty men, stopped at Sandusky, burned the fields of standing corn and the Wyandotte village at Castalia; then marched his men northward to Detroit and relieved the garrison at that place. During the Revolutionary War the inhabitants throughout this region suffered extremely from fire by the English; and in 1792 the State of Connecticut, in consideration of this, donated to these sufferers all the lands now embraced in the Counties of Erie and Huron, and a small part of Ottawa, being a tract of country of about seven hundred and eighty-one square miles, or five hundred thousand acres, which was afterwards called the "Fire Lands," the name originating from the above circumstance. These lands were the most westerly part of what was formerly known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve,"—a territory lying in the northeast quarter of the State, extending one hundred and twenty miles from east to west and on an average fifty miles from north to south, embracing about three million eight hundred thousand acres, and granted to the State of Connecticut in the year 1662 by King Charles II. of England, in pursuance of a custom observed by several preceding English monarchs of granting to their subjects distant and foreign regions.

The tract embraced in the "Fire Lands" was surveyed into townships of about five miles square each; these townships were subdivided into four sections, and these quarter townships again subdivided by private surveys into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres, to suit individual purchasers.

It is quite difficult to ascertain definitely who the first settlers were upon the "Fire Lands" or within the present limits of the County. As early as, if not prior to, the organization of the State, several persons had squatted upon the lands at the mouths of streams and on the shores of the lake, led a hunter's life, and trafficked with the Indians; but they were a race of wanderers, and gradually disappeared before the progress of the settlements. Those devoted missionaries, the Moravians, made a settlement as early as 1790 on the "Huron River," about two miles from Milan. The first regular settlers upon that portion of the "Fire Lands" which now constitutes Erie County, as far as accurately known, were Colonel Jerard Ward, who came in the spring of 1808, and Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright, in the autumn succeeding. Ere the close of the next year quite a number of families had settled in the townships of Huron, Florence, Berlin, Oxford, Margaretta, Portland (now Sandusky), and Vermillion. These early settlers generally erected the ordinary log cabin, but others of a wandering character built bark huts, which were made by driving a post at each of the four corners, and one higher than the rest in the middle to support the roof, the posts being connected by a ridge-pole. Layers of bark were wound around the sides of the posts, each upper layer lapping the one beneath to shed rain. The roof was barked over, strips being bent across from one eave over the ridge-pole to the other, and secured by poles on them. The occupants of these rude huts were squatters, and lived principally by hunting. They were the semi-civilized race which usually precedes the more substantial pioneer in the Western wilderness.

For two or three years previous to the war of 1812, the inhabitants were so isolated from the other settlements that no supplies could be had, and there was much suffering for food and clothing. At times whole families subsisted for weeks together on nothing but parched and pounded corn, with a very scanty supply of wild meats. Indeed, there was not a family in the "Fire Lands," between 1809 and 1815, who did not keenly feel the want of food and clothing.

Wild meat, it is true, could usually be procured; but living on it alone would very much enfeeble and disease any but an Indian or a hunter, accustomed to it for years. For even several years after the war, raccoon cats with the fur outside, and deer-skin jackets and pantaloons, were almost universally worn. The pantaloons made out of this material were but illy tanned, and when dried after coming in from a rain-storm or a hunting expedition, they were hard and inflexible; when thrown upon the floor they bounded and rattled like tin kettles. A man on a cold winter's morning, drawing on a pair, was in about as uncomfortable a position as if thrusting his limbs into a frosty stove-pipe. To add to the trials of the early settlers, it soon became very sickly, and remained so for years.

A majority of the inhabitants of this period were of upright character, bold, daring, and somewhat restless, but generous-minded to a fault. Although enduring great privations, much happiness, consequent upon the careless freedom of their mode of life, fell to the kind of existence they were leading. One of them says,—

"When I look back upon the first years of our residence here, I am led to exclaim, Oh, happy days of primitive simplicity! What little aristocratic feeling one might have brought with him was soon quelled, for we found ourselves equally dependent upon each other, and we enjoyed our winter evenings around our blazing hearths in our log-huts, feeling as well, aye, much better, than has fallen to our lot since the distinctions and animosities consequent upon the acquisition of wealth have crept in among us." Another pioneer says, "In illustration of that old saw,

'Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long,'

I relate the following: A year or two after we arrived, a visit was gotten up by the ladies, in order to call on a neighboring family, who lived a little out of the common way. The hostess was very much pleased to see them, and immediately commenced preparing the usual treat on such occasions,—a cup of tea and its accompaniments. As she had but one fire-proof vessel in the house, it must of course take some time. In the first place, some pork was tried out in the kettle to get lard; secondly, some cakes were made and fried in it; thirdly, some short-cakes were made and baked in it; fourthly, it was used as a bucket to draw water; fifthly, the water was heated in it; and sixthly and lastly, the tea was put in it, and a very sociable dish of tea they had. In those good old times, perfectly fresh to my recollection, the young men asked nothing better than buckskin pantaloons to go courting in, and the young ladies were not too proud to go to meeting barefoot."

Sandusky, from the earliest knowledge of its excellent harbor and shipping facilities, had been regarded as the most favorable point on the lake to become the commercial depot of the Southern and Western country. This very importance tended to retard the growth and development of the town, because those owning the land, aware of its natural advantages, placed altogether too high an estimate upon its value, so that they had the mortifying certainty of seeing Cleveland on the east and Toledo on the west outstripping them in population about ten to one, while real estate in those towns increased in value in like proportion, gradually and by a judicious advance.

Anterior to the commencement of the present century, and up to the year 1809, within the limits of our city boundaries, then known as "Ogontz Place," there had never resided a single white man, the exclusive settlers being a tribe of Indians known as the "Ottawas." As a race they were extremely rude, and gained their livelihood chiefly by hunting and agricultural pursuits. Sandusky proper was at this time studded over with "wigwams," composed of poles and bark so constructed as to form habitations, the principal of which, wherein resided the chief of the tribe, being located on the bay shore, at the foot of Wayne Street.

During the latter portion of this period, however, they were under an excellent chief, possessed of more than ordinary ability and education,—a fact which doubtless tended largely to restrain their indulgence in those vicious habits which rendered them so notorious in the annals of history. This chief, the earliest of whom we have any authentic record, was called "Ogontz." There are several different opinions touching the history of this Indian chief. They all agree upon the fact, however, that Ogontz was brought from Quebec by some "Jesuit missionaries," who came into possession of him during their exploration of the Upper Lake, about the middle of the century. He was baptised by them in the name of "Ogontz," and, according to the most authentic historical authority, was assigned by them to a mission among a tribe of "Ottawa Indians" who dwelt on the eastern shores of Lake Huron, where he soon became identified with them. He had been thoroughly educated in English and French by his patrons, the missionaries, and, by his superior intellectual accomplishments, received at the hands of the tribe to which he was sent the most flattering attentions and highest favors in their power to bestow. But this was not of long continuance. The prosperity and eminence of Ogontz begot in his rival chiefs feelings of animosity and hatred, and one of them became so exasperated as to determine to take his life. As for an opportunity, he had not long to wait. A short time after, the two met, at a trading-post on Huron River, about two miles from its mouth; the envious chief was mad with drink and jealousy, and, in the conflict which ensued, was overpowered by the superior skill and activity of Ogontz. Soon after this occurrence, the son of the slain chief was taken by Ogontz, and magnanimously brought up by him. The Indian boy, being conversant with the cause of his father's death, remembered, with the tenacity of revenge for which the Indian is characterized, and some years after avenged his father's death by taking the life of the wise chief and teacher Ogontz.

In the spring of 1812, previous to the war with Great Britain, the Indians broke out in one of their periodical hostilities, so that the citizens of the County assembled at Huron to form a company of protection against these continued outbreaks.

In the ensuing fall, soon after Hull's ignominious surrender of Detroit, thirty men formed themselves into a company of "Rangers," under the command of Captain Joshua Cotton, to stand as guard at the block-house at Huron, and scout through the country as circumstances might require; each to furnish his own horse and equipments. On a bright, clear morning, shortly after the formation of this company, large numbers of Indians were seen in the vicinity of "Bull's Island" (now Johnson's Island). They were, as was afterwards ascertained, a powerful tribe from the West, known as the Pottawattomies. After paddling about in their canoes for awhile, they all at once disappeared. The company of Rangers, anxious for a skirmish, got their boats ready and started in pursuit of them. Supposing the Indians to be on the peninsula, they made directly for that point, passing through the opening of the lake and to the east of Johnson's Island. Having reached the peninsula and made their boats fast, they started through the woods in search of the enemy; but finding no trace of them after reaching the "Harbors," a distance of four or five miles, they turned about for a retreat. In the mean time, the Indians being concealed on Johnson's Island had watched the movements of the whites, and, as soon as they saw them disappear in the woods on the peninsula, jumped into their canoes and paddled over to where the boats were made fast. After cutting them to pieces with their tomahawks, they started through the woods in pursuit of the Rangers. After proceeding about a mile, they met the whites on their return from the Harbors. A conflict ensued, in which the Indians were routed and driven back with considerable loss. The whites, however, did not get off without some sacrifice. V. Ramsdell, J. Mingus, Alex. Mason, and a man named Simons were killed. Judge Eldred was severely, and Mr. Manahan slightly, wounded; as also was Captain Ramsdell, a revolutionary soldier. Horace Ramsdell subsequently gathered up the bones of these heroes, and buried them near Fox's dock, on the peninsula opposite Sandusky. The place is marked by a stone bearing their names, erected to their memory by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who participated in this battle, being then only nineteen years of age.

Jonas Lee, being disabled by a wound in the thigh, had crawled out to one side a distance, and, while lying on the ground, heard footsteps as of some one approaching; rising, he saw an Indian running towards him for the purpose of taking his scalp; he raised his gun, which he had reloaded, and shot the Indian. Not being discovered by any of the rest, he lay there unmolested until the return of his party. The Rangers, in consequence of their boats being removed or destroyed, had to remain on the peninsula two days before relief could reach them from this side.

Another historical report of these occurrences says that the party, before going on their reconnoitering expedition, stationed a guard over their boats, and that after they had got out of sight the guard became alarmed and fled, and after escaping to Ogontz Place (now Sandusky), they notified John S. Reed and Captain Quigley of the peril of their comrades, and that those gentlemen raised a volunteer force and went to the assistance of the imperiled Rangers.

Among the first settlers in the County anterior to its organization were—W. W. Pollock, Stephen Downing, and Hawley Tanner, who arrived in that portion of the County which was formerly Huron County early in 1808. The village of Milan was then inhabited by Indians and a few French families who came from Montreal. Milan was, owing to the settlements of these Indians, among whom were representatives of the Miamis, Tawas (probably an abbreviation of Ottawas), Chippewas, and Senecas, known as the "Indian Village" for several years after the permanent settlement of the whites. In speaking of the rapid settlement of this portion of the Fire Lands, the Hon. Eleuthoros Cooke, in an oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1857, says,—

"The first permanent settlements on the Fire Lands were made in the spring and autumn of 1808, forty-nine years ago. Before the close of the next year, these settlements were extended to the entire tier of townships, including Florence. Time would fail me to enumerate the names of these first settlers, as they thicken on my grateful memory like the stars which guided and welcomed my advent to the then Western wilds. In like manner the source and tenure of our land-titles, the introduction of benevolent enterprises, military organizations, library and literary institutions, as well as the progress of agriculture, manufactures, and population, and other unnumbered topics upon which I should like to speak, must be left to the more appropriate office of the historian."

The first military company on the Fire Lands was formed in the fall of 1811.

David Barrett was Captain in the spring of 1812. The first Saturday in April was fixed by law for company muster. The company met at John B. Flemonds's, on the east side of Huron River, about ten miles from the lake. While on duty, an express arrived from Ogontz Place to the effect that Michael Gibbs and a man named Buel were murdered the night before by some Indians at their cabin about a mile east of Ogontz Place, on the trail leading to Huron. Samuel Pettengill brought this information; he resided at the time with a Mr. Nash. Pettengill informed the company that he was at Gibbs's house the day before, when Gibbs and Buel engaged to go with him the next day to Huron to attend company muster. They were all members of the company. As agreed, Pettengill next morning started for Huron and called for Gibbs and Buel. On reaching the cabin he found them both murdered. Pettengill was so frightened that he did not follow the trail to Huron, but returned to Nash's and took a canoe and went by water. The company on receipt of this melancholy intelligence was at once dismissed, and the drum beat a call for volunteers to go in pursuit of the Indians and to the care of the dead. The company being well armed for the enterprise, turned out to a man. Several spectators joined the expedition, fully equipped for the emergency. The march was commenced about three P.M., under the command of Captain Barrett. Crossing the river, they took the trail leading from Huron to Ogontz Place. The march was slow through the woods and grass, the greatest precaution having to be exercised lest the treacherous foe should spring out from some ambush and take them by surprise. The party reached the scene of the murder about sundown. One of the murdered was found in the house, the other hidden in some bushes. The latter was removed to the house. The company was then divided, a part keeping guard over the dead and the remainder proceeding to the house of Jonas Gibbs (a brother of one of the murdered), to see what had been the fate of him and his family. It was now dark, and the house was approached with caution, as no lights were burning. On hailing the occupants, however, the company found Mr. Gibbs and his family all well. They knew nothing of the murder. It was concluded to place a guard over the house, and the company stayed until morning. They were not molested during the night, and the next morning they again proceeded to the place of the murder. The victims were buried in as decent a manner as circumstances would allow. A council was then held to devise the best means for the detection of the murderers. It was finally agreed to divide the company—one party to cross the bay and follow up the lake, and the other to go by the way of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), both to meet at the Maumee Rapids. The party that crossed the bay proceeded to the vicinity of Portage River, where they met with one John Flemmond, an old Indian trader who understood the Indian language. Through his assistance, they learned from Indians residing there who were the probable murderers. One of those suspected was near by. He was arrested, and some of Gibbs's and Buel's clothing was found upon him. His name was John Omick. Flemmond was acquainted with him, and through his influence Omick was induced to confess the crime and to relate the whole circumstances attending the atrocious butchery. He informed the company who were with him when the deed was committed. There was, he said, another Indian named Semo, and an Indian boy about fourteen years old; the latter, however, took no part in the murder. He also informed Flemmond where Semo lived, on the Maumee River. This information led to the arrest of Semo, who was taken to Lower Sandusky. By some neglect of his guard, he there escaped and returned to the Maumee. He was pursued, and, by the assistance of other Indians, was captured. The Indians told Semo that Omick had told the whole truth about the matter. On learning this, he well knew what his fate would be; and one night, while under guard, he by some means got hold of a gun and shot himself through the head, thus escaping the ignominy of a public execution. Omick was tried at Cleveland, found guilty, and was hanged on the 26th day of June, 1812. After his confession to Flemmond he requested to be taken out and shot by his guard, of which our informant, Hon. F. W. Fowler, of Milan, was one. He could not bear the thought of hanging. When Flemmond told him that could not be done, he, with great earnestness and sincerity, implored the Divine Being for mercy.

We have now brought this history to the period when the country was again thrown into a sanguinary war with Great Britain. The duplicity of the English and the treachery of General Hull caused the greatest alarm among the settlers in Ohio, particularly in this section. At the time of the commencement of the war, in 1812, General Hull was Governor of Michigan, residing at Detroit. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army. On the 12th of July, in that year, he crossed the Detroit River into Canada with a force of two thousand men, composed of regulars and volunteers. His purpose was to take Fort Malden, situate at the mouth of the river, eighteen miles below. On entering into Canada, he issued a proclamation inviting the inhabitants to join his standard, and insuring them protection from the British leader. Many of the Canadians accepted the proffered protection and joined his army. But they soon had occasion to regret the hasty act, as they were called upon to suffer the penalty of British law.

Hull remained in Canada about a month without making an attack upon Malden, or doing anything to signalize American arms. About that time news reached Hull that the British and Indians had taken the fort at Mackinaw. He ordered an immediate retreat back to Detroit, and on the 16th of August, 1812, he surrendered the territory and the whole American army to General Brock, the British commander, without the firing of a gun or an attempt at the slightest resistance. By this sudden and wholly unexpected event, the scattered inhabitants of Northern Ohio were left to the tender mercies of the British and their savage allies.

In a day or two after the capitulation, the red-coats were discovered landing men upon the shores of the lake, a short distance above the mouth of the Huron River. Express was sent instantly through the country, warning the inhabitants of their imminent danger, for (said the express) "the British and Indians are upon us, to murder the people and plunder the country." The flight was instantaneous and universal; all directing their course southward, and seeking to gain the State road leading to Mansfield, the only one then open in that direction. So sudden and great was the alarm and precipitate the flight, that many families took scarcely provisions and clothing for comfort, on their way to safety. The point of general rendezvous was Avery (now Milan), and by the time the fugitives reached the State road, night overtook them. The march, however, was continued under the cover of darkness. By this time the company had increased to such an extent that the road was thronged for half a mile in length. About midnight, men in uniform were discovered in the rear of the party. Word was instantly sent along the line, calling for a halt. A committee of investigation was appointed to ascertain, if possible, the true state of affairs. But before information of the result could be communicated, many were so overwhelmed with fright that they fled to the woods for safety. Soon, however, everything was satisfactorily explained. The pack-men in the rear proved to be a portion of Hull's surrendered troops. Having been landed on the beach of the lake in boats, they were quietly making their way home in the interior of the State. It was one of the terms of capitulation that our army should be sent home to Ohio without molestation; and they were landed on the shore of Lake Erie at different points. These facts being made known, all who remained to hear the report of the committee became in a measure quieted, and passed the night as comfortably as circumstances would permit. In the morning, after the general consultation, a greater part of the company concluded to continue on their way to Mansfield. About half of the families of Avery (Milan) returned to their homes; and during that day secured their effects the best way they could, and passed down the lake, some by water and some by teams by land. At Black River, the company had so much increased in number it was concluded to convene a council, to consider what steps were the most desirable to protect their lives and property. It was resolved to form a company, and return to Huron as a frontier-guard, until troops could be sent to their relief. The question then passed around—Who would go? The reply was unanimous by those present, "We will all be enrolled." A proper number was designated to conduct the women and children to a place of safety in the interior. The rest, to the number of forty or fifty, enrolled themselves in the volunteer company. The officers chosen were, Joseph Quigley, of Black River, Captain; and David Barrett, of Avery, Lieutenant. Being thus organized, the company proceeded to equip, as thoroughly as means would allow, for the campaign. On the 12th of August the company took up its march for Huron River.

There they took possession of the block and warehouse, in which was stored a quantity of public property and provisions, originally designed for Hull's army in Detroit before his disgraceful surrender. Two or three days after their arrival a large drove of cattle was driven to that point, under the direction and care of Frederick Falley, of Margaretta, and Eli Bond, of Grand River. The cattle had been purchased by these gentlemen in the southern part of the State, and they were driving them to Detroit. They had reached the north line of the State and entered the Territory of Michigan, when intelligence of Hull's surrender reached them, which included all the public property in the Territory. Falley and Bond, at the risk of their own lives, undertook to save the drove. They succeeded in getting them back across the Maumee River, on the return, and hastily drove the cattle into a swamp some distance south of the river. Fortunately, a heavy thunder and hail-storm immediately arose after they had crossed the river, which completely obliterated the tracks of the cattle. Therefore, no signs of their having crossed were visible at the water's edge. The British had heard of the drove of cattle being on their way to Detroit, and detached a band of soldiers and Indians to intercept them. They arrived at the Maumee about three hours after the cattle had recrossed. They made inquiry about the cattle of Major Amos Spofford, who resided near the crossing. He told them that the cattle were driven across the river about three days before. Discovering no fresh tracks or signs of the cattle, entire credence was placed upon the information imparted by Major Spofford, and without further search the squad returned to Detroit. At the same time the cattle and their drivers were not five miles from the crossing. On reaching Huron, the drove was put under the charge of Captain Quigley and his company, and pastured in the opening for about two weeks. About this time, Captain Clark Parker, of Mentor, Geauga County, came to the assistance of the company, with a detachment of volunteers. In a day or two a second reinforcement arrived, under the command of Harvey Murry, of Cleveland. Between the 5th and 10th of September, General Simon Perkins arrived with the main army. Captain Clark Parker was now stationed on the farm of his brother, Charles Parker, in the 4th Section of Avery, who had built a block-house there and commanded a company of Rangers before referred to. General Perkins immediately commenced building a fort on the lake shore, in the wilderness, about three miles east of Huron River, where Judge Meeker afterwards resided. This was called "*Fort Nonsense.*" A more injudicious spot could not have been selected on the whole of the lake shore. It was open to attack from both land and water. After being bored a few days by his old acquaintances in this section on account of his skill in engineering, the General concluded to change his position. Accordingly he removed his army to a point on the east side of Huron River, on lands then owned by Ebenezer Merry, in the township of Avery. It took the name of "*Camp Avery.*" All things being thus arranged for the defense of the country, the General permitted Captain Quigley to disband his company, as its members resided in the vicinity. This was on condition that he and his company would still be subject to call in case of necessity. Thus the old heroes of the early settlement went to their respective homes to take care of and protect their own property.

From this time to the achievement of Perry's victory, on the 10th of September, 1813, the inhabitants were in perpetual fear and apprehension for their personal safety. The sighing of the breeze and the discharge of the hunter's rifle alike startled the wife and mother, as she trembled for her absent husband or still more defenseless "little ones."

Following close upon these events of the war of 1812 came the victorious battle of the Thames, and the death of Tecumseh, which occurrences tended greatly to relieve the mental anxiety of the old pioneers concerning the Indian hostilities. A comparative quietude now reigned over the primitive settlements, though the monotony of general farm labor was often broken by brief and occasionally sanguinary skirmishes with the Indians. The wild beasts of the forest also offered exhilarating and sometimes dangerous sports at this period; but as the country became settled, the bears, wolves, wildcats, and other carnivorous and ferocious denizens of the wilderness were driven back before the rapidly-growing civilization of the whites.

After the close of the war money became very scarce. Though comparatively little actual suffering was experienced, yet the more delicate luxuries, such as tea, coffee, and sugar were out of the reach of the greater portion of the populace. Pork, hominy, venison, and whisky were cheap, and as these constituted the main necessities of life, the innate hardihood of the people sustained the loss of the rarer articles of food.

Superadded on these trials and hardships, bilious fevers and agues, always incident to the settlement of new countries rich in fertility like ours, became general, and scenes of heartrending distress which no power of language can adequately describe were of frequent occurrence. The following, which comes from an old private manuscript, is only one of many touching scenes which might be enumerated:

"A young man and his family settled not far from Huron River, building his cabin in the thick woods, distant from any other habitation. During the summer he cleared a small patch, and in the fall fell sick and died. Soon after, a hunter on his way home, passing by the clearing, seeing everything still about the cabin, suspected all was not right, and knocked at the door to inquire. A feeble voice bade him enter. Opening the door, he was startled by the appearance of a woman sitting by the fireside, pale, emaciated, and holding in her hands a puny, sickly babe. He immediately inquired their health. She burst into tears, and was unable to answer. The hunter stood for a moment aghast at the scene. The woman, recovering from her gush of sorrow, at length raised her head, and pointed toward the bed, and said, 'There is my little Edward,—I expect he is dying; and here is my babe, so sick that I cannot lay it down. I am so feeble that I can scarcely sit in my chair, and my poor husband lies buried beside the cabin. Oh that I were back to my own country, where I could fall into the arms of my mother!' Tears rolled down the cheeks of the iron-framed hunter, as he rapidly walked away for help. It was a touching scene."

There exists in the memory of many still living, innumerable incidents similar to that related above, but we let the one already cited suffice, as it becomes not the historian to dwell too long upon scenes of melancholy, or upon the harrowing reminiscences of those times of sorrow and hardship.

EARLIEST RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND PIONEER TEACHERS.

The first Sabbath-school of the Fire Lands, if not of the Western Reserve, was established at Florence, in this County (then Huron County), early in the spring of 1813, full two years before a Sabbath-school was instituted in the city of Cleveland. It was taught by Miss Addie Harris, daughter of Captain Luther Harris, one of the early pioneers of the town, now the wife of Rev. John Monteith, of Elysia, Lorain County, Ohio, who was at the time engaged in teaching a district school on the north line of the township.

She was a young, warm-hearted Christian, desirous of doing all the good in her power; and, not content with six days of labor for the benefit of her pupils, she invited them to meet her on the Sabbath for special religious instruction. At that time the system of Sabbath-schools was but little understood, nor were they generally established in the New England States. But enough was known of their usefulness to induce Miss Harris to make an effort here, where at that time so few religious institutions existed. She was warmly seconded by the revered and faithful pioneer missionary, Father Betts, who resided in the neighborhood. The school-house in which she taught was half hidden by the forest, and was a good specimen of pioneer architecture. It was built of rough logs, with only one window to admit the light of day. The roof was made of "shakes" fastened on by means of poles laid lengthwise; the chimney built of sticks, and plastered with mud, with some uneven stones laid up for a back; the hearth was the bare ground, a foot lower than the floor; the low door swung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch, that was lifted by means of a leather string attached to it and hanging on the outside. The floor and benches were composed of split logs,—the latter being supported on sticks of not very exact measurement, so that, with the unevenness of the floor, perpetual motion for the occupants was not very difficult. On one side of the edifice, under the long, narrow window, consisting of two rows of small panes of glass, was fastened to the wall quite an artistic writing-desk, made of the planed and painted boards of a pioneer's wagon (Mr. Joel Crane's). A small table and a chair completed the furniture.

In this seminary of learning were gathered on the Sabbath from fifteen to twenty-five children and youth to study the Word of God. The order of exercises was, reading the Scriptures and prayer, by the teacher, and sometimes singing; afterwards a recitation of the Bible and old hymns, which had previously been committed to memory,—the older scholars reciting in turn to each other, while Miss Harris heard the lessons of the younger children. Then came familiar illustrations of the lessons, or some Bible story, told as few can tell as could Miss Harris. There were no question-books, no library, no *Sunday-school Times*, or *Banners*, or *Penny Gazettes*, with their pretty pictures and interesting stories to make the school attentive; no maps or prints illustrating Bible history adorned the walls; no Sabbath-School Gems or Bells, with their beautiful hymns set to soul-stirring music, to give variety to the exercises. A few old numbers of the *Guardian* (a monthly periodical for youth, published in Boston), a copy of the Olney Hymns, one of the Hartford selection, and one or two of Watson's and Dwight's collections of Psalms and Hymns, were the only books, beside the Bible, in possession of the school. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it was sustained through the summer and succeeding winter with a degree of fidelity and interest not surpassed by the more favored schools of to-day.

Miss Harris was indefatigable in her efforts to bring in scholars, some of whom came from the lake shore, four miles distant. She would ride alone on horseback through the dense forest to visit the neighbors and gain their consent for the children to attend. One of the first of these visits was to Deacon Beardsley's, who, with his wife, had some misgivings as to the propriety of teaching a school on the Sabbath. It did not accord with their ideas of keeping holy time; they considered it an innovation on the good old way. After a little conversation, however, their prejudices were removed, the children interested, and a promise obtained that they would attend on the following Sunday. The next Sabbath morning, just as the day was breaking, a trampling of feet was heard on the frozen ground, and a knock at Captain Harris's door, when, on its being opened, in walked Mrs. Beardsley with an infant in her arms, followed by four other children, coming two miles to attend the Sabbath-school. Mrs. Beardsley remarked that she supposed it was rather early, but that the children were very anxious to go to school. Their enthusiasm did not abate while the school continued. They were among Miss Harris's most regular and attentive scholars,—surpassing the rest in the number of verses committed to memory. Smith, the second son, often recited two and three hundred verses at a time.

On another occasion, Miss Harris visited a family four miles distant, in which were twelve children, who had never received any religious instruction whatever, and were strongly prejudiced against the "Yankees." She was received very coldly at first,—not even spoken to on her entrance. The children present retired to the farthest corner of the room, as if afraid of her. The mother kept her eyes intent upon her knitting-work, not even looking up. Miss Harris took her kindly by the hand, and inquired after her health, but met with no reply. Not *quite* discouraged, she laid aside her bonnet and shawl, and, approaching the younger members of the family, began to talk with them, telling them stories of Sabbath-school children, and asked them if they would not like to attend. No answer at first; but soon the ice began to thaw, and an occasional glance from the mother encouraged her. Presently the knitting was laid aside, the fire renewed, and the tea-kettle placed on to boil. Then ascending a ladder that led to an upper room, the hostess brought down a pan of flour and proceeded to make biscuit,—an intimation that Miss Harris was expected to stay to tea, which she did, and, before leaving, she obtained a promise from the children, with the mother's approbation, that they would attend the school, which they did regularly, as many of them as could.

The number of scholars, the length of time they attended, and their subsequent history, cannot now be ascertained; but many of them are known to have become pious in early life, and there are those living in the vicinity who testify to the benefits derived from Miss Harris's faithful teachings in that obscure and lonely log school-house. The school was discontinued in the spring of 1819,—about a year after its commencement,—in consequence of the teacher being called to Greenfield to take charge of a larger daily school; and although no other Sabbath-school was taught in this particular neighborhood, at least for several years afterwards, this one conducted by Miss Harris must be considered the mother of Sabbath-schools in this part of Ohio, whose daughters are established in every village and hamlet, where are being trained, in lessons of wisdom and piety, an "army" of children and youth who are ultimately destined to fight the future battles of Church and State.

In the foregoing sketch allusion has been made to Father Betts, who died in 1861. A few reminiscences, as a tribute to his memory, will not be out of place. No other one man has done so much, with a spirit of self-sacrifice, to lay the

foundation of good, moral, and religious social influences as he. The first religious meetings ever held in this County were conducted by him. The first churches organized in Florence, Wakeman, Clarksville, Berlin, and Vermillion, were mainly through his instrumentality. His warm-hearted piety and disinterested benevolence have seldom been equalled. He was a physician, and in the practice of his profession he gained access to all classes, became acquainted with the habits and peculiarities of each family and individual, and was eminently qualified to give a "word in season," whether of sympathy and encouragement or of rebuke and warning.

He came to this County from Danbury, Connecticut, in company with Captain Luther Harris, his father-in-law, and Joel Crane, Esq., in the fall of 1816. They all located in the same neighborhood, near the north line of Florence. Esquire Crane returned to the East the same fall, and returned with his family the ensuing spring. Dr. Betts remained, and did not remove his family until a year afterwards—the fall of 1817.

It was on a Friday night in the month of October that these travelers, after a journey of nearly seven hundred miles on horseback, reached Florence, and put up at the house of Eli S. Barnum, then residing at Florence Corners. The next day Esquire Crane went to see Judge Ruggles, who lived on the lake shore, at Vermillion, and was land-agent for Eastern proprietors. Dr. Betts and Captain Harris looked about, making inquiries for some religious family, with whom they might spend a quiet Sabbath. One man of whom they inquired (Mr. John Brooks, Sr.), told them that "there *was* no Sabbath-day, or law, or gospel, this side of Cuyahoga River." This seemed to them to be literally true, as far as there was any observance of them. After many further inquiries, they were at length directed to Deacon John Beardsley, living in Vermillon, a mile or two from any neighbors, with no road leading to his house. They saddled their horses, and were soon on their way in search of the deacon's house. It was late in the afternoon when they found the place, and, having tied their horses, were about to enter when the deacon met them at the threshold. They introduced themselves as strangers intending to settle in the country; talked of the prospects of the country, the crops, the weather, etc., but received no invitation to "walk in," on account (as they afterwards conjectured) of its being so near the Sabbath. Holy time in the good deacon's household commenced at sunset Saturday night. Our travelers were not prepared for so inhospitable a reception, and, disheartened, they said "Good-by," and were going away when Dr. Betts turned and said to the deacon, "We heard you were a *Christian* family, and came here hoping to spend a quiet Sabbath with you." "Oh, come in, come in," was the hearty response; "we have lots of room, and can accommodate you just as well as not." They did go in, and passed not only a quiet Sabbath but a joyful one, in reading the Scriptures together and in prayer and thanksgiving. It was the first time in six years since the deacon and his wife had met with any one with whom they could hold Christian intercourse. They had in their house but one book beside the Bible. This was Hannah More's "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," which the deacon remarked he considered the next best book in the world, and the only other one he permitted his children to read for several years.

The first night the deacon and his wife remained up *all night*. They were so rejoiced that they could not think of going to bed. The second night they retired late, and good, happy Mrs. Beardsley dreamed that the "*millennium had come*"—that these strangers were angels. This was not the last pleasant Sabbath they enjoyed together in a similar manner, but was the beginning of social and public worship in this part of the Fire Lands. Before six months had elapsed, there were three places in Florence where religious meetings were held on the Sabbath: one on the north line of the town, near which Dr. Betts resided; one in the late Judge Sprague's neighborhood, at that time styled "the Settlement;" the other in the neighborhood of Birmingham, then called Mecca. The meetings were held alternately in the different neighborhoods, at the house of some one of the settlers until school-houses were erected. Dr. Betts conducted the services, Deacon Beardsley officiating in the one nearest his place when Dr. Betts was absent. The Doctor never waited to be *asked* to hold a meeting, but wherever there was a neighborhood where a few families could be conveniently assembled, he would repair thither and, without any obtrusiveness, succeed directly in gathering a little congregation. The first meeting in Birmingham is related by Mr. Uriah Hawley as follows:

"One Sabbath Dr. Betts came to his house,—an entire stranger,—and almost immediately took from his pocket a hymn-book and proposed singing a hymn together, which they did; then taking up a Bible he read a chapter, when Mr. H. proposed prayer. After prayer by Dr. Betts, Mr. H. says, 'I have a printed sermon here; would you not like to read it'? He did so; then more singing and another prayer, which closed the first religious meeting in Birmingham. Mr. Hawley said, 'This has been very pleasant, and if you will come again I will invite in the neighbors.'"

Thus, without any ostentation, he quietly went about "doing good." At one time, before his family arrived, his wardrobe had become so worn out, so ragged, although patched (by his own hands) with as great a variety of colors as composed Joseph's coat, that he began to think it hardly decent for him to conduct the meetings. He one day mentioned his perplexity to his friend Mr. Hawley, who replied, "We can't give up the meetings; and I hope you are not getting proud, for that will spoil it all." Dr. Betts was not a proud man; and although he often felt the need of better clothes than he possessed, he never afterwards allowed it to interfere with any call of duty.

The first church association regularly organized through his instrumentality was in the winter of 1818, consisting of eight members, and was held in the dwelling-house of Eli S. Barnum. The next Sabbath several were admitted by letter. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered the first time to this church by the Rev. Mr. Hanford, of Portage County, Ohio, in the spring of 1818, in a new, unfinished barn, just built by Esquire Crane. It was a memorable day; everybody for miles around came to the meeting. This church organization embraced all of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations in Florence and surrounding townships. It was afterwards considered as the Congregational Church in Vermillion, where the meetings were held, and the first pastor, Rev. Harvey Lyon, was settled; and other churches were organized in other townships as the inhabitants increased. About this time a Methodist society was organized in the south part of Florence, and their meetings were held in the house of Mr. Crampton, one of whose sons was a Methodist minister.

Captain Harris was a Baptist; and not long after this a Baptist society was held at Florence, and a frame building put up for the public worship of those of that denomination. This was the first church erected in what now comprises Huron and Erie Counties. It was not very substantially built, never quite completed, and was subsequently converted into a school-house. The first pastor of this church was Elder Phillipps, of Berlin.

Dr. Betts became so interested in his self-assumed missionary labor as to relinquish the practice of medicine entirely, and, after a few months of preparatory study, was licensed to preach in 1820, and was soon after installed in Brownhelm, from which he was dismissed after ten years' faithful and unremitting labor, when he again resumed his voluntary work of gathering small congregations in remote neighborhoods, and ministering to feeble churches with untiring zeal, until God took him home, where he rests from his labors, "and his works do follow him."

Contemporary with the establishment of the religious institutions above referred to, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Portland Township, and was the "pioneer" in what is now the city of Sandusky. The worship was conducted in temporary places, no regular place having been erected until 1830, when a small frame chapel was built upon the site until recently occupied by the still smaller stone building south of the present Baptist Church. This stone structure was erected by the Wesleyan Methodist denomination in 1849–50.

Other religious institutions rapidly followed, and the early religious history of the County forms an interesting epoch in the annals of events worthy of preservation. Above, incidental mention was made of the Moravian missionaries, and deeming these founders of pioneer religion among the aborigines worthy of more than a passing notice, the subjoined data, gleaned from an address delivered before the Fire Land Historical Society, at Norwalk, March 12, 1862, by Judge Lane, will doubtless afford an entertaining item to the lover of historical research. After giving a detailed sketch of the life of Count Zinzendorf, and of the origin of the Moravian denomination, the writer proceeds:

"In 1734, as a mission had been established at St. Thomas, and as some of the brethren had settled in Pennsylvania, the Society began to direct their missionary efforts to the North American colonies. The trustees of the colony of Georgia, then just opening it for emigration, offered large inducements to the Society to establish their mission there. The invitation was accepted, and the first body of emigrants, under the care of Bishop Spangenburg, embarked in the ship which carried General Ogelthorpe and John Wesley. The department of the brethren, their humility, their cheerfulness under dangers and privations, and their disinterested kindness, called forth from the Wesleys the strongest expressions of admiration.

"A large number of colonists soon followed, under Bishop Nichman. As soon as the brethren found a home, they opened a friendly intercourse with the Creeks, and began to entertain hopes of establishing a missionary settlement among them; but the Spanish troubles soon occurred, and when the brethren, in accordance with their tenets, declined taking up arms to resist the threatened encroachments, they incurred so great unpopularity that they felt constrained to abandon Georgia, and, in 1740, all the connection joined their associates in Philadelphia.

"Bishop Spangenburg remained in America more than three years, and returned in 1739. He became acquainted with the condition of the North American Indians through Conrad Weiser, who was long employed by the Government as an interpreter, and who was well acquainted with all the neighboring nations. Through the representations of Spangenburg, on his return to Europe, the Society at Hefnhutt were led to attempt missionary operations with them, and Christian Rauch was appointed to bear the Word to them whenever an opportunity should be presented. He arrived in New York in 1740, a stranger in the land where he was sent to labor, ignorant of the customs and language of the people, but strong in purpose and confident in the truth and importance of his message. Soon after Rauch's arrival, a deputation of the Mohegan Indians, who were a branch of the Delaware family, visited New York, and he obtained permission from them to accompany them home to Skukonecko, an Indian town on the border of New York and Connecticut. He met with all the obstacles which have ever attended intercourse with that nation,—their ignorance, their lawless condition, their warlike disposition, their ferocious customs, their wild superstitions, and their unsleeping jealousy of strangers. But his worst difficulties arose from the conduct of the whites. The traders, whose profits depended upon their pandering to the appetites of the Indians for spirituous liquors, belied his object, nullified his efforts, and stimulated the suspicions of the natives against him.

"But Rauch's faith failed not, nor was he finally disappointed in his purpose. One of his first conquests to Christianity was an Indian who had formed a combination to kill him. When Rauch heard of it he visited him in his cabin as a guest; and as the suspicious native stood over him contemplating his peaceful and defenseless repose, he exclaimed, 'This cannot be a bad man, who sleeps so calmly in the presence of one whom he knows to be his enemy.' From thence forward he became the devoted attendant of Rauch, and his interpreter. Others soon followed; and from this beginning Rauch surmounted the prejudices and won the favor of both his red and white neighbors, and pursued his missionary labors with the most encouraging prospects.

"In 1742, Count Zinzendorf and his daughter Benigna, having principally in view the extension of their missionary mission among the heathen, visited the several American stations. He remained in this locality about a year. He came first to Bethlehem, then traveled to Skekeneko, and made various journeys among the Indian towns high up on the Delaware and Susquehanna, and he had an interesting interview with a numerous deputation of the Five Nations while returning from Philadelphia. After his return to Europe other laborers were sent into the field, who opened and kept up an intercourse, not only with the Delawares, but with all the accessible tribes. The missionaries, while with the Indians, assimilated themselves as closely as possible in food, dress, habitations, and manners, and supplied their daily wants by laboring with the Indians, receiving such necessaries only from Bethlehem as could not otherwise be obtained. By this department, by the absence of all selfish views and of all attempts at trading but for mere necessities, and by systematic attempts to advance their temporal comforts as well as their spiritual improvement, they won the confidence of that wild people and set their jealousy asleep. Every station they occupied, every establishment which they planted at that time seemed to prosper, and offered a good hope that the great object might be obtained of leading these children of the forest from barbarism to a regular civilized Christian life."

The address then goes on to give a vivid description of the progress of Moravian Missions in the east, and then comes down to our western country as follows:

"On the 6th of April, 1789, after remaining nearly a year at Pilgerruh, they departed, and reached their proposed home in five days. Here they received a rude, stringent message from the Indians. They concluded to remove still farther into the Indian country, and found an eligible situation on the Huron River, then called Petquotting; they commenced their plantation on its banks, about five miles from its mouth, on land owned by the Hathaway family, and gave the settlement the name of New Salem. It lies on the west side of the river, near the old county seat, and about two miles north of Milan. At that time no white man occupied the territory of the Fire Lands except the hunter, or the equally temporary home of the trader; so that this constitutes the first permanent settlement in Erie County (then Huron County). Here the Moravians commenced improvements, and on the 9th of June they celebrated their communion with elements brought from Nazareth; and here for three years they remained in peace. But, in the spring of 1790, disturbances with the Indians continued to increase. A conspiracy was formed against them, and fearing evil consequences, they accepted an invitation from the British Government, and removed to the river Thames, in Canada, and built the town of Fairfield.

"In 1797, Congress, mindful of the early occupation of the Moravians on the Muskingum, granted the several tracts surrounding their villages to them. A colony from Fairfield, and some of their ministers, returned, and the town of Goshen was built; but, surrounded by whites, the Indians could not prosper. Some of the colony returned to Canada, and a part came to Petquotting, on the site of the present town of Milan. It then took the name of the 'Indian Village.' Here Indian converts again gathered; habitations were constructed, houses for the ministry and church were erected, and prospects of success were again encouraging. But the lands were sold by the Indians in 1806. Surveys were commenced in 1808. The whites, both on the Muskingum and Huron, began to surround and encroach upon them, and the impending hostilities with Great Britian began to threaten a new Indian war, so that the missionary establishments of the west were transferred to Canada, and Ohio ceased to become missionary ground.

"In 1824, after the restoration of peace, the land on the Muskingum was sold by authority of Congress, for the benefit of the parent society. Much of it was purchased by persons in their communion. There stands the beautiful village of Gnadenhütten, alive with all the activity of the present world, hallowed with the tender and mournful memories of the past; there stands the Northern Church of the Brethren of Ohio; there lie the ashes of the martyrs who perished in their faith; and in a neighboring county repose the remains of some of her honored preachers, preserved from desecration with the most pious care, and embalmed with the holiest recollections.

"As a striking instance of the longevity of some of their earlier preachers whose whole lives were spent in such hardships, sufferings, and perils, we mention three, who died in 1808. Grube, the first preacher to the Delawares, at the age of ninety-three; Youngman, first preacher to the Mohegans, aged eighty-eight; and Zeisberger, more active than all others, at the age of eighty-seven.

"Heckewelder joined Zeisberger in 1771, received ordination in 1778, shared their sufferings in Sandusky and their northern pilgrimage in 1776; he sought the repose of the aged, at Bethlehem; his rest was not long; he visited the Ohio stations in the years 1787, 1788, and 1790. In 1792 he went to Vincennes as one of the Commissioners to make peace with the Indians, and returned to Bethlehem after nearly a year's absence. He was again sent by the Government to the treaty at the Maumee, and visited his friends in Canada, returning by the way of Montreal and New York. In the year 1797 he again traveled to Ohio, and repeated his journey to Canada the next year. He made annual journeys to Ohio in 1799 and 1800. Between 1800 and 1810 he resided in Ohio, the business agent for the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The last twelve years of his life were spent in Bethlehem, and he received the summons for his final departure January 22, 1823, at the advanced age of eighty."

THE PIONEER RAILROADS.

The early history of the railroads centering in and running through our County offers an interesting page of historical reading. Though Sandusky is the most important point, yet the history of their construction comes properly within the range of general County matter, seeing that the County is proportionally benefited by them.

The old Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad (now known as the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad) rightfully claims the honor of being the pioneer line, not only of this section, but of the State; hence we devote ample space to a detailed history of it from its conception to the present time.

The project of a railroad from Sandusky to Dayton originated in 1826, and resulted from a stupendous canal fraud which was perpetrated upon our people some five years previous. The history of this fraud is thus narrated by an old citizen, 'who distinctly remembers the whole of the circumstances connected with it:

"As early as 1821, the project of a canal across the State began to be agitated. In the outset, no other line than the Sandusky and Scioto route was thought of. The monstrous, suicidal policy of constructing two canals across the State to unite the same waters was wholly an afterthought,—the offspring of a corrupt bargain and sale between interested sections. In the legislative session of 1821, the first law was passed authorizing a survey. During the season following, Judge Geddes, an eminent engineer from New York, was employed to make an examination of several routes. Finding an abundant supply of water in the Central, or Sandusky and Scioto route, he was prepared to report in favor of its location for the canal, but was prevented from doing so by a portion of the Commissioners interested in other routes, and thereupon immediately resigned his position, declaring that he could not consent to retain an office while denied the exercise of what he considered its undoubted prerogatives.

"The next year a certain Judge Bates, whose best recommendation was his suppleness in the hands of interested Commissioners, was employed as chief engineer, upon whose report the two lines of canals were finally located. No single line had the power to carry the measure; it could only be done by the corrupt process of bargain and sale. Cuyahoga had first to conciliate the Muskingum ally by a sop of two millions for the river improvements, and then buy up the Scioto Valley by encountering a second summit of ascending and descending locks, and still not having votes enough, Cincinnati and the 'Miamis' had to be subsidized.

"The project was first proposed by the Hon. Eleuthoros Cooke, at a meeting held at the 'Portland House,' then kept by Colonel E. Root.

"The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cooke, who made a thorough and searching exposé of the manner in which Sandusky and the central route had been defrauded out of the canal, and proposed, as the only panacea which could effectually heal the malady, 'the construction of a railroad from Sandusky to Dayton.' Resolutions were submitted and adopted by the meeting, commending the project, which were afterwards noted by the paper then published at Cleveland, and held up to public odium and ridicule; but owing to the novelty of railroad enterprises, the newness of the country, the extent of the proposed route, and other causes, the project was permitted for the time being, to sleep *'but not to die.'*"

This movement, then, made at that early period, may be considered the germ out of which sprung into life and being the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

The first sod of this line was cut at the end of Water Street, Sandusky, on the 7th of September, 1835, by General Harrison, of Cincinnati, afterwards President of the United States, assisted by Governor Vance. The occasion was one of general rejoicing and great gayety,—processions were formed, the air was resonant with music, and the display of bunting was profuse. At the conclusion of the ceremony a grand banquet was laid out at "Victor's Hotel" (now Townsend House), at which Governor Vance presided, there being present a large number of influential citizens and visitors.

The track was laid along Water Street to the west end of the city. The civil engineer for its construction was Mr. James Bell, assisted by Mr. W. Durbin. The first locomotive arrived here in 1838,—the "Sandusky,"—and was used for a few months in assisting the employés in hauling materials, etc., in the work of construction. At the conclusion of the first day it had been thus employed, and while being returned to its temporary shed, then located near the present Colton House, an accident occurred, which it may not be out of place to record. The locomotive was in charge of Mr. Durbin and another engineer named Shoemaker, who resolved to "astonish the natives" by a speed of some twenty miles per hour.

When about five rods west of Jackson Street, a fine steer, the property of Mr. John Wheeler (a well-to-do trader in the city in those days), got on the track and "came to grief;" the little "iron horse," singular to say, retaining its own position, while almost dismembering the unfortunate animal. The line having been completed as far as Bellevue in the fall of 1838, the first train by locomotive power was chartered. Thomas Hogg, now residing on the Peninsula, was engineer; John Paull, since deceased, was fireman; and Charles Higgins (also deceased) was conductor. The train consisted of the "Sandusky" locomotive, a small passenger car, and a still smaller freight car, not exceeding twenty feet in length, which latter car remained for some time the only accommodation for conveying merchandise. This primitive combination started from the foot of Water Street, and, with "flying colors," made a single trip up and down daily. We are informed that the "Sandusky" was the first locomotive in America to which a regular steam whistle was applied. At this time, as above stated, the track was known as the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, and ran through Bellevue to Tiffin. Since then, another route has been opened through Clyde, the old track taken up, and the company now runs over one hundred and ninety-one miles of rails, under the title of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad.

The depot of the company is located at the west end of the city, and is a spacious and commodious building, containing the President's and also the offices of most of the other chief officials. Its main line is now from Sandusky to Springfield, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The Columbus division extends from Springfield to Columbus, forty-five miles, and the Findlay branch runs from Carey to Findlay, a distance of sixteen miles. This line is proverbial for its steady and safe traveling facilities. Its present officials are as follows:

President, John S. Farlow, Boston; *General Manager*, George T. Benedict, Sandusky; *Treasurer*, John L. Moore, Sandusky; *Auditor*, L. H. Lewis, Sandusky; *Cashier*, W. E. Sloan, Sandusky; *Assistant Superintendent*, Charles Howard, Springfield; *General Ticket Agent*, H. M. Bronson, Sandusky; *Train Dispatcher and Yard Master*, W. H. Brimson, Sandusky; *General Freight Agent*, C. B. Lockwood, Sandusky; *Local Freight Agent*, L. Pitt Lockwood, Sandusky; *Bill Clerk*, A. R. Scudder, Sandusky; *Car Recorder*, A. L. Marsh, Sandusky; *Dock Foreman*, Moritz Link, Sandusky.

The C., S. and C. Railroad, under its present management, is one of the best conducted railroads in the country. Its chief officers are men noted for shrewd business talent and superior executive ability. The President, John S. Farlow, Esq., is a man who has been identified with the railroads of the East for years, and by his election to the chief office of the company it has secured an officer whose experience and energetic enterprise cannot fail to enhance the general and financial prosperity of the road.

Mr. G. T. Benedict, who fills the responsible position of General Manager, is a recent acquisition both to the company and to Sandusky; but his business talents and extensive knowledge of every department of railroad government, coupled with his genial manners and high social qualifications, eminently fit him for the exalted position he occupies both in business and social circles.

The residue of the officers composing the business management of the road are gentlemen who have been residents of the County a sufficient length of time to make an extended individual notice superfluous; suffice it to say, therefore, that they are, without exception, perfectly qualified to fill their respective positions with credit to the company and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Several important improvements, conducive to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the traveling public, have recently been added, prominent among which is the introduction and use of Messrs. Gardner & Ransom's air-brake. This invention, above all others, facilitates the safety of travel, placing, as it does, the entire control of the train under the manipulation of the engineers, all of whom employed on the C., S. and C. Railroad are men of tried courage and vigilance. As a proof of the above assertion, we refer to the remarkably clear record of the road with regard to accidents. The number of those which have inadvertently occurred is greatly below the average of railroad casualties.

THE LAKE ERIE DIVISION OF THE B. AND O. RAILROAD.

Some two years subsequent to the commencement of operations in cutting the sod for the old "Mad River" Road, viz. in 1837, without any special pomp or ceremony, the first sod of this line was taken up, and during the same year two miles of the track were completed, a Mr. Andrew Turner laying the superstructures. The earliest President of this road was Mr. George Hollister, of Monroeville, who lived there for several years and ultimately removed to Indiana. In 1839, resolved to lead the way in conveying passengers in cars, and doubtless in view of turning their new enterprise into pecuniary account, two cars, drawn by horses, were put on to run between Sandusky and Monroeville; but the first locomotive on this line did not arrive until 1845 or 1846. At the outset the track was composed entirely of wood, with a kind of raised ribbing acting as rails, but, for the accommodation of the locomotive, a second line was also laid, constructed of iron. When steam locomotion came in operation, the work of construction made rapid progress, and was pressed forward from both ends of the intended route; the through line to Newark, one hundred and sixteen miles, being opened in 1848. It was originally styled the "Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark" line, but is now known more familiarly as the "Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio." One circumstance occurring during the excavations is worthy of note. When engaged some seven miles from Sandusky, near Bloomingville, at a place then known as "the deep cut," the workmen exhumed a very fine tusk and portions of the skeleton of a mastodon, an animal long extinct. The tusk measured several feet in length and some six or seven inches in circumference. Mr. Oran Follett, of Sandusky, procured a piece of it, and endeavored to purchase the whole for the State Historical Society, but what ultimately became of it is not known.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

This railroad conducted what little business they do in this County in the depot of the C., S. & C. R. R. Company until 1872, when they built a depot of their own, about one mile from the centre of Sandusky, west of the Columbus pike. This railroad runs through Erie County east and west, but its general management, officials, etc., have no local historical value in a work of this kind.

THE EARLY PRESS.

Among the early settlers—about 1821—arrived Mr. David Campbell, who, on the 15th day of December of the same year, associated himself with a Mr. Adonijah Champlin, resolving to embark in the publication of a local paper. A prospectus was issued during the close of the year, which set forth their project for starting a new weekly issue, to be called the *Ohio Illuminator*.

The paper was never issued under the originally designed title, although the prospectus was written and distributed wherein the above title was used for the coming paper. The change was effected at the solicitation of several of the friends of Mr. Campbell. He was very averse to making any alteration, arguing that, having sent forth his prospectus promising his patrons a paper under a certain specified name or title, he felt conscientiously bound to do as he thereby agreed. As a final argument, his friend intimated that the name *Ohio Illuminator* conveyed the impression that he (Mr. Campbell) had assumed the position of an intellectual enlightener of the people, not only of his own immediate neighborhood, but of the State of Ohio. This proved salutary, for, being a gentleman of keen sensibilities, Mr. Campbell saw at once that such a construction might be placed upon his motives in choosing a name for his paper. He therefore, after deliberate thought and a lucid explanation to the people, changed the name to the *Sandusky Clarion*.

A few took hold of the matter with spirit, and in March the necessary materials for its issue arrived. The subscription list, however, which extended to the adjacent counties, did not fill to the satisfaction of the proprietors till the middle of April, and on the 24th of the same month appeared the first issue, under the title of the *Sandusky Clarion*. It was a four-page sheet of four columns to the page, measured, to the full extent, twenty-four by thirty-five inches, printed on what we should now call coarse paper, and the advertisements and reading matter were alike produced in the same type. By the name of the *Clarion* it was known until it had attained the vigorous age of twenty-five years, when it was changed to a daily edition, called the *Daily Sanduskian*. Soon after, Mr. Campbell sold the entire establishment to Earl Bill, at present Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, and Clark Waggoner, now editor of the *Toledo Commercial*. Both editions were re-named the *Commercial Register*. Subsequently, Henry D. Cooke became a part owner of the paper, and the firm of H. D. Cooke & Co. continued its publication for twelve years, when Mr. Cooke resigned to become the editor of the *State Journal*, Mr. Waggoner to assume the editorship of the *Toledo Blade*; and, in 1861, Mr. Bill accepted the position of United States Marshal. The paper then passed into the hands of Bill, Johnson & Co. Subsequently, the paper was purchased by General A. B. Nettleton and Judge Waterbury, now of Chicago. Nettleton & Waterbury continued the publication of the paper until March, 1869, when the interest of the former was purchased by I. F. Mack, who, in company with Judge Waterbury, published the paper until November 1, 1870, the firm being known as the *Register Printing Company*. On the 1st of November, 1870, Judge Waterbury retired, and since that date the paper has been published by I. F. Mack, until the 16th of February, 1874, when his brother, John T. Mack, purchased an interest in the concern, which is now conducted under the firm name of I. F. Mack & Bro., who publish three editions: daily, tri-weekly, and weekly, having a large circulation; it is, withal, a good family paper, Republican in politics, independent and progressive in principle. The *Clarion* was first issued from rooms in a small one-story-and-a-half building, which stood on the present site of Graham's drug store, which was also the residence of Mr. Campbell. It was next moved to the second story of the "old white store," which stood on ground now occupied by the wholesale grocery establishment of Robinson & Co., on Water Street, Sandusky. From thence to the Portland House, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. The office files and papers all fell a prey to the devouring element. After the fire, the office was again located near the old spot, ultimately removed to Columbus Avenue, thence to Water Street, where the Express Office now stands, and here, under the proprietorship of Bill, Johnson & Co., it was again burned down. It was then opened in Euterpean Block, Water Street, and afterwards removed by I. F. Mack to its present location in Keech's Block, on the same street.

In February, 1830, Warren Jenkins established the *Milan Free Press*, printed and published at Milan. In April of the following year he discontinued it, and removed to Columbus, where he commenced an anti-masonic journal.

In April of 1832, E. and J. H. Brown commenced the publication of the *Republican Standard* at Sandusky City, of which the *Reflector* said, at its appearance, that it was "of a super-royal size, its appearance decent, its political character Jacksonian." The precise time of its discontinuance we were unable to learn.

In 1836, H. C. Gray, Esq., now of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, commenced at Huron the publication of the *Huron Commercial Advertiser*, which he continued about three years, the printing materials used being those of the *Milan Times*. Mr. George M. Swan was also at one time connected with the publication of the paper,—perhaps was one of its original proprietors, in connection with Mr. Gray. In April, 1842, its type and press were taken to Sandusky City, and used to print a paper called the *Commercial Advertiser*, whose publishers were M. H. Snyder & Co. In the fall of that year it was discontinued. In the following December (1842) William S. Mills and Sylvester Ross purchased the same type and press, and commenced publishing the *Democratic Mirror*. On the 13th of May, 1847, John Mackey, Esq., now of Sandusky, purchased an interest in the *Mirror*, and the firm of Mills, Ross & Mackey continued its publication until the middle of May, 1849, when Mr. Mackey went out of the firm, and Mr. J. W. Taylor, known as "Signal Taylor," came in. In the fall of that year Mr. Ross died of the cholera. After that, Messrs. Mills & Ross were associated together until some time in 1852 or 1853, when the latter retired from the firm. Mr. Mills published the paper from that time until the latter part of 1853, and then sold the establishment to Messrs. Joseph Cable and Fielding Cable, his son. The name of the *Weekly Mirror* was changed to the *Bay City Mirror* at that time. The Messrs. Cable published the paper but a short time, and then sold out to Asa Dimick. Mr. Dimick continued for a time, and then sold out to Ray Haddock, Esq., who became its editor. About this time the daily edition was discontinued. In May, 1856, Mr. Charles N. Orton, one of the former editors of the *Norwalk Experiment*, purchased the office. He published the paper about two years, and then sold to T. S. Orton, his son. The latter published it about a year, when its publication was suspended.

In September, 1843, Clark Waggoner, Esq., now of the *Toledo Commercial*, established a paper at Milan called the *Milan Tribune*, using the material of the *Lower Sandusky Whig*, which he had established and published since 1839. He published the *Tribune* until it was discontinued in 1851, when he removed it to Sandusky City and united it with the *Clarion* office, and started the *Commercial Register* in company with Earl Bill, Esq., as above stated.

The first German paper established in this County, or on the Fire Lands, was published at Sandusky, in April, 1851, by Augustus Ruemmele and Herman Ruess, under the firm name of Ruemmele & Ruess, and was called the *Intelligenz-Blatt*, Mr. Ruess superintending the editorial department. Mr. Ruemmele was killed by an accident on the Mad River Railroad, near Castalia, on the 2d of September, 1857. The paper was then published by Herman Ruess & Co. until January, 1859, Frederick Kelly and Herman Ruess, editors. At that time it was purchased by Jacob Neuert, H. Mamelstein and Charles Bachy, who were its publishers until September of the same year. J. Lippart was its editor during this time. In November, 1859, Engle & Co. purchased the office, Messrs. A. Thieme and Frederick Riedling being its editors. In May, 1870, Mr. Riedling became the sole editor and proprietor. The *Intelligenz-Blatt* was a Democratic paper until 1854, when it became Republican, and so continued up to the time of its suspension, which occurred some years afterwards. The paper was enlarged from time to time, as circumstances permitted and the demands of its patrons required. It was a well-printed and vigorously-edited publication, and Mr. Ruess, one of its first editors and proprietors, informs us that it only now lies dormant, awaiting a favorable opportunity for its reappearance.

In 1856, the *Baystadt Demokrat*, a German newspaper, was first published at Sandusky. Its publisher was Louis Traub, Sr.; its editor H. Rau. In the fall of the same year it was sold to Frederick Hertel, who published and edited it until it was purchased in 1873 by Messrs. Ernst and Senn, by whom it has since been published. It is now issued in semi-weekly and weekly editions. It is a well-conducted and spicy Democratic paper.

The excellent quarterly publication of the "Fire Lands Historical Society," called the *Pioneer*, was established immediately after the organization of the Society in June, 1857. We believe the first number appeared in the early part of the year 1858, its issue having been retarded by want of matter. It is printed at the *Register* office at Sandusky, in one annual edition of four quarterly numbers, and is, perhaps, the most interesting historical periodical published in the State.

There are now published in Erie County one daily, one tri-weekly, one semi-weekly, four weeklies, and one quarterly publication. In the words of —— Wickham, Esq., publisher of the Norwalk ———, to whom we are indebted for some of the material contained in this sketch of the "Early Press,"—"they are, for the most part, well sustained,—some of them liberally,—and are firmly established in the interests and affections of the people."

The following, from a letter written by Hon. Eleuthoros Cooke to Mr. Campbell on his arrival, and at the time of the establishment of the *Clarion*, is worthy a place in these pages:

"Sandusky is situated on the margin of a beautiful bay, which throws itself into the bosom of a country unrivalled in the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its landscapes. It holds the southern key to that vast range of navigable lakes, destined soon to become the theatre of a mighty commerce. Round its borders clustered groves wave their branches to the eye of admiration, and the very waves at its feet 'worship the loveliness of its shores.'

"Though no poet has yet given to its scenery the captivating visitation of his muse; though no classic charm has ever been imparted to the description of its beauties; though no Naiads have ever sported in its waters, nor Satyrs and Dryads gamboled in its groves; yet its name is associated with some of the most interesting and romantic legends of the borders and some of the proudest recollections of our national glory.

"Tradition proclaims it as the former residence of a long line of Indian princes, and assigns it a conspicuous station among the seats of Western Empire. Actual appearances, eligibility and centrality of situation, go far to confirm the tradition.

"Here, then, stood the arsenal of their envenomed arrows and war-clubs; there, at that dilapidated pile of ruins, rose the lofty mound, in which the ashes of the great sachem or the savage monarch slumber.

"Here linger the mouldering vestiges of the council-house, where the assembled nations and tribes met to send round the joy of feast, to smoke the pipe of peace, or to sing the song of war! But the days of their glory have departed; and the hand of oblivion is stretched forth to close forever the gates that lead to the memory of their existence. A new race of beings has succeeded, more enlightened, but perhaps less happy; the scene has changed; a new state of things has started up, as if touched with the wand of enchantment.

"But yesterday, and the peaceful bosom of the bay (now the scene of an active commerce) had rolled for ages its solitary waves, unknown to the eye, and unadmired by the heart of civilization. The lofty bark now rides in majesty, or spreads her swelling sails to the breeze, where late naught but the light canoe of the savage was tossed upon the wave or fastened to the stake. Not many years have elapsed since the Indian wigwam constituted the proudest architectural monument of these shores—since the idols of the heathen fell beneath the sceptre of the white man—since the discordant jargon of the Indian powwow and the Indian war-song were succeeded by the dulcet melodies of music and the hum of a busy population.

"We stand surrounded by the 'tombs of the Capulets.' We tread upon the ashes of mighty chiefs and princes. We build upon the ruins of their rustic palaces; and the very ground where your press now stands is consecrated by tradition, as being the resting-place of the great prophet, 'Basheek,' whose voice was the oracle of his people, and whose nod was the law of his empire! Thus rolls on the tide of revolution! thus passeth away one race of beings to make room for another!

"Bold and adventurous anticipation! It is fallen to our happy lot to fulfill it. Delightful reality! While other nations are growing dim with age, and relapsing into semi-barbarism, it is our peculiar felicity to redeem a lovely country, decked with every bloom of nature, and crowned with every bounty of Providence, from the wilderness of the savage, and to cherish its infant destinies by our mutual labors and exertions for its prosperity.

"Influenced by this consideration, the publication of your paper has been hailed as an event conducive to the general advancement of knowledge and auspicious to the prosperity of the County. And when, hereafter, time shall have given maturity to the hopes of the present generation,—when our little town shall have arisen (as rise it must) into a splendid city,—the seat of commerce, of taste, and refinement,—yea, when the present age shall be looked upon as belonging to a venerable antiquity, and the mists of fable begin to gather round its history,—even then, the period at which a free press was first established on this shore will be remembered by posterity as the dawn of their glory, and celebrated as the most auspicious era in their infant annals."

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The next event of historical importance was the incorporation of Sandusky, which occurred on the 14th of February, 1824, in the systematic routine of years, and the current events which transpired anterior to the organization of the County; and a brief reference to this will be made, as our readers will find, farther on, in the history of Sandusky from its incorporation to the present time. By this arrangement many annoying digressions are avoided, and a more concise and readable compilation of historical events is attained.

Between 1830 and 1845 Vermillion and Birmingham became villages of some note. Florence and Berlinville made some pretensions to importance. Iron ore had been discovered. A company called the Huron Iron Company, which was in fact a branch of the old Geauga Company, erected a blast furnace two miles from the village of Vermillion, and for twenty years did an extensive business in pig-iron, stoves, kettles, plows, etc., and cleared off large tracts of land which had been considered nearly worthless.

The population also increased rapidly, both naturally and by the influx from abroad, which had a very salutary effect in tending to modify the manners and customs of the people. Political parties had not crystallized into any definite shape during the pioneer period. Politics as "a trade" was unknown. The early settler had all he could attend to, without being very intimately connected with the different political factions. Candidates for public favor appeared themselves or their friends for them, to the public, placing dependence upon their individual popularity for success, the theory being, "every tub on its own bottom;" and the people were supposed to be capable of choosing their public servants, as they did their private ones, without the intervention of a dictator of self-appointed parties, party cliques, or conventions. About 1825 or 1826, the caucusing, wire-pulling

system, which had been so successfully introduced into New York politics by the arch-manager Van Buren, whereby a few men control and dispense the offices in a township, a few more at the County seat do the same thing for the County, and a few more kindly take the State interests in charge, and still a few others the United States, had begun its oily reign. Under this system, the people are nearly relieved of responsibility, only being required statedly to go to the polls and ratify the elections so kindly cut and dried for them. So successfully did it work, that in some counties where the people were very strongly on one side, the wire-pullers have been known to coolly apportion out the offices to each other for years ahead, and the people won glorious victories every election, casting their ballots for them.

With one party thus organized, and the other not, it became a fight of veterans against an unorganized mob, and now we entered on a career of partisan politics which has continued to the present day. Immense meetings, addressed by the most brilliant orators, became common. Hickory poles, hickory boughs, hickory pies, hickory whisky (and too often hickory faces), became the signs under which the different heroes ruled supreme over the land and in the almost worshipful adherents. And thus the political history of the County commenced; and who but has not observed that as this most important feature in the history of a people has become less pure, the increasing importance of politics has been prolific in baneful intrigues and corrupt partisan principles. The record of the past offers at least a fair criterion of the present, intensified perhaps by a maturer development. The rapid progression of a republican form of government opens an immense field for corruption, and there are doubtless many husbandmen who, speaking figuratively, are ever ready and willing to avail themselves of the opportunity of personal emolument or of the questionable honor of a political career. The primitive simplicity of the pioneer period has now "gone glimmering through the dreams that were," and departed, too, is much of the original honesty which characterized our early politics.

About the year 1837, it was ascertained that white-fish, which have ever since added so much to the commercial importance of our County and proven a source of pecuniary benefit to many of our citizens, frequented the waters bordering on the County. The fish trade of Sandusky (and it is chiefly white-fish) is approximately as follows, from nine firms who are engaged in the business, and which, by judicious management, may be increased seven, if not ten-fold:

Spring trade of 1870	3,024,370	pounds.
" " 1871	2,897,365	"
" " 1872	1,813,055	"
Total . . .	7,734,790	"
Average . .	2,578,263	"
Fall trade of 1870	7,560,550	"
" " 1871	4,666,580	"
" " 1872	5,585,885	"
Total . . .	17,813,015	"
Average . .	5,937,672	"
Average tons per year for three years . .	4,257	

The above statistics include a large proportion of the fish that are caught at the neighboring lake shore townships of Margaretta, Berlin, and Vermilion. The spring and fall catch of 1873 and the spring supply of 1874 will approximate very nearly to three million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, with a predominate proportion of white-fish.

The business is rapidly increasing, and the prediction of J. H. Klippart, Esq., as to the large increase in the yield, is becoming verified.

The grape trade is destined to become one of the most prominent features of our County. The immense increase in the cultivation of the grape offers the gratifying certainty that, provided its culture shall continue as successful in the future as it has been in the past, it will stand first among the causes upon which we predicate our faith in a continued healthy growth of our County. But a few years ago this branch of husbandry was quite unimportant in this vicinity, and the numbers of those engaged in it limited to a score or two, and they, for the most part, confined to Kelley's Island. Now, many thousands of acres on the main shore for miles on every side of Sandusky, on all the islands, and on the Peninsula, are devoted to the production of this delicious king of fruits. Nor does it seem probable, notwithstanding the remarkable rapid increase of this business, that the market will be overstocked. The demand for the fruit, and for the wines into which a goodly proportion of the crop is usually manufactured, has thus far kept pace with the supply, and it is confidently believed that, in consequence of the acknowledged wholesomeness of the grape and the wines made from it, it will continue to grow in favor with the American people, at a ratio commensurate with any possible increase in its production. If the pure juice of the grape can be brought into general use among that class of persons habituated to alcoholic beverage, the grape growers and wine manufacturers of Erie County and vicinity will have accomplished a laudable and benevolent work.

The product in grapes, and the number of gallons of wine pressed in 1872, were as follows: two million three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and one pounds of grapes, and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-one gallons of wine. The product of 1871 was nearly double that of the previous season, as we find in that year four million six hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-six pounds of grapes were raised, and over one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of wine were manufactured. In 1872, twenty-nine acres of land were planted to grapes, making a grand total of one thousand five hundred and eleven and a half acres of vineyard in Erie County. The falling off of the crop in 1872 was attributable to the very severe winter preceding; many of the roots being frozen, particularly of the Delaware, Catawba, Ives Seedling, and several of the less hardy varieties. The yield of 1873 was an improvement on that of 1872, but not equal to the crop of 1871. The yield this year, from present indications, promises to be an extraordinary one. All the vines of the different varieties are plentifully laden and looking remarkably healthy at this time (August 1, 1874), and we predict an immense crop; and in all probability this prediction will be verified.

We now present a history of the "Erie County Agricultural Society," compiled from papers written by Mr. J. F. Greene, Secretary of the Society.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In writing of the earlier history of our County, but little attention has been devoted to its agricultural interests. We believe a single paper has not been presented to the press upon this important subject.

Surely, no one branch of industry has done as much to inaugurate the prosperity that we now so richly enjoy as a people. Agriculture is the twin-sister of civilization and improvement. Indeed, it leads both, and invites them to the home it prepares, even in the wilderness. All hail to the noble men and women who laid hands upon these wide acres, made to "blossom as the rose" our present rich inheritance! It needs no labored eulogy to perpetuate their memory, but the *deeds* they have performed, to which we are so much indebted, and the fruits of which we are reaping, ought to be presented as a grateful reminder of them. It is only from the records of our present Agricultural Society that anything tangible can be obtained with which to link us to the former heroes and heroines of the past, and picture, to us of the present, their struggles and triumphs. We have before us an interesting manuscript volume. It contains the official records and history of Erie (formerly Huron) County, from the year 1833 to the present time. From its rich stores we propose to give to our readers such items as seem to be of special interest.

Huron County formerly embraced the present limits of Erie, and may properly be said to be its parent.

Huron County Agricultural Society was organized on the last Friday of June, 1833. We copy from the minutes of this meeting:

"In pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of Huron County, in the State of Ohio, made at their session in June, 1833, the following notice was published in the *Huron Reflector*, June 18, 1833:

"In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed February 25, 1833, to authorize and encourage the establishment of agricultural societies in the several counties in this State, public notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held in the Court-house, in Norwalk, on the last Friday of June, 1833, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, to be called the Huron County Agricultural Society;" and in pursuance of the above-named notice, a meeting of citizens of said County was held as above, and said Society organized by the election of the following officerrs: Amos Woodward, *President;* Timothy Baker, *Vice-President;* Lemuel Morse, Levi Barnum, Lester Cone, John Millen, John Fulton, Aaron Corbitt, Arunah Eaton, William P. Mason, Daniel Beach, and Charles B. Simmon, *Directors;* Eben Boalt, *Treasurer;* John V. Vredenburg, *Corresponding Secretary.*

We append the programme of the first fair: first, the throne of grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Higgins. An address was given by T. B. Sturges, Esq.; awarding of premiums by the committees. From the reports of the latter, we cannot refrain from taking a few items. Best acre of corn, George Powers, yielding sixty-three bushels, shelled; best one-half acre potatoes, John Daum, one hundred bushels; best one-half acre beets, J. V. Vredenburg, one hundred and fifty-five bushels. This *beats* them all, even our champion potato-raiser, Samuel Preston, who, from seven square rods of ground, raised at the rate of six hundred and eighty-five bushels per acre. We find first premium on "improved cooking-stove" given to William Gallup, the only utensil of any kind on exhibition. So ends the first fair.

In the spring of the same year, the two Counties—Huron and Erie—were divided, or, more properly, the western townships of old Huron were organized into the new County of Erie. The complete formation of Erie County, as it now is, however, was not consummated until the year 1840.

The record does not state whether Erie County people kept up their membership.

The new Society, organized from the two counties, seems to have met with popular favor and hearty support from its early inception, and we are not at all surprised to see offered for competition a largely increased premium list for its second annual fair.

At the annual meeting in March, 1849, the officers of 1848 were re-elected, and the name of Andrew Ainsley, of Erie, added to the list of directors. It was resolved to offer a premium for the best agricultural essay, the same to be read at the next fair. Premiums were arranged for the coming fair on the following increased variety of animals and articles: cattle, horses, sheep, swine, grain, dairy, vegetables, farming utensils, mechanical arts, domestic manufactures, fruits and flowers, and discretionary premiums.

The *Huron Reflector* speaks thus of the fair on this occasion: "The day was fine for exhibition, although the rains which preceded it made it impossible for the committee of arrangements to prepare the necessary buildings; and it is to be hoped that at the next fair this inconvenience can be avoided. The display in all departments far exceeded that of the first fair, and was attended by at least three times the number of spectators.

"It is pleasing to witness the growing interest manifested in agricultural and industrial affairs, and we may confidently anticipate the day when the agricultural society of Huron and Erie Counties will rival in her efforts that of any other in the State."

A fine train of working-oxen, of about twelve yoke, came from Berlin, Erie County, which were very highly spoken of.

At this fair quite a number of field crops competed for premiums. We herewith give the names of the successful competitors. Best one acre of wheat, Thomas Clary, thirty-four and thirty-six-sixtieths bushels; second-best one acre of wheat, Joel E. Mead, thirty-three and five-sixths bushels; best acre corn, D. A. Baker, one hundred and thirty-five bushels; second-best acre corn, Ira Curtiss, one hundred and seventeen and three-fourths bushels; best acre barley, Wm. Adams, fifty-eight and one-fourth bushels; best acre oats, B. Jackson, sixty-five and three-fourths bushels; best one-half acre potatoes, Benjamin Chase, one hundred and eighty bushels; second-best one-half acre potatoes, Jeff. Raymond, one hundred and fifty-nine bushels.

The premiums offered at this fair were all paid, and the Society felt much encouraged at its prosperity. While we gladly award the medal of praise to the farmers of the past for their hearty encouragement and support of this Society, we cannot be otherwise than thankful at the co-operation of our friends of other occupations and professions. The lawyer and clergyman, the mechanic, the merchant and manufacturer, and last, but far from least, the ladies, have all united and fairly vied with each other in a hearty support of these annual exhibitions of the fruits of their industry.

The third annual fair of the Society was one of the most interesting ever held during the infancy of the organization. From the secretary's report of it we glean these favorable remarks:

This fair, which was held at Norwalk on the 10th and 11th of October, 1850, was unquestionably the largest exhibition of farmers' stocks and productions, and was attended by the largest number of spectators, of any ever held in the district, and we think may challenge comparison with any other fair in the State. Thursday, the first day, was appropriated to the entry of animals and articles of exhibition, the arrangement of the large tent, and in filling the awarding committees. The numbers "estimated" on the ground were five thousand, and it was a common remark "that the show of stock was equal to that of Cincinnati."

The fourth annual fair of the Society was one of equal interest and success. It was held at Milan, October 8 and 9, 1851.

The fifth annual fair, held on the 9th October, 1852, is thus spoken of by the *Norwalk Reflector:*

"The weather was fine, the fair-grounds well selected and prepared, and the exhibition of live-stock, farm implements, fruits, flowers, etc., was the best ever seen in the district, and highly honorable to the Society. The attendance was larger than at any previous fair, the number of persons being estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. A floral tent was beautifully decorated for the occasion by the ladies. In the centre was an octagonal pyramid, twelve feet high, covered with moss, and crowned with a rich variety of autumnal foliage; over fifty varieties of flowers were tastefully arranged on the steps of the pyramids, and on all sides were hung cages containing Canaries, which filled the air with sweet songs. The annual address was delivered by G. T. Stewart, Esq."

After a warm debate, the following resolutions were offered, and adopted by a subsequent meeting of the board of agriculture:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this meeting, the general interests of agriculture will be best promoted by the existence of separate Societies in each of the Counties of Huron and Erie.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that with a view to separate organizations in these Counties as soon as the financial matters can be closed up,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three from each County be now appointed to close up and adjust the funds belonging to the Society."

C. E. Newman, D. A. Baker, and Giles Boalt were appointed from Huron, and I. F. Reynolds, H. Chase, and L. S. Stowe from Erie.

At a meeting of this committee, at Milan, January 15, 1855, to adjust the funds belonging to the old Society, and examine the treasurer's books, they made the following report:

"We, the committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Huron and Erie Agricultural Society, met at Milan, January 15, 1855, agreeable to appointment, to adjust the funds in the hands of the treasurer, which it was resolved to divide between the Counties according to the sums received from each County Treasurer. They found five hundred and eleven dollars and ten cents in the treasury. We give to Erie County two hundred and twelve dollars and four cents, and to Huron County two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and six cents. The sum belonging to Erie County was paid to J. T. Reynolds, and that belonging to Huron was left in the hands of the treasurer, C. E. Newman." Signed by Committee.

Thus closed the pleasant associations formed through seven years of intimate labor together—years which had seen the formation of the Society, its unexpected growth, and the still more surprising advancement of agricultural and mechanical industries. This separation was not made without pain, for the annual exhibitions had been glad, joyous seasons of fraternal reunion and pleasure. Strong had been the ties which friendship and mutual interest had woven and made the good people of Erie and Huron Counties look upon each other as "my neighbor."

By the dissolution of the old Society, Erie County was thrown upon its own resources, with only two hundred and twelve dollars and four cents in its treasury. It seems hardly possible, at the present time, when we count the annual receipts of the same Society by thousands, that so successful an organization could have been laid on so small a financial basis. It speaks volumes in favor of the business tact and untiring energy of its founders.

As early as February, 1855, the one immediately following the dissolution, we find the leading spirits of agriculture in little Erie convened at Huron, to take into consideration the formation of

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

proper. A notice had been previously published in the three papers then issued in the County, to this effect. J. T. Reynolds was called to the chair, and F. D. Parish chosen Secretary. It was resolved that "it be the sense of the meeting that it is expedient to organize an Agricultural Society at this time," and a committee of three was appointed to report a constitution at the afternoon session. Said committee did as desired, and their Constitution was adopted. Thirty-seven dollars were paid into the treasury, and the same number of members of the Society was then made. The following officers were elected: J. T. Reynolds, *President;* Harvey Chase, *Vice-President;* F. D. Parish, *Secretary;* Charles N. Ryan, *Treasurer;* *Directors*, R. H. Rogers, Margaretta; J. W. Thompson, Berlin; A. W. Prout, Sr., Oxford; Elijah Bemis, Groton; Elam Ward, Milan.

The following preamble and resolutions will show the sentiments of the meeting at the time. They were severally adopted, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That we highly approve the late action of the State Board requesting the Directors to offer no premium on tobacco, and instruct that at the next annual meeting, intoxicating liquors will be added to the list.

"*Resolved*, That our Board of Directors be instructed to offer no premiums on tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

"*Whereas*, A well-directed and vigorous system of agriculture is among the indispensable requisites to individual and national prosperity and happiness, and a thorough knowledge of mechanics, arts, manufactures, commerce, and facilities for transportation is essential to the life and progress of such a system, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, 1. That whatever measures tend essentially to improve the quality or to increase the quantity of agricultural products, or to the improvement of stock, to increase the diffusion of the knowledge of mechanics, manufactures, and commerce, should receive the constant attention of the entire community, and 'common interests demand common efforts.'

"2. That we regard agricultural societies in connection with public fairs as among the most obvious and efficient means to the attainment of these ends.

"3. We deem it therefore both the interest and duty of every member of the community to lend his influence and to contribute his show to add to the efficiency, and to extend the influences of such societies.

"4. We commend the consideration of this subject to our fellow-citizens of Erie County, and cordially invite them to become members of this Society, and invite common effort to secure a common good."

A premium list embracing every variety of industry was carefully made out, and premiums amounting in the aggregate to over one thousand dollars were offered, to be awarded at the

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR,

which was held at Sandusky, in October, 1855. I. F. Reynolds, F. D. Parish, F. T. Barney, P. Gregg, and H. B. Lum composed the Committee of Arrangements.

For best farm of one hundred acres or more, I. F. Reynolds; second best, Daniel Waffles; best farm of forty acres, S. Stewart; second best, S. P. McDonald; best farmer's barn, Wm. Miles. It will be seen that the Society started out under favorable auspices, and manifesting an energy which is sure to win,—subsequent success is the guarantee.

The prosperity which had characterized the Society from its infancy, and attended it during its maturer years, continued to increase, and every year brought with it renewed success. The civil war tended to retard its general progress, but this was only temporarily, and acted more as an incentive to greater exertions at the close. In concluding this historical sketch of one of the greatest of all the departments which tend to make a community prosperous and happy,—its agricultural interests,—we offer the present condition of the "Erie County Agricultural Society" as the most prominent criterion of its success. The gross amount paid in premiums in 1873 was four thousand dollars,—for 1874 they will amount to about five thousand dollars. The attendance during the four days of the Society's Fair, in 1873, was estimated at about twenty-five thousand. The financial condition of the Society is most flattering. The beautiful fair-grounds, with the buildings, are clear of all indebtedness, and everything looks bright and promising. The present officers of the Society are: *President*, Henry Milner; *Vice-President*, H. Hoak; *Secretary*, J. F. Greene; *Treasurer*, A. W. Prout, Jr.; *Directors*, B. F. Ferris, John White, Stark Adams, L. H. Jennison, Peter Mainzer, Samuel

Bemis, Lester Carpenter, Horace T. Smith, Daniel Minkler, C. H. Botsford, Thomas B. Eddy, H. J. Miller, and C. C. Keech.

The Executive Committee for 1874 are Henry Milner, President, A. W. Prout, Jr., C. C. Keech, J. F. Greene, and C. H. Botsford. The Marshals are Major A. W. Prout, Sr., and S. Dell Lindsley. And thus we have seen the benefits emanating from the advancement of agriculture, which is confessed to be the basis of all trades, all commerce, and all manufactures. Through its agency, those who till the soil become wiser and better; a flood of light will be shed upon the workings of nature, in the economy of animal life, and in the vegetable productions of the earth, to our national profit and renown; our free republic will bloom as the rose, and agriculture will be reorganized as the most prosperous and the most respected, the most ancient and honorable, the most useful and independent, of industrial occupations,

"Till plenty, rising from the encouraged plow,
Shall fill, enrich, adorn our happy land."

We have rushed past the record of events in their regular routine, and have come down to the present in order to complete this historical sketch of the "Erie County Agricultural Society;" though, in placing it under the head of "from the earliest settlement to the organization of the County," we digressed in this manner, because the early organization of the Society dates anterior to the event which constitutes the caption referred to.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE PRESENT.

Erie County was separated from Huron and legally organized by the passage of the following act of the Legislature, on the 15th of March, 1838:

"Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That such parts of the counties of Huron and Sandusky as are embraced in the boundaries hereinafter described, be, and the same are hereby, erected into a distinct and separate county, which shall be known as the county of Erie, and the seat of justice in and for said county shall be established at Sandusky City, to wit: beginning at a point on the east line of Oxford Township, in the county of Huron, one mile north of the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly on the said east line and in the same direction to the Canada line; thence westerly along said Canada line to a point therein directly opposite the west line of the township of Portage, in Sandusky County; thence southerly, parallel with the east line of said Sandusky County, to the northwest corner of Townsend, in Sandusky County; thence east to the west boundary of Huron County, to a point one mile north of the south line of the township of Groton, in the said county of Huron, and from thence to the place of beginning; *Provided*, and it is hereby declared, that if the east line of the said county of Erie as above described will not include the whole of Cunningham's Island (now Kelley's), in Lake Erie, then, and in that case, said line shall be so far varied from the south shore of said Lake Erie to the said Canada line that it will embrace the whole of said Cunningham's Island.

"Section 2. That the said county of Erie be, and remain, attached to the said counties from which it is taken until the same shall be organized by the Legislature."

On the 16th day of March, 1838, an act was passed, the first clause of which reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county of Erie is hereby organized into a distinct and separate county."

On the 4th day of April following, the first court of Erie, common pleas, was held. Present, Judges Moses Farwell, Nathan Strong, and Harvey Fowler. The business of the first day, as given on No. 1 of the dockets of the court, was as follows:

"It appeared that there was a vacancy in the office of clerk of the court. It is ordered that Zenas W. Barker be, and he is hereby, appointed clerk, *pro tem.*, of this court. And thereupon said Zenas W. Barker appeared in open court, and having executed and filed a bond to the State of Ohio in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1838, with John G. Camp and Oran Follett his sureties, conditioned according to law, which is approved by the court, took the oath of office required by law." Next came the appointment of school examiners, given on the docket as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that the Rev. Alvin Nash, the Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, E. B. Sadler, Esq., be, and they are hereby, appointed school examiners for the county of Erie, in pursuance of an act for the support and better regulation of common schools, passed March 7, A.D. 1838."

The above, with the appointment of John G. Camp, Esq., as the guardian of Ebenezer B. Goodrich, constituted all of the legal business transacted the first day of the session of the first court of Erie County, common pleas.

No alterations or additions were made to the new County until 1840, when the subjoined section of the act of March 6, 1840, was passed:

"Sect. 5. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that territory in the county of Huron, north of the north line of the townships of Wakeman, Townsend, Norwalk, and Lyme, which includes the townships of Vermilion, Florence, Berlin, Milan, and Huron, and also a strip off the south side of the townships of Oxford and Groton, one mile in width, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the county of Erie."

This constituted the formation proper of Erie County, and no material changes with regard to territory have since been made. The prosperity of the County since its definite erection has been rapid, though a variety of causes have been brought to bear upon and retard its progress. The most melancholy event, and the one of all others the most detrimental to the growth, and financial and social development of the County, was the

VISITATION OF THE CHOLERA IN 1849.

Just at the decisive time in her history, when in the height of her advancement, the fell destroyer came, and, as a fatal holocaust, swept over her people, affecting her dearest interests and devastating her population. Especially was this the case in Sandusky City, the County seat. The harrowing uncertainty of the extent of the disease, together with its recurrence in 1852 and 1854, was the death-knell to the rapid progress which, for a decade of years anterior, had characterized every department of mechanical, industrial, and financial advancement in the County. Thousands left who never returned, and a sudden and lasting check was put upon the influx of emigration, which was formerly one of the main things which led to her success.

We here present to our readers a correct and authentic record of the disease, the mortality from the worst period in the scourge, and other interesting matters connected therewith which are worthy a place in this history.

The year 1849, memorable for the wide-spread prevalence and devastation of cholera throughout the country, was one of fearful fatality and corresponding consequences to this County, being mostly confined, however, to Sandusky and its immediate vicinity. At first giving but an occasional intimation of its intentions, attracting but a casual notice, until suddenly exploding with an overwhelming force, it swept through the affrighted populace like a besom of destruction, withering with its upas breath the brave, the beautiful, the strong, and the feeble, the affluent and the indigent, and persisted in unabated fury until Sandusky was nearly depopulated by death and desertion, and the surrounding country suffering from the terrible excitement. Dismay stalked abroad in the daytime, and the drowsy night was hideous with wailings of the disconsolate.

Many of the stricken were unpityingly forsaken by their friends and family, and left to the care and sympathy of the physician and philanthropist; all business was suspended, stores closed, and the workshops shut, and their occupants fled or fallen victims to the disease; the formerly busy streets were painfully noiseless and apparently deserted. No coffins could be procured, nor graves made for the accumulating dead; and soon but one physician remained to serve or see the sick. Dr. Austin remained until prostrated by the disease. Dr. Tilden became completely exhausted from excessive fatigue and family affliction about the time of the acme of the disease; Dr. Lane eventually became ill, and Dr. Cochran was left alone, and stood steadfast and unfaltering at his post through the continuance of the pestilence, unceasingly dispensing his services and sympathy to the suffering and the sorrowing, in the daytime and in the night. The remainder fled ingloriously from the field; but, to the honor of the legitimate medical profession, the fact that the recreants were all outsiders and empirics is here stated.

During this time a few fearless and self-sacrificing spirits strove to bring order out of confusion, and endeavored to furnish assistance and supply the necessities of the occasion, as the Board of Health, organized at the advent of the disease, had dispersed, and the majority of its members had abandoned the place. Among the most efficient and untiring of these benefactors was F. M. Follett, Esq., and others, a number of whom fell victims to the disease in their noble efforts to relieve the sick. The names of other citizens, of both sexes, worthy of most honorable mention, are too numerous for special notice in a work of this character; suffice it to say, however, that for self-abnegation and true humane kindness and consideration many deserve to be immortalized, and to shine in the circle of the greatest philanthropists the world ever saw. A call was made to the sister cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati for aid, and a number of physicians and nurses rushed at once to the rescue. Hospitals were hastily arranged, services secured, and some confidence restored, when the scourge began to succumb, and soon entirely disappeared. Among the first and foremost to respond to the call was Dr. H. A. Ackley, of Cleveland,—since deceased,—who heroically left a lucrative practice, and, regardless of danger or pecuniary reward, started at the summons of his fellow-men with his student and what other assistance he could command for the scene of death and disorder, and, like the good Samaritan of old, poured oil into the mouths of the sick, and brought the sweet influence of hope to the hearts of the besieged. The other principal professional coadjutors were as follows: Dr. E. Stanley, E. Lauderdale, and Spencer, of Cleveland, Dr. E. P. Strader, A. F. Follur, C. A. Caroland, and Josiah Jork, of Cincinnati, and D. Vance, of Urbana. But the remembrances of the invaluable and gratuitous services of those skillful strangers are engraven upon the annals of Sandusky as endearing as the rock upon which she stands, and treasured in the hearts of her people with the holiest affection. The first case which was witnessed in this place was a young gentleman from New Orleans by the name of Shepard, who was attacked on the cars between this city and Cincinnati, and arrived at the Mad River Depot on the 25th of June, suffering severely from the disease, and was kindly admitted to the residence of Dr. Cochran, after being denied an admittance at all the public houses,—and under his care and treatment recovered. In the same week a German woman was attacked upon the same road, and died soon after her arrival here, at the Exchange Hotel.

The first case originating in the place was that of a Mrs. Allen, residing near the Mad River Depot, on the 2d of July. The next day a Mr. Rosegrant died of the same disease. From that time it rapidly increased, but no accurate account of its mortality was observed or registered before the 19th of July. Up to that date there was known to be nineteen deaths, and from July 20 to 23d there were twenty-one deaths; 24th, twenty; 25th, twenty; 26th, twelve; 27th, fourteen; 28th, twenty-three; 29th, thirty-seven; 30th, thirty-three; 31st, eighteen. August 1st, thirteen; 2d, seventeen; 3d, eighteen; 4th, twelve; 5th, four; 6th, twelve; 7th, two; 8th, two; 9th, nine; 10th, five; 11th, seven.

From this date no daily reports were registered; and for further facts we have to refer to the following article, published in the *Sandusky Clarion* of November 22, 1849, as containing the most reliable statements of all the returns. It says: "The first case of cholera occurred Monday, the 2d day of July, and the last in the city, of which we have any account, was on the 7th of September,—thus lingering in our midst for sixty-eight days. On the 10th of August we published the following tables, derived from F. M. Hallett, Esq., who was during the greater part of the cholera the Board of Health. To August 17, three hundred and twenty deaths occurred; from August 17 to September 17, twelve deaths; from September 17 to October 11, twenty-five; making a total of three hundred and fifty-seven deaths."

When the above tables were made out, it was known that many were not included in it, and it was thought that the true number of deaths of our citizens was four hundred. *Vide Sandusky Clarion.*

During the period of its greatest devastation the population was computed to be not more than eight hundred or a thousand, and so inadequate were the few laborers that could be obtained to supply the demand for graves, that one wide, unseemly trench was made, and the dead indiscriminately deposited in one common sepulchre,—Dr. Stanley and others assisting in this peculiar general burial. The epidemic commenced at the western limits of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of the Mad River Depot, and created the greatest havoc in that and the central portion of the place most contiguous to it. The weather during this time was cool, but pleasant,—the sky clear and unclouded, rendering the nights in the full of the moon brilliantly light and lively.

About the 24th or 25th of July, 1849, Dr. Elwood Stanley arrived, in company with Dr. Ackley, as before stated, and during the entire prevalence of the epidemic worked laboriously, both in the capacity of the physician and of rendering all the assistance otherwise in his power to bestow. Day and night found him at his post, never refusing to attend any case which might require his aid; impartial and just in his medical advice and labors, visiting alike the affluent and poor, regardless of pecuniary remuneration, his whole career during that trying period offers one of the grandest exemplars on record of Howard, the prince of philanthropists. He not only tendered to his patients that medical assistance so essential to their lives, but also the sweet solace of sweet sympathy and hope, to cheer their spirits, broken by the terrible affliction. And so all through the cholera period of 1849, and the subsequent years of 1852 and 1854, Dr. Stanley proved himself a hero in the cause of humanity.

In 1851 and 1852 Dr. E. Stanley served on the Board of Health, and there was no more efficient and able officer ever chosen to fulfill that office,—industrious and active, just and impartial, and having a thorough knowledge and large experience in the nature and workings of the disease, he was eminently qualified for the (at that time) especially important office. A gentleman, a Mr. J. W. McGookey, who has resided in Venice from 1840, and was there during the whole of the cholera period of 1852, after giving a sketch of the progress of the disease, offers the following, which is also vouched for by some of the best citizens of the place:

"Dr. E. Stanley was the physician called in nearly, if not quite all, of the twenty-five cases which occurred here in 1849. The writer has no distinct recollections of any other medical assistance during that terrible siege, and I feel constrained to say that the doctor left a glorious record for the unremitting care and promptitude which characterized his duties, both professional and otherwise. Day and night for weeks he attended, never refusing to go out a distance of three miles to assist a fellow-mortal suffering under the fearful scourge."

Four cases of cholera occurred in the spring and summer of 1850,—the first, a gentleman from Syracuse, New York, died at the Townsend House, early in April. He was attended by Drs. Tilden and McMeens. On the 10th of April, a Mr. Elwell was taken with cholera, directly opposite the Townsend House, but recovered. He was attended by Dr. E. Stanley. On the 21st of April, an old lady, by the name of Parker, residing in the Mansion House, had a most violent attack, but ultimately recovered. On July 19, a gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee, arrived at the Exchange Hotel with the disease, and soon after died. No other cases were known to have been in the city, and the ordinary health of the place prevailed throughout the balance of the year.

CHOLERA OF 1852.

The subjoined account of the cholera of 1852 is an abstract of a report read before the Erie County Medical Society by Dr. McMeens: "The approaches of this fearful disease created uneasy apprehensions, as rumors of its ravages in adjacent cities reached us, and its earliest manifestations were looked for with lively interest,—our people being rendered extremely excitable from its terrible visitation in 1849.

"The first exhibition of the disease in our immediate vicinity occurred at Venice, a small village about three miles distant from Sandusky, where a whole family were swept off in a few days. They had but recently received a trunk containing clothes of a relative who had died of the disease on the Ohio River, which they had exposed and washed for preservation. These facts are alleged and accredited upon the authority of Dr. Stanley, who was in attendance upon them. An old lady, residing in this city, and a relative of the family, visited them during their illness, and was immediately attacked on her return, but subsequently recovered under the medical attendance of Dr. Stanley.

"Contemporaneous with the above events, a general disposition to diarrhœa began to develop itself in our midst, resembling in all particulars the cholerine, so described, as described by authors, and occasional well-marked cases of cholera were reported, occurring principally among the patients of our German practitioners."

The first well-attested case was an Irish laborer, attacked on the evening of July 21, at an Irish boarding-house on Water Street, Sandusky, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. The same night Dr. McMeens was called to see a German on Franklin Street, in the immediate vicinity of the first case. Both were fully-developed cholera, but both fortunately recovered. After the above demonstration considerable alarm and excitement pervaded the County, and many of the citizens of Sandusky began to leave, while the importance of at once providing a hospital for the reception and concentration of the emigrant and indigent portion of our population became obvious and imperative.

During this period there were admitted eighty-seven cases of cholera. Five of this number were *in articulo mortis* when received, and consequently had no further attention than removal upon demise. Fifty-seven were discharged cured or convalescent, and thirty deaths occurred in all. The last case of cholera witnessed this year (1852) was on the 23d of September, which terminated fatally. But the disease had ceased as an epidemic on the 8th of September.

CHOLERA OF 1854.

The cholera reappeared in the County in 1854. As in former visitations, its ravages were confined chiefly to Sandusky, but it scarcely reached an epidemic character anywhere. The large majority of the cases were among the recently-arrived emigrants, sea-faring men, or refugees from other places, and only occurred among our citizens in isolated attacks at considerable intervals. The first case was on the 10th of July, that of a French emigrant just arrived from sea, who recovered under the care of Dr. Dunahoe. The next case was on the 12th of July, also in the practice of Dr. Dunahoe,—that of a woman, just arrived from Dayton, Ohio, and who soon after died. On the morning of the 14th of July, Dr. McMeens was called to see a seaman on board the schooner *Velocity*, direct from Detroit, who was far advanced in the complaint, and was carried to the hospital, then just opened, where he subsequently died. Below we publish an abstract of a report made by Dr. Cochran, now of Toledo, Ohio, before the Erie County Medical Society, in whose charge the hospital was placed:

"Recapitulation of cases detailed at length in the report:

"Whole number admitted, 21; *in articulo mortis* when admitted, 3; whole number treated, 18; collapsed cases, 11; deaths, 6; recoveries, 15.

"The cases treated in private practice were similar to those in the hospital, except that they were seen at an earlier stage of the disease; the treatment was precisely the same. Number of cases treated in private practice were 32; deaths, 4; recoveries, 28.

"The attacks made on our citizens this year were manifestly modified and moderated in character from the previous visitations of the disease, while the cases from abroad displayed all the violence of symptoms observed here in former years, a fact strongly corroborative of the existing opinion at that time, that no epidemic influence pervaded our city or county.

"The year 1855 was one of continued general health here, while the surrounding was peculiarly rife with every variety of malarial fevers. The year of 1856 was one of more than ordinary health, no diseases of any gravity or amount prevailing."

The same can be said of the succeeding years to the present, with the exception of more or less prevalence of ordinary bilious fever and ague. The mortality from all causes in the County for the year ending March 31, 1874, was two hundred and twenty-four. One hundred and sixteen of these occurred in the city, in the various wards as follows: First Ward, twenty-six; Second Ward, thirty-four; Third Ward, twenty-five; Fourth Ward, nineteen; Fifth Ward, twelve

THE GERMAN ELEMENT

of Erie County forms a valuable ingredient to this portion of the State. As early as 1812, when General Harrison's army encamped in this vicinity, one Rudolph who died about the year 1856 or 1857, who claimed to have served under Washington at Valley Forge, settled near Stansbery's brickyard, in Portland Township and made himself famous as a hunter and collector of Indian relics, but ridiculous in searching for imaginary buried treasures. It is also admitted that Gibbs, who was murdered by the Indians, was of German origin.

The first German settler known to the present generation was Martin Eldis whose family still reside in Sandusky. His baker-shop, with which he had connected a grocery and provision store, formed the general place of amusement of the then very small number of German inhabitants. Mr. Eldis's bakery was situated on Water Street, Sandusky, east of the Lake House, and he had as a journeyman baker Frederick Boos, who afterwards established the Portland House on the site where Bernhard Esch's shoe store now stands. Frederick Boos, the

butcher, the Schuck family, consisting of the old gentleman, who acted as undertaker for his deceased German friends, John and Jacob Schuck, both now living, Mr. Benz, the vestryman of the First German Church, George, John, and Caspar Homegardner, C. Zollinger, John and George Magle, and a few others, formed the German population of the third decade of the present century of Portland Township, now known as Sandusky. When Mr. Hollister built his old horse-road from old Portland to Monroeville, the Magle brothers did all the horseshoeing, and the remaining brother, George, and Captain George Magle, his nephew, may safely be called the oldest German inhabitants of the Bay City. At or about the year 1839 another stock of Germans made Sandusky and Erie County their future home, and soon shared the advancing prosperity of the then infant County. We notice among them the well-known and familiar names of George Rohrbacker, Jacob Baubach, Peter Gilcher, F. Rheinheimer, Martin Zimmerman, Ben. Isoman, Adam Bauer, John Ebert,—who was one of the most intelligent Germans of those times, and who died of the cholera in the year 1852, only a few moments before his wife,—and George Daniel, at present Mayor of the City.

These men were principally laborers; that class of people who add much to the wealth of any locality in which they permanently settle, and by industry and perseverance assist in building up for themselves an independence, and by so doing enhance the general success of a community.

The social life in their German fatherland is of a different nature than that of the English descendants in this country. Every public act, every meeting or fair, in short, gatherings for joy as well as for mournful purposes, will bring the peasants and working classes to the village taverns, where, by a glass of native wine, or other beverage, matters of interest are discussed and ideas and sentiments exchanged. It is therefore quite natural that this German habit was transplanted to the country of their adoption, and this doubtless accounts for the perhaps *too many* saloons and groceries.

But not alone the places of resort were introduced by them. The deep-toned piety of the German heart prompted them to have also their houses of worship; and as early as 1830 we find in the memorandum of an old and lamented citizen that a traveling Methodist preacher by the name of Lutz visited the few German families and preached the gospel to them. Rev. Messrs. Klingsoehr, Schlatermund, Mosebach, Fischer, and others have occupied the pulpit of the first German Church,—the so-called Emanuel's,—which is now so ably filled by Rev. von Schulenburg, while the Rev. Mr. Lehrer and his predecessors established permanently the prosperous Lutheran denomination. The followers of Wesley, at an early stage in the history of our Germans, had also their missionaries and pulpit-orators here, many of whom now sleep "the last, long sleep that knows no waking."

The German Catholics had in those days no place of public worship, but frequented the church of the Rev. Mr. Mastheaf, in that portion of Sandusky known as the Western Liberties. To-day they have a large place of worship, with smaller ones scattered around the County, and are building a spacious and magnificent cathedral, which at no distant day may become the dome of a bishopric.

With the increase of their numbers laudable efforts were made to establish benevolent societies; and among others were organized the Odd-Fellows' Lodge, the Ancient Order of Druids, Germania Society, the Huruguri, the Workingman's Mutual Protective Society, of which Mr. Wm. Brehm is the eldest member. It was organized as early as 1851. Louis Traub, at present notary public, was for many years the commander of the Sandusky Jaeger Company; the Jaeger band was then the only musical organization in the County, and was under the direction of Cornelius Schnaitter. Everybody seemed interested in the military organizations of those days. The Kossuth Guard was commanded by Jacob Baur; the Sandusky Artillery by Captain L. A. Silva and F. Zollinger. All of these organizations consisted of the flower of our German population.

The goddess Philomela of Grecian fame, finds many admirers among our German fellow-citizens. The sweet notes of Mozart's, Beethoven's, and Meyerbeer's compositions are familiar in every household. This musical inclination gave birth to the Mozart Quartette Club, which was led by the prominent basso Mr. Philip Ruppert. It discontinued, however, after a few years, and sired the Sandusky Maennerchor. For modern times, the Great Western Band became the leader of instrumental music, under the directorship of the self-made musician, Mr. Charles Bretz, while the Germania Reed Band, under Mr. Charles Bauman, improves daily in concert and harmony.

Unfortunately, the dramatic element divided itself into two parties, and so the Concordia Theatre came to life, while the Volks Theatre had its performances in Nathan Bear's Hall, on Water Street, Sandusky. Adam Serg, J. Jaudorf, George Graul, Conrad Ernst, and C. Moos all deserve to be gratefully remembered by the friends of the stage. Among the members of the Concordia Society, Messrs. Holverscherd, H. Brohl, George Vanhausen, A. Textor, and Bretz spared neither time nor means to improve the social relations of our city.

The first German physician was a native of Vienna, Austria,—Dr. Van Sick, whose descendants still reside in Erie County. Dr. Silva was here as early as 1848. Drs. Herz, Lange, Fatje, Lehmann, Graefe, Enderle, Heiter, and Pape followed in successive years.

The first German paper (as will be seen in the history proper of the press of the County) was published in 1851, by Ruemmele & Ruess, and printed on the first iron press ever introduced into the Fire Lands. It was formerly used in the *Clarion* establishment, and was purchased of that firm by the above-named gentlemen.

The rolling land and favorable soil of the County, the banks of the Sandusky Bay, and the shores of Lake Erie, favored the culture of the grape. Messrs. Louis Harms, Upp, and Jacob Engels are among the earliest wine-growers in this vicinity, which soon became famous for the abundance and delicacy of its grapes and wine. The number of German wine-growers increased daily, and we notice a host of names now prominent as some of the most extensive grape-growers and wine manufacturers in the country who were among the first to plant vineyards in Erie and Ottawa Counties. We mention a few of these: F. Lorch, M. Link, John Bender, F. Geiersdorf, James Alder, N. Arend, Jacob Bach, L. Cable, Molitor & Co., and Caspar Voight. So with the fish trade; among those doing the most business among the Germans are: Adam Stoll, Andrew Biemiller, and Caspar Voight.

As early as 1854 or 1855, Captain William Freyensee, in company with A. Textor, built the first steamboat owned by Germans in this County. The ill-fated steamer *Clinton* was a German enterprise; also the little *Reindeer* of Louis Zistel. The staunch little steamer *Ph. Walter*, and also the *B. F. Ferris*, were built by Germans.

Meanwhile, the desire for a German school was not neglected, and as early as 1852 we find, besides the Sunday-schools in the German churches, the names of Charles Plate Hoffman, Keller, Rev. Mr. Lehrer, as teachers of private schools, until, through the exertions of Adam Baur and other philanthropic men, the German language became a part of the lessons in our German schools.

During the Rebellion, and the dark, gloomiest hours of our country's trial, the Germans, like one man, stood patriotically to the banner of their adopted country, the emblem of our beloved Union; and it is safe to say that, although of foreign birth, they are Americans by choice and freemen in principle.

May a true spirit of tolerance, love of liberty, respect for the majesty of the law, ever prevail, for the honor of these days and the true happiness of unborn millions!

We are indebted to Mr. Herman Kness for much of the valuable information contained in the above sketch of the German element.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

And now we come down to our own day, and face a figure not ten years dead,—Beall, the pirate of Lake Erie. This young Virginian, an officer of the Confederate army, was hung as a pirate and spy on Governor's Island, New York harbor, February 24, 1865. The sentence was just, and its execution a necessary part of the discipline. Yet, now that years have elapsed, and we can review the past without that terrible interest which made our hearts burn within us, there is something worthy of note in the story of this man, who, young, wealthy, and educated, threw himself, as it were, into the jaws of death from sincere though mistaken love for his native country.

John Yates Beall was a native of Jefferson County, Virginia. He graduated at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, owned a large plantation in his native county. His property was estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars, and in addition he was said to be heir to an estate in England. In the earliest days of the war, Beall organized Company G, Second Virginia Infantry, and his regiment afterwards formed part of the original "Stonewall Brigade" under Stonewall Jackson. He took part in many battles, but it is his piratical expedition among the islands of Lake Erie which brings him within the range of our subject,—an expedition which ended in disaster and death. It is well remembered along the lake-shore. Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Sandusky were filled with excitement; the citizens patrolled the street by night, and visions of piratical craft sailing boldly in and firing upon the defenseless houses filled all eyes. Exhausted Ohio had sent regiment after regiment to the front beyond her quota; but her northern frontier was entirely exposed, and it seemed an easy thing to sail over from Canada and batter down her towns. Looking back upon it now, it still seems easy; and yet it was never done, although Canada swarmed with conspirators under the leadership of Jacob Thompson, secret agent of the Confederate government. The United States had but one war vessel on the lakes, the *Michigan*, a side-wheel steamer carrying eighteen guns. The capture of this boat would enable a small body of men to carry destruction from one end of the lake to the other. In September, 1864, she was lying off Johnson's Island, opposite Sandusky City, which had been used since 1862 as a depot for prisoners of war; here were confined twenty-four hundred and eighty men, all, with the exception of about one hundred, officers of the Confederacy,—enough to command an army of eighty thousand men. The little island was naturally uppermost in the minds of the officers in Canada. It was near at hand,—a steamer could run across in the night, and in the winter a land force could attack it, for the ice was strong, and nowhere was there more than five miles between island and island, stretching like-stepping-stones across the lake from Point-au-Pelee to the Ohio mainland. No other prison was on an exposed frontier like this, and were it not for the guns of the *Michigan*, a rescue might be effected. The Michigan must therefore be captured. On the morning of the 19th of September the steamer *Philo Parsons*, plying between Detroit, the islands, and Sandusky, left the former place at the usual hour on her way down the river; at Sandwich, on the Canadian shore, four men came aboard, and at Malden a party of twenty more, bringing with them a large, old-fashioned trunk tied with ropes, as at this period there was a constant stream of fugitives crossing the border, fleeing from the draft or coming back with empty pockets; this Malden party excited no comments, and the steamer went on its way through Lake Erie, stopping at the different islands and taking on a number of passengers for Sandusky. After leaving Kelley's Island, the last of the group, suddenly four men came towards the clerk, who, owing to the absence of the captain, had command of the boat, and leveled revolvers at his head; at the same moment the old black trunk was opened, and the whole party armed themselves with navy revolvers, bowie-knives and hatchets, and took possession of the defenseless boat. The course was then changed, and after cruising about at random for some time the pirates turned back to one of the islands—Middle Pass—and stopped at the dock; while here the *Island Queen*—a steamer plying between Sandusky and the islands—came alongside, and suspecting nothing, threw out a plank in order to land some freight. Instantly the pirates swarmed up her sides, calling upon the captain to surrender; shots were fired, apparently more for intimidation than for real injury,—knives and hatchets were held over the passengers, among whom were thirty or forty hundred-day men on their way to Toledo to be mustered out of service. The pirates were few in number, but they were well armed, and held both steamers at their mercy. G. W. Orr, captain of the *Island Queen*, made sturdy resistance, endeavoring in vain to cut the ropes that bound his boat to the *Parsons*, and the engineer refusing to obey the orders of the pirates was shot in the cheek. Resistance was evidently useless; the passengers were put into the hold with a guard over them, and the captain was asked if many strangers had come to Sandusky that morning, and if there was any excitement there. After some delay and discussion among themselves, the pirates decided to exact an oath of secrecy for twenty-four hours from the women and citizen passengers, and allow them to go on shore, together with the hundred-day men, whom they paroled, and then the two steamers, locked together, started out toward Sandusky, the captain of the *Island Queen* being retained with the hope that he could be forced to act as pilot. When four or five miles out, the *Island Queen* was scuttled and abandoned, and the *Parsons* went on alone. A debate sprung up among the pirates as to whether or not they should run into Sandusky Bay. Evidently some one had failed or disappointed them. At length Captain Orr was again put into the hold; the boat's speed was slackened, and she was kept cruising up and down outside as if waiting for a signal.

Chief in command of the raiders was John Yates Beall; his appearance and manners rendered him conspicuous among the others, who are described in the language of one who saw them as a mean, low-lived set: "Burley, the second in command, being a perfect desperado." In the report of Jacob Thompson, the secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada, a document belonging to the rebel archives, the whole plot is related: "There were two parts,—the first being the expedition by water under Beall, and the second a conspiracy on shore, by means of which the officers of the Michigan were to be thrown off their guard, so that on a given signal Beall could steam rapidly in, surprise them, and capture the boat. A cannon-shot sent over Johnson's Island was to tell the prisoners that the hour of rescue had come. Sandusky was next to be attacked, and after horses had been secured the prisoners were to mount and make for Cleveland,—the boat cooperating; and from Cleveland to strike across Ohio for Wheeling and the Virginia border. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the *Michigan*."

The plot on shore was headed by a Confederate officer named Cole. As has been related, Beall performed his part with entire success; and had the other head possessed equal capacity, the plot would have doubtless been successful, and the whole North taken by surprise by this daring raid and rescue upon a hitherto peaceful and unnoticed border. The two thousand young officers, riding for their lives through the heart of Ohio, where there was no organized force to oppose them, would have seemed like a phantom band to the astonished inhabitants. Even the famous raid of John Morgan, well remembered in the great red-brick farm-houses of the central counties, would have been eclipsed by this flying troupe, the flower of the Southern army. On the lake Beall would have held the whole coast at his mercy, and the familiar old *Michigan* turned into a piratical craft would have carried terror into every harbor.

But this plot on shore failed. Cole spent his money freely in Sandusky, and managed to secure an introduction to the officers of the *Michigan*, inviting them to supper-parties, and playing the genial host, whose wines are good and generously offered. The tedium of the daily life upon the steamer and in the small town was enlivened by his hospitality, and for some time all went well; but gradually he begun to mar his own plot by so much incautiousness and such a want of dexterity in his movements that a suspicion was aroused in Sandusky, and his manœuvres were watched. On the evening of the 19th of September Cole had invited the officers of the *Michigan* to a supper-party. Everything was prepared for them, the wine was drugged, and when by this means they had been rendered helpless, a signal was to notify Beall that all was ready for his attack. But in the mean time suspicion had grown into a certainty, and at the very moment of success, Cole was arrested by order of the commander of the *Michigan*, the signal was never given, and Beall, on board of the *Parsons*, strained his eyes in vain in the direction of Sandusky and Johnson's Island, cruising up and down outside the bay, now talking with his prisoner, the captain, and now urging his men to make the attack alone, and dare all. But the men, a disorderly rabble, gathered together in Canada, refused to enter the bay. At last, disappointed and disheartened, Beall gave the signal to turn the boat, and abandoned the attempt. Back went the *Parsons* with her pirate crew, past Kelley's Island, where the frightened inhabitants were burying their valuables and looking for the flames of burning Sandusky,—passed Middle Bass, where the unfortunate passengers, watching on the beach after midnight, saw her fly by, the fire pouring out of her smoke-stacks, and "making for the Detroit River like a scared pickerel." The captain, and those who had been retained to manage the boat, were put ashore on an uninhabited island, and, after reaching the Canadian shore, and scuttling the steamer, the pirates disbanded, and Beall, the master-spirit, was left to brood over a failure which had the additional bitterness of possible success.

In the morning the lake-country people woke up to hear the news. Incendiaries and conspirators in their midst, raiders by land and pirates by sea,—these were the tidings at the breakfast-table. Batteries, soldiers, and generals were hurried hither and thither, stern investigations were ordered, guards doubled, and above it all arose the sound of popular comment in newspapers and on street-corners, until the buzz spread through the nation. To be sure the horse was not stolen,—if we call the *Michigan* a horse,—but there was an immense amount of shutting the stable-door, and when the old steed appeared again in the various harbors of the lake, she was regarded with curiosity and redoubled affection, as one who had indeed snuffed the battle, though from afar.

In less than four months Beall was captured near the Suspension Bridge, and taken to New York. An attempt to bribe the turnkey with three thousand dollars in gold having been discovered, the authorities sent him to Fort Lafayette, and while there he made an appeal to the bar of New York to undertake his defense. For a time no one responded, but at length Mr. James T. Brady offered his services, and the trial began before a military court. Beall was charged with the seizure of the *Philo Parsons*, at Kelley's Island, Lake Erie; with the seizure of the steamer *Island Queen*, at Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie; with being a rebel spy in Ohio and New York, and with an attempt to throw the express train off the track between Buffalo and Dunkirk, for the purpose of robbing the Express Company's safe. The officers of the captured steamers came from the West to identify him, and it is said that Beall frankly confirmed their testimony, remarking, that as regarded the lake affair, the trial had been fair and impartial. In the defense, a manifesto from Jefferson Davis was offered, asserting that these acts upon the border were committed by his authority, and should be recognized as the acts of lawful belligerents; but the court pronounced the verdict of "Guilty," and General Dix approved the finding, ordering the prisoner to be hung on Governor's Island, Saturday, the 18th of February. In reviewing the testimony, General Dix said, "The accused is shown to be a man of education and refinement, and it is difficult to account for his agency in transactions so abhorrent to the moral sense, and so inconsistent with all the rules of honorable war." In this opinion all just-minded persons will agree, and yet as an example of perverted mental vision, take the farewell letter of Beall to his brother, written on the eve of the day appointed for his execution:

. . . "Remember me kindly to my friends; say to them that *I am not aware of committing any crime against society.* I die for my country. No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course. . . . My hands are clean of blood, unless spilled in conflict, and not a cent enriched my pocket. . . . 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay.' Therefore do not show unkindness to the prisoners, they are helpless.

"JOHN YATES BEALL."

A short respite was afterwards granted by President Lincoln, to enable the mother to see her son; but on the afternoon of the 24th of February the execution took place on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, the prisoner responding to the prayers of the Episcopal service for the dying, but otherwise remaining apparently unmoved. One item in the newspaper account of the day is worthy of note. During the whole of the long proceedings before the execution, the young man kept his eyes steadfastly turned toward the southern horizon, as if looking into the very heart of the country for which he was giving up his life. Beall was finely formed, about five feet eight inches in height, with hazel eyes, brown hair and beard, and a finely-compressed mouth. He was thirty-two years old at the time of his death.

We have entered into detail with this historical sketch from the fact that several of our citizens were more or less personally interested in the exciting events narrated,—six citizens of Sandusky, among them, the four whose names appear in the following, copied from the original document now in the hands of Dr. Stanley:

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
"JOHNSON'S ISLAND, September 21, 1864.

"Special Order No. 227.

"John H. Williams, Dr. E. Stanley, John M. Brown, and Abraham Strain, citizens of Sandusky, having been arrested by Captain J. Stiner, Provost-Marshal, Ninth District, Ohio, and awaited at this Post further investigation upon allegations understood to implicate them with others in a conspiracy to capture the United States steamer *Michigan*, and rescue the rebel prisoners at this post, or to aid and assist therein, and the facts having been more fully inquired into, they failing to make a case against said Williams, Stanley, Brown, and Strain, they are therefore relieved from further detention.

"By command of "COL. CHAS. W. HILL.
"JOHN LEWIS, A. A. A. General.

"To DR. E. STANLEY, citizen of Sandusky, Ohio."

The other two gentlemen arrested on suspicion of complicity in this somewhat famous affair were J. B. Merrick and Rosenthal. They were also subsequently released, after undergoing a prolonged and severe examination.

VIII

THE FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was organized June, 1857; and though not exclusively a county organization, yet many of its most noted members and supporters have been from among the most prominent men of Erie County, and its interests have ever found some of its warmest coadjutors from this county. Therefore, we deem a brief sketch of the Society as worthy a place in this history.

The Society was inaugurated by a masterly and eloquent address delivered by Hon. Eleuthoros Cooke, on the 4th of July of that year. The address consisted of a retrospective glance over the early settlements of this Western country, and was replete with interest and information. The constitution of the Society is characteristically brief, so we give it entire.

"ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called the 'Fire Lands Historical Society.'

"II. Its objects are to collect and preserve in proper form the facts constituting the full history of the Fire Lands; also to obtain and preserve an authentic and general statement of their resources and productions of all kinds.

"III. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recorder, Secretary, and two Corresponding Secretaries.

"IV. The officers hereof shall be elected annually, at the annual meetings, and shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

"V. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Norwalk, on the second Wednesday in June, at ten o'clock A.M., each year hereafter.

"VI. Any person or resident of the Fire Lands may become a member hereof by signing this constitution, and paying into the treasury the sum of twenty-five cents.

"VII. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting hereafter by a vote of two-thirds of the members present."

The meeting for the organization of the Society convened at the court-house at Norwalk on the 20th of June, 1857. Platt Benedict was called to the chair, and Philip N. Schuyler was chosen Secretary.

The above constitution was read before the Society by Mr. Schuyler and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected the first officers of the Society:

President, Platt Benedict; *Vice-Presidents*, William Parish, Eleuthoros Cooke, Zalmuna Phillips, and John N. Niles; *Treasurer*, Charles A. Preston; *Recording Secretary*, P. N. Schuyler; *Corresponding Secretaries*, F. D. Parish and G. T. Stewart.

The Society held quarterly meetings for a number of years, but now, we believe, their meetings are limited to annual meetings. The "*Pioneer*," which we notice in the history of the early press, was established under the auspices of the Society, and its publication has been continued by them to the present time. The first number appeared in June, 1858. The Society is an institution affording great pleasure to the pioneers of the Fire Lands, as giving them an opportunity of spending occasional reunions to converse on the "days of yore" and on the cherished reminiscences of their early lives and mutual struggles. The vast historical importance of the Society to Erie County, and also to the other counties constituting the Fire Lands, cannot but be beneficial to the people of them, as having preserved nearly all of what now exists concerning its early history. The Society has been prospered as a home institution, and it is hoped that the interest in it will not be allowed to lie dormant, but gain in enthusiasm each succeeding year, so that, as those who are now aged and honored members of it pass away, their places may be filled by equally worthy successors. Thus, and thus only, shall the memories of the past be preserved to those who follow after.

Several of the early members of the Society remain in it, and have taken a deep and lasting interest in its workings and success from its inception. Among them we mention Platt Benedict, F. D. Parish, and Benjamin Summers, Esqs. These gentlemen, and others of like progressive principles, have been and are identified with all institutions which lead to or help to sustain the moral, religious, or social development of our prosperous "Little Erie."

MARITIME RESOURCES.

According to custom-house statistics, on the 30th of June, 1874, there were one hundred and one vessels hailing from the district of Sandusky, with an aggregate tonnage of sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven.

In addition to five regular passenger steamers (belonging in this district), the following—steamer *Young Reindeer*, steamer *Jay Cooke*, propeller *St. Joseph*, and propeller *Riverside* (which do not belong in this district)—are engaged in carrying passengers; those marked * *only* being authorized to carry passengers when required:

PADDLE STEAMERS.—**B. F. Ferris*, **D. B. Spear*, *Germania*, *La Fayette*, *Ottawa*, *Philip Walter*, *Young Hickory*.

PROPELLERS.—*Eclipse*, **Golden Eagle*, **Huron City*, *Orontes*, *Red Jacket*, *Westford*, *Yosemite*.

TUGS.—*Biscayne*, *General Lyon*, *L. Q. Rawson*, **Mystic*.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

John G. Pool, *Collector*; George W. Dane, *Special Deputy Collector*; Benjamin W. Thompson, *Deputy Collector and Clerk*; Thomas C. McGee, *Deputy Collector and Surveyor*.

THE JAY COOKE.

This steamer is the property of J. P. Clark & Co., of Detroit, for whom she is managed by Mr. W. O. Ashley. She came out in 1869, being expressly built for this lake. Her commander, Capt. L. B. Goldsmith, has had extensive nautical experience, is most obliging and courteous to his passengers, and is characterized for care and attention in the exercise of his responsible duties, which has won for him universal esteem. Nor is Mr. W. H. McFall less appreciated in the capacity of clerk, his gentlemanly bearing and ever-willing attention to his office gaining him wide-spread and deserved regard from both passengers and traders on the lake. The engine on this boat is a sight well worth inspecting, and the order in which it is kept reflects the highest credit upon her experienced chief engineer. The engine is five hundred horse-power, steams forty pounds to one square inch, making eighteen revolutions of the paddle-wheel per minute. By an ingenious indicator attached we learn that a run from Sandusky to Kelley's Island was made by one thousand and ninety revolutions of the wheel, to Put-in-Bay, two thousand, and to Detroit, four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five. The average time from Sandusky to Put-in-Bay is two hours, Kelley's Island being about half way. Her cabins are handsomely carpeted and neatly furnished. She has thirty state-rooms, capable of accommodating ninety passengers, in addition to which there is a small library of interesting books, a piano, etc.

THE GAZELLE.

This steamer is also the property of J. P. Clark & Co., and was built by that firm in 1873. She is a large and elegant passenger boat, one hundred and thirty-two feet long, twenty-eight feet beam, and nine feet depth of hold, and is capable of carrying sixteen hundred passengers with comfort and safety. She is commanded by Capt. Joseph Waltman, a gentleman well qualified by long experience and a thorough knowledge of the waters the boat is intended to navigate. The mate, Mr. D. C. Nichols, is also an experienced navigator. Mr. A. S. Clark attends to the general business of the boat, and in his capacity of clerk has become quite familiarly known and esteemed by the traveling public, both local and from a distance.

THE B. F. FERRIS.

This boat came here three years ago, and has since regularly run between this port and Marblehead, Catawba Island, Moor's Dock. She runs daily, and leaves Post, Lewis & Co.'s dock, at the foot of Columbus Avenue. She is owned by V. P. Doller and W. Freyensee; *Captain*, W. Freyensee; *Engineer*, Jacob Haas; *Clerk*, W. Freyensee.

THE RIVERSIDE.

The Riverside, a staunch, fast-running propeller, plying between the Islands and Sandusky, has recently been fitted up and refurnished, and has every improvement conducive to the safety and convenience of the traveling public. She is admirably adapted to carrying excursion-parties, being perfectly safe, and under the command of Captain Harryman, an experienced navigator, and Mr. E. N. Clark, who attends to the general business of the boat in a highly satisfactory and pleasing manner. The *Riverside* is the property of J. P. Clark & Co., of Detroit.

STATISTICAL.

The agricultural and financial interests of Erie County offer quite an entertaining item of historical value. The showing, as presented in the subjoined tabular report, is taken from the "Ohio Statistics" of 1873. It is a noticeable fact that Erie County figures above the average in every department in proportion to the population and extent of territory embraced within its boundaries. First, we give the cereals and vegetables, which stand as follows:

	No Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	11,249	222,908
Oats	10,532	382,488
Barley	785	24,219
Corn	17,941	726,010
		Tons Hay.
Meadow	10,118	11,724
Clover	6,570½	6,321½
		Bushels.
Potatoes	1,858	165,485
Sweet Potatoes	11⅛	1,238

Butter, 378,681 pounds; Cheese, 99,425 pounds.

In fruit the report is equally gratifying.

Apples.		Pears.		Peaches.	
No. Acres.	No. Bushels.	No. Bushels.		No. Bushels.	
3,980¼	334,725	1,091½		51,523	

The number and value of horses, cattle, and general live stock in the County, as returned for taxation,—and a considerable addition may really be estimated,—forms an interesting item.

Horses.		Cattle.		Mules.		Sheep.		Hogs.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
6,210	$337,065	11,443	$184,284	42	$3,024	350,862	$57,042	7,185	$19,628

The valuation of property, as returned for taxation, in 1873, was twelve million one hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars. The financial status of the County up to the 1st of September, 1873, was of the most flattering character. The exhibit of indebtedness of the several counties of the State, as published in the "Ohio Statistics," shows that Erie County proper has no debt; but under the head of cities and villages, we find a total indebtedness of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-four cents, Sandusky having the burden of twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, the remainder being distributed among the different townships. There are three National Banks, with a gross capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These banks are all located at Sandusky, and are severally known as the

	Capital Stock.
First National Bank	$150,000
Second National Bank	100,000
Third National Bank	100,000

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The most imposing County building in Sandusky is the new court-house, now nearing completion. The style of architecture is most beautiful, and the structure is composed of blue sandstone, with sheet-iron roof,—thus rendering it as near fire-proof as possible. Its dimensions are one hundred and sixteen feet ten inches by seventy-seven feet ten inches; height to the crown of the roof, seventy-four feet; height of dome above the roof, fifty-six feet; from the ground, one hundred and thirty feet. The County offices are on an average twenty-eight and a half feet by sixteen and a half feet. The main hall on the first floor is one hundred and four feet long. The entire building is heated by steam, and ventilated on the most approved plan.

The people of Erie County can rest secure against the usual frauds practiced on them in the contracts for State or County buildings. The Commissioners, and all concerned, have done their duty in this matter, which fact offers an agreeable contrast to the erection of our high-school building. That "job," however, tended to open the eyes of the people, and hence was, perhaps, of some service,—whether equivalent to the amount *squandered*, we are unable to say.

The history of Erie County from this time is of an ordinary, uneventful character, so that we can skip over a decade without omitting anything of importance. The progress in all departments has been rapid, and beneficial to the increasing prosperity and growth of our County. The mechanical, agricultural, and mercantile pursuits have each advanced in a manner commensurate with the enlarged demand. The agricultural interests of Erie County are particularly flattering, offering, as they do, the best possible criterion of general prosperity. We have noticed briefly all of the most important events which have a direct bearing on the history of a people, and have endeavored to give a faithful record of them all, on the basis that these things are so vital to its prosperity, so interesting in their character to the present and to future generations, and yet so liable to be forgotten.

In concluding this history, we present to our readers, on another page, biographical sketches of some of the prominent men of Erie County, which will be read with pleasure by those who know the subjects of those sketches.

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF ERIE COUNTY.

VERMILION TOWNSHIP.

VERMILION is a flourishing township in the eastern part of the County. The village of Vermilion, within the boundary of the township, is rapidly assuming the proportions of a town, and will doubtless ere long be incorporated as such. Vermilion was named after the principal river emptying into the lake through its territory. The natural appearances are distinctly outlined. The north part is level, and the south part has small ridges and lowlands. The timber, which used to be plentiful, but little of which now remains, was white, black, and red oak, white wood, black walnut, hickory, maple, and a variety of other kinds. No change of timber has occurred since the first settlement. The soil is composed of all kinds, but principally of sandy loam, gravel, and clay marl. There are extensive stone quarries, which have been largely worked. Iron ore was found and worked in the township for near half a century, but has been discontinued. The township is comparatively free from marshes, though some few small ones exist in its southwest corner. A large portion of these have been reclaimed, and are now productive. The rivers are the Vermilion, La Chappelle, and Sugar Creek. The Vermilion rises in Ashland County, runs north through the eastern towns of Huron County and some of the western towns of Lorain County, and enters into Lake Erie, passing through the township of Vermilion near its east line. It was named by the Indians from a red paint found on its banks. The Sugar Creek derived its name from the existence of a mound at its mouth, shaped similar to a sugar-loaf, and also from the fact that the Indians made sugar from the extensive sugar-orchards along the creek. La Chappelle rises in Huron County, passes through the township of Wakeman, Huron County, Florence and Vermilion, this County, and empties into the lake. The native animals were the bear, wolf, deer, wild-cat, and many smaller kinds, which at the first settlement of the township were very plentiful for a number of years. The bear and wolf were troublesome by committing depredations on the sheep and swine of the settlers. The large animals have all disappeared. Several remains of ancient fortifications and mounds have been discovered. There are two extensive fortifications on the banks of the Vermilion, in the south part of the township, on the farm of Mr. John Summers, while others and smaller ones exist in different parts of the township. These were evidently built by the Indians, though tradition has nothing definite as to their constructors. The Indians found here by the first white settlers belonged principally to the Sandusky, Tawa, and Chippewa tribes. The pioneers of the township were William Hoddy and Almon Ruggles, who came in 1808, William Austin, George and John Sherrots, Enoch Smith and Horatio Perry, in 1809, Solomon Parsons, Benjamin Brooks, Barlow Sturgis, Deacon John Beardsley, and James Cuddeback, in 1810, Peter Cuddeback and others im 1811. These mostly emigrated from New England, though some came from New York. They came chiefly with teams. The first house was erected by William Haddy, on the lake shore, near the mouth of Vermilion River, in 1808; the second house was erected by William Austin, a short distance above, in 1809; Peter Cuddeback built the first frame house, in 1818; William Austin built the first stone house, in 1821; Horatio Perry built the first brick house, in the same year. The first school-house was built on the lake shore, near where was erected the residence of Jacob Sharrats in 1814. Deacon John Beardsley built the first log-cabin, back from the lake, in Vermilion, on lot No. 12, section 2, in the year 1815. He removed from the mouth of the Vermilion River, on account of the unhealthfulness of the country and the consequent sickness of his family, to the less fertile but more healthful ridges. Here his family soon regained health. Enoch Smith built the next house, on the ridge, where Henry Todd now resides, and removed into it from the lake shore in 1815. This was on lot 3, section 2. Mr. Smith and his aged wife resided in Florence for some years, but are now both deceased. He was always an industrious man, a good citizen, and a hardy pioneer. He had a large and interesting family,—William, Rebecca, Laura, Lyman, Amanda, Henry, and John.

A Mr. Wilcox, about the same time, built and remained a short time on north half lot 2, section 2, near the spring where John Summers, Esq., now resides. Jonah Bartow and his son built a shanty about the same time near the centre of the east fifty acres of lot 11 in the same section, a hundred or more rods east from Beardsley's. The old gentleman went some years afterwards to reside with his children in Milan, and died there; Jonah Bartow, Jr., married Hannah Allen, became a resident of the ridge just east of the cemetery, and died in 1833, leaving four children. The widow resided for some years afterwards in Erie County, where now reside some of the children, but not in Vermilion.

John Austin, son of Captain William Austin, also built a shanty on the north part of lot 6, about three-fourths of a mile south of Bartow's, and lived in it a short time. This was on the north part of the farm now owned by Benjamin Summers. In the spring of 1817, Eli Winton, of Newtown, Connecticut, moved into the house built by Mr. Wilcox, near the spring. Winton was a miller by trade. In November, 1817, Mark Summers, also from Newtown, bought Winton's right and moved his family in with Winton's. At the same time Philo Wells took up temporary quarters at Austin's shanty, and his son afterwards built on lot No. 9, first section of Vermilion, about one-half mile east of his present residence. Deacon Beardsley, about the same time, built on lot No. 5, section 2, of Vermilion Township. Winton, during the winter of 1817–18, built and removed to the block-house on lot No. 3. In 1817, Joel Crane, Esq., and Captain Luther Harris settled just over the line in Florence Township on lots Nos. 41 and 51, Dr. A. H. Betts and Levi Jackson a little farther south, and Robert W. Betts located one-half mile south of Wells. In the spring of 1818, Zelia Harris settled one-half mile east of Wells, and Robert Wells, father of Philo Wells, with his younger sons, Charles and Lemuel, settled near Mr. Betts. Samuel Sanders had settled near where Sugar Creek crosses the North Ridge as early as 1815–16, and Benjamin Demmick a little farther west on the same ridge. John Bartow and family, and Leonard Norton, his son-in-law, arrived in 1818, and settled near the old gentleman. In the autumn of 1819 Mason Washburn settled on the east corner of lot 6, section 2, where he resided for a number of years. Jesse Ball settled near him at about the same time. This may be said to complete the pioneer history of the settlement of the southeast part of the township. A log school-house was erected on the township line near Captain Harris's, and a school was opened by that gentleman in the winter of 1817–18. In the winter of 1819, Benjamin Summers, son of Mark Summers, taught the school for awhile. The next year a school-house was built where Wm. H. Crane used to reside in Vermilion, and Captain Harris and Benjamin Summers were among the first teachers of it. At this time the school district embraced the whole of the southeast corner of the township, and a few families in Florence. Twenty-five to thirty was the average attendance. The school was supported by subscription, and such was the scarcity of money that usually the subscription was paid in grain, whisky, or work, and the prejudices of the old settler lead him to entertain the opinion that the schools were as well conducted under the old régime as under the new. Although the settlers in this part of the township did not suffer from war and sickness as much as the earlier settlers on the shore, still their lands were much harder to clear, and more difficult to plow among the stumps and rocks,—sprouts from the stumps and roots were very troublesome. Most of the people were poor, and bought their lands on credit, and with the strictest economy and industry could scarcely sustain themselves.

Philo Wells, Esq., came from Duchess County, New York, originally, with his wife,—formerly Hannah Lewis, from Connecticut. He had little to begin with but a good trade (blacksmithing), good health, an iron constitution, and indomitable energy and perseverance. He united blacksmithing and farming, and soon after, tavern-keeping, and soon became a go-ahead citizen, and exercised a great deal of influence in the community. He succeeded Winton in the justiceship, which office he held for six years, and became comparatively wealthy. Large quantities of bog-iron ore were taken from the farm he first "took up," which has added materially to his wealth. His wife died in 1848, and he married again to a Mrs. Smith, of Connecticut. By Mrs. Smith he had five children,—George, Lewis, Wheeler, Eliza, and Emeline.

W. H. Crane married Harriet, eldest daughter of Dr. Chandler. They had one son and one daughter. For a number of years they resided at the old homestead in this township, where the family located a few years after its settlement. Mr. Crane has two sons living, who are enterprising citizens. One son (Edward) died early. Captain Harris and wife were aged when they first settled in the township; they were both industrious and worthy citizens. The captain died at Milan at the advanced age of ninety-one or ninety-two, his wife preceding him a few years. Four of his younger children accompanied him where he first settled in Vermilion Township. Amos, who afterwards became a physician, settled in Milan. He died in 1843. Abigail, who married Rev. John Monteith, now of Elyria, was a most estimable woman. Abraham entered a mercantile career, but was not successful, so he anticipated the advice of the late lamented Horace Greeley, and went West. Delpha married the Rev. Mr. Burbank, who now resides in the eastern part of the State. And so we could go on enumerating the venerable old pioneers who heroically opened up the fertile lands embraced within the prosperous township of Vermilion, but with a few more of those perhaps less known we close the historical sketch of Vermilion.

Mark Summers, whose wife was Dina Botsford, came from Connecticut, but had pioneered Delaware County, New York, previous to coming here. He possessed a robust constitution and great physical strength, which, combined with the experience he brought, made him quite a valuable acquisition to the young township. By frugality and industry he amassed a competency. He possessed a rare mechanical genius, and could manufacture anything in wood or iron from a nail to a rifle, and from a rake-tooth to an old-fashioned bull-plow. He died in his ninetieth year, in 1855; his wife went before him, in 1842. They left issue,—Sallie, who married Daniel Chandler, Esq., of Florence, and who raised a numerous family; Benjamin, who married Olive Stevens. She died in 1826, and he married the second time, Julia Burr, of Florence; Betsey, who married Samuel Walker, of Perkins, and has two children; John, who married Sarah Stewart. Most of these descendants still reside in Erie County. Benjamin succeeded Esquire Wells as Justice of the Peace, and served for six years. He was for a few years Associate Judge of the District, before and at the time Erie was erected, and he twice represented the Fire Land District in the lower House of Representatives.

Like other neighborhoods, Vermilion had to struggle with poverty; but the old pioneers being men of sound common sense, and being contented with little, they soon overcame the impoverished condition of the place, and built up a town which stands to-day a monument to their perseverance. Nor does the agricultural worth of the township fall below her sisters, but she always, as the statistics show, produces an average yield. Her fishing and stone interests remain; but the production of iron, which, in former years, added much to the financial importance of Vermilion, is a thing of the past.

The village proper is finely laid out, and possesses many advantages. The Vermilion River empties into Lake Erie here, and the facilities for navigation are good. Her hotels, stores, churches, and public and private buildings are tasty and well built, and her general business is all that can be desired. The village is on a good railroad; the depot is within three minutes' walk of the centre of business. One of the principal citizens now living there is Mr. Lewis Wells, who conducts the business of one of the largest general stores in the place, and is now one of the Commissioners of the County. He is a gentleman well and favorably known, comes of good old pioneer stock, and possesses that business tact and energy which makes him an invaluable citizen.

The future of Vermilion bids fair to be a happy and prosperous one, and, taking as a criterion her past, we predict that ere many decades have sped their years away she will stand forth as a flourishing city.

GROTON TOWNSHIP.

THE original name of Groton Township was Wheatsborough. Mr. Wheat, after whom it was named, owned originally the greater portion of it. The name was subsequently changed by request of some of the inhabitants, prominent among whom was Nathan Strong, an old pioneer.

The township is generally level, about half prairie. The north half is covered with rather scrubby timber. The soil of the south half is a black muck, rich, with some sprinkling of sand. The north half is a limestone soil, with a substrata of limestone, adapted for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. There were formerly some lime-kilns in operation in the township; but they are now discontinued, although two or three kilns in the neighboring township are supplied from stone quarries in Groton.. One small stream, which rises in Lyme, runs through the township, in a northeasterly direction, into Oxford. It is called Pipe Creek, a name given by the Indians, on account of a soft, pliable stone found at the bottom and along its banks, which was used by the Indians to make pipes with. Formerly, there used to abound in this township a variety of wild animals, including wolves, deer, wild-cats, raccoons, foxes, turkeys, and prairie chickens. These animals were hunted by the Indians; and to see them on their small, wiry ponies on their hunting expeditions afforded a very picturesque sight in the days of the early settlements, especially as one of these pioneers, Mr. Libey Rash, now living, relates, "to see about one hundred of them surround about the same number of turkeys, and see the turkeys fly without them killing one of them, and to hear the outlandish guttural ejaculations of the exasperated redskins, wishing the turkeys were in a place decidedly remote from the 'happy hunting grounds.'" This was very funny—to the turkeys and the spectators. These Indians belonged principally to the Seneca tribe.

The first settlement in the township was made by Seth Harrington, who was born at Rhode Island in 1771; Jonathan Sprague, from the eastern part of New York; 'Squire Richey, Dr. W. Hastings, the elder Mr. Gurley and others, who came into the township in 1809 and settled mostly on lot No. 1. 'Squire Richey felled the first tree, and built the first log house. Seth Harrington built the first frame house, in 1817, and he and his wife lived in it until his death, which occurred several years ago. His widow is still living, with a daughter, at Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio.

The first child born in Groton was Ann Furgurson, daughter of George Furgurson. She moved to Michigan, and married a man named Phillips.

The first person who died in the township was Standish Wood. His coffin was made of boards from a wagon-box. After the wagon-boxes became exhausted, Seth Harrington and George Sprague made several primitive coffins from oak-trees, split into puncheons, and then dressed down into something having the semblance of boards.

The first money used was cut money,—a dollar cut into four or more pieces. An old settler informs us that a dollar was usually cut so as to represent at least twenty-five per cent. above its real value.

The early settlers received their letters and mail matter from the Cleveland post-office. The first mail route from Cleveland to Detroit passed through the centre of Groton Township, east and west. John Paxton carried the mail in 1814.

The first physician was Dr. Waitstill Hastings, who commenced practicing in the early part of the year 1810. In 1812, immediately after Hull's surrender, Dr. Hastings, the elder Gurley and others removed to Knox County, Ohio, where, in the interim, the doctor was elected to the Legislature. Himself and family returned to Groton in 1815. His wife died in 1848. They had issue, eight sons. Ephraim removed to Sandusky County in 1826, where his son, W. G. Hastings, for several years engaged in business at Parker Town, in Groton Township, but now residing with his family in Sandusky City, was born. Ephraim now resides in Groton, and another brother, Joel, resides in Sandusky. The rest of the family are scattered all over,—some in California, and one, Lansford W., when last heard from, was in Australia. The doctor practiced until the time of his death, which took place in October, 1864, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. He practiced for forty years in the family of Captain Seth Harrington, and was a man esteemed by all with whom he came in contact as a faithful physician, an exemplary Christian, and a good citizen.

The first magistrate was Squire Richey, elected in 1816, of whom it is related that on one occasion, when riding over the prairie, he met a couple who were going to his house to get married, and he dismounted and married them under the broad canopy of heaven, minus book and *sans ceremonie*. He had very little legal business to attend to, as litigation among the early settlers was very limited. The only cases for a long period were those growing out of land titles, caused by lands being sold for taxes, etc.

The first school was taught by Elijah Fleming, in 1818, and was supported by

subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to fourteen dollars per month; the pupils were R. and M. Harrington, the Magills, Paxtons, and a few others.

Amos McClouth and his family came into Groton Township from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1817, accompanied by three other families, among them those of Samuel Allen and Thomas McKinney. Out of a family of ten children, only three are now living, two daughters and one son; the latter, O. C. McClouth, is now a resident of Sandusky, and occupies the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He has held several important positions in the County. He came to Sandusky with his parents in 1821, and was born in Groton Township. Mr. Amos McClouth died on the 12th of January, 1870, at the ripe old age of seventy-six. His widow still survives him, and, though seventy-two years old, she is enjoying excellent health. She lives with her children.

There were many Indians in the Township at an early day, but no hostilities attended with fatal results occurred. Captain Seth Harrington once saw a party of three redskins prowling about his premises, and, with the fearless impetuosity for which the pioneer was characterized, seized his rifle and followed them to Fremont, but could not, as he expressed it, "get near enough to the darned critters to shoot any of them."

Samuel Bemiss came with his wife and son Rodney, and one sister, in June, 1823, by water from Buffalo, on the steamer *Superior*, which was the only steamer on the lake at that time, she having taken the place of the old *Walk-in-the-water*, which had foundered a short time previous. At the same time Elijah Bemiss and wife, with their two daughters and one sister, came by land from Cuyahoga County, New York, with teams, where the whole party had formerly emigrated in 1812, having previously resided in Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Mr. Bemiss had purchased a farm located at Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1811. Hull's surrender and the consequent fright to the citizens of this section transpired before he could effect the necessary arrangements for removal to that western country to which it is said "the star of empire takes its way." He finally traded the farm for one in Cuyahoga County, New York, from whence he emigrated, as above stated.

Samuel Bemiss is the only surviving member of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters (two sons deceased), and was born on the farm he now occupies, on the 23d of April, 1829. Mr. Elijah Bemiss, father of the subject of this sketch, was well known as one of the most prominent pioneers of the Fire Lands, particularly of Groton Township, being identified with its religious, social, and agricultural interests for nearly half a century. For thirty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and always manifested some thoughtful anxiety for the general good of that institution, and all the progressive improvements of his time and locality. He was a member of the old United Huron and Erie County Board of Agriculture for many years. He died October 18, 1869, leaving behind him an enviable record for good works performed, and an estimable character as a citizen. Mr. Samuel Bemiss has also been largely connected with the agricultural interests of his township and County, having served on the Erie County Board of Agriculture for many years. By industry and economy he has accumulated an independence, and his farm, consisting of three hundred acres, is a model of improvement. His stock, including upward of a score of horses, is above the average for a man who does not make stock-raising a specialty. He also owns a farm containing two hundred and fifty acres in Sherman Township, Huron County, Ohio, which is partly fine meadow, affording excellent pasturage for his cattle, of which he has a large number. His residence is commodious, and his family live in rural comfort and elegance commensurate with his means. He married Miss M. A. Nims, daughter of Samuel Nims, Esq., of Groton, March 24, 1858. He has an interesting family of four children, who, together with their parents, enjoy that firm health and robust constitution which usually falls to the lot of those who live amid the beauteous scenes of the country, its fragrant breezes, its pure air, and its simple enjoyment. (See sketch of his farm and residence in this Atlas.)

Charles Rash came into the township in 1815, from Ontario County, New York. He came on horseback, and settled on the place where his brother, Libey Rash, now resides, the latter coming from the same place and in like manner, in 1819, the journey occupying nine days. Charles was elected Justice of the Peace in 1820, and served in that capacity for eighteen years consecutively. On the erection of Erie County, in 1838, his commission was cut off, but several of his friends requested him to receive a nomination for re-election in the infant County, but he declined. He died on the 21st of May, 1852, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Libey Rash married Rhoda Bemiss, on the 24th of March, 1825. She died February 21, 1869, aged sixty-six years. They had three children: two sons living, and one daughter died August 10, 1844, at the youthful age of twelve years. Charles and Libey commenced life together, and resided together until the former died. The homestead consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres, under good cultivation. Mr. L. Rash is a gentleman of excellent memory, great versatility of conversation, and is replete with interesting anecdote. He is regarded as an upright citizen and a true Christian.

Worthington Nims arrived in 1826, from Franklin County, Massachusetts, and after purchasing a tract of land,—that which he now owns and resides on,—he returned to his native place for the purpose of marrying Betsy Barnard, which he did. After returning, he built a cozy little frame house, on the site now occupied by his more pretentious frame dwelling; and the old homestead serves the purpose of a carriage-house, standing back among the out-buildings, at least a reminder of the good old days of yore. They had three children: two sons, both married, and one daughter. The subject of this sketch is a fine specimen of a yeoman pioneer, a sensible farmer, superintending a farm of three hundred acres, and enjoying good health at the age of seventy-three.

Whatever the future of Groton may be, its past is of rare interest. The early settlement is similar in detail to that of other localities in the then young Western country. The soil is admirably adapted to the production of every variety of cereals and fruits,—particularly corn, which thrives immensely all over the township. The social and moral status of the people is equal to the high civilization of the New England States, from whence emigrated nearly all of its pioneers.

MILAN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Milan was organized at the time it bore the name of Avery and took the name of Huron, being united with that township. The first election was held at John B. Fleming's, on the east side of Huron River, two miles from the lake. Jabez Wright and David Abbott were the first Justices of the Peace, and F. W. Fowler was the first Constable.

The first district school in Milan was formed at the Abbott place, and taught by a Miss Gilbert, of Cleveland. F. W. Fowler held the honorary position of acting as escort to conduct this pioneer "school-marm" through the wilderness to Milan on horseback, she riding on a horse with a man's saddle, and he riding on another horse with raw deer-skins for both saddle and stirrups. Some contend that the first school taught in Milan was in the old "Mission House," and was located where the back kitchen of the house built by Dr. Harris now stands. Miss Roxa Whitney (now Mrs. Doddridge Paul) was the teacher. Educational facilities have increased rapidly since that time, and Milan Village, with its normal school, and the township, with its numerous district schools scattered through it, ranks equal with many localities of greater pretensions.

In the year 1811 the County seat of Huron County was, by Ephraim Quigley, Joseph Clark, and Solomon Griswold, State Commissioners, located about one hundred rods south of Esquire Abbot's residence.

In consequence of the war of 1812, the County was not organized for judicial purposes until 1815. The trouble the early settlers had with the Indians at that time had kept out all immigration, and had almost depopulated the country.

Among the few inhabitants that remained in the township at this time, was F. W. Fowler, who married and built a house at the County seat, for the purpose of opening a tavern. Being the only settler on the ground, he was employed to build a log jail, at the request of Esquire Abbot and Esquire Merry, the proprietors of the land. He built the jail, which was attached to his dwelling. Not long after it was built, Mr. Fowler, in the capacity of Constable, was called upon to apprehend a young woman for murdering her own offspring. He took her before the Justice, and she was bound over to the Court of Common Pleas, to answer, to the laws of the country for the crime she had committed, and he was ordered to take her to jail.

The Sheriff had previously delegated part of his authority to Mr. Fowler, and made him Deputy Sheriff and Jailer. The young woman was kept in jail until the meeting of the Court. At the sitting of that honorable body in Huron County, George Todd, presiding, and Jabez Wright, Stephen Meeker, and Joseph Strong were Associate Judges, and Lyman Farwell, Sheriff. The Grand Jury was impanelled and sworn in, and received the charge of the Court. They were then handed over to the custody of the Sheriff in the usual manner, who being otherwise engaged, delivered the Grand Jurors over to the care of his deputy.

He was ignorant of what to do with them; there was no building or room to be had; the Court occupied the school-house, and that was the only building near, excepting F. W. Fowler's residences, all the rooms in both of which were in use. Finally, Mr. Fowler bethought him of the jail, so he took out his prisoner and put the Grand Jury into it. After awhile he thought it consistent with the duties of his position to ascertain whether the gentlemen of the jury required any attendance. He knocked at the door, but received no answer. He then mustered courage enough to open it, expecting to enter the august presence of the "gentlemen of the jury." Fortunately for his diffidence, they were *non est*. He reported the circumstances to the Sheriff, and then returned the prisoner to her former quarters, and heard no more of Court, Jury, or Sheriff, until he received orders to discharge his prisoner.

In 1809, Daniel Abbott, Esq., of Chagrin Falls, now Willoughby, in Lake County, Ohio, purchased of one Hughes, of New Haven, Connecticut, eighteen hundred acres of land in section 2, township of Avery, now Milan, Erie County, and had it located about the centre of said section, east and west, on both sides of the Huron River, in the winter of 1809. Daniel Barrett, of Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, entered into a contract with Esquire Abbott to "commence the farming of said land in the spring of 1810." Mr. Barrett raised a company consisting of the following persons: himself, wife, and family, Seth Hays, Stephen Worthington, S. Durand, and F. W. Fowler,—all young men without families. They left Burton about the first of April, and arrived at the place of their destination, on Huron River, about the 10th of the same month, in the year 1810. They immediately cut logs and raised a log house on the bottom-lands about ten ~~miles~~ north of the east end of Abbott's bridge. All lived together until they could build another house, which they built on the high ground from the river, about fifty rods farther south. Barrett and the family occupied the last one built. This was the first improvement in the township by the white inhabitants, except by Jared Ward, who, the year previous, had settled on the opposite side of the river, and lived in an Indian cabin, and sowed a field of wheat on the land bought by Esquire Abbott. In the summer of 1810, Esquire Abbott moved his family from Chagrin Falls, and built a log house on the hill above the one first built by the above-named party.

The first grist-mill on the "Fire Lands" was in 1810, by John Wallworth, of Cleveland, on the east branch of the Old Woman Creek, not far from the centre of the township of Eldridge, now called Berlin. The millwrights were Perez Starr and a man by the name of Seymour. F. W. Fowler was hired as a laborer in the mill at the time of its establishment.

The first white child born in Avery (or Milan) was a daughter of Lazarus Young, afterwards the wife of Amherst Milliman, of Townsend, Huron County, Ohio. Mr. Young, after the road was cut between Avery and Eldridge, built a house on the road and moved into it about the 1st or 4th of July, 1810, and at this time the child was born. Mr. Young and his wife are both long since deceased.

The first dry-goods merchant of Milan was a man from the State of New York, by the name of Parsons, who settled at the old county seat, with an assortment of all kinds of goods the County was in need of in those days.

In the fall of 1806, Esquires Abbott and Barrett went up to Detroit for a supply of cider and a lot of apple-trees; and on their way down the lake, when opposite Black River, were overtaken by a gale of wind at night and driven across the lake, and landed in the morning at Long Point, in Canada. They were in a small, open boat that two men could carry on their shoulders.

Those who settled in the township with their families prior to the war of 1812 were the following: In the 1st section, Hosmer Merry, Reuben Pixley, and G. Harvey; in the 2d section, David Abbott, David Barrett, Jared Ward, Elijah Pollock, James Seach, Nathaniel Glines, Alexander Mason, and A. Collins; in the 3d section, Thomas Jeffrey, Josiah Smith, William Smith, Phinens Tillotson, George Calvin, D. Kinney, and David Smith; and in the 4th section, Charles Parker, M. Perry, James Payne, W. Hubbard, James Guthrie, William Howard, A. Wilson, and a Mr. Eldridge. The number, including unmarried men, was about two hundred and twenty-five. Of those, there were living in the township in 1859 but six: viz., Mrs. Lucy Stevens and Mrs. Sally Demund, Elam Ward, Ester Smith, Mrs. Root, daughter of Phinens Tillotson, Amanda Williams, and F. W. Fowler, Esq.

The first wagon-road was cut out and cleared by Ebenezer Hays and F. W. Fowler, in the winter of 1810. It commenced at the mouth of Huron River, on the east side, where the road is now traveled, thence up the river to Titus Abbott's farm, thence southerly past the farms of E. and H. Merry and that of G. Perrin, near where the road is now traveled, till the north and south section line of the township of Norwalk was struck. This section line was followed to the State Road which was cut out the summer before, leading from the lake to the south line of the Fire Lands. The same winter, the road known as the Columbus Pike was opened. It began on the east side of the Huron River, where the east and west section lines intersect it, thence easterly on that line and in the same direction to the east line of the Fire Lands, where it joined the west termination of a road from Columbia in Lorain County. Another road was laid out in the next spring, in the west part of the township, by Jabez Wright, Jared Ward, and Charles Barnum. It commenced on the lake-shore on the west side of Huron River, and thence southerly past the respective farms of Wright and Ward, to the residence of Charles Parker on the west side of Huron River in the 4th section of the township; thence it continued up the river to Monroeville, thence southerly to New Haven, nearly on the line of the present traveled road. That part of this road between Parker's and the mouth of Huron River was not opened until after the war of 1812, and at this time but little of it was used as a public thoroughfare.

The first deaths in the township occurred in the summer of 1811; one was a child of George Miller, and another the child of David Barrett.

One of the most prominent families constituting a part of the early settlement of Milan was that of Ebenezer Merry, who laid out the "town" in 1816. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 31, 1773, and married Miss Charlotte Adams, who was born at Tinemouth, Vermont, August 17, 1780. The marriage took place on the 5th of May, 1800; and immediately after its consummation they started on horseback for Ohio, accompanied by Hosmer Merry, and, after passing Buffalo, by Judge Austin and Mr. Wright. The road consisted of nothing but an Indian trail, and they were subject to all of the inconveniences and hardships which were usually endured by the pioneers of this Western country. One night, during their journey, they "put up" at the cabin of an Indian, thankful to accept of shelter even from the hospitable aborigine. At another time they encamped in the lonely woods, with the broad canopy of heaven as their only shelter. They were generally successful, however, in procuring shelter in the log cabins of the scattered settlements on their route. Their peculiar wedding tour was completed in twelve days; and we venture the assertion that it was one of the most romantic on record. They arrived in Mentor, Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1800. At this time there were only three families there: viz., that of Mr. Jared Ward, Mr. Charles Parker, and that of a Mr. Park. There were also only three families at that time in the now proud "Forest City."

During the war of 1812, Mr. Merry contracted to bring supplies for the army from Pittsburg to Huron. They heard the news of Hull's surrender in the night, and Mr. M. arose and went to rally the neighbors, while his excellent wife cooked provisions for those who might come.

Six of Mr. Merry's children were born in Mentor: these were Sarah, Mary, Julia, Martin, Samuel, and Lucy. Elizabeth, Ebenezer, and Charlotte (the latter deceased), were born in Milan Township. They remained in Mentor until the fall of 1817, when they moved to Milan,—Mr. Merry having been there previously,—bringing with them the family of Alexander Mason, who was killed on the peninsula by the Indians, as narrated in the general history of the County. The journey from Mentor to Milan occupied seven days; they came with two teams, one of horses and one of oxen. Had it not been for the good, practical judgment of Mrs. Merry, a severe if not fatal accident would have happened to them on the road. They arrived at a bridge which was badly constructed and rotten, and while Mr. M. was examining it, his wife requested the men to take the children and herself out of the wagon. He thought there was no danger, but she insisted that there might be, so she alighted. The team and part of the wagon got safely over, when the bridge fell with a crash, and the wagon fell down a chasm some twenty feet, turning a somersault in the descent, and landing bottom-upwards a melancholy wreck.

A Mr. Harvey, to whom Mr. Merry rented his farm in Milan, lived in a small log house, and the family stayed with them till a floor was laid and a temporary chimney built in the block-house on his farm at Camp Avery. The building had been occupied by soldiers during the war. They moved into their hastily-constructed habitation about the last of December, and were prepared to receive visitors the following New-Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer Merry, and Mrs. Mason were their guests. The genuine construction was then placed upon the word "neighbor," and distance made very little difference to them; of course their calls were less frequent than if they lived next door to each other, but their occasional meetings were all the more interesting, and events of real pleasure.

Mr. Merry was a man of high moral principles, and ever strove to improve the locality in which he had cast his lot. Hospitable to a fault, his house was always open to his friends, nor were any sent from his door hungry. In 1837 he built the house now occupied by his widow, and on the morning of the 2d of January, 1846, he died there, lamented by a host of friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. Merry still survives, is tolerably well, and enjoys the use of all her faculties, which are remarkably keen for one who has lived and toiled for near a century,—being in her ninety-fifth year.

Near a decade ago many of the pioneers of Milan paid the old lady a visit of respect, with the object of tendering her the compliment of a birth-day surprise, and wishing to see her among them all once more, many expecting that perchance it might be the last time. But she still lives, and enjoys her old age, as though she had not so far exceeded the allotted "three-score years and ten."

One of her sons, Ebenezer Merry, Esq., has resided in Sandusky for many years, having served the County in several responsible positions, always with fidelity. He is at present County Auditor.

In the summer of 1811 fears were generally entertained by the inhabitants of the County of serious troubles from the Indians. It was known that large numbers of them were collecting at Fort Malden in June of that year. Part of those living at the "Indian Village," as Milan was then called, and along the Huron River, left for the same Fort about that time. On the arrival of the savages at the Fort, they were supplied with large quantities of arms and ammunition. From these movements the people were well satisfied that war was contemplated in some section of the country. No more, however, was heard of them until news was spread abroad of a battle between General Harrison's army and the Indians, which occurred on the 7th of November following. It was soon ascertained that the arms used by the Indians in that battle were the same they had received from the British at Malden. The result of the battle tended to quiet the people for a short time, at least until the following spring.

Several interesting details of the organization of the first military company, and of several hard-fought battles and skirmishes with the Indians, which were participated in by some of the pioneers of Milan Township, will be found in the general history of the County. They are gleaned from data collected by Hon. F. W. Fowler, to whom we are indebted for much of the matter contained in this historical sketch of Milan.

The township of Milan has always been noted as one of more than ordinary historical interest. Here those noble pioneers of religion, the Moravian missionaries, settled, long before the early settlement by those whose names appear in these reminiscences. They were the genuine pioneers,—not of agricultural development, perhaps, but of religious civilization among the Indians. Noble and self-sacrificing in their lives and deeds, emulating by their example the sacred heroism of the Pilgrim Fathers, they consecrated themselves to the difficulties of their hazardous undertaking with a zeal that was God-like in its conception and prosecution. Their whole career offered a grand example of self-abnegation and deep religious motives, to rescue the degraded aborigines from the degradation into which the peculiar circumstances of their savage existence had brought them. This they did irrespective of creed or orthodoxy. They taught the Saviour's love in a manner comprehensible to the innate simplicity of those they had come to teach. They toiled amid treachery and that sleepless jealousy which the In-

dian ever entertains against those who venture among them, looking upon all as usurpers of the broad acres which constituted their temporal hunting grounds. This feeling of jealousy was the result of and originated in the unjust traffic of the traders, who practiced deceit among the untutored redskins; who for years cheated them out of their furs and the general achievements of the chase, by exchanging a few worthless trinkets for the riches of the forest and of the stream. But by a judicious assimilation to the customs and mode of life of the Indians, the Moravian missionaries surmounted all of these difficulties, and made them but the stepping-stones to success.

The growth of Milan Township has been gradual, but, being founded upon a firm basis, it has been sure. At first, and for a number of years, the village proper gave great promise of prosperity. The railroad was in operation, and ran through the Township; and the Huron River was navigable its entire length. But, owing to the discontinuance of both of these practical means of success, for a time the growth was retrograde; but, happily, Milan has overcome in a measure the depression caused by the above circumstance, and is now in a flourishing condition, with a capital prospect of having a railroad in a short time. The citizens of Milan are generally energetic business men, practical farmers, and good citizens, and the Village and Township bears the imprint of their judicious exertions towards its success.

The incorporated Village of Milan is a prosperous business centre, advantageously located, and only requires a railroad to insure its rapid growth.

The soil of the Township is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and it includes within its boundaries some of the richest and best cultivated farms in the County or State. Milan has always taken a decided interest in agricultural matters and in everything pertaining to the development of the natural advantages she possesses, and is ever ready to promulgate all necessary artificial improvements.

SANDUSKY.

On the arrival of the earliest white settler here, Sandusky was known as "Ogontz Place," being named after the illustrious chief referred to, its environs being included in Perkins Township. In 1816, the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut, owning the greater part of what was known from 1812 as the "City Tract," first laid out the town, and gave to it the name of "Portland," signifying a town located on a body of water. In 1818, the same gentleman and the Hon. Isaac Mills, of New Haven, Connecticut, owning together the entire plot constituting the city and environs, came to an arrangement whereby the land was laid out in lots, and the city boundaries were fixed as follows: on the west, Shelby Street; on the east, Meigs Street; and on the south, Monroe Street, to which they gave the name of "Sandusky City." But by a recent "act to incorporate cities," the word "City" was dropped, and its name at present is simply "Sandusky," which is supposed to have been derived from the Indian designation given to the Bay of Lac-san-dou-ske, meaning a lake of cold water. About the year 1827, its environs were detached from Perkins, constituted a separate township, and named Portland. It retained that title down to last year (1872), when the entire Township was incorporated with the City, and subjected to our council government.

The following will be found an extract from the City Ordinance, which came into effect last year, and will afford a clearer definition than were we to re-word the several sections.

"Sect. 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Sandusky, that so much of the territory of Portland Township as has been recently annexed to the City of Sandusky shall be included within the several wards of said city in the manner hereinafter specified, as follows:

"Sect. 2. All of said annexed territory which is situated northeast, east, and southeast of the centre of Milan Road, so-called, running in a southerly direction from the terminus of Hancock Street to the southern boundary of Portland Township, shall be included in the First Ward of said city.

"Sect. 3. All of said annexed territory which is situated between the centre of said Milan Road and the centre of the road extending in a southerly direction from the southern terminus of Columbus Avenue to the southern boundary of Portland Township, shall be included in the Second Ward of said city.

"Sect. 4. All of said annexed territory situated between the centre of said last-mentioned road and the centre of the road occupied by the Crawford, Seneca, and Erie Plank-Road Company, extending to the southern boundary of said Portland Township, shall be included within the Third Ward of said city.

"Sect. 5. All of said annexed territory which is situated between the centre of the road occupied by said Plank-Road Company and the centre of the road extending, in a southerly direction, from the southern terminus of Camp Street to the southern boundary of said Portland Township, shall be included in the Fourth Ward of said city.

"Sect. 6. All of said annexed territory which is situated southwest, west, and northwest of the centre of Camp Street, extending in a southerly direction, and all of the remainder of said annexed territory, shall be included in the Fifth Ward of said city."

The first "pioneer" settler in Sandusky (within the limits of the late city boundaries) was one John Garrison, of the State of New York, who, together with his wife and family, arrived here in 1810. Feeling convinced that on Sandusky Bay there was destined to be a place of business importance, he selected a spot whereon to "build a home," precisely behind where now stands Mr. Esch's boot and shoe store, on Water Street. He commenced operations, and in a few days had erected a log-house twenty feet square, with a store attached ten feet square. He started with four thousand dollars, some of which was invested in Indian goods and groceries. His trade, during his comparatively brief stay, was chiefly with the Indians, though he states he never remembers having seen Ogontz. White settlers from a distance occasionally patronized him, but there were only two white families residing within ten miles of him, and they lived about one mile away. They were the families of Jonas and Michael Gibbs, from Vermont, who resided at the east side of Pipe Creek. Most prominent among Garrison's Indian customers was one Semo. He always manifested the greatest friendship towards Garrison, in whom he begat equal feelings of sincerity and confidence. In the fall of 1811, Semo came to the store and was anxious to know what news white man had got in his paper. He also said, "Big war is coming; Injun help the British." He asked Garrison what he would do, and was told he would go back to Buffalo in the spring. He subsequently returned for the purpose (as he confessed after his arrest) of murdering Garrison and his family and robbing the store. Finding him gone, he went over to Michael Gibbs's cabin, and having succeeded in murdering the inmates,—Gibbs and a trapper (who was being favored with a night's shelter) named Buell,—he made the best of his way, in company with an accomplice, back into the country. He was afterwards apprehended for the crime, and, whilst being conveyed to the Cleveland prison, shot himself. His associate, named John Ormic, who was also apprehended, found guilty, and executed, confessed that they had arranged to murder the Garrisons, and return to Canada with their spoils.

"Ogontz Place," from 1811 to 1816, fell back into a comparative state of desolation; some few Indians remained, but its future prospects became small indeed. The chief land-owner, the Hon. Z. Wildman, however, would seem to have been possessed of a similar presentiment to that originally entertained by the enterprising Garrison—that on Sandusky Bay an important business must eventually be established; and, as we have already stated, in 1816 he laid out a town and named it "Portland;" he also led the way by erecting the "first frame building," which was completed in the summer of 1817, and named the "Old White Store," standing on ground now covered by the east part of Reber's Block, on Water Street. It was opened, when completed, by its owner, through the agency of the late Judge Farewell, but other traders coming in, he soon discontinued.

The first frame dwelling was also put up in the summer of the same year, by Mr. W. B. Smith, whom we are gratified to say is still spared among us,—a living testimony of those noble pioneers to whom our city is so largely indebted for her present proud position. Mr. Smith first came in 1810, and, having erected the structure referred to, became a settler as far back as 1817. The said dwelling stood immediately in the rear of "Scott's American Hotel."

Mr. C. W. Marsh came here in 1817, from Greenfield, Connecticut. He erected the first tavern; was very successful as a livery man and coacher in olden times, being an active and truly intelligent citizen. He closed out business between 1830 and 1832; proceeded to Canada, and thence to Michigan. Colonel Root also kept what was known as the "Portland House," the second tavern in the city, which stood on the lot now occupied by Mr. Keech's new block, Water Street. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Henderson, really held the largest interest in the business, which was ultimately succeeded to by a Mr. Charles Drake, who is still living. Subsequently the house was sold to Mr. D. D. Campbell, who used it as a bookstore, in one portion publishing the *Clarion* for some years, and it was ultimately burned down. Messrs. Wheeler & Galloway, who had previously been living on Johnson's Island, came here in 1818 or '19, and during 1821 and '22 conducted a public business in W. B. Smith's brick house on Water Street, during Mr. Smith's temporary residence on the peninsula. Mr. Galloway was brother-in-law to his partner, Mr. Wheeler, and the latter has left a son, Mr. Addison Wheeler, who is still in business near the west market. Mr. S. C. Wheeler, attorney, is cousin to the latter.

The first justice was installed in 1817 or 1818: one Squire Crippen, then of Bloomingville, who, for many years, traveled from village to village "dispensing justice with an even hand." He was first elected in Oxford, but eventually came to reside in Sandusky, and here it was his privilege to perform the first marriage ceremony, which, though creating somewhat of a breach of our classification of subjects, we cannot resist referring to. The contracting parties were a Widow Scott and Captain Woodward, who, on arriving at the Squire's residence, were met by a few friends, anxious to witness the ceremony. The Squire first addressed the widow, asking her if she would take Woodward to be her wedded and lawful husband, to which a nod was given, which was received as a sufficient response. Woodward was next asked if he would take the widow to be his wedded and lawful wife, to which he replied, promptly, and with much fervor, "Yes, by G—d!" The Squire then said, "In the presence of these persons I pronounce you man and wife;" whereupon the ceremony was ended, and the happy pair left for Cleveland.

The first qualified medical practitioner was George Anderson, M.D., who came from New York. He was skillful in his profession, and took great interest in the prosperity of the city, over which he presided for two years. He died from cholera in 1834; since when, his widow has also died. He left a daughter and son; the former became the wife of Dr. E. S. Lane, whilst the latter fills the responsible position of Cashier of the Third National Bank.

The first lawyer was the Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, who came here in 1821, having previously resided four years in Bloomingville. The second legal practitioner came here in 1822—Mr. F. D. Parish, at present a resident in Perkins Township. He was regarded as able in his profession, and took a lively interest in the prosperity of the city. He formed a partnership with Mr. E. B. Sadler in 1836, which continued until 1847, when it ceased in consequence of Mr. Sadler being appointed Judge of the Judicial District. After forty-five years of active life, Mr. Parish retired to private life at his present residence in Perkins Township, where he is still enjoying good health, and affords highly entertaining society to those who take an interest in the early history of Sandusky.

Up to 1819 or '20, the Government postal arrangements here were of the most primitive character: postmen on horseback collected and delivered letters from stage to stage, for which the nominal charge of twenty-five cents for each letter was imposed. But about the latter year referred to, a small shanty was opened on Water Street, and Mr. Hector Kilbourne was privileged with the appointment of Postmaster. The business of this institution was subsequently removed several times to different parts of the town, until the prosperity of our commercial interests warranted its removal to the spacious premises where it is now located. The following is a carefully-compiled list of all the Postmasters who have, down to the present, filled the office: Hector Kilbourne, F. D. Parish, Erastus Cooke, D. Caswell, E. Brink, W. B. Smith, D. Powers, J. M. Brown, T. C. McEwen, E. B. Sadler, and A. C. Van Tine.

Sandusky Bay was the first "port of entry" defined under the act passed in 1805, establishing, among others, "the district of Miami," which, in 1812, was changed by another act to "Sandusky." The earliest representative institution in said district was at "Danbury," on the peninsula, Peter B. Ferry being the officer; but in 1821 it was transferred to "Portland Township," and under another act, passed in 1842, it was styled "Port of Sandusky." The custom business growing apace with the prosperity of our city, in 1854 the Treasury Department invested eleven thousand dollars in purchasing a site upon which, during the years of 1856 and 1857, was erected, at a cost of over sixty-four thousand dollars, the present magnificent block now standing on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street. The architect was Mr. A. B. Young, of Washington, and the builder Mr. John Carr, upon whom it certainly reflects much credit.

The first bank in Sandusky was established in 1834, in a small stone house on Water Street, where the West House now stands, but was removed in 1836 to Columbus Avenue, where Mr. McEwen and Messrs. Pelton and White are now doing business. The *President* was Mr. Wm. Townsend; *Cashier*, Mr. Robert Whitney. In the presidency Mr. Wm. Townsend was several years after its establishment succeeded by Mr. Oran Follett, and a few years later he was followed by Mr. Burr Higgins, during whose term the bank wound up. Mr. W. W. Wetherell, now in business on Water Street, was the Cashier. In 1847 a second, called the "City Bank," under the "Independent State System," was commenced in a room in West's Block, about where now stands the business house of W. T. and A. K. West, Columbus Avenue. This bank, however, changed hands, and was removed to Water Street, where the United States Express Office now stands, but closed its business in 1854 or '55. A third, the "Union Bank," was opened in 1850 or '51, and ultimately came into the hands of Barney, Hubbard & Durbin, who originated our present Second National Bank, in 1863. The First National Bank was established the same year, and our Third National Bank, on Market Street, in 1872.

The early settlers, as a rule, used to assemble at intervals in each others' houses, and join in lay services of a perfectly unsectarian character. Down to 1822 the city was only visited occasionally, but in 1823 more regularly, by two circuit ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Society, the Rev's. Petty and McIntyre, of Huron County. In 1824, mainly through the instrumentality of a Mr. W. Kelly and other friends, arrangements were made for securing regular services in a frame school-house, which then stood on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Washington Place, where now stands the residence of the Hon. E. Cooke, deceased. In 1826 a regular Society was formed. Two years later, the members erected the first (frame) church, facing Jackson Street. In 1846 a more commodious church was commenced in Columbus Avenue, but burned down before completed. Nothing daunted by this reverse, in 1849 the erection of the present church in Washington Square was commenced, and the following year duly opened.

The first Congregational Church of Sandusky was organized on the 28th day of May, 1819. It embraced the following members: Nathan T. Jennings, Maria Jennings, David McMurry, Elizabeth McMurry, Lydia Watkins, and Anna Sylvia. The Rev's. John Steward and Joseph Treat, missionaries of the Connecticut Missionary Society, conducted the exercises. A few accessions were made in 1820, but death, removals, etc., had reduced the Society, in 1822, to only *two members*,—Samuel and Sally Ann Walker,—who remained so some four years. In 1826 the Society, however, revived sufficiently to secure a preacher, the Rev. W. M. Adams. He was ultimately succeeded by the Rev's. J. Russ, H. Cowles, H. J. Broadstreet, L. Robins, Bennet Roberts, Alvin Nash, J. A. Hart, L. Hull, N. W. Fisher, R. R. Bement, C. J. Pitkin, J. S. Edwards, A. Duncanson, J. B. Walker, E. P. Ingersoll, and, at present, N. H. Burton. Formerly they worshiped in the east end of the court-house, then called "The Academy," and in 1836 they erected and dedicated a small stone church where the present one stands, which was, in 1855, converted into their present spacious edifice on Columbus Avenue.

Up to 1837 it was the custom of the Catholics in this city to worship in private houses, having no church. Father Jennings, of Norwalk, occasionally visited them. In that year they rented a portion of the old custom-house (now Kunzman's carriage manufactory), Water Street. In 1838, steps were taken for the erection of the present church, in the Liberties, which was dedicated "Church of the Holy Angels" the following year by Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, and Father Marchbuff, now Bishop of Colorado. In 1851 the church was enlarged. The pastorate was first intrusted to Father Marchbuff; and since he resigned the charge, the following have succeeded to it: Fathers Colin, Buff, Caron, Molan, and the present pastor, R. A. Sidley.

Sandusky was first incorporated on the 14th of February, 1824. The following were elected, and in due course qualified, to serve the city: *Mayor*, Moors Farewell; *Treasurer*, William Kelley; *Marshal*, W. Anderson; *Recorder*, W. Townsend; *Council Members*, Cyrus W. Marsh, W. Townsend, John Wheeler, Eleutheros Cooke, Aaron C. Corbett, Moors Farewell, William Kelley, Alexander Clemens, and George Anderson.

The list of Mayors since the organization of Sandusky is as follows:

1824–28, Moors Farewell; 1829–30, George Anderson; 1831–32, J. M. Root; 1833–36, John Beatty; 1837–39, S. B. Caldwell; 1840–43, John N. Sloane; 1844, E. B. Sadler; 1845, W. W. Wetheral; 1846, C. W. Baker; 1847–48, E. Warner; 1849–50, J. M. Brown; 1851, H. Wildman; 1852, F. M. Follett; 1853–56, Charles Cross; 1857–58, G. W. Smith; 1859–60, John G. Miller; 1861, W. S. Pearsons; 1862, O. C. McLouth; 1863–68, F. Geiersdorf; 1869–70, P. Gregg; 1871–74, G. Daniels.

About the year 1818, settlers beginning to arrive somewhat more thickly than in the two previous years, and there not having hitherto existed any public school, attention was very properly directed to the important duty of "teaching the young." A log cabin on lot No. 1, near the present Scott's American House, on Wayne Street, was duly opened, with one Sally Stimpson as teacher. The number of scholars was necessarily limited to commence with, and in the absence of any local educational organization, the expenses attending their tuition were met by the parents of the scholars,—a marked contrast with our present elaborate and complete school system, under which we must question whether the notable Sally herself (were she living) would be successful enough, upon examination, to obtain the marks necessary to secure scholarship in our present High School. In 1818 or '19, a small frame school-house was built at the corner of Washington Row and Columbus Avenue, which was ultimately turned into a dwelling. Again, in 1828, Isaac Darling put up another frame school-house where now stands the Episcopal church; but, in 1836, better school accommodations being afforded, the last-named institution was removed bodily to the east side of Wayne Street, where it was converted into a private dwelling and stands to this day. This was the first school in the city.

The first crafts which graced our bay were as follows: the "Fire Fly," of thirty or forty tons' burden, which continued on the lakes some seven or eight years; the "Sylph," owned by Captain Haskins, was second, but, after a brief career, came to grief on Middle Bay Island. The "Wasp," of one hundred tons' burden, the property of McMurry and Kelley, ran to Detroit; it, however, eventually came to the "hammer," and left this port. The "Dred," a trim little schooner, was, in 1822, engaged exclusively on the lake, and commanded by Captain E. Wells. The first steamer, "Walk-in-the-water," came here from Buffalo, in 1819, and was wrecked at the termination of her first season; but her engine was transferred from her to a second one, built in 1822, and named the "Superior." Both sailing crafts and steamers ultimately increased rapidly, and our present maritime resources make an excellent showing.

Up to 1810 the Indians used to bury their dead in an inclosure behind where now stands our Second National Bank, on Columbus Avenue, as also on the bay-shore at the foot of Wayne Street, and some few other places occasionally, but the first cemetery opened by the early settlers was at the foot of Shelby Street, at the west end of the city, in 1816 or '17, probably the latter date; it was closed in 1820. A new one was then opened near the present Sandusky Brewery, but was closed in 1849 in favor of a still more suitable and commodious site. During the cholera, burying was carried on wholesale at the second cemetery, some twenty or more bodies being put in one large grave. We have now three excellent cemeteries. We have been unsuccessful in our endeavors to ascertain the first birth that occurred in the *old city boundaries*, but within the present limits the first child born was that of John Gibbs, at Pipe Creek, in 1811, which died the same year, and consequently was the first death. The next deaths were occasioned by the murder of Gibbs and Buell, in 1812, the circumstances in reference to which tragedy we have already narrated in the history proper of the County. The first death, however, within the *old city boundaries* was a man named Turtlelot, who was assisting in the first survey of our city. He resided with Mr. W. B. Smith, in his brick house on Water Street, and, after a brief attack of "spotted fever," died there.

From the time of the first cold-blooded tragedy perpetrated by the Indian Semo, at Pipe Creek, Sandusky has been tolerably light in this class of crime, only three others having occurred since that date (1812),—an average of one in about twenty years. The first of these was the murder of Lester Cone, of Monroeville, who was shot in 1835 by one Hutchinson, of Kentucky, on what was then called the "race-ground," Huron Park. In 1840, a second transpired, on Columbus Avenue, when a tradesman named Ritter, who kept a grocery and saloon, was shot dead at his own door by a crippled tailor called Evans, for which crime the

latter was made the culprit of the last scene of execution witnessed in this County, on Huron Park, in 1840, which latter occurrence there are many still living who have a vivid recollection of witnessing. The third was in 1848, when Azo Philo was killed by a man named Gilchrist. The latter was possessed of so desperate a temper that after he had been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, he availed himself of an early opportunity and committed suicide whilst in that institution.

The oldest settler still living in Sandusky is W. B. Smith, whose father, Mr. Asa Smith, of Massachusetts, was born in 1760. He was married in 1795 to a Mrs. Hannah Brown, whose maiden name was Richmond. Mr. W. B. Smith was born on the 16th of August, 1796. He is a gentleman who affords most congenial society, has a wonderful memory for one so far advanced in years, and it is quite an enjoyable treat to see with what zest he is ever ready and willing to go into a resumé of things of the past.

The growth of Sandusky, particularly during late years, has been very rapid, the importation of foreigners having been excessive. In 1820 there were not over forty houses in the place, and the population did not exceed three hundred. During the succeeding nine years over fifty more houses were erected, and the city could boast of quite a little trade. (See Directory for 1829, page 14.) In 1850 the population had increased to fifteen hundred and forty, and in 1860, numbered five thousand and eighty-seven. Thus it will be seen that, compared with the last census, in 1870,—of thirteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one,—our city is in a fair way for attaining exceptional proportions in the future.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Oxford Township possesses an interesting history apart from its general features, as being connected with the early incidents in the lives of such men as Eleutheros Cooke, father of Jay Cooke, and Judge S. B. Caldwell, and the birthplace of Pitt Cooke, Esq., of the well-known financial firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

Oxford Township was first colonized in the month of February, 1810, by six families from Conneaut, Erie County, Pennsylvania. They were Jonathan Sprague, Sr., a man far advanced in years, and who had been a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and originally from the State of Vermont. He erected and occupied a cabin on the east bank of Pipe Creek, about one-fourth of a mile west of Bloomingville. Four of the others, Jonathan Sprague, Jr., and three families of Dunhams; Phineas S. and Peter settled between old Mr. Sprague's and within the present limits of Bloomingville. The improvements and alterations that have been made since the first log cabins that were erected have been removed or rotted down, might make it difficult at this late day to fix their exact location. The other, Linas Ensign, settled on the bank of Pipe Creek, about one mile southeast of Bloomingville, on the farm afterwards occupied by John Paxton and since occupied by the heirs of Mr. Mickle. In the month of July of the same year Thomas James, from New London, Connecticut, and James Forsyth, from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, moved into the Township. Mr. James settled half a mile northeast of Bloomingville, on a large tract of land he had purchased previous to his removal, a part of which is still occupied by his two sons, Henry and Thomas James, and his son-in-law, Ira Brockway. James Forsyth settled about one mile and a half southwest of Bloomingville, and one-fourth of a mile west of Pipe Creek, being the present residence of his son-in-law John Harris. During the fall of the same year Nathan Standish and Ruel Wood settled about half a mile east of Bloomingville. Standish settled at, and Nathan near the present residence of the Messrs. Howell. The next year Thomas Hamilton, Dr. Waitstill Hastings, and John Dillingham settled at Bloomingville, and Samuel McGill about one mile southeast of them. During the summer and fall of this year Jabez Wright and Almon Ruggles surveyed the Township. Mr. Drake, father of F. D. Drake, Esq., was in the Township at the time, and assisted as chain-bearer, and, while so employed, purchased the farm upon which the latter gentleman now resides. There was a large emigration this year from Conneaut, who settled on Pipe Creek, in the adjoining Township of Groton. Among these was Captain Seth Harrington, since deceased, with five or six others.

The next year, 1812, the war with Great Britain checked emigration. The ignominious surrender of Hull, at Detroit, shortly afterwards exposed the thinly-scattered settlement of Northern Ohio to the depredations of roving bands of Indians. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and fled to the other settlements for safety. The larger number of those who fled from this section went to Mansfield, Ohio, conveying their provisions and household goods on pack-horses and in wagons, driving their stock. The elder Mr. Drake was with this company, and from his description they had a hard time of it. The roads being bad, their journey was slow and tedious. The women and children during this march suffered much from exposure, and privation of the most common necessities, and that annual pest of the new settlements of the west, fever and ague. Their exodus was conducted with military precision. When encamped, or on the march, the main body was surrounded by sentinels and scouts, to prevent surprise. They arrived at Mansfield without molestation by the Indians, and without any extraordinary occurrence, except the accidental killing of a child about two years old, by the falling of a small tree, while clearing a space on which to camp one evening. An incident that occurred a few days after the arrival of the party at Mansfield will convey a correct idea of the exposed condition of the County at that time: A scouting party a few miles northwest of that place fell in with a small band of Indians, fired upon, killed, and scalped two of them. Mr. Drake saw the party return and exhibit their bloody trophies. It was not customary to scalp the Indians killed in their various encounters, except, perhaps, among professional hunters; but barbarous as the custom may seem, the proof is very conclusive that it was sometimes done. A small part of the inhabitants remained in the Township, and, in connection with some from Cold Creek and other adjacent settlements, in the fall of this year (1812), erected a block-house at Bloomingville, a few rods south of where the old tavern now stands. This block-house was standing as late as 1816. This, like other block-houses erected during this period in the West, although generally occupied by a few persons, was not calculated to remain permanently garrisoned, but was merely a place of refuge, to which the inhabitants of neighboring settlements fled in case of sudden alarm; but there is no record of any depredations committed by the Indians in this Township.

The nearest to Oxford Township that any Indian murder was committed was during this year (1812), a short distance south of the southeast corner of the Township, on a high bluff on the west side of Huron River, and near where Seymour Run unites with that stream. Reuben Pixley and a young man named Seymour, while felling a bee-tree, were fired upon by concealed savages. Seymour was killed, and Pixley slightly wounded; he ran, but becoming entangled in the bushes on the bank of the river was captured, and two or three years subsequently was ransomed by United States military officials at Detroit. There are some now living who recollect him well; among them, Mr. F. D. Drake. A number of years ago he kept a tavern on the pike, about three or four miles west of Bellevue.

From the time Hull surrendered until the close of the war there seems to have been small additions to the permanent settlers of the Township.

In the fall of 1812, Jasper Wood, the father of Bourdett Wood, Esq., of Bellevue, and of Worthington Wood, of Perkins, moved into the Township, and brought out Standish Wood, who had previously settled a short distance east of Bloomingville; and Greene Parker, a local Methodist preacher, settled about half a mile from the village of Enterprise, on a point of land formed by the junction of the State run with the Huron River, being the first person who settled in any other portion of the Township except Bloomingville and its immediate vicinity previous to that time.

The early settlers of this part of the County suffered more from sickness than from all other causes. During the months of August and September in every year, bilious and intermittent fever and fever and ague prevailed to a great extent. The change of climate, water, and mode of living created a predisposition to disease, and all were affected to a greater or less degree, some years even much more than others; so much so, indeed, as to be long afterwards referred to as the sickly season, in which, in some particularly unhealthy localities, whole families would be prostrated at the same time, and not one in the house would be able to give the other a glass of cold water.

A sense of mutual dependence, their solitary mode of life, and perhaps other causes produced a friendship and hearty good will for each other among the early settlers that never existed in the older and more densely-populated settlements. In all their gatherings—and they were frequent—the most perfect equality and good will prevailed.

The pioneers of Northwestern Ohio, with few exceptions, were an intelligent, enterprising, and upright, but rather rough, race of men. There was a sameness and uniformity of character about them which is said to have been socially charming,—something so genial and unaffected that it may be said that their conduct offered a good illustration of the first constitution of the United States,—"All men are born free and equal."

Of the heads of families who settled in Oxford Township previous to 1815, all have passed away to "that undiscovered country," that "bourn from whence no traveler returns."

BLOOMINGVILLE

was plotted and surveyed in 1815.

The prime movers were Abner Young and Abiather Shirley, who purchased eighty acres of Ruel Wood, Esq., which they laid out in blocks of suitable size. Bloomingville was much larger, in those days, than Sandusky, and, from the enterprise displayed during the five following years, bade fair to retain its relative position.

Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the Fire Lands at this time, election precincts were almost boundless. What is now Oxford, Groton, Perkins, and a part of Margaretta townships, was then one precinct, and always held its election at Bloomingville. It was then known as Wheatsborough. Eliphalet Toppin, of Groton section, became offended at the people of Bloomingville for getting more than their share of the offices, and in 1826 Groton seceded, and held its own election.

During the year 1815 some of the most prominent men of Bloomingville, Cleveland, and elsewhere, discussed the practicability of establishing a bank at Bloomingville. No definite action was taken until the spring of 1816, when the enthusiasm of 1815 cropped out in active preparations for the building of the Bloomingville Bank.

Indeed, it was a great project; it would place Bloomingville on a par with the other cities of the Buckeye State, and, as no building in the place would fill the bill, to build one was the only resort. Ebenezer Hartwell was the man for the place, as he had abundant means,—a most timely consideration, as future events demonstrated.

Accordingly a large, substantial brick edifice was erected opposite the Shirley House, containing a vault and all the other necessary appurtenances for a well-regulated first-class banking house. Mr. Hartwell carried the pay-roll, and, it is said, would shoulder his bag of money (specie payment), come over to the building, pay off the workmen, and return home again in perfect safety.

A skillful engraver was employed, and the money-plate provided. But they now encountered a barrier: The laws of the State required a charter to be obtained from the Legislature before any money could be put in circulation, and this they must yet secure. A meeting of the "Directors" was called, at which Judge Wright was chosen to represent their interests at Columbus in securing the necessary paper bearing the Governor's autograph. But here was another barrier: Judge Wright was a proud man, and in this respect was not wholly unlike the judges of a subsequent generation. The judge, so far as business matters were concerned, could go "just as well as not," but the present condition of his sandals necessitated the making of a new pair, and this he set out at once to have accomplished.

A cobbler was engaged, and in due time his honor was off on his journey, bearing on his feet the fruits of his patience and pride, but alas! when he reached the capital and smilingly made known his wants, he was politely informed that the Legislature had JUST PASSED A LAW forbidding the issuing of any more bank charters for the space of twelve months. His chagrin and mortification can better be imagined than described. He returned home, made known the condition of affairs, and received the consoling words of his brethren.

But this would not do; the money intended for circulation had in the mean time been printed, and something must be done with it. Another meeting was held in the Shirley House, and the Directors "fixed matters" to suit themselves. It was immediately announced that they had a charter, and word went forth that Bloomingville money was "good."

Their plan was to not put the money in circulation about here, but go South and buy stock, giving in payment this fraudulent money. But the honest settlers South were "too many" for them, and had placed in every tavern and stopping-place a conspicuous notice, warning all people against "Bloomingville money." One man who had gone South on this mission related, upon returning, that he met with so many of these notices, he concluded it was "no go," and went and buried his money between two stones.

Mr. Wm. Parish says he has often heard these men brag that they had enough of this money to "plaster the whole of his bar-room over"—the Shirley House. The building still stands, and is now owned by Mr. M. Clarkson.

The departure of the Indians took place about the close of the war of 1812, and was accomplished by degrees, some small tribes returning for a number of years after, seeming loth to leave the old familiar trails, made dear to them by the associations of early life. Many of these trails are still to be seen in the woods.

The Indians were peacable, law-abiding fellows, and subsisted upon whatever they could lawfully acquire. Deer-hunting, in the vicinity of Enterprise, was a favorite sport.

The first mail was received once a week, by carrier, from Cleveland. This carrier was a useful fellow withal; he brought on his horse all the tea and snuff the old ladies used, taking it for granted the young ladies did not drink tea in those days. About 1825 the mail was brought from Sandusky. Aaron Bigsby was the first Postmaster. This was in 1810. At present there are two post-offices in Oxford; one at Bloomingville, Willis Magill, Postmaster, and one at Prout's Station.

For a great many years previous to the building of railroads in Ohio, farmers from Mount Vernon, Columbus, Bellefontaine, and all intermediate points, came to Sandusky and Huron with teams laden with the products of their industry, carrying home, instead, flour, salt, and other coarse merchandise. Bloomingville was always a halting-place for these "horny-fisted yeomanry" in going to and from the lake. Among the commission merchants of Sandusky in those days was the firm of John Sloane & Co.; they were sharpers of the deepest dye, and it is said settlers, in many instances, lost their whole consignments when shipped through these parties. Forty and fifty of these produce wagons have often been seen standing on the green before the Parish House at one time. Upon the opening of the Erie Canal on the 25th of October, 1825, money began to be paid for wheat, barley, corn, and other cereals, when a better state of affairs began to manifest itself, not only in the improvement of farms, but in the building of school-houses, churches, etc.

As illustrative of the early moral condition of our society, we give the following story from an eye-witness: Jonathan Sprague and David Eikler were living in Bloomingville, and one day, while in the bar-room of the Shirley House, "had a few words," which soon sought relief in blows. As Eikler had some relatives with him who were waiting to "take a hand in," Sprague retreated to the corner of the room, where he knocked every one right and left that dared to approach him. Matters were in this condition when Dr. Strong, a peacemaker, whom all loved, came into the room. Walking up to Sprague to reason with him, he was caught by the man and hurled to the floor. While the Doctor was "gathering himself up" Sprague amused the bystanders by holding up to their gaze Dr. Strong's ruffled shirt-bosom, which he had twisted from its carefully-adjusted position. Jake Bouk finally secured Sprague with a rope, and the next day ten warrants were sworn out against him. It was customary in cases of this kind and nature for the offender to grub out one stump in the highway for every such offense. The day was set for the grubbing to take place, and Sprague had invited every one from near and far to be present. Cunning to subvert justice and right, to raise the evil passions, and to allay the good, Sprague had bought a barrel of whisky, and, having rolled it out by a stump, knocked the head in, and bade them help themselves.

The result is already anticipated: fifty or seventy-five men became beastly intoxicated, none of the stumps were grubbed, and "the custom" from that day forth was a "dead letter."

On the 10th of February, 1830, Samuel B. and Simeon Carpenter bought of A. and A. Shirley the tract of land known as the saw-mill property, and immediately erected thereon the saw-mill which stands at the present day. It is located about half a mile southwest of Bloomingville and a mile below the head of Pipe Creek, and was among the first saw-mills built west of the Cuyahoga. In 1844 it was bought by Peter Shane, Esq., who still runs it. Mr. Shane has attached a run of stone, and, by means of a water-wheel, does a general business in grinding feed for farmers, a modern feature of farm economy.

In 1817 Eleutheros Cooke and Samuel B. Caldwell came into the Township and settled in Bloomingville. Mr. Pitt Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., was born here. Mr. Cooke left about 1824. Eleutheros Cooke was once appointed postmaster at Bloomingville, and during the tenure of his office had made, and hung out from before his residence, a sign, "Post Office," which is now in the possession of A. W. Prout, Esq., a subsequent postmaster. Judge Caldwell did not leave till 1831, during which time he was justice, postmaster, storekeeper, and filled also many other places of usefulness and influence.

Although the moral condition of our society for a number of years was that particularly incident to a new country settled by different nationalities and creeds, yet there never has been a time but what a greater or less effort has been made to cultivate good principles and honest dealing among men.

The common school is the seed-ground for the sowing of true principles of Americanism, and the dissemination of moral culture and training. Nor was this branch of progress neglected by the early settlers. We hear of a school being taught by Aaron Bigsby, in Bloomingville, as early as 1810. It was held in a seven-by-nine house, if it could be called such, located near the late residence of H. H. Hollister. Since that date the educational interests of the Township have been constantly spreading, till now we have six sub-districts and one fractional district. There are six school-houses in the Township, costing from eight hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. Since 1865 there has been a German school, supported by special appropriations from the trustees. Sixty dollars is set aside annually for German schools. A school-house was built in Bloomingville in 1873, a model of beauty and convenience.

Of churches, but one was ever erected in the Township, though there are three just beyond our limits, more or less supported by Oxford people.

The German Lutheran church, located two and a half miles east, on the Milan Road, was built in 1866. It is a large frame edifice, well built, and capable of seating eight hundred people. Jacob Brush, Esq., was the builder. The cost, in its present finished condition, was four thousand four hundred dollars. The lot contains two acres, and was bought for two hundred dollars. A part of this lot is used as a burial-place, and, from the nature and relative position of the soil, is well adapted for the purposes for which it is used. For a number of years previous to the building of this church, worship was held in a school-house near by, where the first seeds of religious life were scattered. Jacob Cracelius and Peter Hauser were the first trustees, and Rev. Mosenbach the first minister. Philip Spies was Secretary. Rev. J. Grunert is the present pastor, and receives a salary of four hundred dollars, and rent. This has been the price paid for ministerial services for the last nine years. Henry Thorn and Philip Wilno are the present trustees. The church has a membership of forty-four. There is a live Sunday-school in connection with the church, of which the pastor is superintendent.

The Catholics have a building partly finished, but no services have ever been held. It has been five years in course of erection. It is being built almost exclusively through the liberality of "Uncle Tom" Murphy, as he is familiarly known.

The Methodists have a church organization at Oxford Centre, and one at Bloomingville. The first preacher was a Rev. Mr. Westlake. He was a Methodist, and came to Bloomingville in 1814, and lived there for a year or two. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Universalist services have been held here occasionally since that date, but the Methodists have been the leaders in religious matters.

During the memorable days of Millerism, Bloomingville was the scene of active preparations for the "final event." Many strange experiences were met with during the "awakening," but, as it cannot be denied that they were sincere, they are entitled to our respect, if not approval.

The first Sunday-school was held in the house now occupied by Mr. Peter Shane as a residence. This was about the year 1825, and was conducted by Mrs. Strong, mother of the late John Strong, Esq., of Tiffin. Mrs. Strong organized the school in the school-house on the Clarkson lot, but owing to the horse-racing and ball-alley playing in the immediate vicinity of the house, she was forced to take the young child to her own home, where, by good nursing and a great exercise of patience, it grew to full manhood, and stands forth to-day as glowing evidence of what a praying Christian woman and mother can accomplish. Mrs. Strong prayed, and all joined in song. It was emphatically a primitive Sunday-school, but the tree was planted, and now, after nearly half a century of careful husbandry, has blossomed into full beauty and fragrance, to be an honor to the community and the pride of Bloomingville. The following named are closely

identified with Sunday-school work in Oxford Township during the past thirty years. Some of them have passed on to their reward, but their labors remained to stimulate and encourage. Mr. Henry Lum, Mrs. Gay, Peter Shane, O. Monette, Isaac McKesson, Cyrus Downing, Mr. Richards, Mrs. L. H. Lewis, David James, James Devitt, and W. M. Hills. At present there are three Sunday-schools in Oxford: one at Oxford Centre, one at Bloomingville, and the German school; they are all doing a valuable work. We could enlarge upon this subject, but the space allotted us forbids of more.

In the year 1870, the Oxford Centre Lodge of Good Templars was organized by Isaac De Lamater, Esq. Owing to the removal of its most active members, its charter was surrendered in February, 1874. During its four years of usefulness, nearly one hundred members were initiated.

On the 20th of January, 1872, a Good Templars' lodge was formed by A. M. Collins, at Bloomingville; W. M. Hills, W. C. T. During the following spring, the upper rooms of the residence of Mrs. Mary James were fitted up in a most tasty and pleasant style, where the lodge now holds its regular weekly meetings. Charles McEnelly, Esq., is the present Chief Templar.

When the old "strap" railroad, from Sandusky to Monroeville, was laid out, in 1833, a half-way place was located, and, from its location on the road, was called "Middlesex."

It was the design of George Hollister and Isaac Mills, Esq., who owned land on three sides of it, and were also heavy owners in the railroad, to make "Middlesex" a great place, but, owing to financial embarrassment, it is said their scheme was unsuccessful. It is now known as Prout's Station. It now has a ticket- and freight-office. Produce of all kinds is shipped, and coal for the Milan steam mills received.

Politically, Oxford Township was "hopelessly" Democratic till 1856, when the Republican party gained the ascendency, and held it till 1873, when the "People's Ticket" was elected in opposition to the Republican.

Its residents are justly proud of the fact that *no draft was ever held in the Township.*

The eastern half of the Township is closely settled with Germans. They are uniformly honest and industrious farmers, and have made some valuable farms from land once considered almost worthless.

Our worthy predecessor has said, in his sketch of the early days of Oxford, that a great deal of sickness was experienced; at present there is not as healthy a township in the County, as but two deaths were reported by the assessor for 1873.

As many years have rolled by since many of the foregoing events took place, we plead the lapse of time and the weakness of man's memory as an apology for any errors or inaccuracies which may appear in the above historical sketch.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. H. Prout and F. D. Drake, of Oxford Township, for a large portion of the valuable data contained in the above history of Oxford Township.

PERKINS TOWNSHIP.

PERKINS is one of the richest, as well as most flourishing townships in the County. Its location, near Sandusky, adds alike to the value of the land and to the convenience of the inhabitants.

The Township derives its name from Hon. Elias Perkins, late of New London, Connecticut, who was formerly a large land-holder in it. There has been no change in the name.

The physical geography of the Township, as a whole, may be described as being level, though in parts gently undulating, and marked by several slightly elevated ridges, mostly of land. The principal one extends from about the centre of the east line, in a southwesterly direction, through the 1st, and part of the sections into the northeast part of Oxford to Bloomingville. Near the line dividing those sections is a curve gradually more to the west. It is also broken occasionally by narrow depressions or swales. The highway follows the ridge.

Its soil is of the richest kind, consisting mostly of black alluvial earth. Little clay is found very near the surface, nevertheless good clay for brick and tile is found not a great depth from the surface in particular localities. The ridges, as before stated, are mostly of sand. It may be ranked among the most productive townships of the Fire Lands.

Upon the largest portion of the Township was a dense growth of fine heavy timber. It consisted of white, black, red, and chestnut oak, hickory, walnut of all descriptions, basswood, and many other kinds of less note. The ash and white-wood should also be particularly mentioned; also the sycamore along the small streams. In the 2d section, however, were found several hundred acres of "Oak Openings."

Three-fourths of section 1, and a small part of the southeast corner of section 4, consisted of prairie land, with occasional islands of small timber, mostly of oak and hickory. These prairies produced annually a heavy, dense growth of very high, coarse mill-grass.

There are no marshes or waste land in the Township, and no considerable streams of water. Two small streams, however, run across the northern part. Pike Creek enters from Margaretta into section 3 near the southwest corner, and passes through Perkins into Sandusky (formerly Portland Township), into the bay just west of Sandusky City. It is sometimes now called Mills' Creek. Pipe Creek runs through sections 4 and 3 and a corner of section 2, and then into the bay in the east part of Sandusky. During the wet portion of the year considerable water passes off in these streams, but in the dry season little or no water is found in either.

The Township once abounded in wild animals, such as bears, wolves, panthers, deer, foxes, coons, skunks, and several others. During the early settlement of this as well as other townships, many "hair-breadth" escapes are related.

The first permanent settler in the Township was Thomas James, an Irishman, who emigrated from one of the New England States in 1810, and located in the south part of section 4. He had come over to this country several years before. He purchased his land in Connecticut without having seen it. It proved to be a good tract of valuable land. He was accompanied by John Beatty, Esq., another Irishman, whose object it was to explore the country, with a view to purchase a large quantity of land. They traveled through the State of Pennsylvania, and there enlisted in their enterprise a brother-in-law of Mr. Beatty, James Forsyth, who, with his family, came on with them and located in the north part of Oxford the same year, being assured by his brother-in-law that he would come on in a year or two.

This company left Northumberland, Penna., on the 3d of June, 1810, passed through Pittsburg and thence to Cleveland, where they arrived on the 3d of July.

Of this celebrated "Forest City," Mr. Forsyth remarks: "The town was small, and then there was not a good-looking house in it, and but few of any kind." The same author continues, "After some trouble, we crossed the Cuyahoga River. John Beatty stayed behind a little to settle the ferriage, and in crossing in a canoe, after we had got some distance and out of sight, the canoe rocking, and he not used to such a boat, fell out and narrowly escaped being drowned."

They crossed the mouths of the Vermilion and Huron Rivers. While Forsyth and Beatty, with Judges Wright and Ruggles, went prospecting for land, James went directly to lands he had already purchased, which he reached in the same month, July. About a month before two or three families had squatted on lands in the same neighborhood, but they were but transient settlers; they continued there but a year or two.

In 1813, four families, refugees from Canada, which place they had left rather than take the oath of allegiance, came into the Township and settled near each other in the northeast corner. Their names were Christian Winters, John Freese, Stephen Russell, David Cummings, and Eleizur Lockwood. Some of them lived there until the close of life, all of them for many years. Several of the sons of the two former now reside in Townsend, Sandusky County, Ohio, and some or nearly all of the children of the third and fourth named removed farther west several years ago.

But the largest colony of settlers arrived in the fall of 1815. John Beatty, at the close of the war of 1812, having made a large investment in lands located in Perkins Township, including nearly all of section 1, removed his family and was accompanied by the following persons with their respective families, viz.: Julius House, Joseph Taylor, Eleizur Bell, Jesse Taylor, Plinney Johnson, Harvey Covel, Roswell Hubbard, Holly Aikins, and Richard P. Christopher. William Robinson and Wm. R. Bebee were of the company, but were then single men. Eleizur Lockwood, who came some years before from Canada and stopped temporarily at several other places also, settled in Perkins the same year. These settlers all came from Connecticut, mostly from Hartford County. They all came the whole distance with ox-teams, fourteen in number, and each family had from four to six yoke of oxen. All who came in with Beatty, as well as Eleizur Lockwood, purchased land of him and located in the same neighborhood, on or near the sand ridge before described as passing through sections 1 and 4. Beatty located near the east line of the Township, and near also to the line of sections 1 and 2. The present stone house is on the same farm and a little northwest of the original cabin. A few of these earliest settlers still survive, but most of them have "fallen asleep." Messrs. Bell and Robinson died at an early day, others of them at a much later period.

Soon after 1815 the following families located in the same neighborhood: Asa Wickham, Thos. Irvine, Hope Tucker, Wm. Dickinson, Roger and Alva Fox, and others.

In the spring of 1819 a Mr. Rogers came from the State of New York with his family, and moved into a log house built by Mr. Sprague, who came into the Township in 1815, near the Sulphur Spring. Himself and four of his children died there in the summer and fall of the same year.

In November, 1817, Justus Allen came in with a large family and took up the lot next north of the one occupied by Mr. Dillingham, and built a hewed log house, and the next year a frame barn, and then opened a tavern. He died there in the fall of 1820.

In the spring of the same year (1817), Mr. Watkins came on with his family and bought land of Mr. Beatty, and located on section No. 4, and resided in one of the Sprague houses.

In October, 1817, an election was held in the log school-house, near Jesse Taylor's. John Beatty and Richard P. Christopher were the clerks, John Freese, Julius House, and Eleizur Lockwood (?) were the judges. In the following spring the Township election was held in the same school-house. John Beatty was *Township Clerk;* Eleizur Lockwood, John Freese, and Julius House, *Trustees;* William R. Bebee and Roswell Hubbard, *Constables;* John Dillingham, Harvey Covel, *Fence Viewers.* We have no definite recollection of the other officers. Oliver Watkins was Supervisor for the Pipe Creek District.

In 1821, Hubbard Hollister and Lodowick Brown came into the Township, and Mr. Hubbard purchased the Dillingham farm, next adjoining that formerly owned by Captain Bush, and now occupied by his widow and son. Captain H. W. Bush came in 1825 or 1826, and settled on the farm spoken of above.

But the principal settlement in the Township for many years was that on the ridge before mentioned; and, in honor of one of the most active and prominent citizens, it obtained the name of "House's Settlement." Because of the origin of the people, it was called "Yankee Settlement," and yet again, owing to the abundant production of that indispensable vegetable, it was sometimes designated as "Potato Settlement."

The majority of that company of Connecticut emigrants have been greatly prospered, and become independent farmers; some of them are quite wealthy. Many of their descendants remain in the same neighborhood, and they are also prosperous farmers.

The following notice of one of the most prominent men in the history of Perkins Township is taken from the Sandusky *Register*.

"Mr. James Beatty was an Irishman by birth, being born near Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1769. When about thirty years of age, he emigrated to America, taking passage on board a ship bound for Philadelphia. On board the same vessel was a Miss Mary Cooke, also from near Dublin, but a stranger to Mr. Beatty until an acquaintance sprung up on shipboard which resulted in an engagement, followed by a marriage soon after their arrival in the city of 'Brotherly Love,' some time in the year 1800. Almost strangers in a strange land, they pitched their tent in New London, Connecticut, where they resided many years, and gathered around them a family of three sons and four daughters. Like many of the New Londoners, Mr. Beatty sought his fortune on the seas, and was so successful that he became the owner of several vessels engaged in the ocean trade to foreign ports, in the prosecution of which he visited many foreign cities, and was several times in Oriental ports. His business proved successful, and his family lived in corresponding style of comfort and elegance. The year after the close of the war of 1812 he removed his family to Ohio, then an almost unbroken wilderness. They came with teams, living on the road in their covered wagons, guiding their direction by marked trees, there being no regularly constructed roads, and were six weeks on the journey. He purchased forty thousand acres of land in this vicinity, and thus, as he supposed, laid the foundation for a princely fortune. Upon their arrival in the forest of Perkins, the family lived with one Mr. Hewitt (the father of William Hewitt), while a cabin was being erected near where the stone house now stands, five miles from Sandusky, near the Milan road. Mr. Beatty afterwards erected the large farm-house before mentioned, and for many years known as the 'Five-Mile House,' and which is until this day one of the landmarks in Perkins Township.

"In 1831 Mr. Beatty removed to Sandusky, where, in the language of our informant, 'he filled some important offices, such as justice of the peace, mayor of the city, minister of the gospel, etc. He was very benevolent, and went about doing good like the Samaritan of old. He died in the year 1844, aged seventy-five years, in the stone house on Columbus Avenue, Sandusky, now occupied by Olds & Huntington as a book-store, and was buried on the old farm by the stone house, where his remains now rest.'"

Mr. Beatty's sons were James, Leonard, and John W. The two first died several years ago, and the latter about 1862. Brigadier-General John Beatty, of Cardington, Ohio, is a son of James and a grandson of John Beatty. Most of his daughters still survive, and live in the vicinity of Perkins. One (Mrs. Mordon), if living, is in Iowa, to which place the family removed when it was a territory. Her husband, William Mordon, was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

The first birth in the Township, or, at least, among these settlers, was that of Christopher, son of Plinney Johnson, in 1817; and the second was a daughter of Harvey Covel, until her death the wife of Mr. Dwight Buck, now of Toledo.

The first marriage occurred in 1817, that of William Robinson and Rhoda House, both long since deceased. The next was that of William R. Bebee (since deceased) and Minerva Bell, who is now the wife of Hon. William D. Lindsley.

The next winter, after the arrival of this colony, a log school-house was put up near the present Corners, and school was kept in it that winter by Dr. Richard P. Christopher, a graduate of Yale College. His compensation was sixteen dollars per month, which was paid by the patrons of the school in proportion to the number sent by each family. The next summer the school was taught by Miss Ann Beatty, daughter of John Beatty, Esq., and now Mrs. Johnson, widow of James Johnson, deceased.

The first public road laid out and opened through the Township was probably that running through this settlement to Bloomingville, and on to Fremont; second, from Milan to Sandusky; third, from Bloomingville to Sandusky.

The first post-office ever established in the Township was that opened by John Beatty, by appointment of the department, in 1817. It was kept by Esquire Beatty at his log cabin, near where the stone house now stands. A dry-goods box, with some shelves added, was used to arrange the letters and papers. It is said he never reported to the department, and declined to make any returns. He was removed, and the office discontinued, in 1818 or 1819. The inhabitants have mostly received their mail at the Sandusky office from that day to the present. For a time, however, Ralph Borders was postmaster, and kept the office on the Bloomingville road. It was discontinued some years ago.

The first physician who settled in the Township was Dr. Richard P. Christopher, who was one of the company that came from Connecticut in 1815, as above related. He was a man of liberal education, being a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1814. Among the graduates of that class were many men of mark in after-life. Dr. Christopher died over forty years since, in the neighborhood where he first settled and practiced.

The first dry goods store ever opened in the Township was opened by John Beatty, in his own house, at an early day; the second by Julius House, Esq., who opened a very limited assortment near his own residence at the Corners. Neither of these were continued but for a very brief period, and their successors are yet to come.

The first sermon preached in the Township was by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, in 1816, a Methodist preacher, then residing near Cleveland. Many of the colony that came in the fall of 1815 were of the Methodist denomination, and a class or church was organized the same fall. This has been continued without interruption from that to the present time. Among the preachers of an early day who occasionally visited the settlement were William Gurley, True Pattie, James McIntyre, and Harry O. Sheldon, of the Methodist, and Alva Coe, the noted missionary among the Indians, of the Congregational Church. It is believed that no religious denomination other than the Methodist has ever had an organization in the Township.

The first Sabbath-school, says one of the old settlers, was organized by Judges Moore, Farwell, and F. D. Parish, of Sandusky. The former is deceased, the latter now residing in the Township. This was in 1830 or 1831. It has been kept up with a good degree of regularity to the present day.

In the spring of 1817 the settlers voted at Bloomingville, in connection with Oxford Township, and the settlers of Perkins continued to vote there until 1820, when the Township was organized, including the fractional township of Portland. Elections were then held at Sandusky, until the organization of Portland into a separate Township, which occurred in 183–.

The only mill ever erected in the Township was a saw-mill on Pike Creek, a few rods below the present crossing of the road from Sandusky to House's settlement, near the County Poor-House, which was built by John Beatty in 1817 or 1818. It was run by William Watkins until he suddenly departed the country in 1819 or 1820. It was afterwards run for several years by William Mordon, Esq., one of Beatty's sons-in-law.

No town or village was ever laid out within the bounds of the Township.

Mr. John F. Greene furnishes us this additional sketch of old settlers:

Mr. Robert Baker was born in the town of Glastenbury, Connecticut, February 10, 1784, and his wife (Hannah Hildreth), September 29, 1783. They were married by Esquire Foote in 1806. They had seven children, five of whom were born in Connecticut, viz., Alfred, William C., John O., Harriet Ann, and George; and two were born in Ohio, Caroline and Olive.

Mr. Baker in early life was a stone-cutter; but in a few years he bought a small farm. He also worked considerably at shoemaking. They lived on this farm for about fifteen years, but during the spring and summer of 1821 Mrs. Baker's health began to fail, and the physicians advised a change of climate as the only thing that would help her. Consequently, in the following fall, they, in company with several other families (in all sixty-five persons), started for the West. They loaded their household goods into wagons, and, with a good supply of provisions, left the home of their childhood, where they had spent so many happy years of their early lives. They were very fortunate in the journey, and met with no serious accidents. The weather was good during the entire journey.

The first winter after their arrival they lived in the same house with Uncle Jesse Taylor. For the first six years he worked a rented farm; after which he bought eighty-two acres of Julius House. He immediately built a log house, and moved into it in the fall, and began the next spring to clear his farm. There was but a small portion of it cleared at the time of the purchase.

Mr. Ogden Baker now lives on the old homestead, and in place of the venerable old log house formerly occupied by his father, he has erected a substantial brick residence, and is a well-to-do and very hospitable farmer.

Mrs. Baker departed this life April 9, 1851, and Mr. Robert Baker August 12, 1852, and were both buried side by side a few rods from their former home.

We are under obligations to Judge F. D. Parish, an old and esteemed resident of this section, now residing in Perkins Township, for much of the valuable information contained in the above history of Perkins, and also for other data contained in the general history of the County.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

FLORENCE is one of the most fertile townships in the County. The tract of land now constituting the Township, together with Vermilion and Wakeman, was first purchased by Isaac Bronson, Ebenezer Jessup, and Jessup Wakeman, all residents of the State of Connecticut.

This Township was first called Jessup, from the name of one of its first proprietors; this name was retained until 181–, when the present name was adopted by a vote of the residents.

The proprietors employed Jabez Wright to survey the Township into lots, which survey was made in March, 1809. The territory had been surveyed into townships and sections one or two years before. They also contracted with Almon Ruggles and his brother to erect a mill in the Township, for the encouragement and accommodation of the settlers.

The surface of the Township is rolling; the soil a sandy loam and clay; the timber, white-oak, white-wood, hickory, beech, maple, cherry, and walnut. Quarries of sandstone have been opened in various places in the Township, which afford quite an item to the commercial importance of the Township. The principal streams are the Vermilion, in the eastern part o. the Township, and the La Chappelle in the western.

The first family that settled in the Township was that of Ezra Sprague, who, with his wife and one child, came from Grand River to the mouth of the Huron, by water, in May, 1809, and thence through an unbroken wilderness to Florence, where he located, and where he resided until his death.

Mr. Sprague was from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and his wife a native of Hartford County, Connecticut. They are both deceased, Mrs. Sprague in 1853, and Mr. Sprague in 1856. Their daughter Caroline, now the wife of Henry T. Merry, was the first white person born in the Township.

In July, 1809, Rufus Judson and his family, and Eli S. Bronson, with his sister Rachel, also Chas. Betts and Joseph Parsons, arrived in the Township. In the spring of the same year a road had been opened from Rocky River to Huron, on the Lake Shore, and their families came on by land. They were from Danbury, Connecticut. In the following year, 1810, three families were added to their number, viz.: John Brooks, Sr., Joseph Spears, and John Wilson, with their families, and Lorin Clark, with his mother and her family, came in. No additional families came into the Township until the close of the war in 1815. This was a period of constant anxiety and alarm to the settlers, as in their secluded and defenseless state they felt themselves at the mercy of any wandering band of Indians who might choose to fall upon them.

In the course of the summer of 1809, Mr. Ruggles and his brother, in fulfillment of their contract with the proprietors, were employed in erecting a mill on the Vermilion River, near the south line of the Township. This mill was so far advanced as to be fit for operation, when a sudden freshet swept the dam, mill, and all before it. This was a serious event to the settlers, as they could obtain no grinding nearer than Cleveland. During the summer of 1810 a saw-mill was erected by Eli S. Barnum, on Chapelle Creek, since known by various names. It stands to-day as a substantial memento of the "Auld Lang Syne." The object of the proprietors was subsequently effected by the same persons, who in 1811 and 1812 erected a mill on Chapelle Creek, near the north line of the Township, since known as Mason's mill. The winter and spring of 1809 and 1810 was a period of severe privations to the early settlers. No provisions could be obtained nearer than Cleveland. They arrived too late in the spring to raise any, with the exception of the first family, who raised a small quantity of corn and potatoes. But for this the suffering to all of them would have been much more severe during the first winter. Grated corn and potatoes constituted the principal food in the settlement for several months.

On the declaration of war, the settlers, as well they might be, were filled with apprehensions for their safety, and the slightest report of the approach of an Indian filled the whole settlement with dismay. On one occasion they had deliberated on the subject of assembling in one house, and fortifying it as well as they could, and keeping near, so that in case of an attack by the Indians they could retire into it for defense. They had a block-house which was selected for this purpose; but some of their number were not altogether in favor of this measure. A circumstance, however, occurred soon that satisfied the most reluctant of the propriety of such a measure. One of their number was removing his family to this house near the close of day, and had given his gun to a young man with directions to go a little ahead and keep a good lookout for Indians while he came on with his team and family. They had approached within half a mile of their fortress when the report of a gun was heard, and the young man came running back, with a bullet-hole in his coat, declaring that he saw two Indians cross the road, one of whom fired the shot. All were now satisfied that an attack must be expected that night; and, hastily assembling in their block-house, the best means in their power were resorted to. The doors were barricaded, and the women and children sent into the chamber. Those who had guns stood ready to discharge them at the first assailants, and others, with clubs and pitchforks, stood ready for the deadly encounter. In the course of the night the alarm was given by those in the chamber of the approach of the Indians, with firebrands swinging in their hands. This was a mode of attack for which they were poorly prepared. A small shanty stood near the house, and it was manifest that their enemies intended to set it on fire, which would undoubtedly communicate to the house in which they had taken refuge, and compel them to come out and fight without shelter, or perish in the flames. This design was apparent, as their course could be traced by the appearance of the firebrands moving in that direction instead of squarely approaching the house.

The feelings of hope and fear alternately taking possession of the breasts of those assembled in that lone house on that awful occasion, can be better imagined than described. It is often said, by those who have mingled in the confused roar and din of the battle-field, that the most harrowing moment is that just preceding the conflict. The peculiar anxiety of this moment must have been greatly prolonged with this band on that memorable night. The morning dawned, however, without any molestation from the Indians; and as the individual who gave the alarm, and whose coat had been pierced with a bullet the evening before, was the only one in that house who showed any disposition to sleep during the night, strong suspicions fell on him that he had given a false alarm; that he discharged the gun himself, and made the hole in his coat to strengthen his report. This suspicion was the more confirmed on going to the place where the Indians had been seen carrying the fire, and discovering no tracks on the plowed ground, but there were most satisfactory evidences that the wind, by blowing the sparks and cinders from some log heaps that were burning there, had given to their excited imaginations the appearance of Indians carrying firebrands.

The following, written by us on the occasion of the melancholy event, portrayed under the caption of "Death of a Pioneer," and which appeared in the Sandusky *Register*, records the demise of one of the most prominent and useful men who constituted the early settlement of Florence Township:

"By the death of Mr. Charles Russell, Erie County loses another of her pioneers, and a melancholy shadow is cast over an extensive circle of relatives and friends. The suddenness of the event, the almost instantaneous transition from life to death, from time to eternity, tended to augment the dire calamity. After the close of a beautiful day, without any premonition of the approaching dissolution, the inevitable end of a busy life, he was called away, and the place he filled in the family circle is left silent and desolate. Those who knew him shall know him no more forever. The funeral pageant, which left Sandusky early on the morning of the 3d inst., and solemnly wended its way to the final resting-place of him who had 'gone to that bourn from whence no traveler returns,' was characterized by the genuineness of its sorrow and not for imposing display or stately splendor. Those who followed were true mourners, afflicted with a sad bereavement, and the sufferers of an irreparable loss. All nature seemed in sympathy with the mourners. The clouds lowered, and the rain fell, until the cortege reached its destination, when the sun shone brilliantly, and the verdant beauties surrounding the burial-place greeted the vision in all its loveliness, the verdure just refreshed by a beautiful shower, and the whole scene offering, as it were, a triumphant realization of Lord Lytton's majestic lines:

'There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead!'

"And here they laid him beneath the magnificent monument which marks the spot where repose the remains of his three dear children, who had gone before. How vividly we recall the last sad interment! Here, too, in the beautiful cemetery at the village of Birmingham, Mr. Russell's first active life commenced, and the last fond labor he ever accomplished was to beautify the family vault and monument! After a busy life, nearly approximating the allotted three-score years and ten, he died honored and beloved by all who knew him, genial and liberal to a fault, a perfect gentleman, and a true friend, possessing all the requirements which led to business success.

"Mr. Russell leaves a widow and two daughters, Mary L. and Bethiah E. Russell. The former was married on the 19th of March, 1857, to Mr. Charles H. Botsford, of Florence; the latter, on the 4th of November of the same year, to Mr. Francis B. Case, of Norwalk. Both marriages took place in Florence Township, Erie County, Ohio.

"Charles Russell was born on the 14th of May, 1808, at Charleston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, near the place where now stands Bunker Hill monument. Soon after the death of his father, Mrs. Russell removed to Lexington County, New York, accompanied by her two sons, Alcott and the subject of this notice. Their stay, however, was only temporary, for on the 22d of February, 1817, they arrived in New London, Huron County, Ohio, where Mrs. Russell lived until her death. Mr. Russell learned the furrier and currier trade, and soon went to Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio, and worked at his trade. He married Miss Arvilla Higgins, October 3, 1838, and in 1839 purchased the hotel then located on the east side of the Vermilion River, the business of which he conducted until 1842, when he sold out and bought the hotel on the west side of the river. Both of these buildings have since been destroyed by fire. He continued to conduct the business of the hotel until 1858, when he and his family removed to Defiance, Ohio, at which place he opened the Russell House, which is still known by that name. In 1863 he went to Cleveland and took the Forest City Hotel, which, during his management, was favorably known as the Russell House. It was there that he formed a large acquaintance with the traveling public, and the reputation of the old Forest City suffered nothing under his management. In 1869 Mr. Russell, his wife, and their surviving son (since deceased) removed to Tennessee, he intending to retire from active business, but the industrious habits formed in early boyhood clung to him in his advancing years, and with the memories of the past, the friends of his youth, and the attraction which hovered over the place where he had lived so long, he returned, and on the 18th of September, 1871, he leased the Lake House, in this city. How well he has conducted this hotel and retrieved its shattered reputation, we leave for those to judge who have partaken of its hospitalities. Suffice it to say therefore that the Lake House to-day enjoys as extensive and fair a reputation as any house in Northern Ohio. Mr. Russell was a representative hotel man; unostentatious, obliging and civil, he invariably retained his patronage, and at the time of his death the Lake House was in a more flourishing condition than ever before during its history."

During the war it does not appear that any school or any stated meetings for public worship were held in the Township, and little improvement was made in settlement in any respect.

The Township, according to the present limits, was organized in April, 1817, and the first election for Township officers was held on the 7th of the same month. Previous to this date, a considerable extent of territory was included in the bounds of the Township, extending to the mouth of Black River on the east, and how far south and west is not well ascertained.

The only religious meetings in the Township for several years were attended at the house of Mr. Barnum, whenever a missionary passed through that part of the country. In 1817, the first church or society of the Congregational denomination was organized by a missionary by the name of Loomis. The meeting was held at the residence of Eli S. Barnum, and included members residing in the townships of Vermilion, Florence, Wakeman, and Clarksfield.

A Baptist Church was organized in 1818 at the house of Luther Harris, by John Rigdon, an elder from Richland County, and their meetings were held alternately at Florence and Florence Corners.

The Methodist Society held meetings at the school-house, one mile south of the Corners, as early as 1816 and 1817, and have sustained a class most if not all of the time since.

On the 15th day of July, 1815, Mr. Joab Squire arrived in Florence Township. Himself and family came from Mill River (now called Southport). His family consisted of himself and wife, and nine children, the oldest of whom was only fourteen. The expenses of the journey amounted to two hundred and twenty-five dollars. At the time of their arrival there were only six families in the Township. For some frivolous reason, the inhabitants got an antipathy against the landholders, and so they met together and changed the name to Florence, as above stated. It is considered one of the best agricultural townships in the Fire Lands.

The first marriage was that of Adaline Squire and John Brooks, Jr., by Nathan Smith, the first clergyman in the town. Mrs. Brooks is still living one-half mile south of Florence Corners; the descendants are nearly all residing in the Township.

The first person who died was Mrs. Meeker, mother of Judge Meeker, who was buried on the banks of the Chapelle, near Florence Corners. She came from Connecticut.

The first factory was a carding-machine, built by Mr. Hawley, on Vermilion River, at a place now called Terryville.

The first store was kept by Ferris and Wood. Soon after, or about the same time, Cyrus and Erastus Butler opened a store at Birmingham, then called Mecca, and now quite a flourishing village in Florence Township.

The town was organized in 1817. The first magistrate was Ezra Sprague; Trustees, John Brooks, Sr., Isaac Furman, and Eli S. Barnum; Clerk, Joab Squire. The first municipal election was held in the log school-house,—the first one built in the Township, near the residence of John Brooks, Sr., on lot 37. The number of voters present was about seventeen.

The first post-office was at Florence Corners, in Eli S. Barnum's house, that gentleman holding the position of first postmaster in the Township. The first mail route was from Cleveland to the old County seat on the Huron River, passing through Florence Corners. The first road opened was that known as the Reed Road, commencing at the Lake and running south between Florence and Berlin.

The first public house was opened by Mr. Wolverton at Florence Corners. J. Baker subsequently purchased it of the former gentleman, and kept tavern for many years, and still resides near the same locality. Mr. Wolverton, besides keeping hotel, also started the first blacksmith shop, which will perhaps bear a short description here. He first cut down a small tree by the side of the road and set his anvil on the stump, and then set his bellows up between two trees, and was ready to accommodate travelers on the "shortest notice." His shop extended all around without limit. One day a traveler coming from the East lost a shoe off his horse, and inquired of the first man he met how far it was to the next blacksmith's shop. "Why," says the man, "you are in his shop now, but it is three miles to his anvil."

George G. Baker (now of Norwalk, Huron County) was the first physician. George Brooks planted the first orchard, on Lot No. 29, owned by Joab Squire. The trees were planted in 1812, and some of them are still living. The first school-house, as before mentioned, was built on John Brooks's land, about one mile north of Florence Corners. It was afterwards taken down and moved across the road, a few rods farther south. The first teacher was Ruth Squire. The school was supported by private subscription.

John Brooks, Sr., and Lambert Shafer were Revolutionary soldiers and pensioners. John Brooks enlisted in the early part of the war, and served all through the struggle. He fought in several important battles; among others, those of White Plains and Monmouth. He was twice wounded, but lived through the war, and died at the advanced age of ninety-one.

The first circuit preacher who visited this Township was William Wasliek, of the Methodist persuasion.

The first specie that was used was cut money. They would take a silver dollar and cut it into ten or twelve pieces (instead of eight), and pass them for shillings. The first paper money was Owl Creek bank notes, of the denominations of six and one-fourth, twelve and one-half, thirty-seven and one-half, and fifty cents. This bank was a private enterprise, and quashed in a short time, the bill-holders becoming total losers. In those days salt was worth ten dollars per barrel. Mr. Squire, from whose article we glean part of this sketch, says,—

"About two or three years after I came (in 1815), I went to Sandusky with two hundred pounds of maple-sugar, and got two barrels of salt for it, and thought I did well. It took me three days. Common factory cloth was worth fifty cents per yard, homespun woolen was worth four dollars, tea, two dollars and fifty cents per pound, and everything we had to buy in about the same proportion. Pork was worth twenty dollars per barrel; flour, sixteen dollars. Shortly after I came in I went to Huron, paid twenty-five cents per pound for twenty-five pounds of pork, and brought it home on my back.

"The most of us came into the country very well clothed; but after we had been here two or three years, the value of all the clothing in town would hardly furnish one modern day's wardrobe.

"The murrain destroyed nearly all of our cattle, and teams were scarce, so that it became necessary to resort to logging bees, joining all our forces to move logs. Had you seen us returning from one of these gatherings, you would have thought of us, as Falstaff said of his soldiers, 'We look like a company of tattered prodigals returning from swine-feeding.' No eye had seen such scare-scrows."

Florence Township contains one flourishing village, that of Birmingham, containing stores, churches, a hotel, etc. Prominent among the establishments which add to the commercial importance of the Township is the cheese factory of Messrs. Botsford, Baker & Blackman, from which is turned out a large quantity of excellent cheese annually. The agricultural features of the Township are equal to those of any in the County, and it has the additional advantage over some of producing annually a large quantity of grapes. The farms and residences in the Township are noted for being substantial and neat rather than for grand architectural embellishments. Comfort and happiness are visible in every homestead, and contentment in every humble dwelling. Prosperity and enjoyment of rural blessings in all their fruitful abundance prevails, and harmony and peace reign supreme.

KELLEY'S ISLAND.

The earliest official mention of what is known as Kelley's Island which is noticeable on the records, is that when Township No. 5, range 1 south (now Carlisle-nest Township, north of Elyria), was drawn in the division among themselves of the Connecticut Land Company, which covered the whole of the Reserve vation, and which they owned as tenants in common, and which was divided by lot among the several members of the company, Island No. 6, or Cunningham's Island, was attached to some four townships. No. 5, to make it equal to the average value of townships, Kelley's Island, originally known as Cunningham's Island, is one of the numerous similar and highly interesting fertile landscapes so characteristic of Lake Erie, being nautically situated on the chart 41° 35′ north latitude, and 82° 42′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 5° 40′ west longitude from Washington. Its north shore, abounding with ample objects of interest, is only some mile and a half from the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and is a part of the tract known as the Western Reserve. The first white settler here (of whom we have any record) was a Frenchman by the name of Cunningham, who arrived about 1808. Having made a small clearing, and built a log cabin and shanty, he commenced trading with the Indians, which occupation he continued until the memorable year of 1812, when, in consequence of war being declared with Great Britain, he took his departure, and, if tradition speak correctly, ultimately met with his death in an engagement between the conflicting parties on the Peninsula. Though transient residents had previously occupied the island for the purpose of hunting and other seasonable pursuits, he being the first *permanent settler* it took its name of "Cunningham's" Island from him. Subsequently, at varied intervals, many other persons established themselves in quiet home and humble trade on this secluded spot, but the island retained its name down to 1840, when it was created a Township by act of Legislature, and its title was changed to that of Kelley's Island,—this being occasioned in consequence of its having, in or about the year 1833, been purchased by Datus and Irad Kelley. From that time its progress has been marked, and it now stands forth prominently, both in its extensive wine store and fish exportations, as also in affording a lovely retreat for visitors who require a quiet and agreeable recess from the active engagements of commercial life. It may here be stated that Kelley's Island was the first place in this quarter of the State where grapes were grown extensively for the market, the first set out being Catawbas and Isabellas which were planted by Mr. Datus Kelley. Subsequently, Mr. Charles Carpenter son-in-law to Mr. Kelley, also became an extensive cultivator, turning his attention to the production of pure native wines, and he may be fairly credited as the pioneer manufacturer of that beverage in Northern Ohio. The island, which is fast becoming one of the most fashionable resorts in the West, measures in extent two thousand eight hundred acres, or four and a half square miles, and is populated with two hundred inhabitants to the square mile, probably fairly computed at one-third each of Americans, Irish, and Germans. There is a commodious public hall, and three places of public worship; magnificent and commodious hotels, pleasantly situated in full view of the water; one of the finest wine cellars in the States, and promenades along the banks of the bay commanding views of unsurpassed interest and beauty. It is further noted for its cool and refreshing air, its splendid beach for bathing, excellent roads, extensive vine

yards, and last, though by no means less important, the black-bass fishing in its vicinity, which is claimed to be unexcelled, many famous anglers giving this island preference to any other on the lake. We now proceed to notice some of the leading features of interest, and refer to the facilities afforded for healthful and exhilarating recreation. On disembarking, the first object of interest which takes the eye is the famous

ISLAND HOUSE HOTEL.

The Island House Hotel was originally the property of and conducted by Mr. Addison Kelley, now the oldest resident. It was, however, subsequently sold to Messrs. Colby, Hickox and Matson of Mansfield, and four years ago to Mr. C. C. Townly, of the same place, was appointed to conduct it, under whose able and efficient management the institution yearly increased in public favor and patronage. The "House" was erected some twenty years ago, since when numerous additions have been made and several acres of lawn-ground have been carefully laid out (interspersed with ornamental flower-beds, shrubs, rustic seats, etc.), specially designed for public recreation. The internal arrangements are, in a word, complete. The several rooms are neatly furnished with the utmost regard to affording home comfort and convenience. There is also connected therewith a fine billiard hall, bowling alleys, excellent croquet grounds, a good string band, facilities for amateurs to give entertainments, charades, tableaux, etc., in fact, everything to be desired. The hotel is noted for its superior "spread" each day, besides which may be obtained ice cream, fruits of every description, and the delicacies of the season, whilst "mine host," who is of the most congenial description, is unremitting in his attentions to the requirements of "one and all" who may patronize this famous Island House. The Island House was purchased in the spring of 1874 by Mr. Jacob Rush, and was by him enlarged and elegantly refurnished. The building as it now stands is 224 by 40 feet, and three stories high, and contains all the facilities for recreation and pleasure mentioned above. Mr. Rush is a gentleman well qualified to conduct the business of the House, and the patrons of it, both the old *habitues* and those who have never enjoyed its hospitalities, can rest assured that they will find everything as represented.

KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY.

Having secured comfortable "quarters," the visitor's attention is next directed in quest of local objects of interest, the leading one of which here is unquestionably a visit to the magnificent wine-cellars of this Company—situated within an easy and truly pleasant walk along the banks westward from the hotel. But we should observe, to avoid disappointment and to insure attention, it is necessary to first secure a card of introduction to the Superintendent (Mr. C. W. Farcoit), which may be obtained any time from the officers or directors of the firm: President, Mr. A. Kelley; Vice-President, Mr. Norman Kelley; Secretary, Mr. A. S. Kelley; Treasurer, Mr. E. Huntington,—one of whom may generally be met with on inquiry of the host at the hotel. The building in question is constructed of stone,—English style of architecture,—and has a capacity for storing three hundred and fifty thousand gallons of wine. The dimensions of the building are 138 by 79, and five stories high, the two lower stories being cellars.

The antiquarian and geologist will here find ample field to gratify their curiosity. "Inscription Rock," and other Indian relics, fully treated upon in Schoolcraft's comprehensive work on "Indian Antiquities" (of which a copy is kept at the residence of Addison Kelley, Esq.), are particularly interesting. Colonel Eastman, who copied the hieroglyphics for the government work, says: "The interest arises from the evidence of former occupancy in the aboriginal period. This rock is thirty-two by twenty-one feet, and is part of the same stratification as the island, from which it has been separated by lake action. The top presents a smooth and polished surface, like all the limestone of this quarter when the soil is removed, suggesting the idea that this polishing is due to glacial attrition. Upon this the peculiar inscription is cut. The figures and devices are deeply sunk in the rock, and yet it presents all its smoothness of surface as if they had been exposed to the polishing or wearing influence of water; yet this influence, if from water, could not have been rapid, as the surface of the rock is elevated eleven feet above the water level, its base having but a few inches of water around it. The sculpture itself has been referred for interpretation to the same aboriginal picturgraphist who interpreted the inscription on Dighton Rock. *It is by far the most extensive, well-sculptured, and well-preserved inscription of the antiquarian period ever found in America.* It is in the picturgraphic character of the nation, its leading symbols being easily interpreted. The human figures, the pipes, the smoking groups, the presents, and other figures, denote tribes, negotiations, crimes, turmoils, etc., which tell a story of thrilling interest, in which the white man, or European, plays a part. The whole inscription is manifestly one connected with the occupation of the shores of this lake by the Eries; of the coming of the Wyandots; of the final triumph of the Iroquois; and the flight of the people, who have left their name on the lake." We are further indebted to the same authority for the following: "There are also three old Indian forts upon the island. The walls and gateways, or sally-ports, were well defined before the great levelers—the plow and harrow—had done their work. Now, only fragments of an embankment remain, twelve hundred and forty-six feet around the crescent-shaped part, and about four hundred feet on the rock-bank of the island." There are also traces of a second fort, of similar character, facing on the lake; and on the north shore of the island will be found a second specimen of "inscription rock," which, though highly interesting as an inscription, "is only accessible by high boots, if dry feet are desired." The gravel-beach is prolific in petrifactions, fossils, and shells, and affords a never-ending source of enjoyment to visitors. There are found around the island crystals, carbonates, and rare specimens of the last of the glacial period, traceable in the deep grooves of the limestone rock.

The lover of aquatic sports may here be considered "at home." The black-bass fishing (in consequence of the geographical construction of the island and surroundings) is unsurpassed. Mr. Erastus Huntington, near the dock, has always on sale, *at the most reasonable prices*, a first-class assortment of fishing-tackle and baits of every description suitable to the respective seasons, and having had some thirty years' experience in the fisheries around the island is the best possible authority, and will invariably be found a gentleman most courteous and communicative to strangers. The worthy host of the hotel, also a leading authority, has always rods, lines, baits, etc., on hand for the convenience of *his* patrons, and the best row- and sail-boats, with civil and experienced boatmen, if required.

Comfortable conveyances, with steady drivers, are always obtainable, and the beach will be found in many parts unsurpassed for bathing, special provisions being made to reserve the most suitable points for the resort of ladies. The walks around the island are characterized for their excellent order, the finest prospects are obtainable for camp or picnic parties, and, indeed, there is nothing lacking to insure those who go to be pleased returning delighted.

MARGARETTA TOWNSHIP.

The original name of Margaretta was Patterson, so named on the map of the Fire Lands, published by the Fire Lands Company soon after its survey. It was so named from Hugh Patterson, a British Indian trader, who talked of buying the Township. Rev. Joseph Badger, a pioneer missionary of the Western Reserve, who labored among the Wyandot Indians from 1805 to 1810, speaks of him as exerting a most pernicious influence in trying to prejudice them against the government of the United States and the missionary by false representations, and to induce them to join the British against our government. He says: "On the 28th of July, 1805, the head chief, Crane, sent for us to write for him. After we had taken supper, one of the women made a candle of beeswax, and I seated myself on the floor beside a bench and wrote as directed by an interpreter, who was directed by the old chief. His address was to the Governor at Detroit. He gave an account of one Williams, and requested that Williams, Hugh Patterson, and one other person should be removed from among them without delay, as they were constantly contriving mischief and troubling the Indians."

Mr. Badger was mainly instrumental in frustrating the designs of these men, and in persuading the Indians from taking arms against us in the war of 1812.

At a meeting of some of the early settlers of the Fire Lands, at Huron, on the 4th of July, 1812, they resolved unanimously that it was wrong for a township on the Fire Lands to bear the name of so vile and treacherous a man as Patterson, and it was referred to Major Frederick Falley (who at this time held a contract of purchase of this Township) to find another name. He replied that his mother and sister and several nieces were named Margaret, and that the name of the Township should be Margaretta, and it was accordingly thus named.

Margaretta may be called a level Township, although some parts of it are high lands, and some gently rolling. The west half of the first section is rolling, and thinly timbered, and was what is generally called "oak openings."

The soil of the timbered land is a rich muck, and clay sub-soil. The third section is mostly prairie, with some strips of timber. It used to be called a marsh, but by drainage and improvements on Cold Creek and building the railroad, it has been reclaimed, and is now mostly tillable land, and excellent for grazing purposes. The soil of the openings is various: in some places it is sandy, in others it is loamy; in some places the limestone crops out, so as to be difficult of cultivation, in others there is a predominance of clay; but it is generally superior for wheat, potatoes, and other cereals and vegetables, while the heavily-timbered land is good for grass, corn, and the heavy crops.

The Township has an immense quantity of stone of a superior quality, adapted for building and paving purposes, and for the manufacture of lime. The stone is inexhaustible, and will last for many generations. There is a sand ridge commencing about the centre of the Township, and running in a southwest direction, through the Township and through the adjacent counties. There is a creek called Pike Creek, from the pike which frequent its waters. It enters the Township on the south line, near the line between Sections 1 and 4, running northeasterly, and enters the Township of Perkins, and discharges its waters into the Sandusky Bay one mile west of the City, and is there known as Mills Creek. There are two smaller streams, which rise in the north part of Section 3, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other mineral ingredients. The most important stream in the Township is Cold Creek (so called from the coolness of its waters), which rises a little west of the centre of the Township, and affords a supply of water to propel, or assist in propelling, several mills erected on its banks. Its whole length in a straight line would be about three miles. It now runs in an artificial canal or mill-race its entire length.

This Township formerly abounded in wild animals, similar to those which existed in other localities in the County prior to and since the settlement of it. They have nearly all been exterminated except a few squirrels, and they are rapidly disappearing. The wolves formerly found a safe rendezvous in Cold Creek, and were at an early day quite plentiful. Deer were also abundant, and the old pioneers used to enjoy the exhilarating sport of hunting them. That general favorite and muchly odoriferous quadruped, commonly known as the skunk, used to abound in great numbers, and to-day they are equally as plentiful as the squirrel or the rabbit.

Of the feathered tribe the wild turkey predominated, and the settlers learned from the Indians the mode of catching them by driving them into pens; although many preferred the more artistic and honorable way of procuring them with the rifle. Ducks and pigeons were no scarcity in the "good old time," and during the seasons at the present time around the marshes in Margaretta and adjoining Townships some good sport can be had ducking.

There are two caves of considerable extent in the Township. There is one situated on the northern part of Section No. 3, near the western extremity of the Township, having a beautiful little rivulet meandering through it. The other is near the centre of Section 4. It is known by the sanctimonious appellation of the "Devil's Den," which in former times served as a depository for stolen goods. Unfortunately, these subterranean mansions have never been thoroughly explored, hence we forego the pleasure of a more detailed description.

No doubt exists but that long anterior to the earliest settlement by the whites, the Indians held comiual possession of the lands embraced within the boundaries of Margaretta Township, for they have left many evidences of their presence in the shape of forts, mounds, and relics. Major F. Falley, who was somewhat of an antiquarian, discovered a fort some fifty years since situated near the road, one mile south of Venice. It was thickly covered with a growth of thrifty timber, but of not very ancient date. It had a double intrenchment, distinctly visible, and easily traced around it. Since that time the land has been cultivated, so that no trace of this interesting ancient reminder of the aborigine remains.

There was once an Indian village on the site now occupied by Castalia, which was inhabited by the Wyandots. There are some now living who recollect the corn-hills and other distinctive marks of a previous settlement, and from the manner of cultivation there is no doubt but that they were planted by the Indians. At the time of Hull's surrender, in August, 1812, a general stampede occurred among the early settlers, some going south and others east. William Andrews was putting in one hundred acres of wheat, directly east of the burying-ground, which was under course of construction at this time. The majority of them came back after the troubles subsided. Mr. Pollock states that they harvested in their wheat, carrying their guns on their backs. They must have presented a picturesque appearance in their peculiar dress and vigilant expectation of attack.

In May, 1813, a party consisting of sixteen Indians, under the famous chief, Pontiac, landed at Pickerel Creek, on a war excursion. They reconnoitered about the settlement until early in June, when a favorable opportunity offered itself for their purposes. Three families constituted the census of the town at this time, and there were two young men who kept bachelor's hall in the vicinity. The entire settlement, men, women, and children, all told, numbered but twenty-nine. There were at this time but three houses in Cold Creek (now called Castalia). Mr. Snow's was a little below the head of the creek, on its banks; Mr. Butler's on the opposite bank, twelve or fifteen rods east; Mr. Putnam lived one-half mile down the creek, on the prairie, near the former residence of Mr. Evans. On the 2d of June, 1813, all the men were engaged in the fields, in different places, remote from any house and from each other. Dan Putnam and Horace Markham were east of where the present burying-ground is. Mr. Uriel Putnam and his two sons, Uriel and Ira, and Mr. Snow and his two sons, Alanson and Henry, were planting corn one mile and a half south of east of the place last named. Richard Fowler, Samuel Markham, and William Pollock, one mile northeast of Cold Creek, and Henry Graves, an apprentice to the tanning trade, was at work near the present residence of Dr. Luce. While the men were thus employed, and in but a sorry condition for defense, the women and children, twelve in number, were assembled at the house of Mrs. Snow.

At about four o'clock P.M., according to the account of Mrs. Putnam, a number of Indians rushed suddenly into the room, one of whom seized her by the hair and led her out of the door, while another in like manner seized Mrs. Butler; Mrs. Snow, who was at this time confined to her bed by illness, and soon to assume the cares of maternity, was also seized, and they were conducted out of the house as Mrs. Putnam had been. They were then asked if they would go, to which question they gave an affirmative response; and Mrs. Putnam said, in relating the circumstance, "I was satisfied that they would kill no one who could travel." Three Indians then came with Henry Graves, who was taken a few rods north. The children were out at play, and when they saw the Indians they tried to hide, but they were soon discovered and driven off with their mothers. Immediately after crossing the creek, two boys, Charles Butler and Robert Snow, aged about two years, and the youngest of the families, were killed and scalped and their clothes stripped off, and their bodies thrown into a bunch of hazel bushes. A few rods farther on Julia Butler was killed. She was only about four years old. A short distance farther on Mrs. Snow was killed, owing to her inability to travel. Smith Butler was also killed, but his body was not found until the ensuing fall.

The Indians procured all the plunder they could from the house, and maliciously broke all the crockeryware in it, and emptied the beds for the sake of the ticks, and compelled Henry Graves to carry a pack load, and left for their canoes at Pickerel Creek. About five o'clock on the afternoon of the attack and abduction of the parties above named, some children came to Mr. Snow's house, saw the situation of things, and went immediately to the field where Dan Putnam and Horace Markham were at work, and told them of the circumstance. Markham then went with the children to the place where Messrs. Putnam and Snow were at work with their sons, and Putnam to the place were Fowler, Pollock and Markham were at work, and they proceeded together to the scene of the depredations. It was now about sunset, and they immediately proceeded to Pike Creek, gathered all the available force to pursue the enemy as early as possible next morning. The following morning the party was reinforced by Captain Seth Harrington, Captain Sam. Magill, James and John McCord, and three or four others, and then proceeded immediately to follow the trail, and found the bodies of the murdered ones as above described. The pursuing party were not successful in discovering the Indians, so they returned to perform the melancholy duty of burying their butchered friends, which constituted the first interments in the Township. The bodies of the killed had been stripped, their heads broken by the tomahawk and scalped.

We have before us a detailed account of the course taken by the Indians and their captives, and see that they proceeded to Detroit via the Portage River and Malden, and were delivered up to the British Indian agent, whose name was Ironside. They suffered no violence from the Indians, except being compelled to travel faster than was comfortable. The journey occupied three days, and although requested to partake of food by the Indians, they declined, and so ate nothing during the entire journey. They remained in Detroit until the following fall, at which time General Harrison removed his army to Malden, and Messrs. Snow, Putnam, and Butler went after them, and they all returned in safety, excepting Henry Graves, who, being a Canadian, remained there with his father.

In the spring of 1814, John Ward, a citizen of Margaretta, residing at Venice, and George Bishop, of Danbury Township, now in Ottowa County, were trapping for muskrats in the vicinity of the two Harbors. They had collected a few skins and had laid down in their temporary huts, when three straggling Ottawa Indians treacherously attacked and murdered them, in order to obtain the few skins in their possession. Two of these murderers were convicted and suffered the death penalty at Norwalk, in June, 1816. Ward left a wife to mourn his untimely fate. Bishop was a single man.

Docatus P. Snow was the first white settler in the Township of Margaretta. He felled the first tree, and built the first log house. He came to Margaretta in the spring of 1810, from New York.

Rattlesnakes abounded in the Township in great numbers. In 1812, two men went out snake-hunting and killed one hundred and seventy-five rattlesnakes, besides others not counted. These reptiles have now almost entirely disappeared, except an occasional one will be seen on the prairie and in the marshes.

Mr. Snow settled in the 3d section. It is said that the proprietors of the Township donated to him one hundred acres of land, in consideration of his building a grist-mill on Cold Creek in those early days. He died in November, 1829. His younger son, Charles, is now living in the Township.

Uziel Putnam came into Margaretta with his family in 1810. He was from the State of New York. He lived at Cold Creek, half a mile below Mr. Snow's. In 1813, after the return of his wife from captivity, he lived on lot No. 23, in the 1st section. In 1814 or 1815 he purchased seventy acres east of Cold Creek, where he resided several years. He finally removed to Townsend, Sandusky County. He was killed by being thrown from a sleigh in the winter of 1822, a few miles north of the residence of Isaac Mills, Esq. His sons, Dan, Ira, and Uziel, were young men who took an active part in the thrilling events of those times, and they now reside in the Western States. Mrs. Putnam died in 1823.

Two young men, Horace and Samuel Markham, emigrated with Mr. Putnam to Margaretta Township. They also were there in those days, and they afterwards with their father settled in Groton Township.

Charles Butler came in about 1811, and located on the bank of Cold Creek near the head of the race of Venice mill, and moved to the head of Cold Creek in the spring of 1813. Richard Fowler sojourned temporarily in the Township in 1813. He was from Massachusetts, and returned thither. Several others came in during the next ten years, among them Charles Wilson, a carpenter, William Pollock, James Vanness, Ebenezer Hartwell, Abram Townsend, Andrus Parker, Phillip Sutton, L. F. Allen, Harvey Fowler, Henry Cole, Ira Barnes, Samuel Walker, Thomas McCullough, Plinney Brown, and several others, some of whom left again, others remained, and some of their descendants are now residing in the Township.

Major F. Falley was one of the most prominent men of the Township, and did as much as any one person towards building it up and insuring it that prosperity which has attended it through the succeeding years.

The first marriage in the Township was that of Charles Butler to Clarissa Parker, in the spring of 1816. The ceremony was performed by William Richey, Esq., of Groton Township. The next year Mr. Butler "vamosed the ranch," and has not since been heard of. The second marriage was that of Dan. Putnam to Louisa Ensign, of Groton, which was celebrated by the Justice above named. Mr. Putnam lived for many years in Groton and Margaretta, raised a family, removed to the West, and now resides in Iowa.

The first deaths that occurred in Margaretta Township were of those who were

murdered by the Indians, an account of which has been given. The second death was that of Mrs. Butler, in 1814. She never entirely recovered from the shock to the nervous system occasioned by her captivity by the Indians.

Cold Creek affords in many respects superior water-power. Droughts and floods have very little perceptible effect on it, as it is fed by subterranean fountains. The creek has a fall of fifty-seven feet from its head to Sandusky Bay, forty-nine feet of which are now used by the three mills which it propels.

In November, 1810, D. P. Snow put a corn grist-mill in operation near the head of Cold Creek, a few rods above where the present old mill stands. It ground corn until 1812; it was not used after that date. This, although a grist-mill, was built of logs; its stones were brought from the rocks found near by, Linus Ensign, a citizen of Groton, doing the artistic work on them. Mr. Dan Putnam says it would grind from ten to fifteen bushels in twenty-four hours.

In the early part of 1819, Joshua Pettingill put in operation a grist-mill on Cold Creek, three-quarters of a mile below its head. This mill was quite an advance on anything before it, and, in every dry season, it did most of the grinding for years that was done on the Fire Lands. It was propelled by a screw wheel, and had but three feet head. It ran for about ten years.

The old mill at Venice, with Cold Creek, from Sandusky Bay to Pettingill's mill, with five hundred acres of land, was purchased on the 14th of June, 1836, by Russell H. Heywood, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y. The winter of 1831–32 was the coldest ever known in northern Ohio. All the mill streams except Cold Creek were frozen. Southern Michigan, as well as northern Ohio, was entirely dependent on Cold Creek for grinding. In January, 1832, the Venice flouring mill was commenced, and finished June 1, 1833, with three run of French burrs for merchant and three run for custom work. The completion of this mill established the first curb market for wheat on the Fire Lands.

The second mill, one and a half miles west of south of Venice, was commenced in 1839, and completed in 1841, with eight run of stones, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. This was a wooden structure, and was destroyed by fire in 1848. Another mill, of brick and stone, was erected on the same spot in 1852, with six run of stones. The capacity of the two mills was sufficient to make seventy-five thousand barrels of flour during the season of navigation, consuming hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the purchase of wheat.

In the year 1811, Charles Butler commenced tanning leather, near the head of the Venice mills. In the spring of 1813, he removed to the head of Cold Creek, to a tannery built there that year by Major Falley. This tannery was of great service to the early settlers, in furnishing them with an article which was indispensable.

In the year 1823 a small distillery was erected at the head of Cold Creek by Dr. L. B. Carpenter, assisted by his brother, S. C. Carpenter. It passed into the hands of Chapman and Anderson, of Bellevue, soon after, and from them to Japan R. Johnson, and was abandoned about 1830.

William P. Mason, of Milan, erected a distillery at Venice in or near 1824. It was in operation about eight years, and passed into the hands of Anson C. Corbet, then of Sandusky, and was abandoned at his death.

In the year 1848–49, a cotton factory was put in operation at Castalia, in the mill now owned and conducted by the "Castalia Paper-mill Company." The Company purchased the property in 1864, after it had stood idle for a number of years. They converted it into a paper-mill, putting in some of the finest machinery then in use. The propulsion is now mainly by steam, although the old water-power still renders some essential aid. A very interesting litigation has been in progress touching the water-right, known as Heywood *vs.* The Castalia Paper-mill Company. This law-suit has been taken through all the lower courts, and now rests, we believe, in the District Court of the United States until the next term.

Margaretta was organized with Danbury, north of the bay, in December, 1815, by Nathan Cummings, Bildad Adams, and Frederick Falley, Commissioners of Huron County. Danbury had a separate organization two years afterwards. The first election was held the same year.

A weekly mail route was established from Sandusky to Fremont, through Margaretta, in the year 1825. The mail was carried on horseback by Cyrus W. Marsh. Saml. B. Carpenter was appointed Postmaster, who was succeeded by Elisha A. Hubbard in 1827.

The first religious organization was a Methodist class, in Muscash, in the south-east corner of the Township. In January, 1819, a Presbyterian Church was organized in Margaretta and Groton, by Rev. John Seward, who had no stated ministry. A small Baptist Church was established in or about the year 1823. Its members resided in Margaretta, Oxford, and Groton Townships. This was the only church which sustained regular Sabbath worship for several years in the Township, but the preaching was irregular.

The first school-house was built by Captain Andrus Parker and some of his neighbors, of logs, on lot No. 20, second section, at the junction of the Venice and Cold Creek roads, in the fall of 1818. The first school was taught by Thomas McCullough, at fifteen dollars per month. There were twenty-five scholars.

The Township contains two villages, Castalia and Venice. The village of Venice is situated on the south bank of Sandusky Bay, one mile west of the east line of Margaretta. Venice has figured considerably in the history of the Township, and is now one of the most prosperous villages in the County.

In the year 1836 Castalia was laid out by Davidson, Hadley & Co., and had a gradual growth for nearly thirty years, after which the progress was retrograding, but at present it is rather on the increase in general prosperity. In the days of its highest success it contained four stores, two groceries, one drug store, two churches, and a daily mail. On the morning of the 20th of June, 1874, a destructive fire destroyed the greater portion of the village. The fire originated in the store of A. S. Baker & Co., and communicated to the whole row. But the majority of those who suffered immediately commenced rebuilding, and ere long Castalia will assume even larger business proportions than before the disaster.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

The original name was Eldridge. It was named after William Eldridge, of Connecticut, one of its original proprietors. The name was changed in the year 1832, by the Commissioners of Huron County, of which it then composed a part, the inhabitants in their petition alleging, as a reason for the change, that they did not wish to perpetuate the name of an unworthy man.

About the same time, an addition was made to the northern boundary of some of the territory of Vermilion,—thus extending part of the boundary line on the north to the lake-shore. The original size of the Township was five miles square. It is intersected by a ridge running through it in a southwest and northeast direction. The higher or southern part is the largest, and is mostly of a sandy soil and rolling surface. It *was* heavily timbered with the various kinds of oak, chestnut, and white-wood; of the latter the Township has furnished for lumbering purposes more than any other Township on the Fire Lands. The lower parts of this division are covered with the different varieties of timber. The northern is much lower and of a more clayey soil. The eastern part of the northern division has generally a level surface, and was *heavily* timbered. No natural change of timber has been noticed since the settlement of the Township.

The general characteristic of the soil is sandy. It abounds in sandstone,—five quarries of which have been opened and worked in the eastern part of it at different times, furnishing large quantities of stone for grindstones, for building purposes, for home consumption, and for transportation west and east. Small quantities of iron ore have also been dug in it at different times.

There are four small marshes within its boundaries, two of which have been reclaimed, and it is believed the others are reclaimable. Two considerable creeks run through the Township, viz.: Chapelle, running through a small portion of it in the east, and the Old Woman Creek, so called, it is said, from a squaw having been drowned in it at an early day. It rises in Townsend, Huron County, and passes through the whole length of the central part of the Township from south to north, entering into Lake Erie within its boundaries.

This Creek has a branch called the West Branch. The two branches have had at different times over half a dozen saw mills built along their course through the Township. The Chapelle empties into the Lake in the Township of Vermilion. There is a mound on the farm of Henry Hoak, in the eastern part of the Township, which covers one-eighth of an acre, with large trees growing on it; and in digging a cellar, some time ago, for a new house, near one which was built in the first settlement of the Township, a large human skeleton was found, in a sitting posture. Others have been found at the same place, also many arrow-heads, stone axes, and other relics, evincing that the spot built upon must have been a mound. There is also a mound near the centre of the Township, on the place formerly owned by Lewis Osborn; also an old fortification on the farm of Curtis Benschoter, in the northern part of the Township, of much interest.

John Hoak, one of the first white settlers of the Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pa. He came to this County from Beaver County, Pa., in company with John Laughlins, George Miller, Nathaniel Burdue, Benjamin Pratt, and Mr. Richie, in 1808.

Most of these pioneers settled in the Township of Berlin in the year 1810 or 1811, leaving the Huron bottom on account of the difficulties attending the overflow of the river.

At the erection of the house of John Hoak, near the western line of the Township—one of the first built in it—there were but four whites present to carry up the corners. But Silas David, an Indian chief, who was a frequent visitor among them, was there with a number of his tribe to assist in the raising. The chief would not allow his Indians to taste of the liquor furnished until the building was raised, when they had a drunken riot. One of them became so drunk that the others built a pen of rails around him, covered him up, and left him till the morning of the next day.

Among some of the incidents relating to these first settlers is the following:

On their return from one of their yearly trips to the river Raison, to get their milling done, they stopped for the night at one of the sister-islands. The wind shifted in the night and blew to such a degree that their boat broke loose from its fastenings, and was not seen by them until it had drifted off into the lake and to their desponding minds was lost, with all their means of living for the year. Some of the company shed tears at their prospects. But by what some of them ever after considered as a providential interposition, the boat drifted back to land in the morning, and they soon reached their homes in safety and with plenty for their expectant families.

After Hull's surrender, there was a rumor in circulation that a large body of hostile Indians was in the vicinity of the settlers, and nearly all of them left for places of safety. Mr. Hoak's family left for Cleveland—Fleming only remaining on account of sickness, and a Mr. John Young to assist him in this dilemma. The supposed Indians encamped on Mr. John Hoak's farm one night around some log heaps, when Young stole out to reconnoitre and soon discovered that they were not Indians. They proved to be a body of Kentucky soldiers, discharged upon parole at Hull's surrender, and returning home from Detroit.

Joyfully did Mr. Young return to inform the sick man of the state of the case. The flying members of his family and neighbors were informed of the mistake, and returned to their homes. The soldiers were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hoak for a week before leaving for their homes.

Nathaniel Burdue settled near the centre of the Township in the spring of 1811. There is now but one member of this family in the Township, viz., the widow of Jacob Myers. One son, John Burdue, is living in the western part of the State. The old gentleman, Nathaniel Burdue, died a number of years ago, at an advanced age.

According to the only definite information procurable at present, John Dunbar was the first white settler in the original limits of the Township, and made the first clearing in it. He came from the State of New York in 1809, and settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Westerlow. His brother Isaac came with him, and for a time lived with him, but soon built a house and settled near the centre of the Township, near what has since been called the Dunbar Spring, and where X. Phillips resided up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of June, 1874. All traces of the Dunbar family appear to be lost.

Perhaps a Mr. Tillotson had settled at or before this time on land now owned by Curtis Benschoter, and now constituting a part of the Township, but then in Vermilion Township.

Perry and Thomas Starr came, in 1810, from Connecticut in a one-horse wagon to Cleveland. Perry came into Berlin in July of that year, and Thomas, accompanied by Judge John Walworth, in the September following, at which time, he says, there was but one settler in the eastern part of the Township, viz., John Dunbar, above mentioned. Thomas Starr worked some on the mill, which he says was fitted for running in the fall of that year.

Mr. Starr was a blacksmith by trade, and used to follow the business of ironing vessels for the lake. He did the iron-work for the first decked vessel that was built this side of Erie, Pennsylvania. It was owned by Captain Austin, of Vermilion. Two were built for Hiram Russell, at Huron, and one for Captain Ransom, at Black River. He used to work and trade at Huron, in 1811, and has often come from there in the night by torchlight, with wolves howling around him. Captain Russell traded at Huron at the same time. Mr. Starr had eight children, some of whom are now living. The oldest son, William Eldridge, is supposed to be the *first male* child, if not the *first* child, born in the Township. He was born in January, 1815, and is now the only son living. He resides in Marietta, Marshall County, Iowa.

Wm. Fitzgerald came in December, 1810, from Thorgum, Orange County, New York. Jacob Simpson came with him. Fitzgerald settled on the farm now owned by Henry Hine, son of Jared Hine, deceased.

Hieronymus Mingus came in February, 1811, from Onondaga County, New York. He had a family consisting of four sons and one unmarried daughter. Aaron Fox and his wife, with two children, came at the same time,—his wife was a daughter of Mr. Mingus. In September, 1813, Daniel Mingus, the oldest of Mr. Mingus's sons, was killed in the battle with the Indians on the Peninsula.

Francis Keyes arrived, it is said, in 1809, from Marcellus, New York; and Henry Van Wurmur, in 1810, from New York; and Josiah Kilbourne, a son-in-law of Hieronymus Mingus, in 1811. Mr. Kilbourne was not long an inhabitant of Berlin, but died in 1846. He survived his first wife a number of years. He has left three sons, now living on the Fire Lands, and two daughters at least, living at the West.

Among others that came in at an early day, before the war, might be mentioned John Thompson, Lazarus Young, John and Charles Leland, Jonathan Sprague, Moses Olmstead, Thomas B. Sturges, and Solomon Thornton.

John Thompson, who bought and gave name to the first grist-mill built in the Township and on the Fire Lands, was one of the earlier settlers in Berlin. He came from Lucas County, Pennsylvania, was married, in the year 1813, to widow Hubbard, at the residence of Mr. Mingus, by Esquire Morrison, of Huron. His marriage was probably the first one in the Township,—if that of Lazarus Young (the first on the Fire Lands) did not take place in it, about which there is some dispute.

The first birth in the Township is also a matter of some dispute. The earliest in its vicinity was that of Sally Young (now Mrs. Millerman of Townsend), which was in 1811, being decisively claimed by inhabitants of Berlin and Milan for their respective Townships.

The first death in the Township was that of the wife of John Dunbar, on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Weatherlow. In a state of insanity she attempted to burn herself to death. She had for some time been in a feeble state of health,—the effect of a fever. Her husband had left her with the children a short time in the morning, to put up his log heaps. She sent the children out and deliberately laid down between the forestick and back logs used in the old-fashioned fire-places of those days, and was heard to scream by her husband before he reached the house. On entering, he instantly removed her to a bed and went for help, but in her ravings she would follow him; and the most he did for part of the day was to cry in vain for help. Before the close of the day Mr. Fitzgerald happened along and informed his brother and Mr. Starr, his nearest neighbors, of Mr. Young's affliction. She died on the evening of the same day, and was buried on the banks of the Old Woman Creek, where is now located the Township burying-ground near the residence of Noah Hill. No minister could be obtained to preach the funeral sermon at the burial. This was in the spring of 1811.

In those early times some wild animals abounded, which were cause of much anxiety and alarm to some of the inhabitants, as well as the war and its rumors, though the hunters reveled among the deer, turkeys, and small game. The bear and wolves sometimes caused trouble.

A Mr. Freeman, residing in the eastern part of the Township, had noticed that his hogs had often come up wounded,—the apparent effect of the bite of some animal. One moonlight night he heard one of his hogs squealing. He seized his gun, ran out, and discovered a large bear carrying off a good-sized hog. The bear had killed the hog, and in carrying it off came to a large log, and after much effort rolled the log over it, and stood on the log itself, when Mr. Freeman shot it. Though poor and lean, the meat was extensively distributed among the settlers, constituting the first taste of the kind with some of them.

There were religious meetings held in the Township as early as 1811. Class meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Mingus in 1811–12. Among the first, if not the first, preachers were Alvin Coe, of the Presbyterian Church, and Nathan Smith of the Methodist. There was some missionary preaching before this time by an Elder Badger and others.

The oldest person that ever lived in the Township was a maiden lady, named Ruth Radie, who died there in 1862, in the ninety-second year of her age. She was an early settler, and came from Connecticut. Many prominent citizens came in after 1820: the Poyers, the Tillinghasts, the Otises, the Ransoms, the Kelloggs and others, who have done much for the general prosperity of the Township.

The first physician who located at Berlin was Dr. George G. Baker, who came from Connecticut in 1822, and located at first in the Township. He resided at Jeduthan Cobb's. It is true he did not stay long, but Berlin is proud of claiming him as her first physician. He soon removed to Florence Township, where he remained for many years, from which place he removed to Norwalk, Huron County, his present place of residence. Many of the physicians who settled in Berlin before him did not seem to understand the peculiar diseases of the climate nor treat them successfully. His practice was large, extending beyond the bounaries of the Fire Lands. He was considered an angel of mercy in his visits to the families of many of the pioneers, who felt themselves comparatively safe while within reach of his healing remedies.

The first election in the Township was held in April, 1817, at Thompson's mill. The following were chosen Township officers: *Trustees*, John Laughlin Samuel Reed, and John Thompson; *Clerk*, Henry Brady; *Treasurer*, John Hoak *Constable*, Daniel Butler; *Lister and Appraiser*, Lybeus Storrs; *Postmasters* Christopher Brumbacker and Thomas Starr. It is said that at this election about all of the voters were chosen to office, and some of them to two,—an evidence of scarcity of material.

Many of the youth of Berlin have in subsequent years served in high and honorable professions and callings; and, whilst few if any have disgraced them, many have honored the different vocations they were destined to fill.

If at times some of its inhabitants have held extremely radical views, it is doubtless true that a very large majority of them, equally removed from extreme on all subjects, are, and ever have been, in favor of a healthy conservatism.

Coming down to the next decade, we find many good men and true workers coming in, mention of several of whom is made on pp. xviii and xix, under the head of "Personal Sketches of some of the Prominent Men and Pioneers of Erie County." Grateful to the country of their adoption and to the institutions under which they live, they were ever determined to sustain our glorious Union, and joined in the resolve of the hundreds of thousands who fought for it during the Rebellion, at which time Berlin responded patriotically, and sent more than her quota to the front, where the heroism of her sons won for her the laurels of the patriot and many a grave for the brave ones who left her fair fields and joined the Union army, sternly determined that the Union must and should be preserved.

Berlin Township contains three flourishing villages, of which Berlin Heights is the most important, being centrally located. It contains a post-office, three stores, three churches,—one each of the three following denominations, viz. Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist. These churches all contain a large number of communicants, and are ministerially well represented. In addition, there is a town-hall, school-house, and one first-class country hotel, blacksmith-shop etc.; also a large box manufactory, which adds a great deal to the commercial importance of the village. Berlinville and Ceylon are both live villages, each containing a post-office, and are business centres for the Township. The social status of Berlin places it among the foremost townships of the County. Its residences are not excelled for neatness of architecture and comfortable interna arrangements anywhere in the rural districts of the State.

HURON TOWNSHIP.

Huron, which is one of the finest agricultural townships in the County, still bears its original name, taken from the Huron River, which, running through it in a northerly direction, empties into Lake Erie about two and one-fourth miles west of the eastern line of the Township. Along the borders of the river and the creek, which empty into it, the surface is somewhat irregular; in places considerably broken away from the river and coves it is tolerably even, and some portions of the Township are quite level.

The western and southwestern portions of the Township are prairie; near the river, and east of it, the land is mostly timbered, the timber consisting of oak of different varieties,—chestnut, walnut, elm, etc. The only noticeable change which has occurred in the timber is in the increase of it on the prairies. Most of the belts, or islands (as they are called), of timber in the western part of the Township are the growth of the present century, or since the cessation of the annual fires, which formerly overran the country. The growth consists of white and black oak, chestnut, hickory, white poplar, etc.

The prairie soil is a black, mucky loam; on the east side of the river a similarity in the soil exists, inclining a little more to clay away from the shore. In certain localities of the Township the soil is quite sandy, as on the road leading south from the river; and the prairie is also intersected by sandy ridges or islands.

Huron River is the only stream of any considerable size in the Township. Flemming Cove and Ponce's Creek on the east side of the river, and Mud Brook on the west, are small streams entering into it. Red Brook, or Mill Brook, as it was sometimes called, emptying into Sandusky Bay, either on or near the farm of Myron Sexton, and Plum Brook, in the western part of the Township, rising in or very near the south side of the Township.

Upon the borders of the rivers and coves are marshes covering probably a thousand or more acres. These are unproductive and irreclaimable. Formerly many of these marshes were tillable lands, and it was only since the rise in the lake that the overflow has taken place. Cedar Point connects with the mainland on or near the farm of Mr. Myron Sexton.

Wm. Winthrop, of New York City, probably by purchase from the sufferers' claims, acquired the title of the whole Township. Whether he was a descendant of the Winthrop who was among those holding title by patent from King Charles II. of England to a strip of territory extending through to the Pacific, is not definitely known; the probability exists, however, that he was. He never resided in the Township, though making frequent visits to it. The first of these journeys he made on horseback; but this mode of travel was changed when steamboats began running on the lake. It is said that the high price at which he held the land operated against its early opening and improvement. Mr. Winthrop died about the year 1826, and the property he owned in Huron went by will into the hands of his nephew, William H. Winthrop, who reduced the price of the land so as to bring it rapidly into settlement. Wm. H. Winthrop lived East, either in New York or Connecticut, where he died in 1860 or 1861.

There is but little doubt that the French traders were the first white settlers, occupying the banks of Huron River at a period considerably ante-dating the Revolutionary War; though, according to some historical memoranda now in our possession, the Moravian missionaries settled previous to the French traders at the northeast part of the Township, near the line dividing Huron and Milan. The former disappeared prior to the present settlement, leaving very little trace behind them, if we except the name given to Ponce's Marsh and Creek, which is generally accredited to a corruption of La Ponte or La Point.

Of the present settlement, John B. Fleming was probably the pioneer. He was an Indian trader, a Frenchman by birth. He lived on Fleming's Cove, on the farm now occupied by William Jeffrey. The time of his arrival is quite uncertain, but about, or perhaps previous to, 1808. In 1811 he married a daughter of William Pollock, who lived near the south line of the town. He was in the army during the war of 1812. Tradition says that he served in the capacity of scout, spy, and interpreter to General Harrison. His familiarity with the Indian language and customs renders this somewhat probable. Fleming died in the winter of 1826 or the spring of 1827, leaving a wife and two children. Of their subsequent history little, if anything, is definitely known.

Jared Ward and family came into the Township in 1808, living for a year on the Fleming place, when they moved into Milan.

Judge Jabez Wright came in the spring of 1809. Almon Ruggles came about the same time. The two gentlemen surveyed the Township into lots, the field-notes bearing the date of 1810, which is probably the date of its completion. Mr. Ruggles built a house near Fleming's, which he occupied during the time he was engaged in making the survey. Mr. Wright located on the west bank of the river, some two and a half miles from its mouth, on or near the east end of the farm now owned by W. H. Wright. In 1815 he moved to the lake-shore, about one mile from where the river empties itself into the lake, at which place he lived until his death, which occurred in 1840. His decease was the result of an accident, caused by falling from the bank of the lake, which, near his residence, was of considerable height. Mr. Wright was born in 1780, near Copenhagen, New York. In 1811 he married Miss Tamar Ruggles, in Vermilion.

Of their five children three are now living,—Winthrop H. and Ruggles residing in the Township. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Abigail Vance, lives in Columbiana County, Ohio; Lucy, the former wife of Colonel J. W. Sprague, and Douglas, died in the Township.

Mr. Wright was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace in the Township, at an early period, but the precise date of his election is uncertain. He was one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huron County. From a very early day he was the agent for Mr. Winthrop in the sale and care of his lands, and continued the trust for Mr. William H. Winthrop to the time of his death. In 1822 he built the first brick house in the Township, burning the brick in the neighborhood. He was a good citizen, an exemplary Christian, and an enterprising pioneer.

In November, 1809, Mr. Cyrus Downing and family, consisting of his wife and two children, came into the Township and located on the lake-shore, on land now owned by W. H. Wright, where he resided until the summer of 1812, when he left in the flight caused by Hull's surrender, going to Cleveland, where he died the winter following. Mrs. Downing afterwards married Mr. Parker, and lived in Milan. The son, George S., and the daughter, Pamela, are both now living; the present residence of the former is not known; the latter resides in Sandusky County.

Mr. G. S. Downing, from whom many facts in this history of Huron Township are derived, names among others the following families or individuals as being here when he came, or very soon after; the exact date of their coming is unknown:

Daniel Curtis and family, Jeremiah Daniels, Azariah Beebe and family. Mr. Curtis lived just north of where Mr. Wright's brick house was afterwards built; he subsequently bought on the ridge, where his son, Harvey Curtis, now resides. Of their five children, Harvey is the only one whose residence is known. Mr. Curtis and wife have long since been dead. Harvey Curtis is perhaps the first white child born in the Township, though a daughter of Azariah Beebe is a competitor for that distinction.

Jeremiah Daniels had been engaged in carrying the mail from Cleveland to Huron, making weekly trips. At that time there was neither bridge nor ferry between the two places. He married Pamela Downing in the spring of 1813, and settled on what is now known as the Miner farm.

Mr. Tillotson lived on Huron River, where Jeremiah Benschoter afterwards lived. They both left in 1810–11, moving into Berlin. Mr. Delgam lived just below the Tillotsons.

Major H. Russell came in during the winter of 1809–10, and settled on the place now occupied by James Paxton. He built the house, still standing (or a part of it at least), where Jeremiah Benschoter lived, occupying it as both cabin and store, having goods as early as the summer of 1810. Messrs. Russell & Sprague built a vessel of about forty tons' burden, in the vicinity of his house, in the winter of 1810, completing her in the spring of 1811. She was called the *Croghan;* but of her history no record has been kept. Mr. Russell built a second vessel, the *Fair American*, which he completed in the spring of 1813. This vessel was built for, or subsequently sold to, the British Government, having been delivered to the British agents at Buffalo immediately after her completion. Mr. Russell cleared a field, a part of which lay to the east of the present road from Berlin Centre (now Berlin Heights) to Huron, on the farm formerly owned by William Elson. This field was afterwards abandoned, and when Elson began there, some twenty-five years ago, was covered with a thick growth of black and white oak, chestnut, white poplar, etc.

The remark may here be made, that in the first settlements the light openings, land such as this field was, and others like it in this and adjoining Townships, were considered as nearly or quite worthless.

Russell left soon after the Revolutionary War, and little is known of his subsequent history. He is supposed to have gone south. He had a wife but no children.

In June, 1810, Asa Smith came in with his family. He had examined the country a year previous with a view to settlement in it. He located about a mile west of the river, near the bank of the lake, living there until the time of his death, which occurred August 30, 1815. They inclosed a small piece of land the first season, in which they planted vegetables, and also put in some peach-stones which they brought with them, and from the trees which grew from them they had peaches in the fall of 1816. They had six children when they came to Huron: Elizabeth and Lucy Brown, daughters of Mrs. Smith by a former husband (Elizabeth was married and did not accompany them here); William B., Sally, Nancy, Clara R., and Susan L. Two were born in Huron, Frederick F. and Hiram R.

Lucy Brown was married in the spring of 1813, to Lyman Miller, who died in the autumn following. She is still living, at Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, her present name being Pogue. Elizabeth (now Mrs. Cole) lives at Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio; William B. lives at Sandusky; Clara and Hiram R. at Mansfield. F. F., the first one born at Huron, was formerly Sheriff of Erie County. He died at Sandusky, October, 1859. Mr. Asa Smith was born in Massachusetts, his wife in Rhode Island; her maiden name was Hannah Richmond. They were married in 1795, lived for a time on Long Island, afterwards at Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y. He was there one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1811 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Huron Township, and a Mr. Newcomb was either elected or appointed Constable.

Newcomb resided near Lyme, and this fact tends to show the extent of jurisprudence of such officers at that time. The hardships and privations which they endured were similar to those of most of the pioneers. When the news of the recreant Hull's surrender reached them, they gathered a few household necessities together and hastily left, going as far as Euclid, where they lived until the ensuing winter, when they ventured back. Fears of Indian attacks kept them constantly on the alert, and the children frequently went to the woods to sleep, for fear of being attacked by them. For the first two seasons much of their breadstuff was corn-meal, prepared by being pounded in a mortar dug from a log or stump, with a pestle attached to a spring-pole. The first milling that Mr. Smith had done was at Newburg, going from Huron to the Cuyahoga in a small skiff, then back into the woods six miles, where there was a small mill.

The completion of the mill of Cold Creek in the fall of 1811 was a relief to the settlements, as the preparation of meal by pounding must of necessity have been burdensome and have occupied a considerable time, aside from its inferiority. In 1811 Mrs. Smith and Wm. B. kept the tavern at the mouth of the river, and also the ferry. In 1818 they moved to Sandusky, where they erected the first frame dwelling-house put up in that place; the lumber for which was sawed at Mr. Ruggles's mill at Vermilion. Mrs. Smith died at Sandusky, August 30, 1842. Wm. B. Smith, Esq., is still living, the oldest settler in the city, and a gentleman to whose excellent memory and courtesy we are indebted for some valuable information contained in the general history.

Mr. Alfred Ruggles was here previous to the war of 1812, at first living about half a mile west of the mouth of the river, afterwards going farther west and building on the farm now owned by the Widow Dale. He was a blacksmith, and worked at the business while here, but left early, going to Portage County, Ohio.

Isaac Allen arrived in Huron in 1810 or 1811, bringing with him a flock of sheep belonging to a Mr. Walworth, of Cleveland, who sent them here, thinking they would do better than in the woods which surrounded Cleveland at that time. They were folded at night on the high bank (as it then was) of the lake. Owing to the difficulty of guarding them among the rank thick growth of the prairie, and the havoc made by wolves and dogs, they were soon returned. Abijah and Asahel Tyler and families came in and built a house near where Widow Dale now lives, but they left in the flight of Hull's surrender, and did not return. Mr. Benton built on the shore, near the Wright place; Dorastus P. Snow settled in the same locality. Alvin Coe, who afterwards became a minister of the gospel among the early settlements and the aborigines, was here prior to 1810, and had a small improvement on the east side of the river, opposite where Jabez Wright then lived. He left before August, 1812; just the precise date is uncertain. Jonathan Sprague came into the Township with his family in 1810, locating on the east side of the river, about fifty rods below Delgarns, upon or just north of the Benschoter place. He was one of those who did the iron-work on Mr. Russell's vessels; he left with his family in 1817, going South. He was a native of New York, though he came from Canada to Huron. His son, Jonathan S. Sprague, was born in Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1776, and came to Huron with his father's family in 1810, living here until the summer of 1817, when he married Miss Mahala Daily, of Berlin, and went South with his father. Not being pleased with the Southern country, they returned about 1823, living for a time in Berlin and Townsend. In 1827 he again moved to Huron, locating upon the farm now occupied by John Sprague, afterwards buying the Standart farm, which he occupied until his death, which occurred in January, 1861. Besides serving the Township in various offices, he was for eighteen years Justice of the Peace. Without the advantages of even a common-school education, he managed to acquire enough practical knowledge of the elements of learning to be able to transact business with accuracy and rapidity. His mind was a treasure-house of pioneer incidents and experiences, and it is to be lamented that no history of Huron Township was gathered until after his death.

Seven of their nine children are living, five of them in the Township, and the other two removed from it but a few years since.

Abigail Hewitt arrived in Huron before the war of 1812, and built on the ridge, in the west part of the Township, near where the lower road to Sandusky leaves the ridge. Hewitt and a Mr. Montgomery built a vessel of about forty tons, on the north side of the ridge. About forty yoke of cattle and nearly as many men were engaged two days in getting it to the lake, owing to the excessive rains which had fallen that spring, and the consequent impassable condition of the roads. Neither of the owners were men of large means, so that the greatest economy was used in the construction of the boat. Iron being both scarce and dear, but little was used on her, and she was known about the lake as "the wooden vessel." For some violation of the revenue laws she was seized by the U. S. Government and confiscated. Mr. Hewitt lived at a later time on a farm in Perkins Township, and afterwards in Sandusky, where he died a number of years ago. A son, William Hewitt, resides in Cleveland.

Esquire Morrison and John Wheeler came in during the spring of 1812, and erected a small brewery and distillery near Fleming's. During the war of 1812 they were commissaries, or contractors, for the United States army.

About 1819 or 1820 Mr. William Winthrop had a saw-mill built on Mill Brook, which being burned down, after a few years was rebuilt by Messrs. Swift & Baker, and shortly after sold to J. S. Sprague. The water supply was too limited to make it of much service to the settlers. The first lumber was probably procured from Mr. Ruggles, on Chapelle Creek. Subsequently, mills were put up on Old Woman Creek, in Berlin, from which, and from Milan, the first settlers got their supply.

John B. Fleming opened the first trading establishment in the Township, selling mostly Indian goods and buying furs. Hiram Russell kept a small stock of goods, beginning as early as 1810. In 1816, Sanford & Graham put up a store on the east side of the river. Orlo and Artemadorus Fuller and Lyman Farwell brought in the first salt for sale, in the fall of 1810. The price then, and for many years afterwards, was twenty dollars per barrel.

The first election in the Township was probably in the spring of 1811, at the house of J. B. Fleming. What officers, or who they were, is uncertain, as no definite record has been preserved, though the most authentic account is that Asa Smith was elected as Justice of the Peace. Voters came from Pipe Creek, the head of Cold Creek, from Vermilion and Eldridge (now Berlin), and possibly from Florence. Among those recollected as being there are Messrs. Jeremiah Benschoter, Dunbar, and Tillotson.

When the County of Huron was organized, Milan and Huron were attached under the name of Huron, and for a few years the elections were held either at the old County seat or at an old school-house near Mr. Philo Adams's. Milan being set off as a separate township, Huron was organized in its present form in 1820, and the first Township election was held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Daniels. Twelve voters were present at that election, and thirteen officers were to be elected. Philo Adams was elected Justice of the Peace in 1821, being the first one elected after the present organization.

Accounts are somewhat indefinite as to who held the first post-office. Fleming, Almon Ruggles, and Hiram Russell are each named as the first Postmaster. After Sanford and Graham commenced business, the office was at their store. Jeremiah Daniels had been engaged in carrying the mails from Cleveland to Huron previous to 1819.

The first road that was opened in Huron Township was on the east side of the river, running south.

Hiram Russell commenced keeping the first public-house as early as 1810. Dr. Ansolem Guthrie was the first physician in Huron, coming in 1813, living at first at Mr. Russell's. He remained here until about 1817, when he removed to Canada.

It is difficult to ascertain the facts in relation to the first school. According to one account, Alvin Coe taught in the winter of 1810–11; but if so, his scholars must have been few. The account published, that Miss Tamar Ruggles taught during the summer of 1810, is pronounced incorrect by her friends, who aver that she never taught, either here or elsewhere. In the winter of 1815 a school was taught in a cooper-shop, on the old Chapman farm, by Frederick Chapman, whose salary was paid by a rate-bill. Among the scholars were the Winters (two of them), three of Stephen Russell's children, from Plum Brook, two of Mr. Curtis's, and the children of Asa Smith.

Alvin Coe was accustomed to lead in religious meetings, though where and when the first were held is uncertain. It is probable that it was somewhere in the neighborhood of 1811 or 1812. It is supposed that Alvin Coe was the first minister to address a Huron congregation. Meetings were held in private houses and afterwards in school-houses, wherever most convenient.

A Congregational Church was organized at Spear's Corners as early as 1818, called the Congregational Church of Huron. This afterwards became the present church at Milan.

In 1820 Rev. Lot B. Sullivan was engaged to preach one-half of the time, services being held in the school-house near Mr. Philo Adams's.

The present Presbyterian Church was organized in 1835, by the Rev. Messrs. Conger X. Betts and Everton Judson; Eli Holliday and Richard Morril were its first ruling elders and deacons. Their first pastor was Rev. J. W. Beecher, after him successively Rev. Messrs. Fitch, Smalley, Dunton, Cole, Taylor, F. Z. Rositer, and the present minister is Rev. C. K. Smoyer.

Their first house of worship was built in 1839, which they occupied until 1853, when the present edifice was built.

During the latter part of 1837 Rev. F. M. Levenworth, an Episcopal clergyman, began his labors in Huron with the view of organizing a church. In May, 1839, the church was fully organized by the name of Christ Church, and at the first election the following persons were elected Vestrymen: John B. Wilbor, Robert White, John W. Wickham, S. P. McDonald, P. B. Bill, John Flecharty, Tower Jackson, G. S. Patterson, Drs. Joseph Caldwell and D. G. Brasich. J. W. Wickham, *Senior Warden;* S. P. McDonald, *Junior Warden;* S. P. Robinson, *Secretary*. Their church edifice of brick was erected in 1838. Mr. Levenworth left during the summer of 1838, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, who remained but a few months, leaving about the 1st of January, 1839. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Marks, who has been the pastor now for about thirty-five years. He has been faithful and untiring in his zeal for the general good of the church, and is held in the highest estimation by all his parishioners and by the community at large, both as a Christian and as a citizen. May he live many years to further enhance the prosperity of the church and his own happiness and enjoyment!

In 1833, a Baptist Church was organized by the Rev. Wm. Allgood. They held their meetings, for a time at least, in the school-house at Granger's Corners. By reason of deaths and removals, the growth of this church was not rapid, and for a time it became dormant, and remained so for a number of years. This was followed by a Free-Will Baptist Church, but of its organization or history no data exists.

PERSONAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF ERIE COUNTY.

SAMUEL BEMISS

is the only surviving member of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, two sons deceased, and was born on the farm he now occupies, April 23, 1829. Mr. Elijah Bemiss, father of the subject of this sketch, was well known as one of the most prominent pioneers of the Fire Lands, particularly of Groton Township, being identified with its religious, social, and agricultural interests for nearly half a century. For thirty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and always manifested some thoughtful anxiety for the general good of that institution, and all the progressive improvements of his time and locality. He was a member of the old united Huron and Erie County Board of Agriculture for many years. He died October 16, 1869, leaving behind him an enviable record for good works performed and an estimable character as a citizen. Mr. Samuel Bemiss has also been largely connected with the agricultural interests of his township and County, having served on the Erie County Board of Agriculture for many years. By industry and economy he has accumulated an independence, and his farm, consisting of three hundred acres, is a model of improvement. His stock, including upward of a score of horses, is above the average for a man who does not make stock-raising a specialty. He also owns a farm containing two hundred and fifty acres in Sherman Township, Huron County, Ohio, which is partly fine meadow, affording excellent pasturage for his cattle, of which he has a large number. His residence is commodious, and his family live in rural comfort and elegance commensurate with his means. He married Miss M. A. Nims, daughter of Samuel Nims, Esq., of Groton, March 24, 1858. He has an interesting family of four children, who, together with their parents, enjoy that firm health and robust constitution which usually falls to the lot of those who live amid the beauteous scenes of the country, its fragrant breezes, its pure air, and its simple enjoyments.

CHARLES H. BOTSFORD

was born in Connecticut, July 17, 1823, and accompanied his parents to Florence, Erie County, Ohio, in October, 1832. He married Mary L., second daughter of the late Charles Russell, on the 19th of March, 1857, at the Russell House, Birmingham, at that time the residence of his wife's parents. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Macy. The issue from this marriage has been one daughter, Edith A., born February 15, 1858, and Charles R., born July 11, 1868. The subject of this sketch has resided at Florence since the time he first arrived there, with the exception of short periods when called to this city to fill public offices to which he was elected. One of these occasions was in 1852, when he was elected County Auditor, and also in 1870, to serve as Sheriff. He is now engaged in the manufacture of cheese, being the senior partner in the firm of Botsford, Baker & Blackman, doing a very extensive business at Florence. As a citizen he is highly esteemed, and as a public man he has ever fulfilled his trusts with integrity and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the County.

D. W. TENANT, OF BERLIN,

settled in Berlin Township in 1818, and was married to Caroline Bennett, May 12, 1833, by whom he had two children: a son, Charles W., who now resides on the old homestead, and is married and has two children; a daughter, Emily T., who died in 1845, at the tender age of two years and ten months. His wife died on the 22d of June, 1858. Six months afterwards he married a second time, to Mary A. Blain, of New York. By industry and economy he has accumulated an independence, has a farm of four hundred and sixty acres under excellent cultivation, and the finest residence in the township, at the village of Berlin Heights. In addition to his extensive farm he has a large number of sheep and other stock, and everything which pertains to a practical agriculturist.

H. T. SMITH, OF BERLIN,

was born in the residence he now occupies, at Berlin Heights, January 12, 1822. His father, Turner M. Smith, was one of the earliest settlers in Berlin, having permanently located there in the winter of 1816-17.

Mr. Smith married Susan E. Johnson, by whom he has an interesting family. In addition to cultivating a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres, he has of late years been practically engaged in raising thoroughbred stock. He has procured a number of blooded animals, and has now on his premises some of the best Hereford cattle and finest Berkshire hogs in the County. He is an industrious and enterprising farmer, and has done much towards the development of the natural resources of the township. His farm buildings present a degree of neatness worthy of emulation. Mr. S. has always taken a lively interest in the general weal of Berlin Heights, and is pronounced by all to be an upright and worthy citizen.

M. GORMAN, OF BERLIN,

arrived in Berlin in April, 1865, and purchased the fine residence he now occupies, together with a good farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres, located near Berlinville. He came from Warren County, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his family. He was married in November, 1842, to Elizabeth Clelan, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His farm is under perfect cultivation, and his residence one of the finest in the County. It is surrounded with a beautiful lawn and orchards, while the out-buildings are commodious and up to the highest standard of farm buildings. His stock is of the best quality, especially the horses, of which he has a large number, both for farm purposes and roadsters. He has added much to the value and beauty of his farm. He is a practical farmer and a good citizen.

C. B. WELLS

settled on Kelley's Island in 1852, and purchased land and laid out a vineyard. In 1850 he married Mary A., daughter of M. P. Howlett, Esq., an old and respected resident of the Island. Mr. Wells has made the manufacture of wine a business, and, owing to the superior quality of his wine, he has been very successful. His customers speak in the highest terms as to the delicacy and purity of his wine. He has also a fine trotter, named "George," in which he takes a commendable pride. "George" can go in less than three minutes on the road. Mr. Wells's residence fronts the lake, of which he has a beautiful view.

JAMES DOUGLASS

was born in Canada West, June 10, 1824, being the sixth member of a family of nine children, six of whom are still living. His parents were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to America over fifty-five years ago, with the intention of settling in Ohio, but having a long and tedious passage and sickness in the family, settled in Canada, where the six youngest children were born, the three eldest being born in Scotland.

Robert Douglass, father of James Douglass, moved to this County (then Huron County) in the fall of 1833. He died in 1868. Mary Douglass, mother of James Douglass, is now living in Toledo, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and still enjoys very good health. In November, 1859, James Douglass married Cornelia A. King, daughter of Gideon and Maria King, both of whom are still living at a ripe old age. His family now consists of two sons and a daughter.

Commencing with nothing but good health and willing hands, he has built up a pleasant home of two hundred and forty acres on the lake shore, known as the "Lake-Shore House." With fine buildings, pleasantly situated, with a full view of the lake, large orchard of peaches, apples, and grapes, it is truly a fine home.

He makes fruit a specialty. His stock consists of horses, of which he raises some fine ones, a pair of which he lately sold in Toledo for one thousand dollars; also Cotswold sheep, Poland-China hogs, and some cattle.

J. S. DAVIS.

Prominent among the hard workers and useful members of society in Berlin Township is J. S. Davis, who settled in the township in July, 1841. He erected the Davis House at the Heights, which is the only hotel in the village, and the best within the boundaries of the township. In 1835, previous to his arrival in Ohio, he married Miss Rhoda Snow, at East Haddam, Connecticut, and had issue three daughters by the union. His wife died in 1860, and the subject of this sketch married a second time,—Miss Jennie Minard, by whom he has one child, an intelligent and very interesting son.

T. B. HINE

was born at the residence which he now occupies, in Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio, on the 25th of July, in the year 1829. He is the fifth member in a family of six brothers and two sisters, all of whom, except the younger brother, who died in infancy, are living and prosperous at the present writing.

His parents were natives of Connecticut, from whence they emigrated in the year 1818 to seek a home in what was then the "Far West." After a journey of forty-one days, they settled where the subject of this sketch now resides. Mr. Sheldon Hine, father of T. B. Hine, was well known as one of the pioneers of the Fire Lands. His firm health and untiring energy soon placed him among the most wealthy and prosperous men of the country. On September 16, in the year 1851, T. B. Hine married Lavina R., eldest daughter of J. T. Reynolds, who is widely known for the interest he has taken in agriculture, having merited and won first premiums for the best-managed farm, at both State and County societies. He has seen much of pioneer life and done as much as any man for the agricultural interests. The family circle resulting from this marriage enjoyed uninterrupted happiness and prosperity for twenty-two years, when a much-loved daughter of seven years proved too weak in the struggle with disease, and passed from life to eternity. "The strong man weeps when the child dies." Some years since, Mr. Hine, in connection with the management of a large farm, commenced the manufacture of cider vinegar. In this he has been remarkably successful, having made and sold over a large section of country thousands of casks, it being favorably and extensively known as "Hine's Apple Vinegar," always commanding the highest price, and acknowledged the best in the market. He attributes his success to a steady perseverance and a determination to thoroughly understand his business. He believes if men will take some business in which they have reasons to expect success and study to thoroughly understand it, failures which are now too frequent would be comparatively unknown. Mr. Hine is now investing in real estate in the city of Toledo, where he soon expects to make his future home.

M. L. GRAVES

was born in Nelson, Madison County, New York, August 9, 1812, and at an early age removed with his parents to Italy, Yates County, then Ontario County, New York. After a toilsome journey through the woods, cutting their road as they went, they arrived at the place of their destination, occupying their wagons for a dwelling-place until the log cabin could be built.

Eli Graves, father of M. L. Graves, was a man of unusual physical strength and endurance, and beneath his skillful axe the forest around his cabin was soon laid low. His father, Kendall Graves, married the daughter of one of the members of the "Boston Tea Party."

In 1824 M. L. Graves moved with his parents to Chautauqua County, New York, again settling in the forest, where he remained until the death of his mother and a second marriage of his father. In 1829 he went to learn the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and after serving four years' apprenticeship, he became master of his trade. On the 7th of May, 1837, he married Jane E. Johnson, and settled in Evans, Erie County, New York, carrying on his business until 1854, having worked at the trade for twenty-five years.

In 1854 he removed with his family to Ohio, and settled where he now resides,—Florence, Erie County,—turning his attention to farming. The farm that he purchased at that time consisted of one hundred and forty-five acres, at the present time of two hundred and twelve acres. At the time of his arrival on the farm, Pleasant Dale, the portion represented in the sketch on another page, was in a very unproductive condition, the hills being covered with "Buckeye" and alder-bushes, and the flats with sink-holes full of wild grass, flags, etc., but by dint of hard, determined work at tyling, clearing, and other improvements, with thorough cultivation, he has brought it, together with the whole farm, to the present high state of cultivation. His residence, though modest and unassuming, together with his collection of barns and out-buildings, for convenience are second to none in the County.

His family circle at present consists of two sons and three daughters, two of whom, one son and one daughter, are married and prospering; the other three are still at home, an elder daughter, Julia H., wife of J. R. Carter, having died in 1867. She was a loving daughter, a kind and affectionate sister, and although her form has passed from sight, her memory will ever be cherished by her family and a large circle of friends.

Mr. Graves came onto the farm a mechanic, knowing nothing of agriculture, horticulture, cattle raising, or sheep husbandry, either in theory or practice, but by careful management and study of his business he has worked his way up to comfortable circumstances, and enjoys the credit of being a practical farmer, a good citizen, and a worthy member of society.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

In 1832 William Griffin arrived in Berlin Township, and after permanently settling, married, on September 12, 1844, Eliza Jane Brooks, by whom he had one daughter, at present the wife of John Hutchinson, of Berlin. His wife died April 8, 1847, and on the 12th of October, 1849, he married a second time, to Lucy Church. This second marriage has been blessed with two daughters: Eliza M., formerly the wife of James Barnes, who died in 1873, and Ellen V., now the wife of Frank Meeker, of Huron. Mr. Griffin first settled in the west district of the township, and then removed to the farm he now occupies, located at what was formerly known as Harper's Corners, but at present called Ceylon. His farm consists of one hundred and forty acres, and his residence is a commodious one, beautifully situated and surrounded by fine osage-orange hedges. He has just completed a fine new barn, and has on his farm a large cider-mill, equal if not superior to any similar establishment in the County. Its dimensions are forty-four by twenty-four feet, with an L twenty-five feet square. Its working capacity is about forty barrels per

day. In addition to a well-cultivated farm, Mr. G. takes commendable pride in his stock, and has several fine animals, particularly a span of jet-black colts of the Messenger and Hambletonian breed.

W. H. TODD

was born in Wakeman Township, Huron County, Ohio, but removed from there and settled on the farm he at present occupies in 1845. He is a son of K. Todd, Esq., who emigrated from Connecticut in 1837. In addition to his general farm operations, he is one of the most successful breeders of thorough-bred fancy poultry in the country, having received over eight hundred premiums, involving upwards of four thousand dollars in three years. He ships fowls and eggs to all parts of the United States and Canada. His brother, L. N. Todd, is connected with him in the poultry business, and also makes a specialty of grapes and fruits, and has been eminently successful at our State and County fairs, owing to the excellence of his productions in this line.

D. N. HINE,

of Berlin, Erie County, Ohio, is of New England origin. His parents emigrated from Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the year 1818, and settled in Berlin Township, on the banks of the Old Woman Creek, where they erected a log cabin in which the subject of this sketch was born on the 1st of January, 1825. He is the third member of a family of eight children, the youngest of whom died in infancy; the residue are all still living and enjoying good health and prosperity, ranging in ages from thirty-eight to fifty-five years. In his youth Mr. Hine was engaged in various businesses, mainly about the farm, until he reached the age of twenty-four years. His father dying a short time anterior to this, his estate was divided among his children. A farm containing one hundred and fifty acres, and located about three miles north of Berlin Heights, was bequeathed to D. N. Hine, who left the old homestead where he had lived for upwards of twenty years. He married Miss Marinda Brooks, of Florence, Erie County, Ohio, on the 11th of December, 1848. This union has brought its attendant blessings in the form of six children,—three boys and three girls,—all of whom are living and enjoying good health and robust constitutions. By industry and economy he has accumulated a fair competency, and in his own words, "I would like to retire from one of, if not the most laudable pursuits that falls to the lot of man to engage in, and would do so were I not satisfied that our location is one of the best in this country. As a partial proof of the above assertion, I would say that farming lands in Ohio, particularly in this section, have steadily increased in value, and will continue to do so until one hundred and fifty or even two hundred dollars will be refused for medium-sized farms, and much higher figures for small parcels of land, and that within twenty years."

A. H. SAWYER,

of Perkins, Erie County, was born in Delphi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 15th of April, 1825, of English parents, and is one of a family of fourteen children. He has resided in what now constitutes Erie County (formerly Huron County) forty-five years, having removed when but four years of age. He married Mary A. Ames, at New York City, in 1852. Mrs. Sawyer is a descendant, on her mother's side, from Lord Ely, ex-member of Parliament in England. When about twenty years of age Mr. S. started for himself, and by a persistent and indomitable determination to succeed, has acquired an independence. His farm now consists of seventy-five acres of timber, and two hundred and ninety-one acres of land under excellent cultivation, worth, on an average, one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He has cleared in this section and in Michigan about five hundred acres of land, and has always been a hard worker, notwithstanding the fact that his health has been sadly impaired by that insidious disease—consumption. His family at present consists of four children, three boys and one girl; the latter is now attending school at Oberlin. Death has equally divided with them, having taken four of their children of various ages, from infancy up to seventeen years, The family residence is situated about four miles from Sandusky, and is quite a commodious and comfortable dwelling.

AUGUST SHAEDLER

emigrated from Russia to Cleveland in 1849, but permanently settled on Kelley's Island September 9, 1852. His parents were natives of Germany, from which country the subject of this sketch emigrated to Russia in 1845. On November 8, 1857, he married Christina, daughter of John Beatty, Esq., and has issue six sons and three daughters, all now living. He purchased and has in splendid condition a fine vineyard containing thirty-two acres, which at this writing promises an extraordinary yield. Mr. S. has, adjoining his residence, a large wine-cellar constructed of the beautiful limestone quarried on the Island. Its nominal capacity is twenty thousand gallons. This season, provided the grape crop yields as plentifully as the present prospects indicate, he intends to manufacture in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand gallons of wine. His residence has just been altered and substantially improved and a comfortable addition made, so that it now presents as fine an appearance as any dwelling on the Island excepting perhaps that of Mr. Addison Kelley, and is a monument to the thrift and industry of its owner.

C. H. GIDDINGS, of Margaretta,

was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1823. He removed from there and went to Cuyahoga County in 1840, and sailed on the Lakes for about eight years. He removed to Margaretta, accompanied by his wife and family, in 1848. He married Miss Charlotte Story at Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1842. His family consists of two daughters, one of whom, Ella, married Romeo Foster, who resides in Margaretta Township. His farm consists of two hundred acres, with a fine residence. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, with a fair proportion of timber. The farm is also well stocked with horses, cattle, swine, and sheep. The homestead is pleasantly situated in one of the most fertile localities in the County. A fine orchard of different varieties of fruits surrounds the house.

Z. SNOOK.

In May, 1868, Z. Snook arrived at Berlin with his family from California, and purchased a beautiful place, situated about half a mile from Berlin Heights. The residence is built on an elevation of several hundred feet above the level of the lake, and affords a magnificent view of that body of water and of the surrounding country. The farm consists of about thirty-five acres, in a fine state of cultivation, being mostly in grapes and fruits. A good substantial barn and out-building, and every essential to the modern farm, is supplied, and Mr. S. can be congratulated on possessing a most beautiful and valuable homestead.

J. M. STAHL

settled in Berlin in December, 1861, and married the same year Miss Ellen L. Lesley, in Winchester County, Indiana. They have an interesting family of four children,—two boys and two girls. The farm consists of about forty acres,—a large portion of which is set out in fruit. Their residence is a very fine edifice, built of the beautiful blue sandstone quarried in the township, and is situated on an eminence, commanding a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country and of Lake Erie. The farm and residence is located about one mile east of Berlin Heights, and is certainly one of the most beautiful homesteads to be found within the limits of Erie County.

CALVIN CASWELL

was born in Steuben County (now Schuyler County), N. Y., September 30, 1819, and came to Margaretta Township in the spring of 1838. He married Louisa Ellison, February 1, 1841. They had two daughters, one of whom is now the wife of L. G. Graves, Esq., the other of Captain W. W. Miller, all residing in the township. Mr. C. married his present wife on the 6th of March, 1856. He has six hundred acres of land, all under excellent cultivation. His orchards are among the finest in the County; one consisting of one thousand young apple-trees, and one of the same number of peach-trees, are both in a thrifty condition, and include the best-known varieties of fruit. Mr. C. has been conceded the largest wheat-raiser in the County this year. He has held several important township offices, and was also elected two terms as County Commissioner, viz., from 1863 to 1868. He served the County well, and did his duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people. For many years he was an active member of the Erie County Agricultural Society, holding office in it since its reorganization, which took place after the close of the Rebellion. During the war Mr. C. used the most strenuous exertions in behalf of our army, by personal and generous donations of both money and provisions, and by soliciting the same from the ever-ready and willing citizens of Margaretta. Altogether, Mr. Caswell is a representative farmer, a progressive and energetic worker, an exemplary Christian, and a good citizen.

ELISHA CASWELL, of Margaretta Township,

is a brother of Calvin Caswell, and was born in Schuyler County, New York, February 6, 1822. He settled in Margaretta in the fall of 1844. He married Harriet E. Maples, from Yates County, New York, and had an interesting family of five children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living. One of the former married Malissa Thorpe, and resides on the farm, near his parents. His eldest daughter married William Ainslee, and now resides with her husband at Georgia. Mr. Caswell owns a fine and well-cultivated farm, containing two hundred and sixty acres of land and excellent out-buildings. He has been a prominent supporter of many of the improvements of the township, and is a liberal and upright man, a progressive member of society, and a worthy citizen.

D. W. and J. W. SMITH

settled in Huron Township in 1834, from Lyme, Huron County, Ohio, where they moved from Northumberlandshire, England, accompanied by their parents, in 1831. They moved on the farm they now occupy. They are members of a family of eleven children, all of whom are dead except three,—the subjects of our sketch, and a sister now residing in Milan Township, Erie County, Ohio. J. W. married Lydia Rylatt, October 30, 1872. Their father died several years ago.

R. H. HEYWOOD, of Margaretta Township,

was born at Wooster, Massachusetts, September 20, 1797. Left Wooster in May, 1819, and settled at Paris, Oneida County, New York, in July of the same year. He bought his first stock of goods at that time. He left Paris and went to Buffalo in 1824, and engaged there in selling a general stock of merchandise, at wholesale and retail. He remained there permanently until 1831, when he removed to Margaretta Township, and purchased five hundred acres of land and the water-power of Cold Creek, for which he paid ten thousand dollars. He subsequently purchased seven hundred acres of land of Wm. Jessup, one of the original proprietors of the township, for which he paid one dollar per acre. He now owns three thousand one hundred acres, six hundred of which are contracted for. It is worth from forty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Mr. Heywood was the original inaugurator of the cash basis of buying wheat on the Fire Lands, and people used to come from two or three hundred miles around him to sell their wheat. He married Sarah Wieks, at Paris, Oneida County, New York, October 24, 1824. She died in 1843. They had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter is living, and is now the wife of Wm. W. Farewell, President of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Heywood married a second time, to Hannah S. King, by Bishop De Lancey, in May, 1846. Until recently the bulk of Mr. Heywood's business was confined to Buffalo. He has at Venice two large grist-mills, near where he erected his first mill, in 1831-32. Mr. Heywood has done more for the commercial interests of the County—particularly among the farmers—than any other man in it. He is an upright business man, whose integrity is a by-word in all commercial circles,—a man esteemed by all with whom he has transacted business or has had any social relations.

ORLANDO BROWN, of Margaretta Township,

was born in Dollard County, Connecticut, March 15, 1815, and removed with his parents to Margaretta in 1817. His father had preceded them a year, and had purchased the old homestead on which Mr. Brown now lives, and has lived, with the exception of a short interval, since his first settlement. He married Laura Boice, of Margaretta, November 28, 1839, and raised five children out of a family of seven, three of whom are married and settled in the township, one daughter married and residing with her husband in Sandusky County, Ohio, and one in Jasper County, Missouri. He sustained the misfortune of losing his wife by death, on the 8th of January, 1867. He married his present wife, whose maiden name was Ellen A. Rose, a native of Middletown County, Connecticut, August 4, 1848. The parents of Mr. Brown both lived to a good old age. His father, Linney Brown, died in December, 1860, aged seventy-seven years, and his mother in 1865, at the advanced age of eighty-one. His farm, constituting the old homestead, contains one hundred and forty-five acres, and he owns, in addition to this, the Boice farm of thirty-seven acres, which is occupied by his eldest son, Millard F., who is married. Mr. Brown possesses many recollections of the Indians, which he narrates in a manner equally as interesting as a border romance, with the additional charm of being literally true. Mr. Brown is a thorough farmer, a hospitable and genial host, and a good citizen.

ORLANDO RANSOM, of Margaretta Township,

was born in Connecticut, on the 24th of July, 1814, and is the fourth member of a family of six children. In 1838 he moved to Portland Township, and remained there until 1861, when he returned to the old homestead where his parents first settled at an early day. He married Louisa E. Newton, January 12, 1847, and they lived happily together until death called her hence, in 1851. Three children blessed this union, two daughters and one son, one of the daughters dying when quite young. Mr. Ransom married again, October 29, 1852, and out of a family of ten children—from this second marriage—eight are still living, the first and last having died in infancy. The farm consists of two hundred and fifty acres of well-cultivated land and a fine residence. In addition to this, Mr. Ransom has a piece of prairie land containing fifty-six acres, and located in the centre of the township. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest residents of Margaretta Township, and has ever been one of its most energetic and stirring citizens. Coming into the township when but two or three years of age, he has passed his youth and more mature manhood, with the exception of a few years, amid its fertile plains and useful prairies. He has lived to see the growth of the township which has been his home for near half a century.

N. E. PRENTICE, of Margaretta Township,

is a son of Levi Prentice (deceased), who came to Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio, in company with the well-known Dr. Tilden, at an early day, and is one of a family of four children, three of whom reside in the township. He was married, in 1855, to Emily Wadsworth, daughter of Richard Wadsworth, Esq., one of the old settlers of the township. They have a family of five children,—four boys and one girl,—all living. Mr. Prentice owns one hundred and forty acres of land, under good cultivation, in Margaretta Township, and three hundred acres of timber in Paulding County, Ohio. He served two years in Company "M" of Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was a brave soldier, and was highly recommended by his superior officers. He is a worthy citizen, and has done a fair average share toward the improvement of the township in which he resides.

CHARLES H. RANSOM, of Margaretta Township,

is a native of Connecticut, having been born there on the 24th of October, 1821. He married Susan Slaughter, of Yates County, New York, October 31, 1847. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Ransom moved to Black River, Ohio, accompanied by his parents, when but a child, and they subsequently moved to Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio, a few years afterwards. The farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch was purchased by his father on their first arrival in the township. Mr. Ransom has a brother, J. W. Ransom, residing in Hartland, Huron County, Ohio. The farm originally consisted of three hundred acres, but now contains but two hundred and seventy-five, the rest having been sold by its present owner. The residence is a fine red brick, surrounded by a beautiful orchard and garden, and situated about two miles southwest of Sandusky. Mr. Ransom is generally considered to be an honest and upright citizen.

J. G. SNOWDEN, of Margaretta Township,

was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and moved to Margaretta Township in 1858. He married Miss R. M. Bardshar, July 3, 1861. Their family consists of two children, one boy and one girl. His farm contains two hundred and twenty acres, under good general cultivation, and his out-buildings are all that could be desired by the practical farmer. It is situated one and a half miles south of Castalia. Mr. Snowden is a promising young man and a good citizen.

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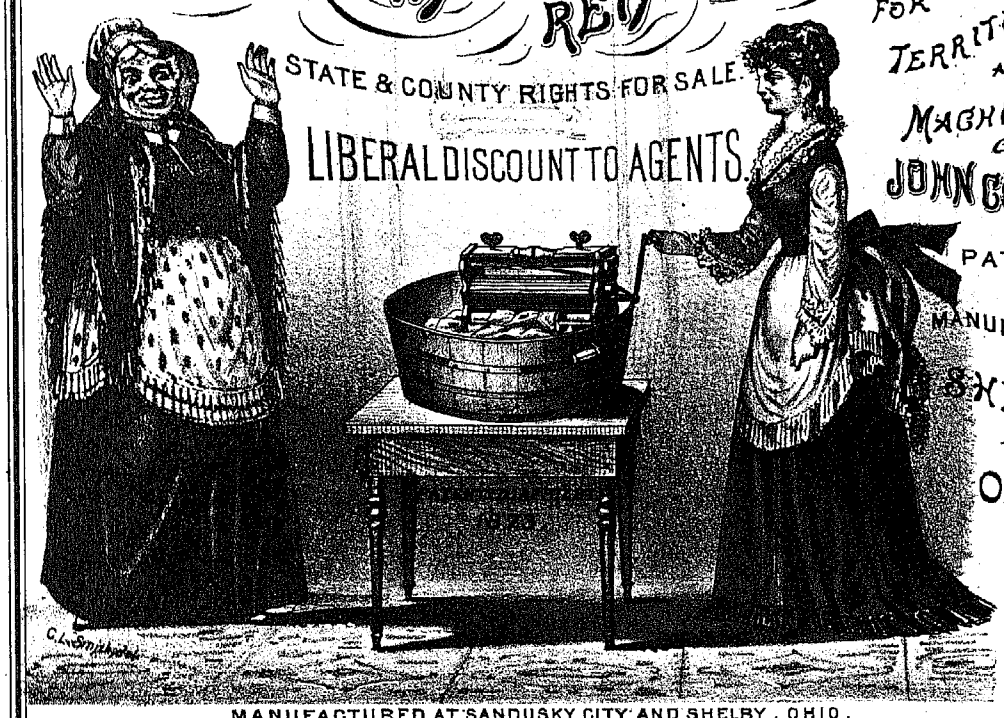

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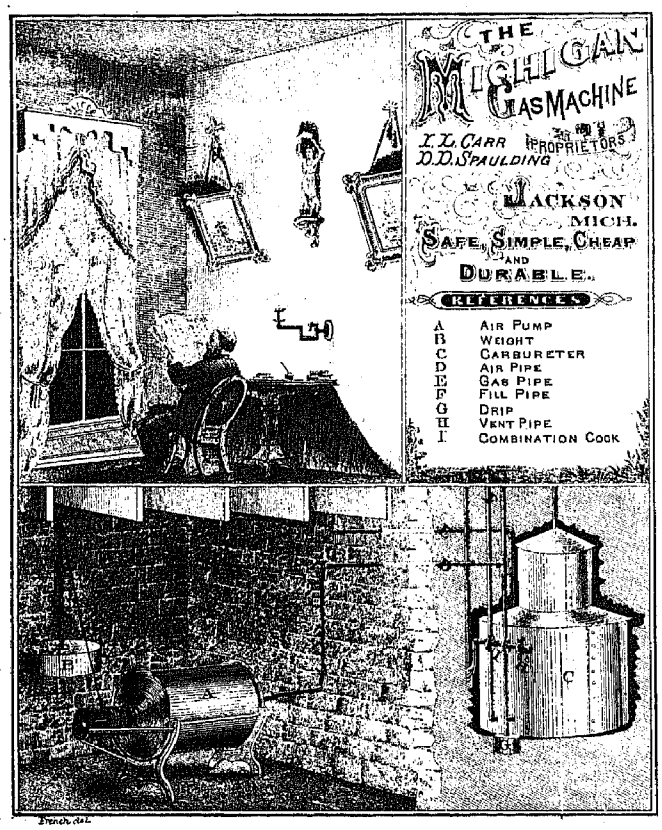

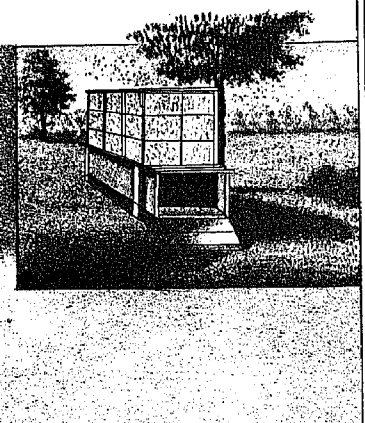

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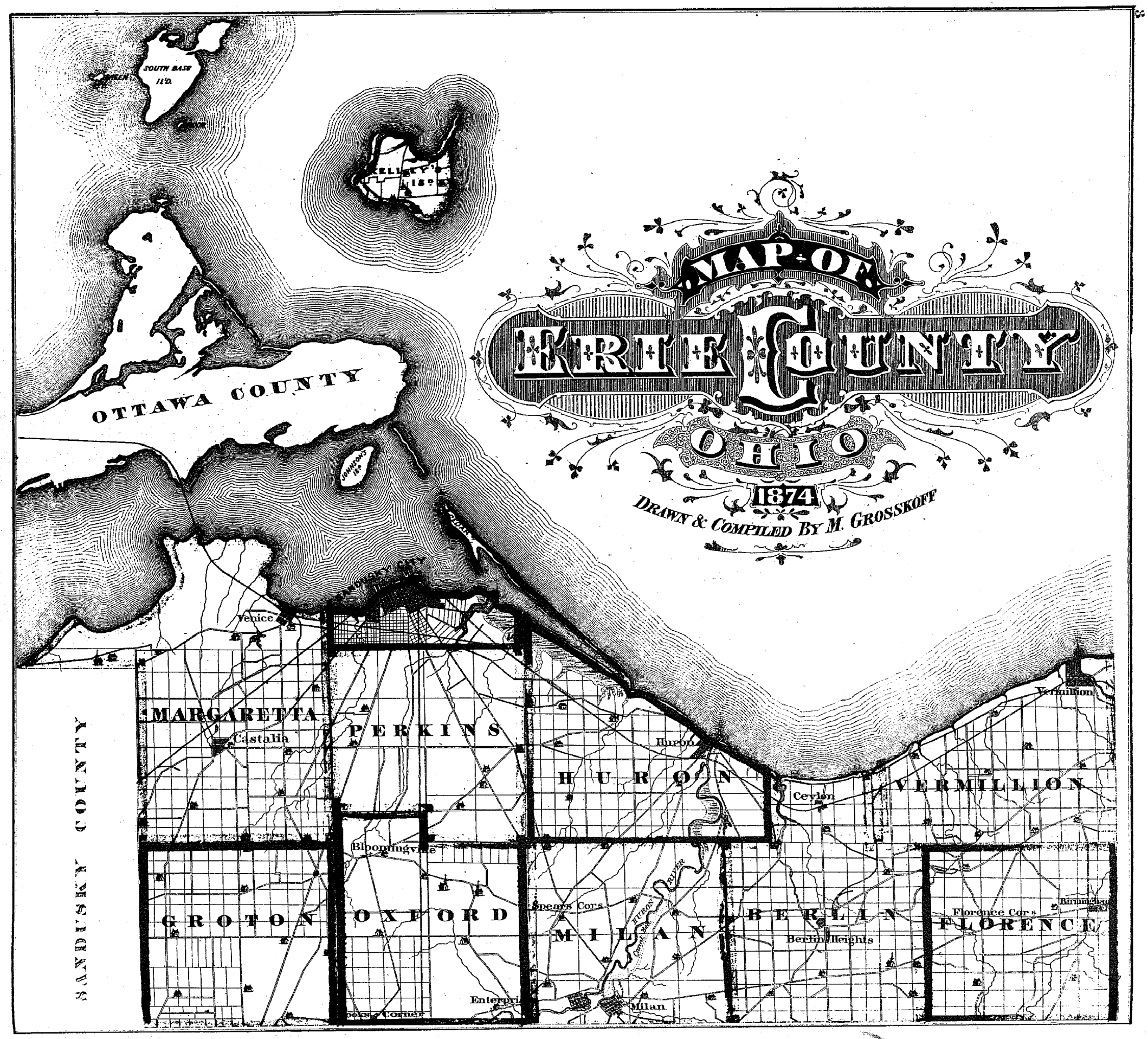
MAP OF
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1874
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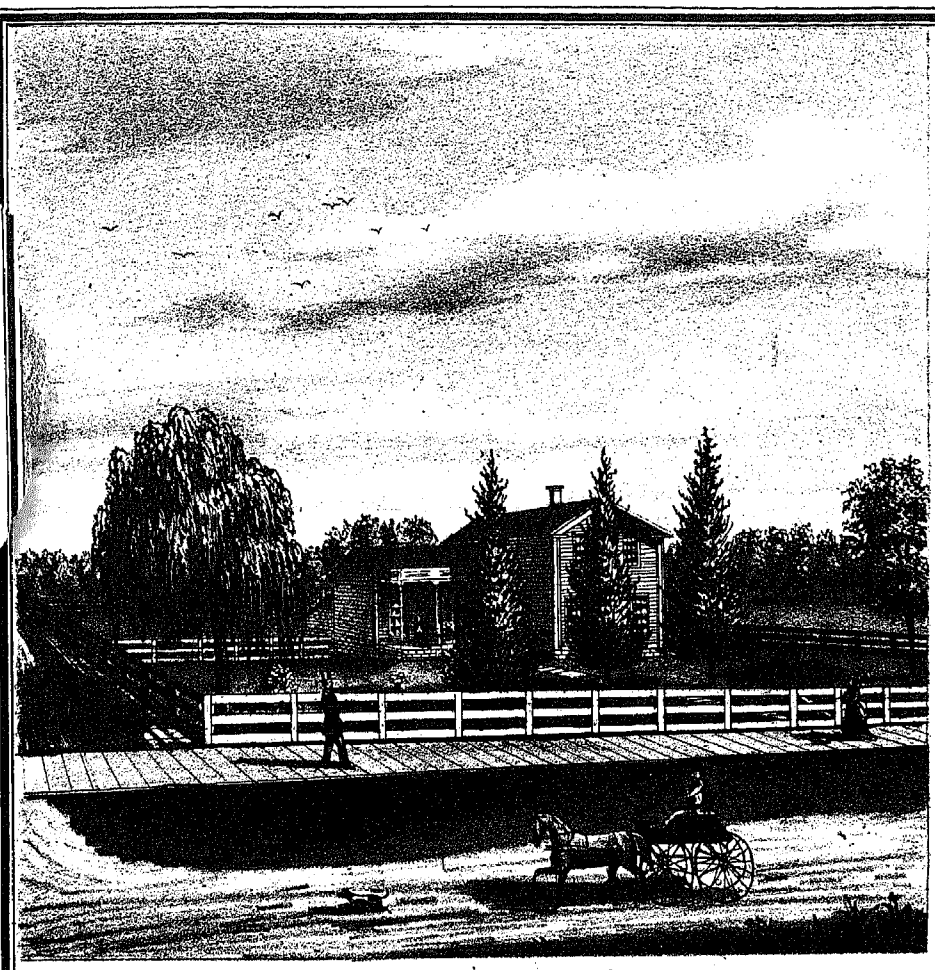
SOUTH BASS ILD.
OTTAWA COUNTY
JOHNSON'S ISD
SANDUSKY CITY
Venice
MARGARETTA
Castalia
PERKINS
HURON
Huron
Ceylon
VERMILLION
Vermillion
SANDUSKY COUNTY
GROTON
Bloomingville
OXFORD
Enterpri
Spears Cors
MILAN
HURON RIVER
Canal Bed
Milan
BERLIN
Berlin Heights
FLORENCE
Florence Cors
Birmingham



ERIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE. SANDUSKY OHIO.

MAP OF FLORENCE TOWNSHIP





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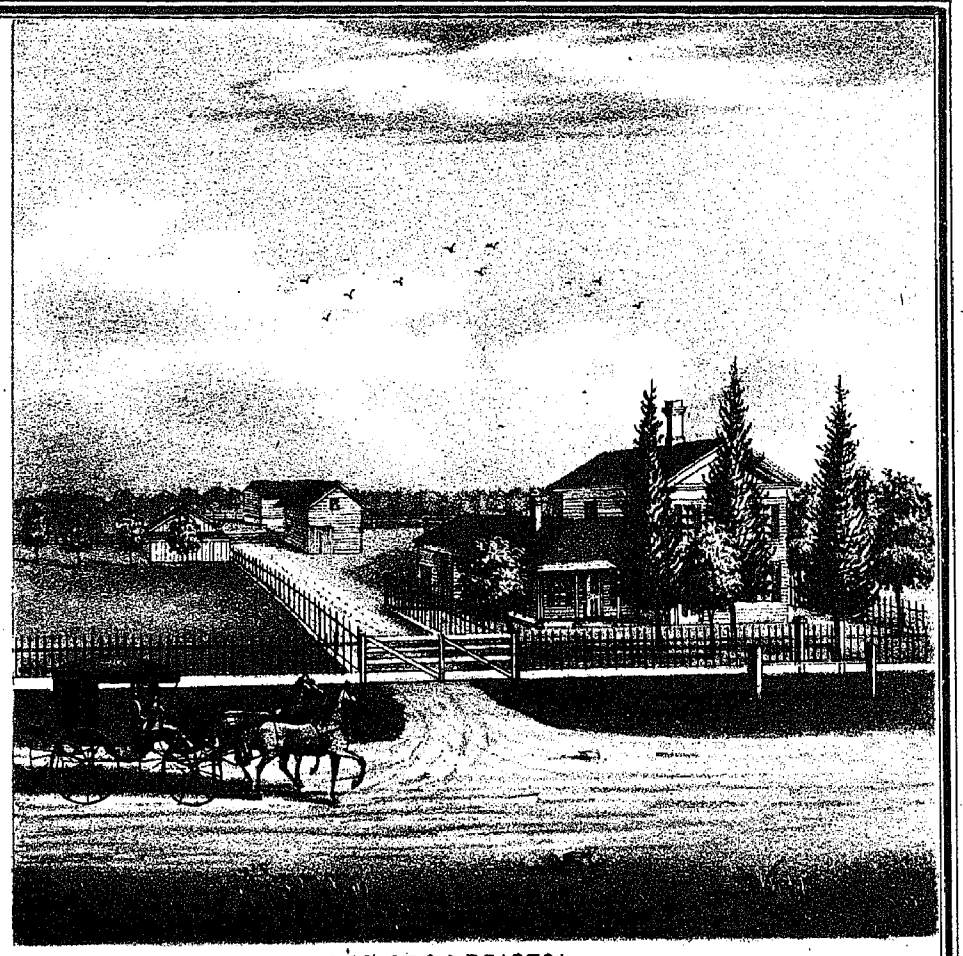

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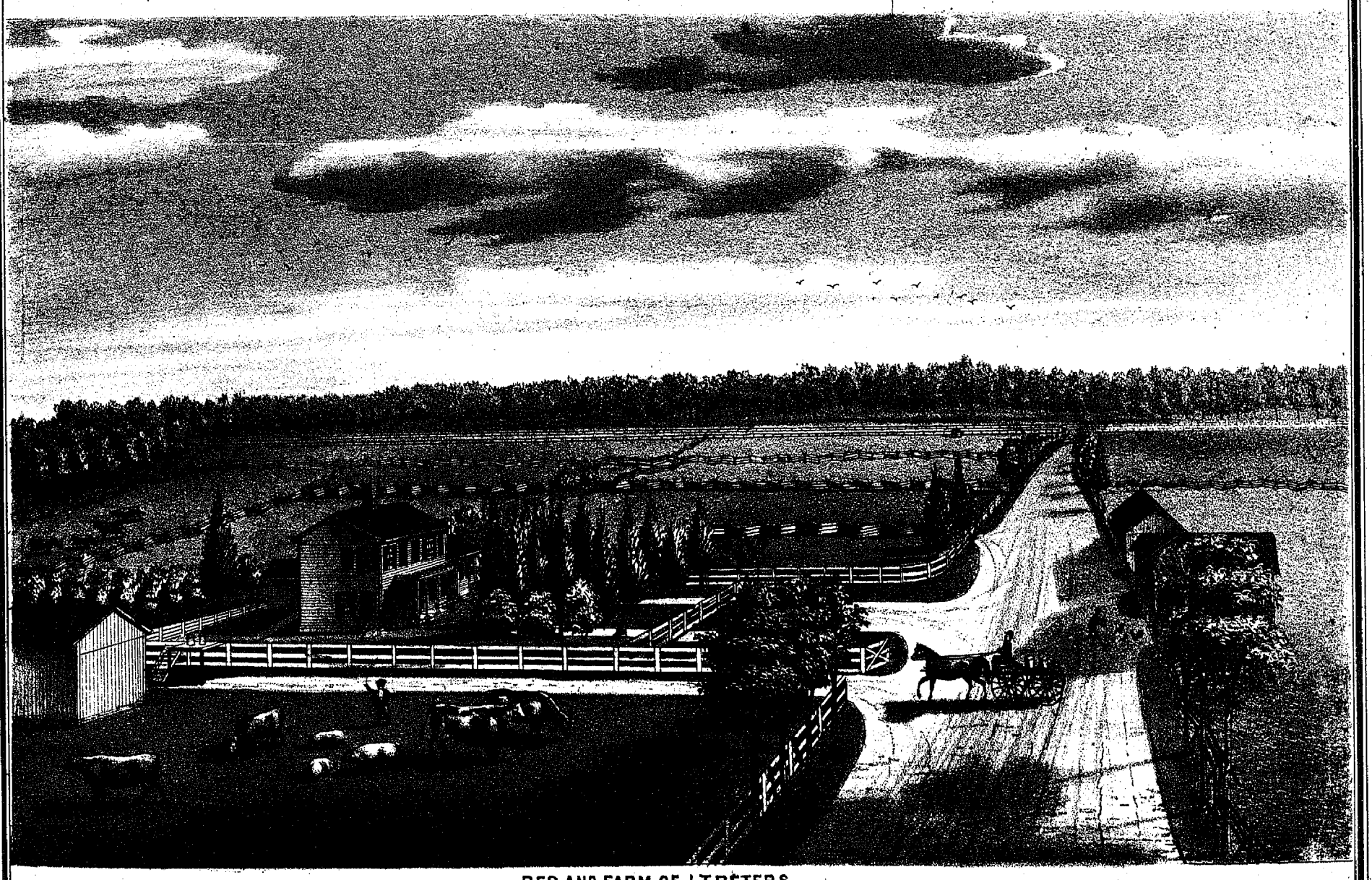

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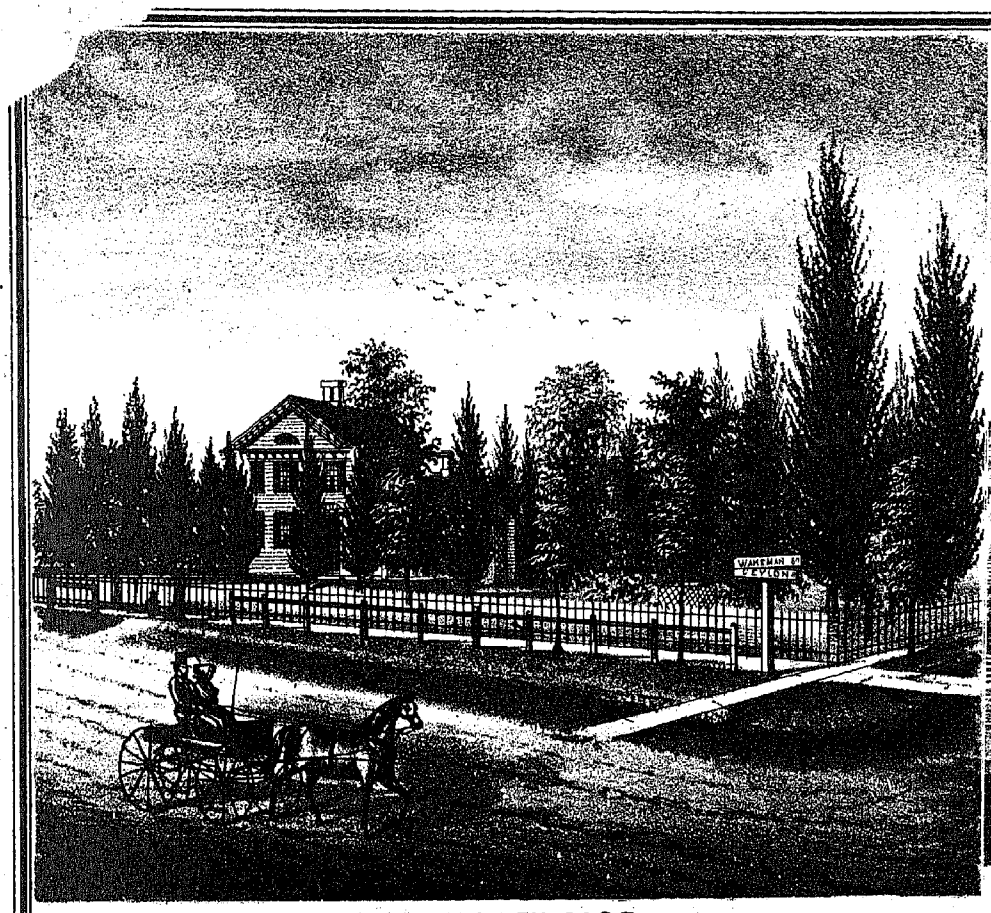

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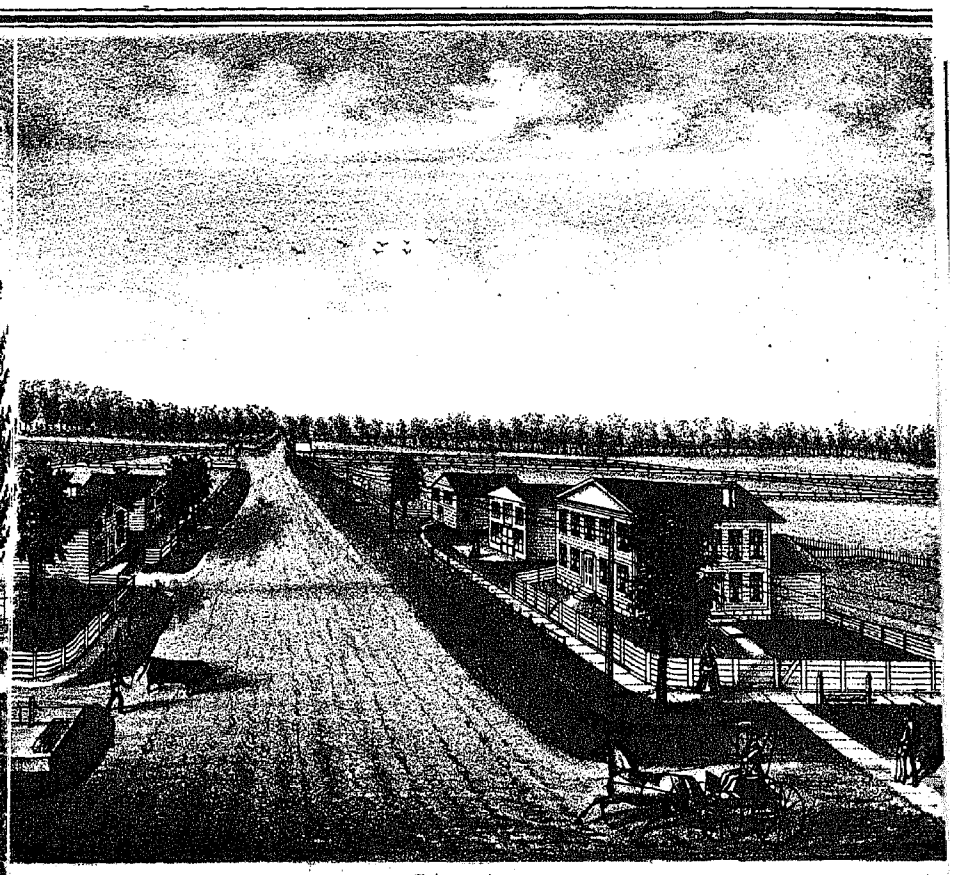

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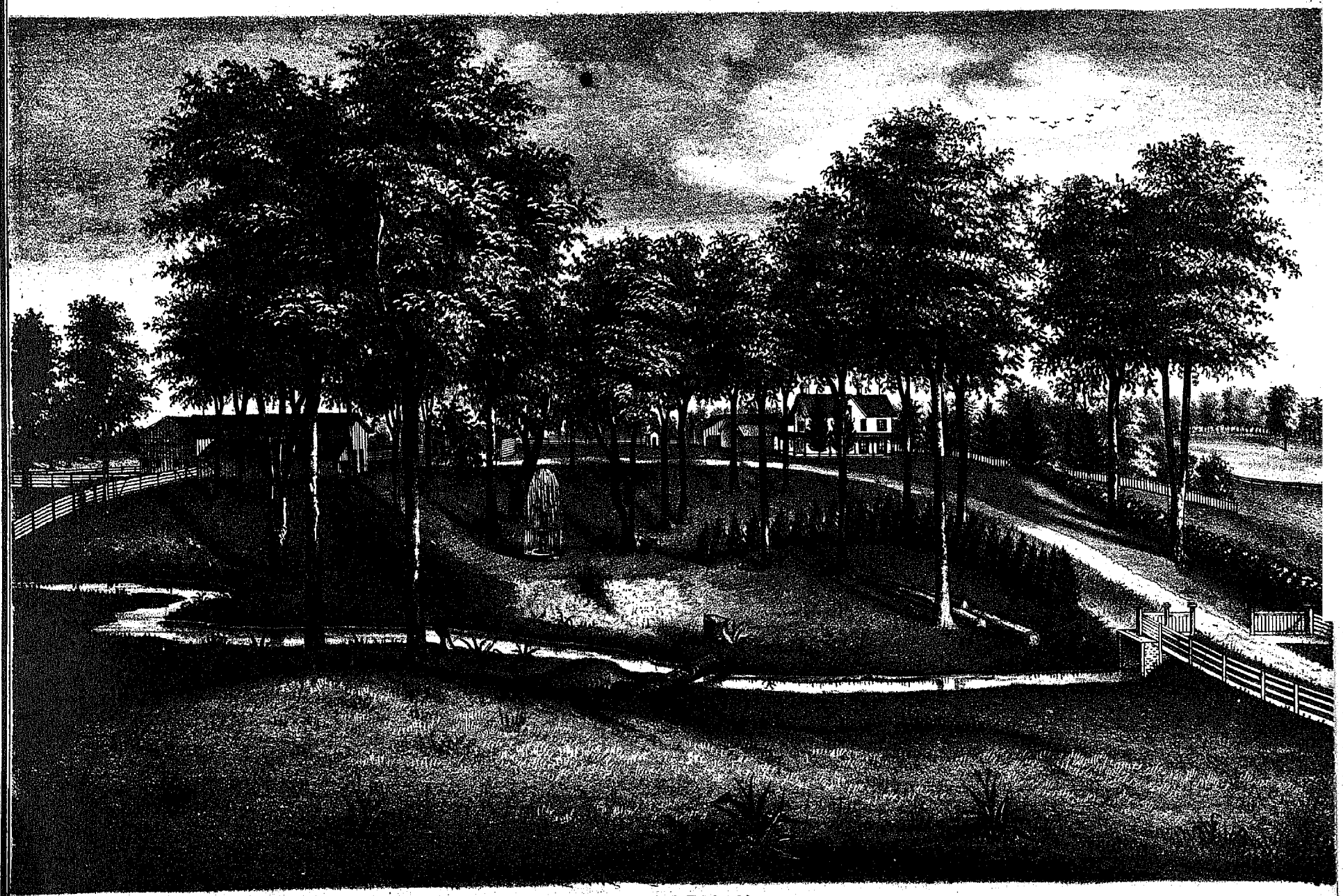

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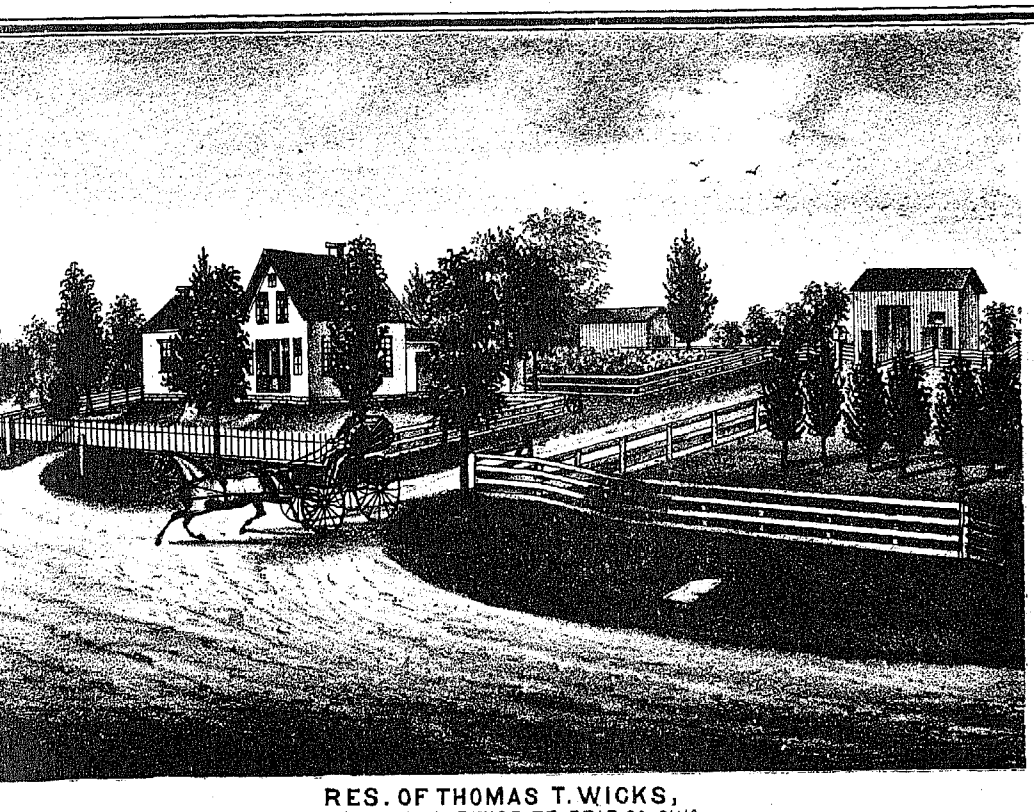

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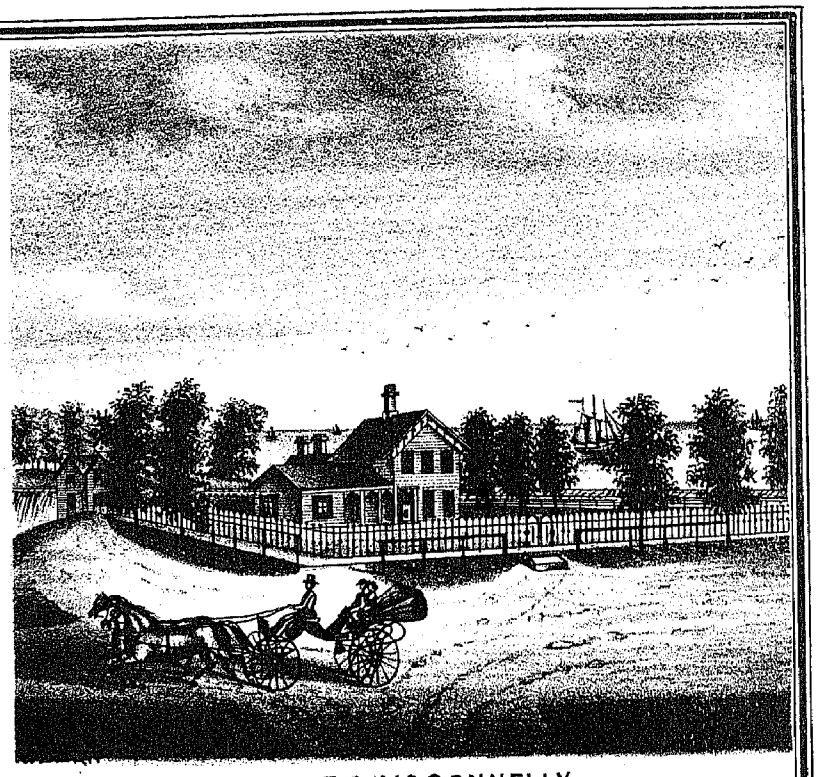

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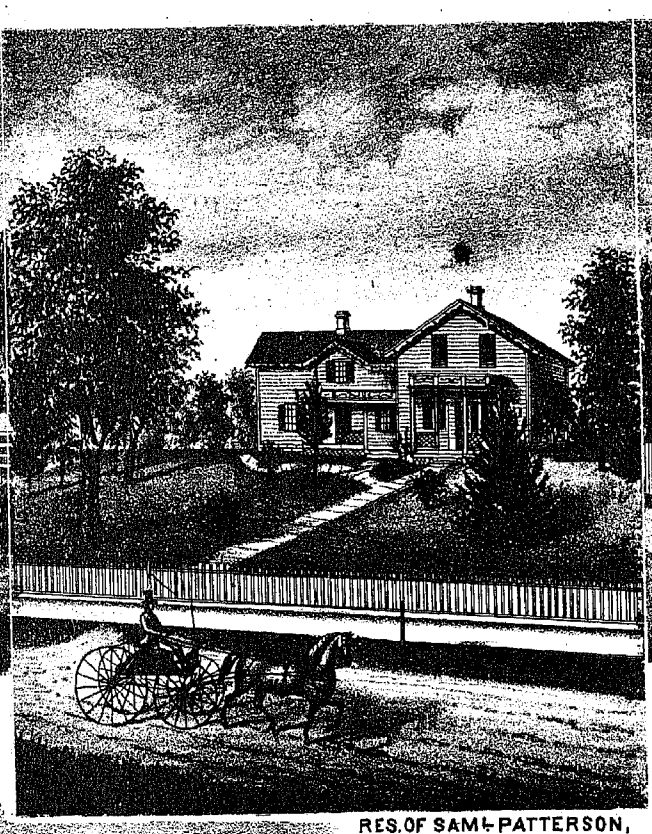

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S. PATTERSON,
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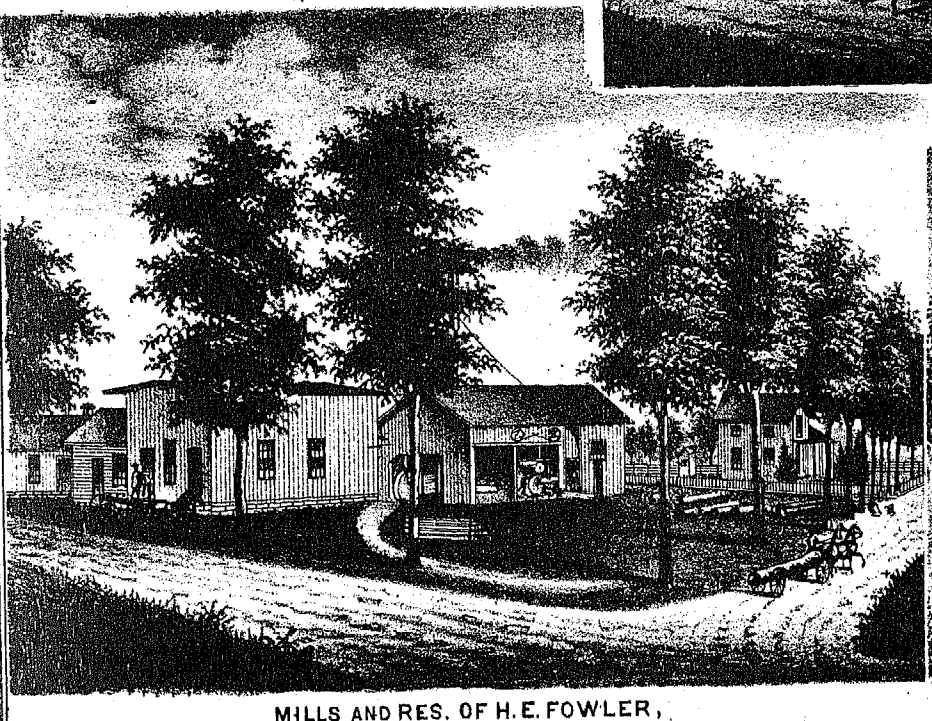
BERLIN FRUIT BOX FACTORY.
BERLIN HEIGHTHS, BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



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STORE OF JOHN METCALF,
RESTAURANT & RES. OF SAML WEATHERLOW,
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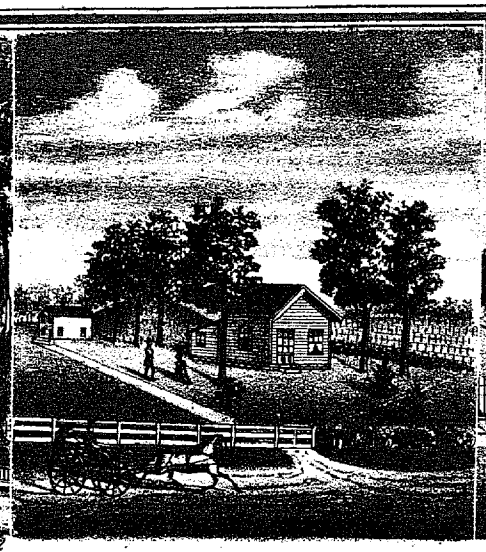

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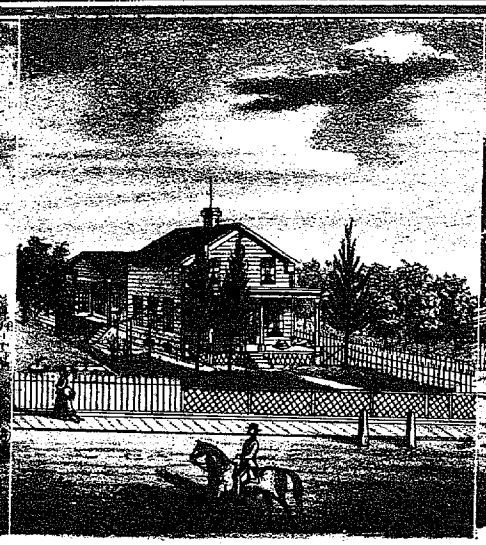
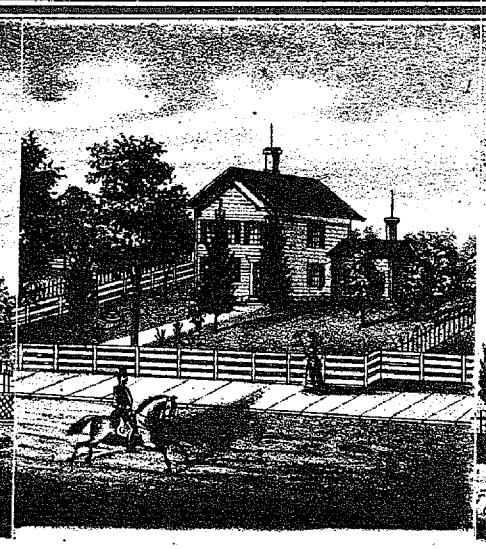


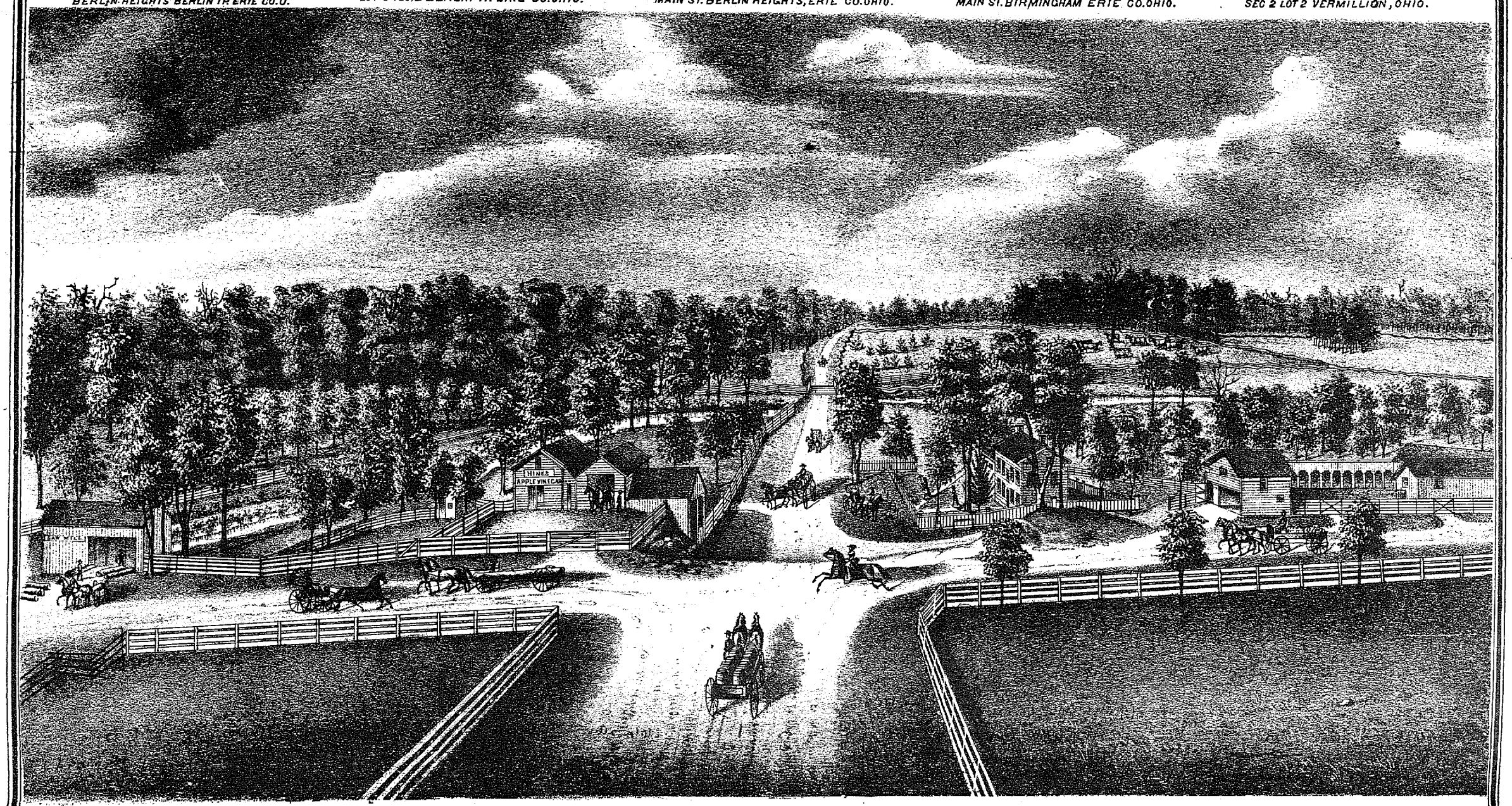
RES. OF ISAAC FOWLER,
MAIN ST. BERLIN HEIGHTS, ERIE CO. OHIO.



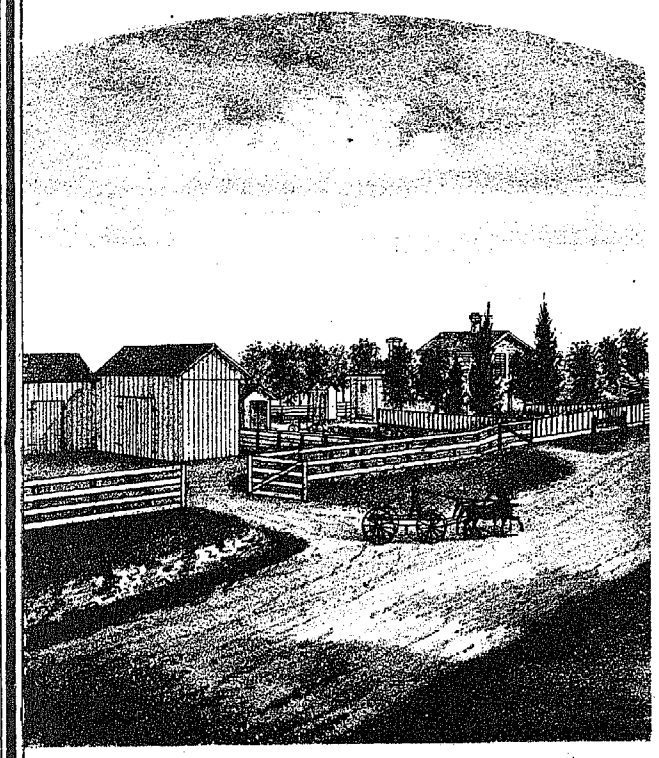
RES. OF J. W. OTT,
MAIN ST. BIRMINGHAM ERIE CO. OHIO.



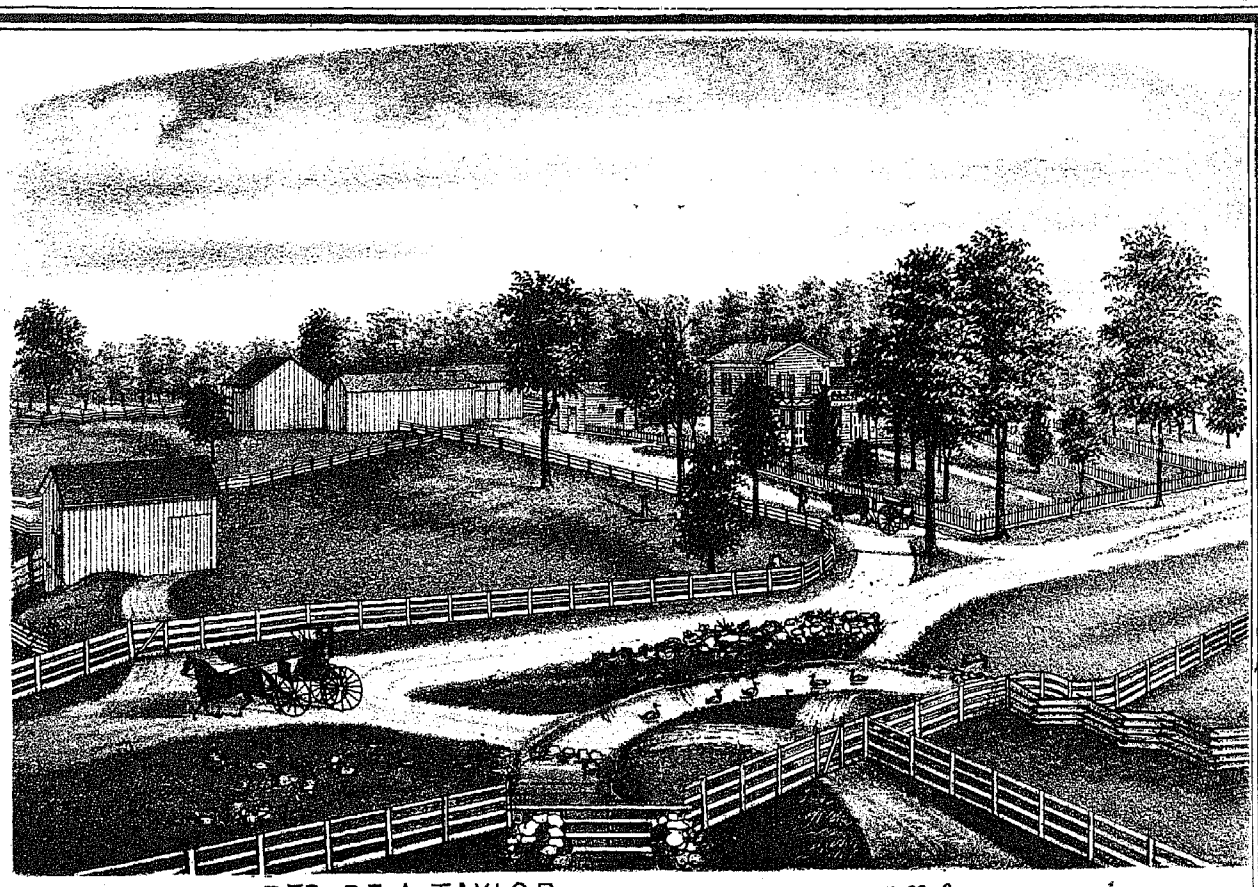
RES. OF H. H. CRANE,
SEC 2 LOT 2 VERMILLION, OHIO.



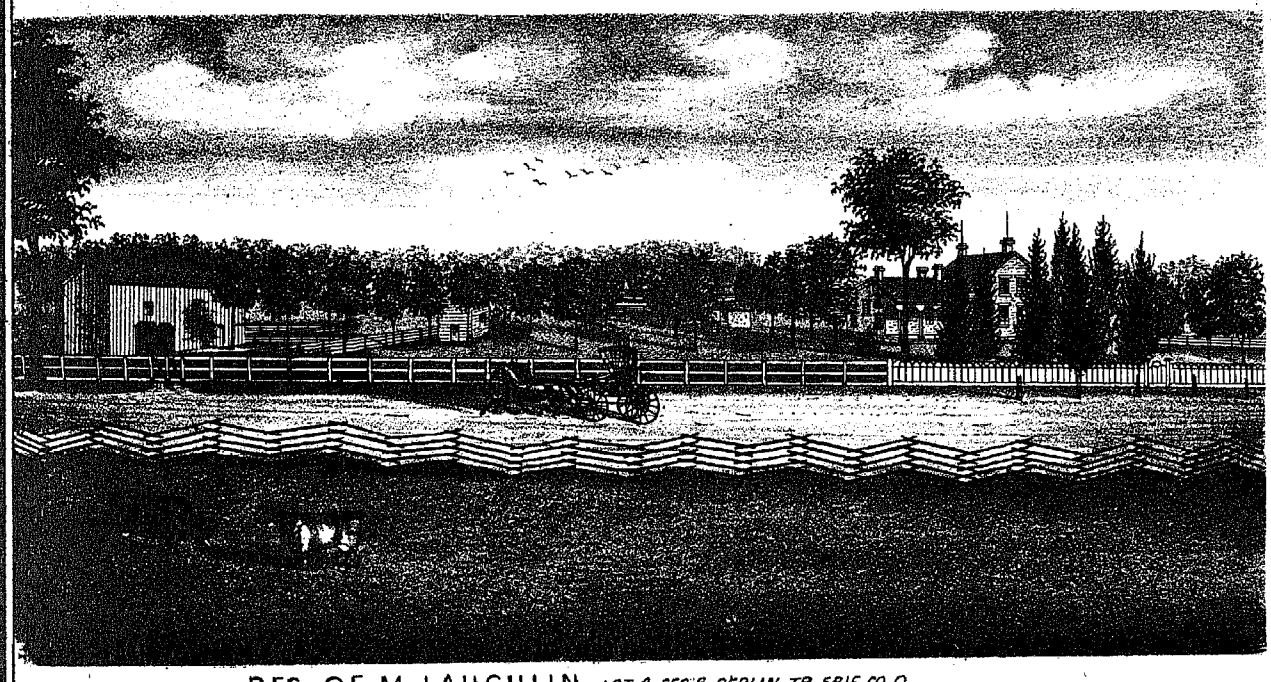
RES. OF T. B. HINE.
LOT 8 SEC. 3 BERLIN TP ERIE CO. OHIO.



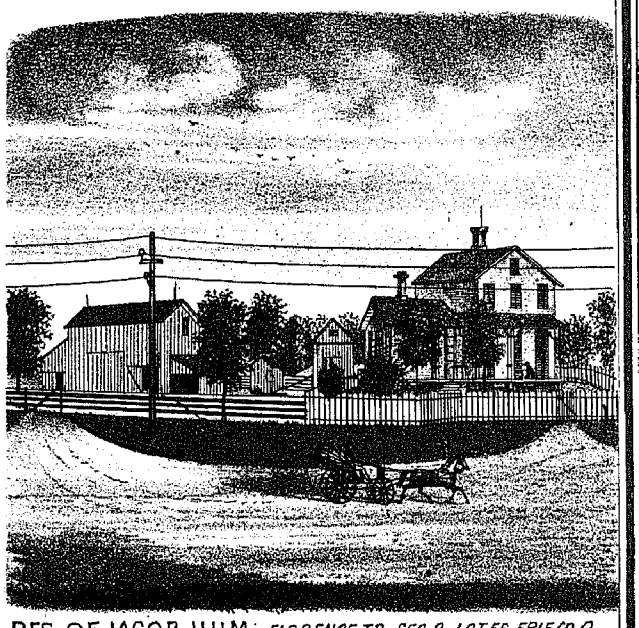
RES. OF JOHN BLAIR
LOT 81. SEC. 2 FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. O.



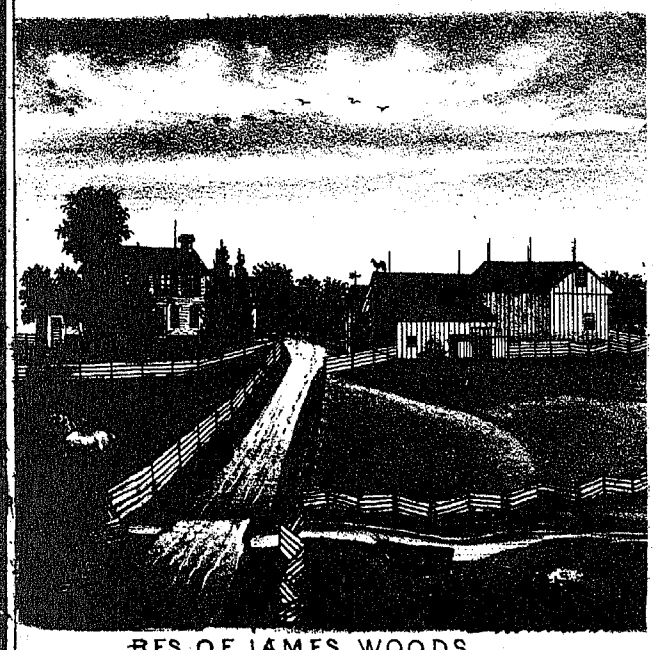
RES. OF A. TAYLOR. SEC. 4. LOT 2 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. O.



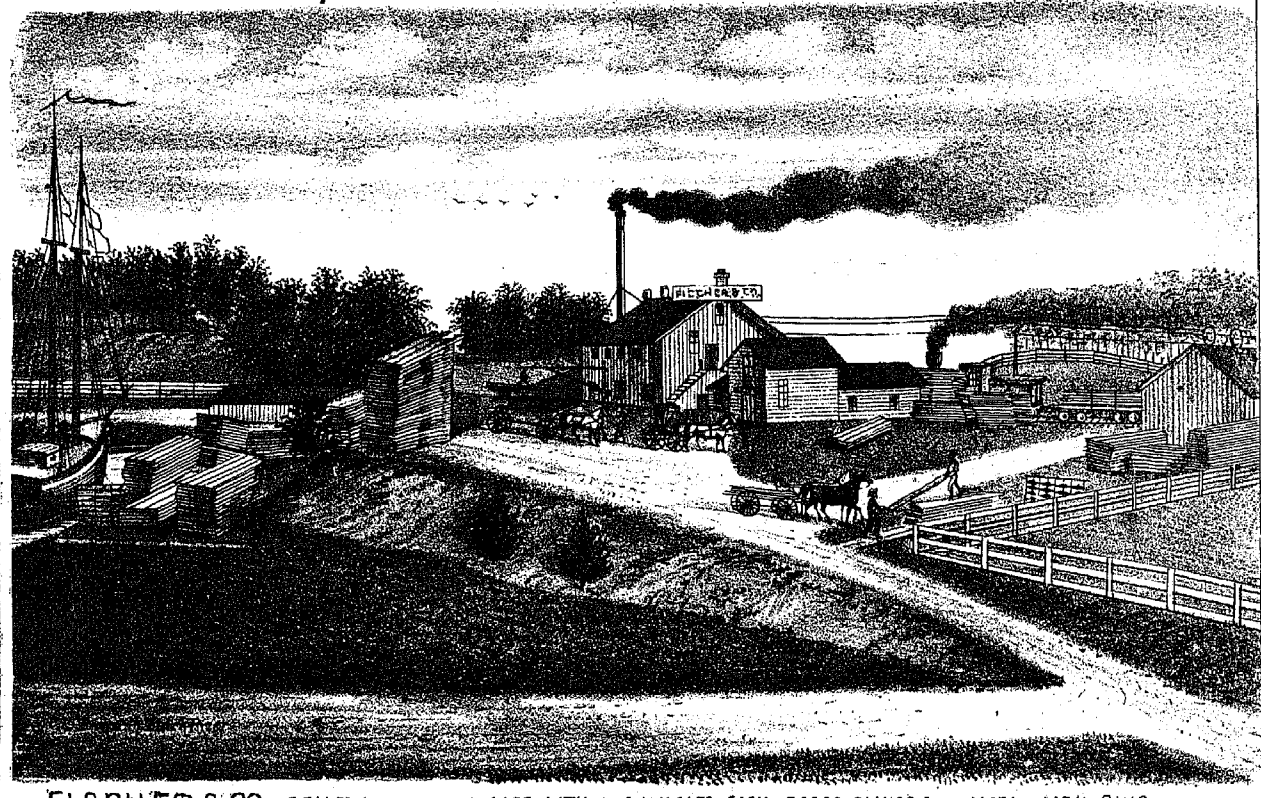
RES. OF M. LAUGHLIN. LOT 8. SEC. 3. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. O.



RES. OF JACOB HUM. FLORENCE TP. SEC. 2. LOT 56. ERIE CO. O.

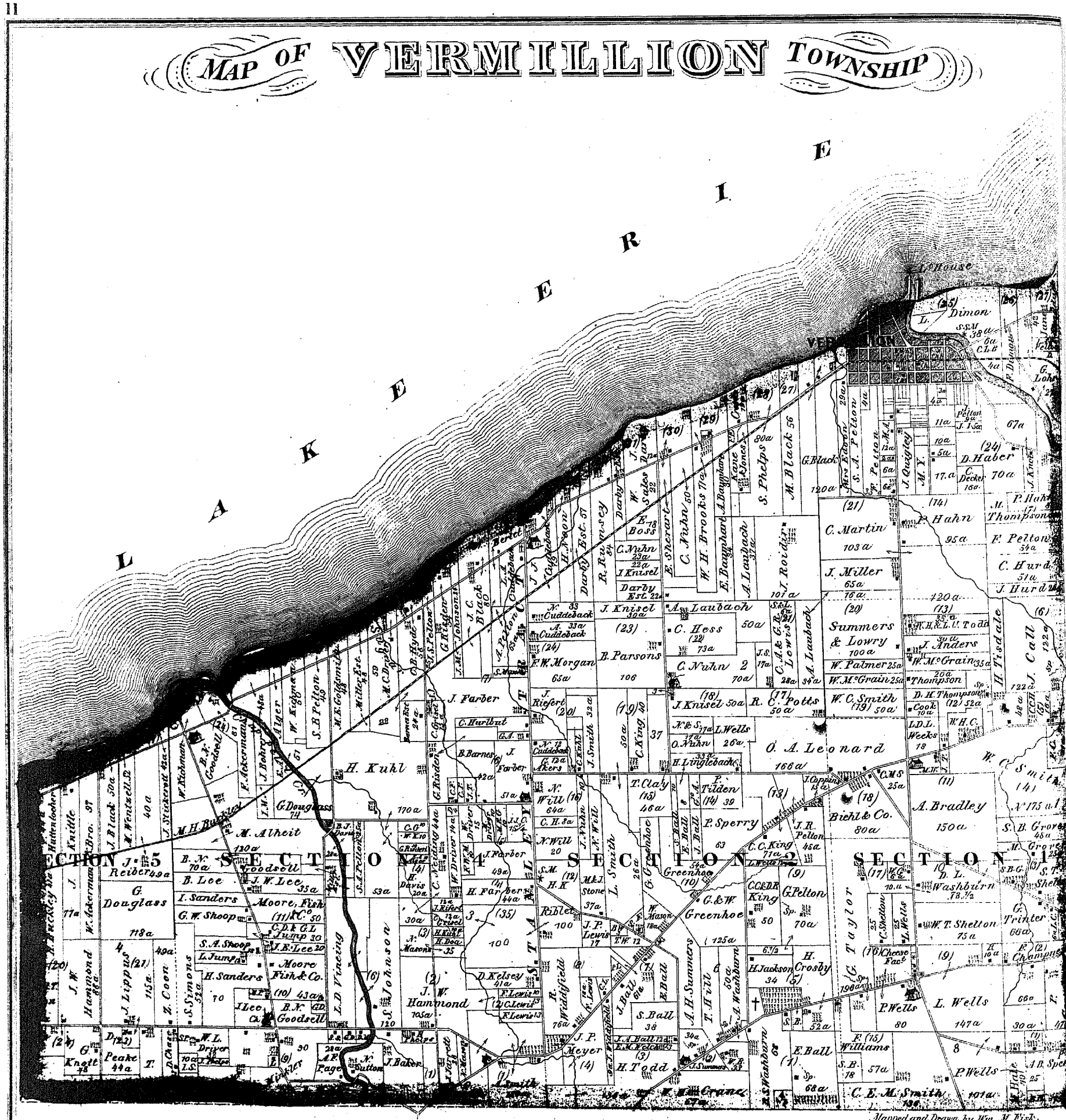


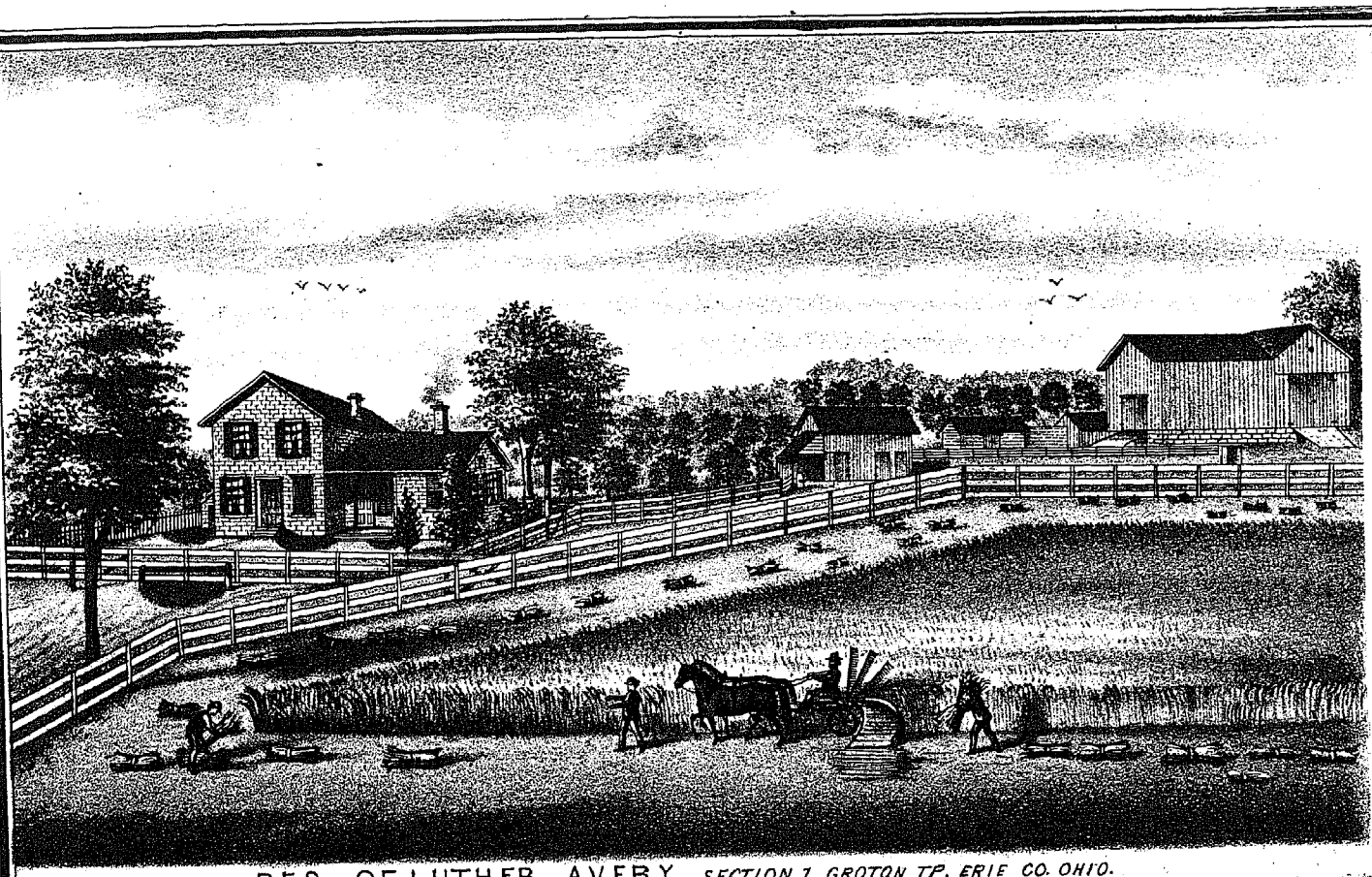
RES. OF JAMES WOODS.
FLORENCE TP. SEC. 1. LOT 69. ERIE CO. O.



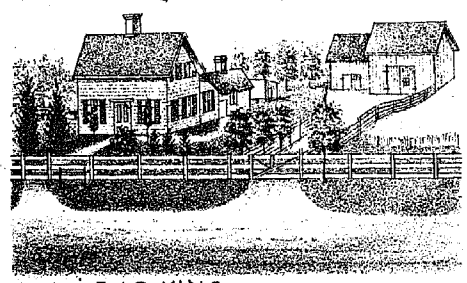
FISCHER & CO. DEALERS IN PINE LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C. VERMILLION, OHIO.

MAP OF VERMILLION TOWNSHIP

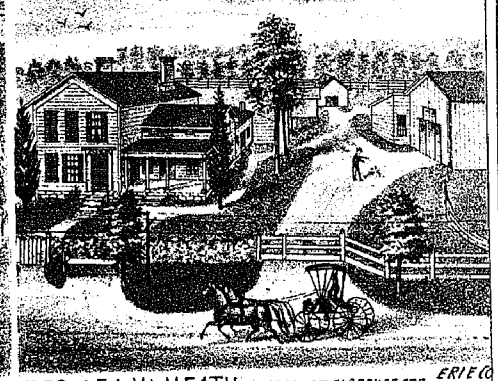




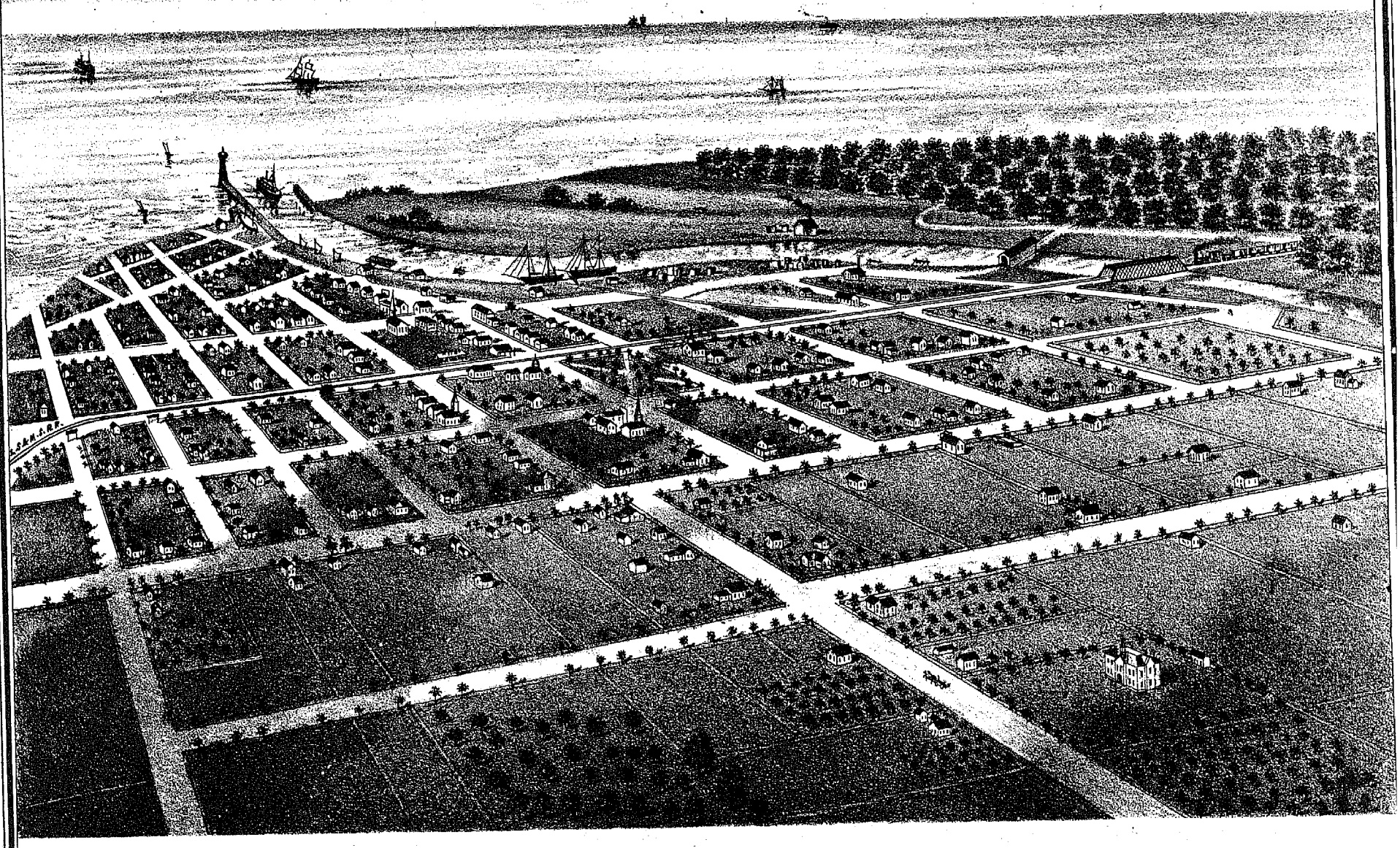
RES. OF LUTHER AVERY. *SECTION 7. GROTON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



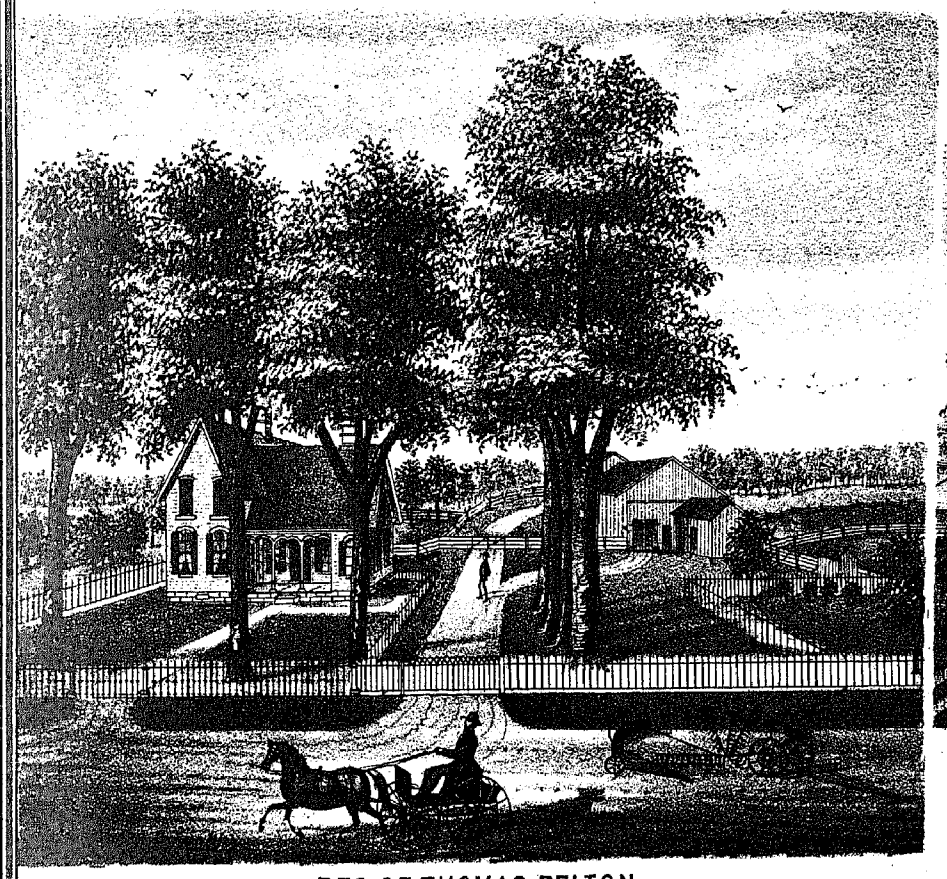
RES. OF J.S. KING, *LOT 3 SEC. 8 FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. O*



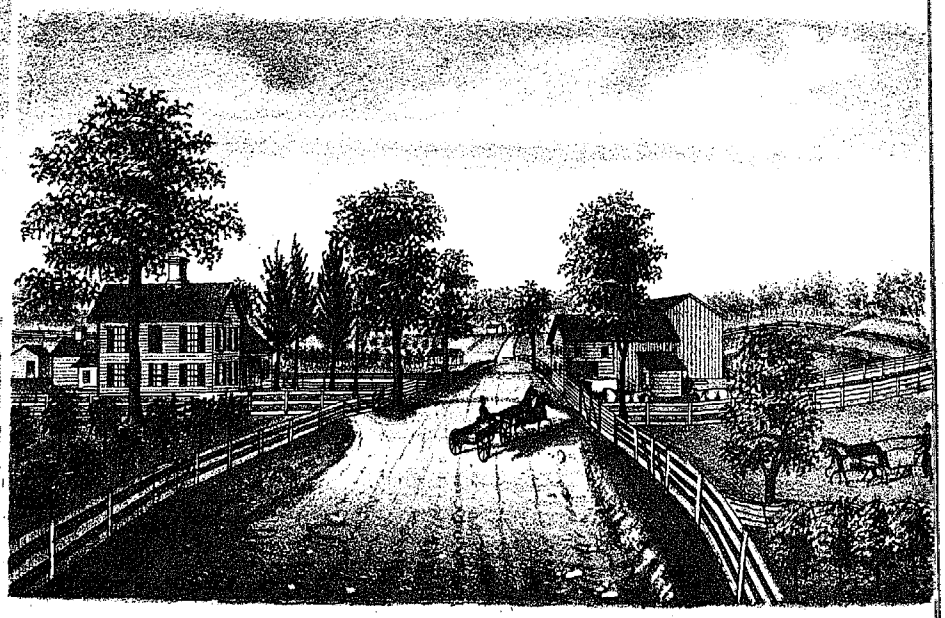
RES. OF A.W. HEATH, *MAIN ST. FLORENCE COR:* *ERIE CO OHIO*



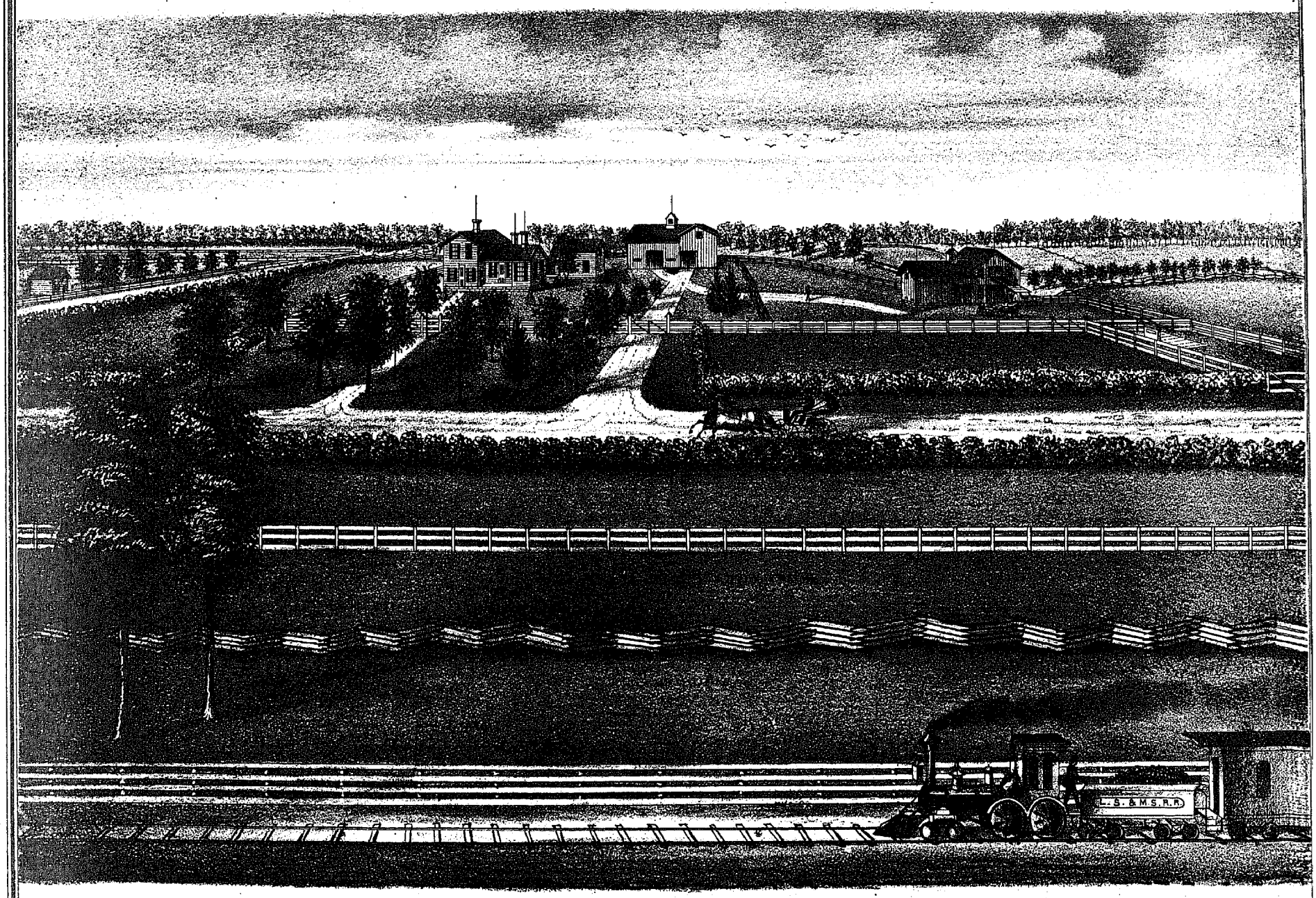
BIRDS EYE VIEW OF VERMILLION.



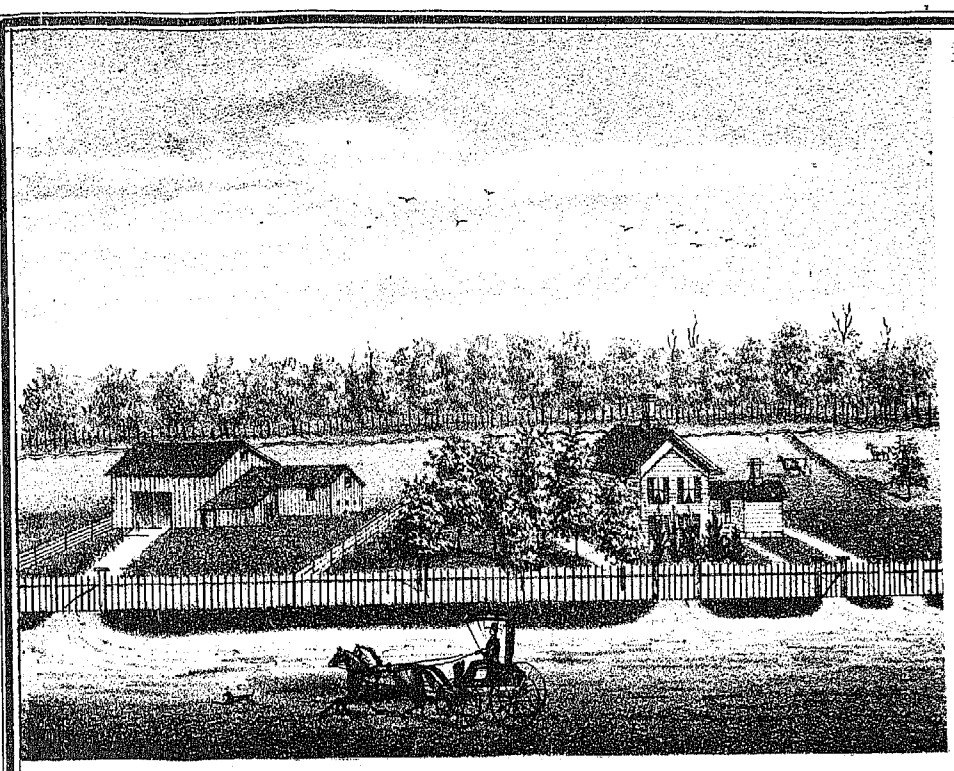
RES. OF THOMAS PELTON,
LOT 2 SEC. 4 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO OHIO.



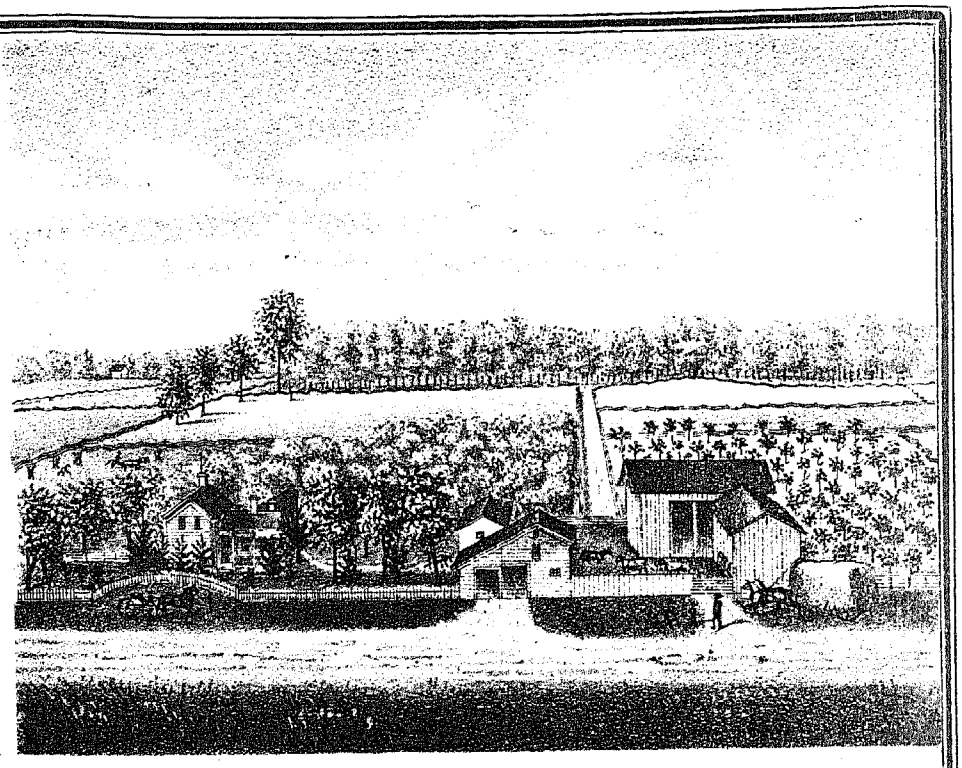
RES. OF JAMES K. THOMPSON,
LOT 6 SEC. 4 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



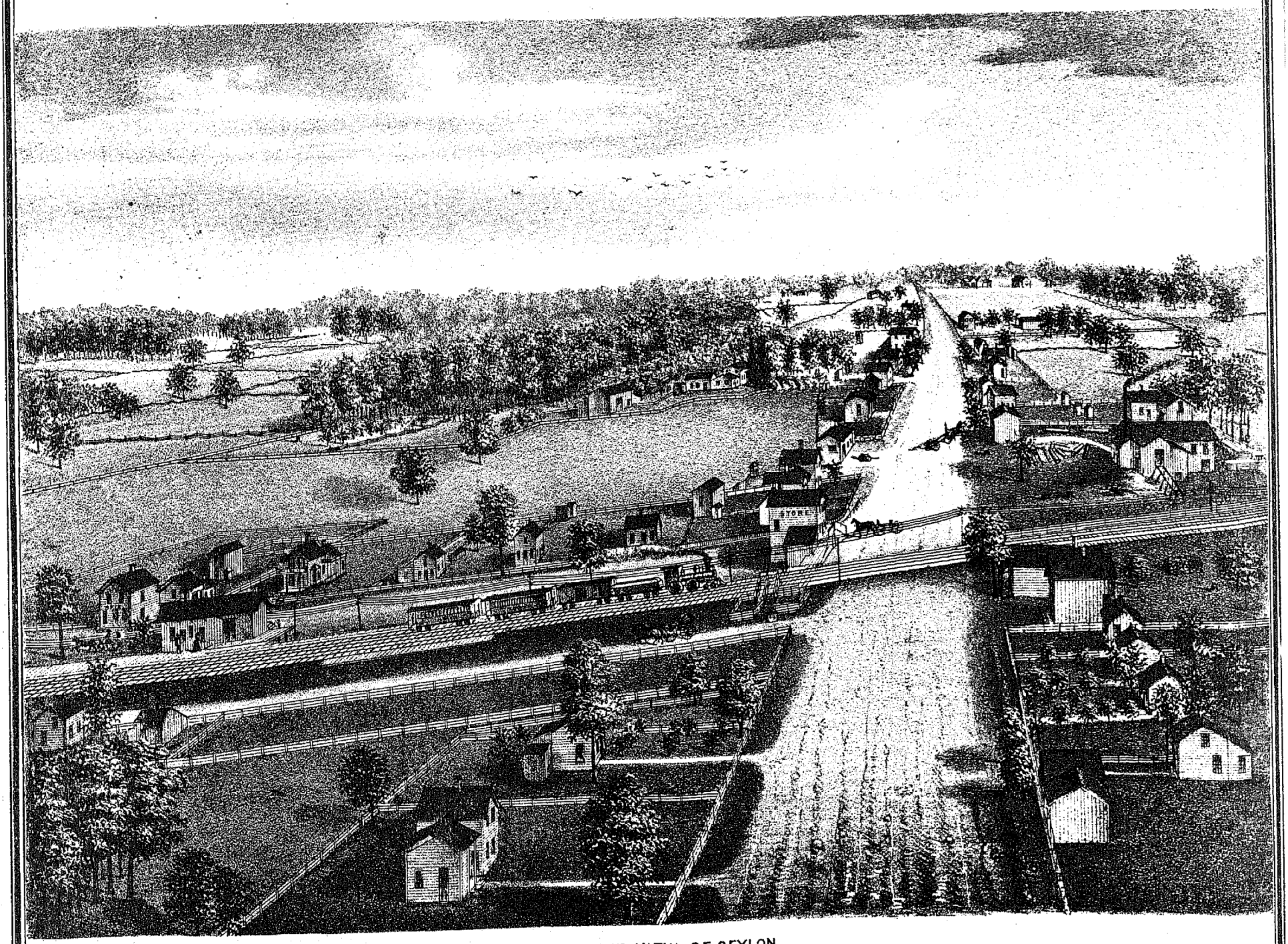
RES. AND CIDER MILL OF WM GRIFFIN,
LOT 27 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



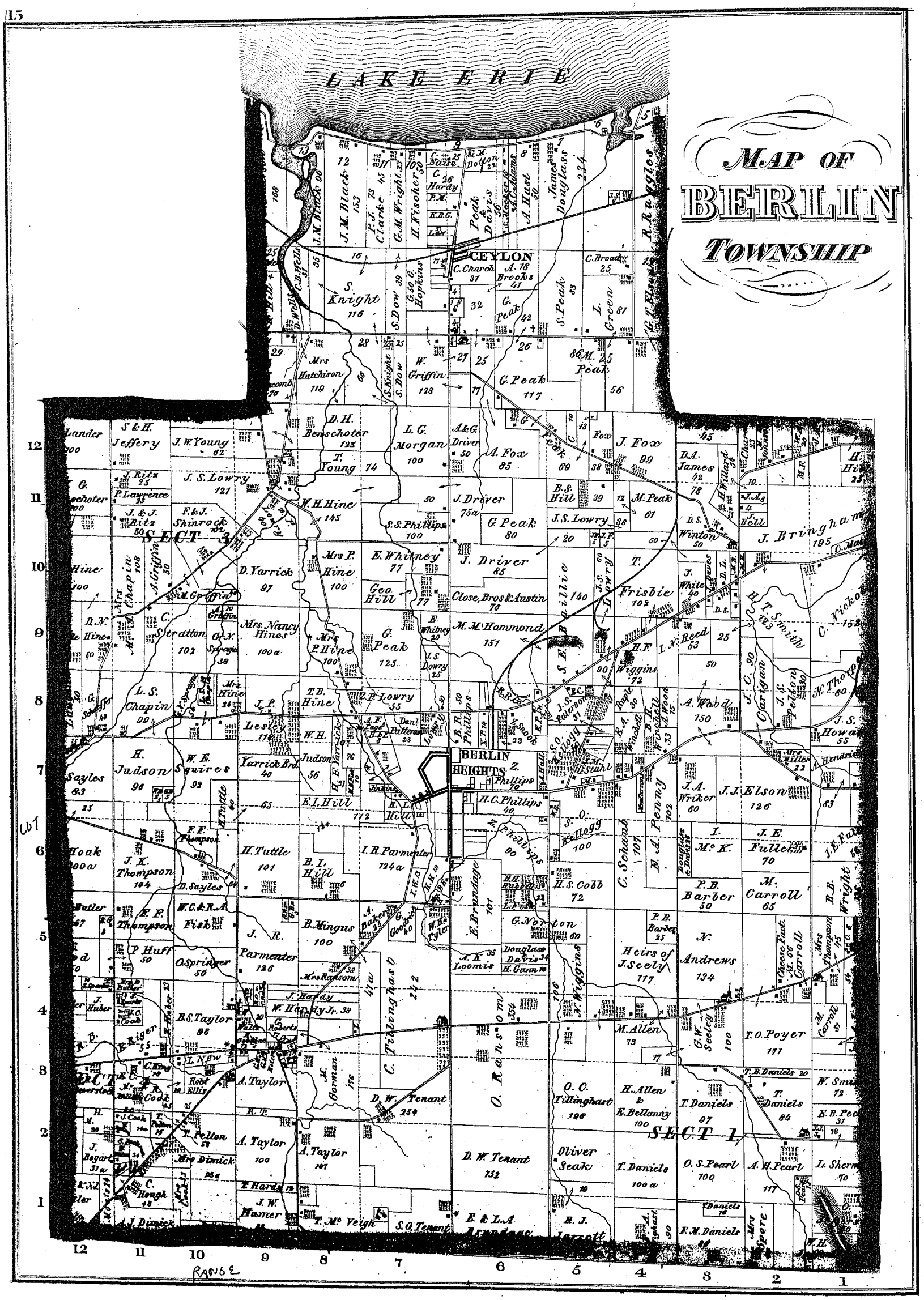
RES OF MRS MARY HALE
VERMILLION. OHIO.

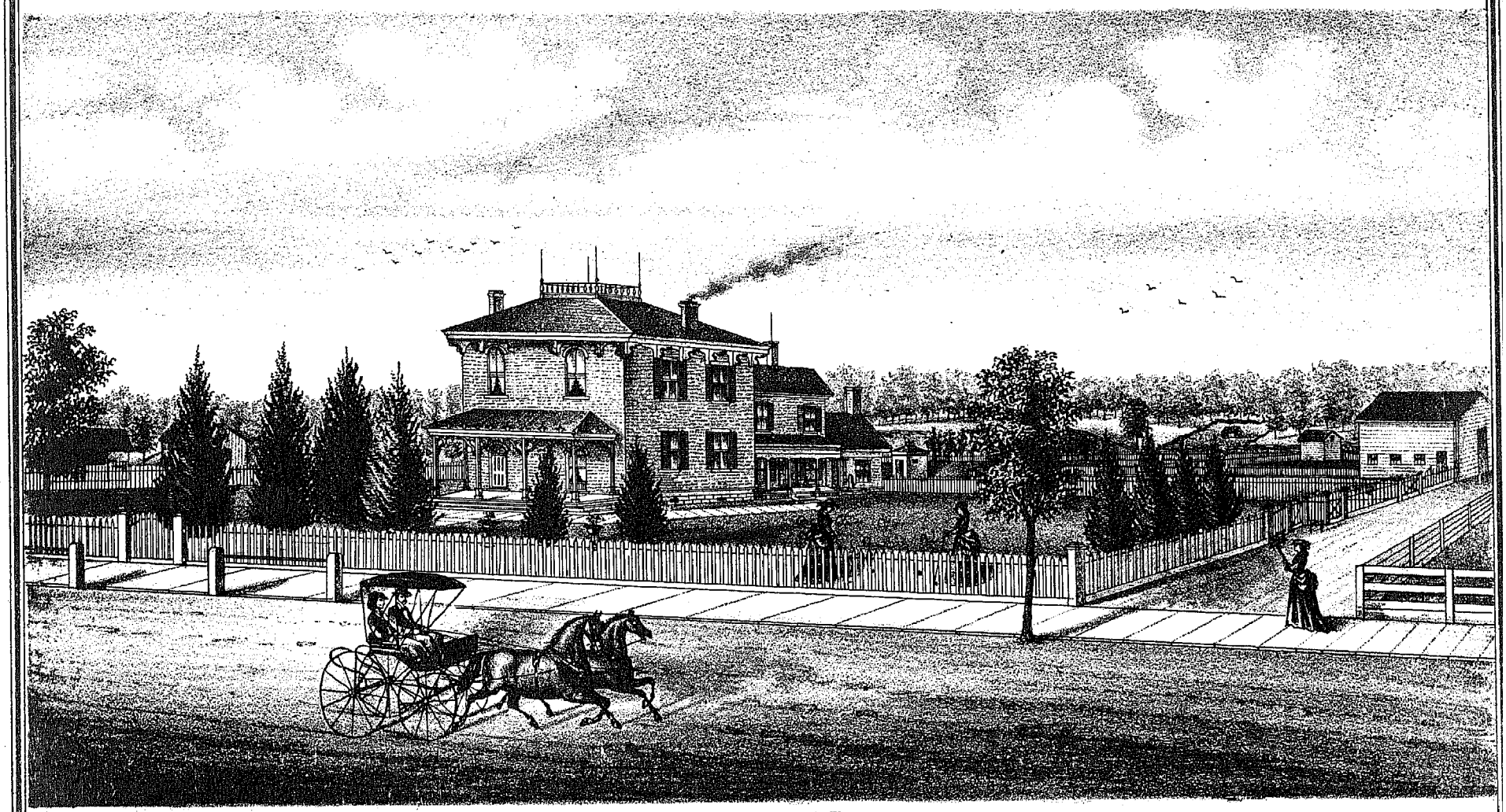


RES OF H.S. COBB
SEC. 1. LOT. 6. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

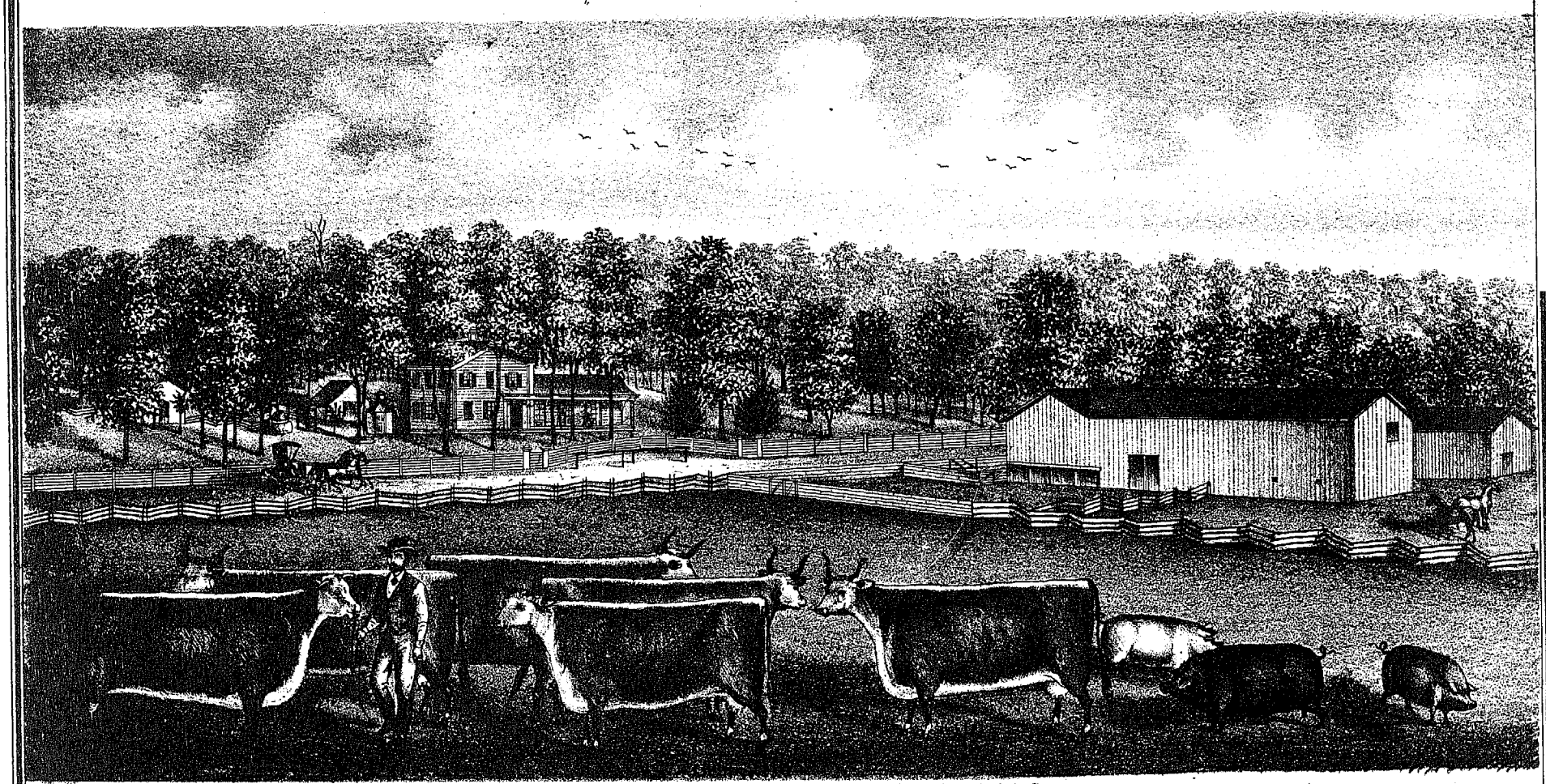


BIRDS EYE VIEW OF CEYLON
BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.


MAP OF
BERLIN
TOWNSHIP
LAKE ERIE
CEYLON
BERLIN HEIGHTS
SECT 3
SECT 1
LOT
RANGE

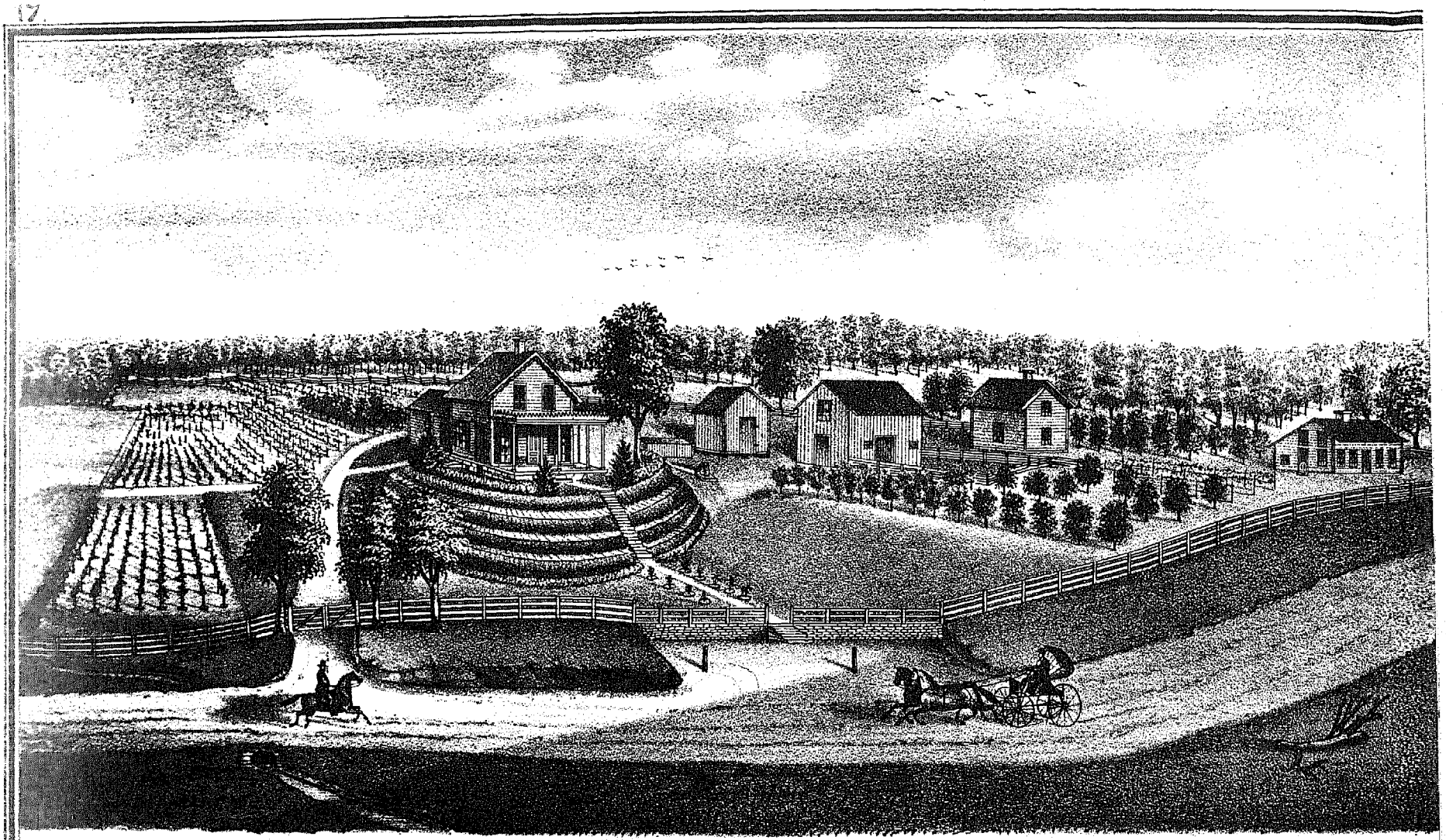


RES. OF D. W. TENANT,
MAIN ST. BERLIN HEIGHTS, ERIE CO. OHIO.



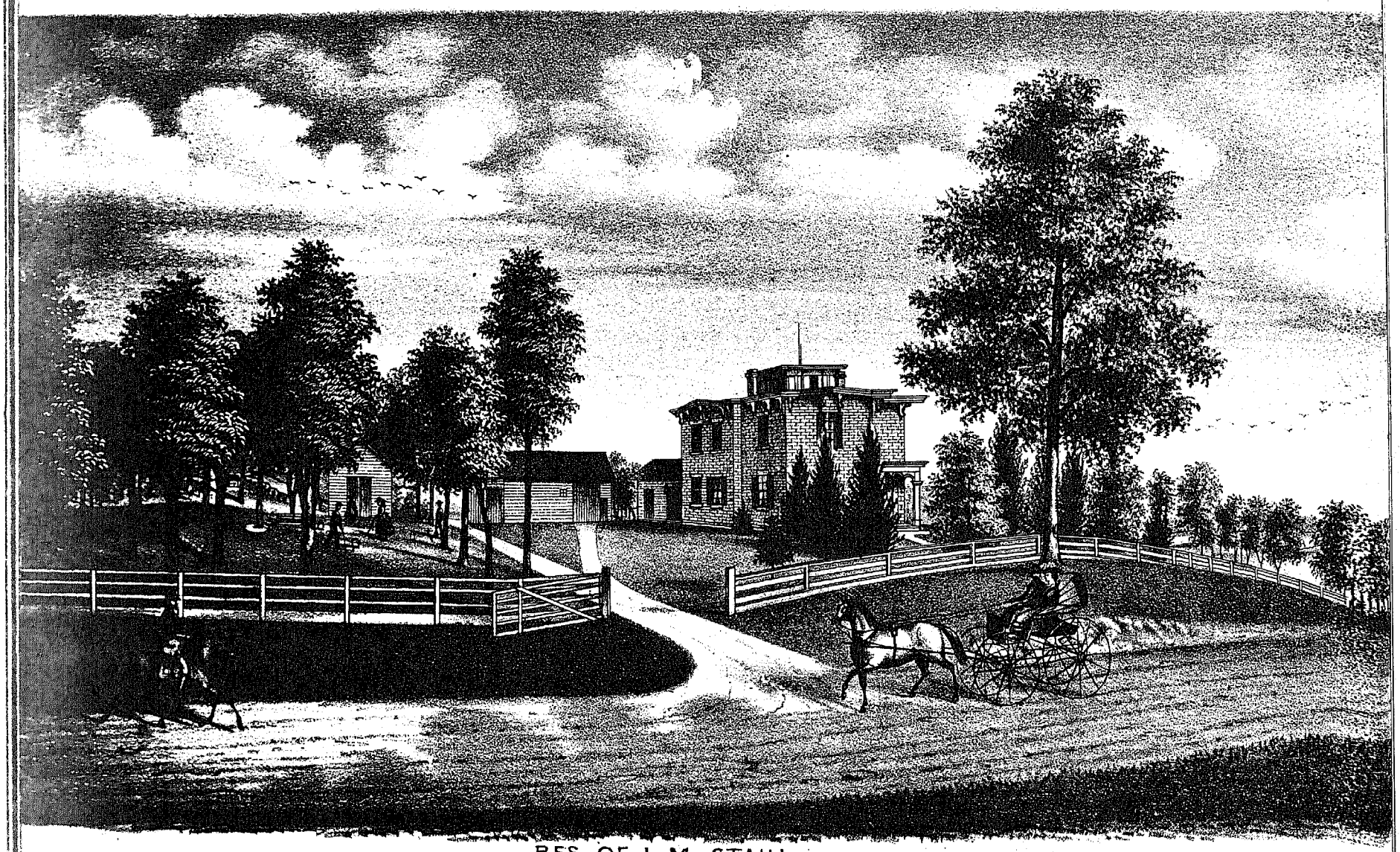
MATCHLESS. FANCY. EMERETTE. KITTY CLOVER.
CHAMPION. EUQUNIA.

RES. OF H. T. SMITH.
LOT 10. SEC. 2. BERLIN TR. ERIE CO. OHIO.



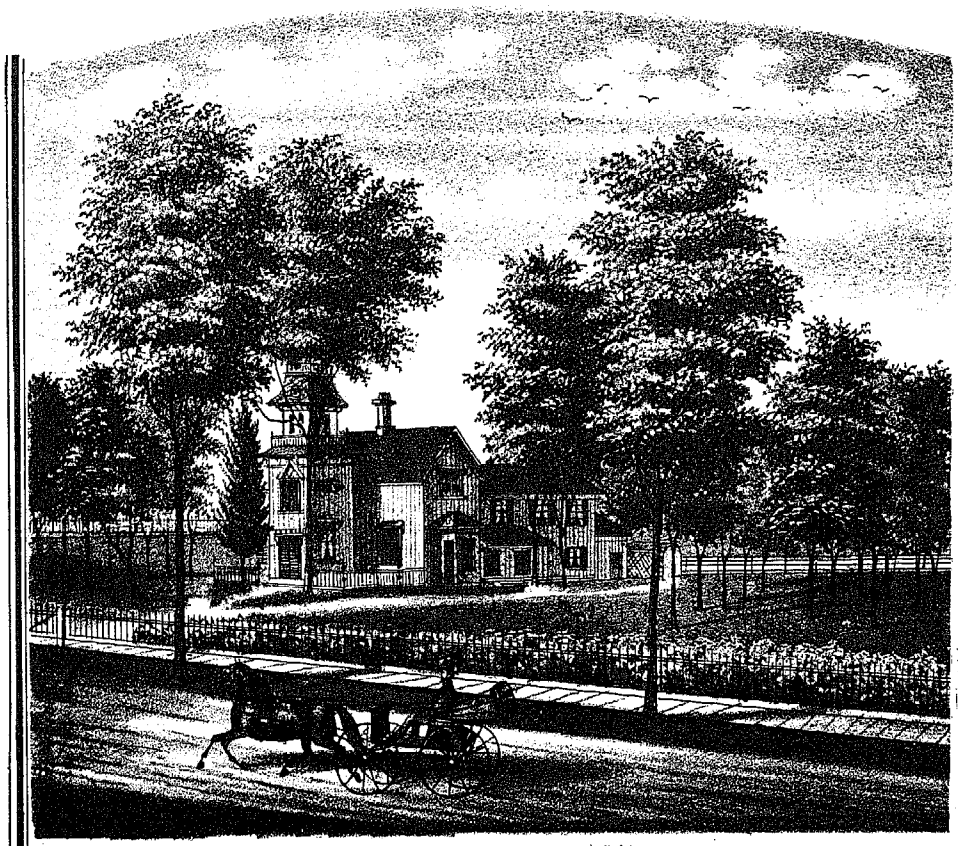
RES. AND FRUIT FARM OF Z. SNOOK.

SEC. 2 LOT 8. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

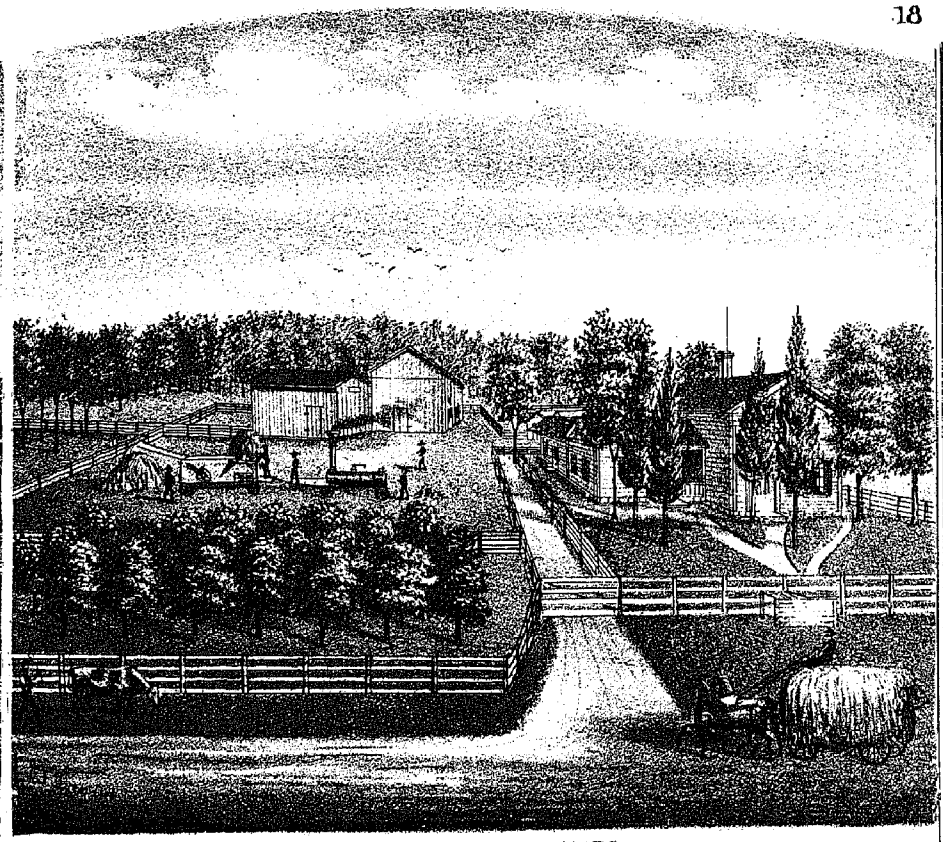


RES. OF J. M. STAHL

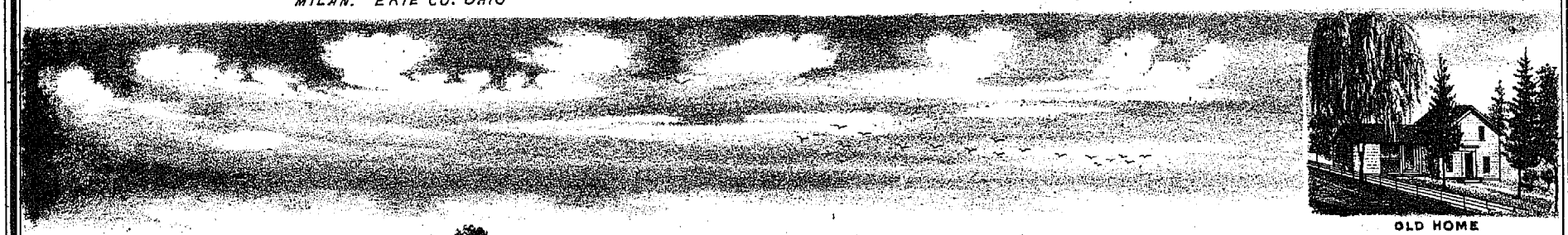
SEC. 2 LOT 7. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. O.



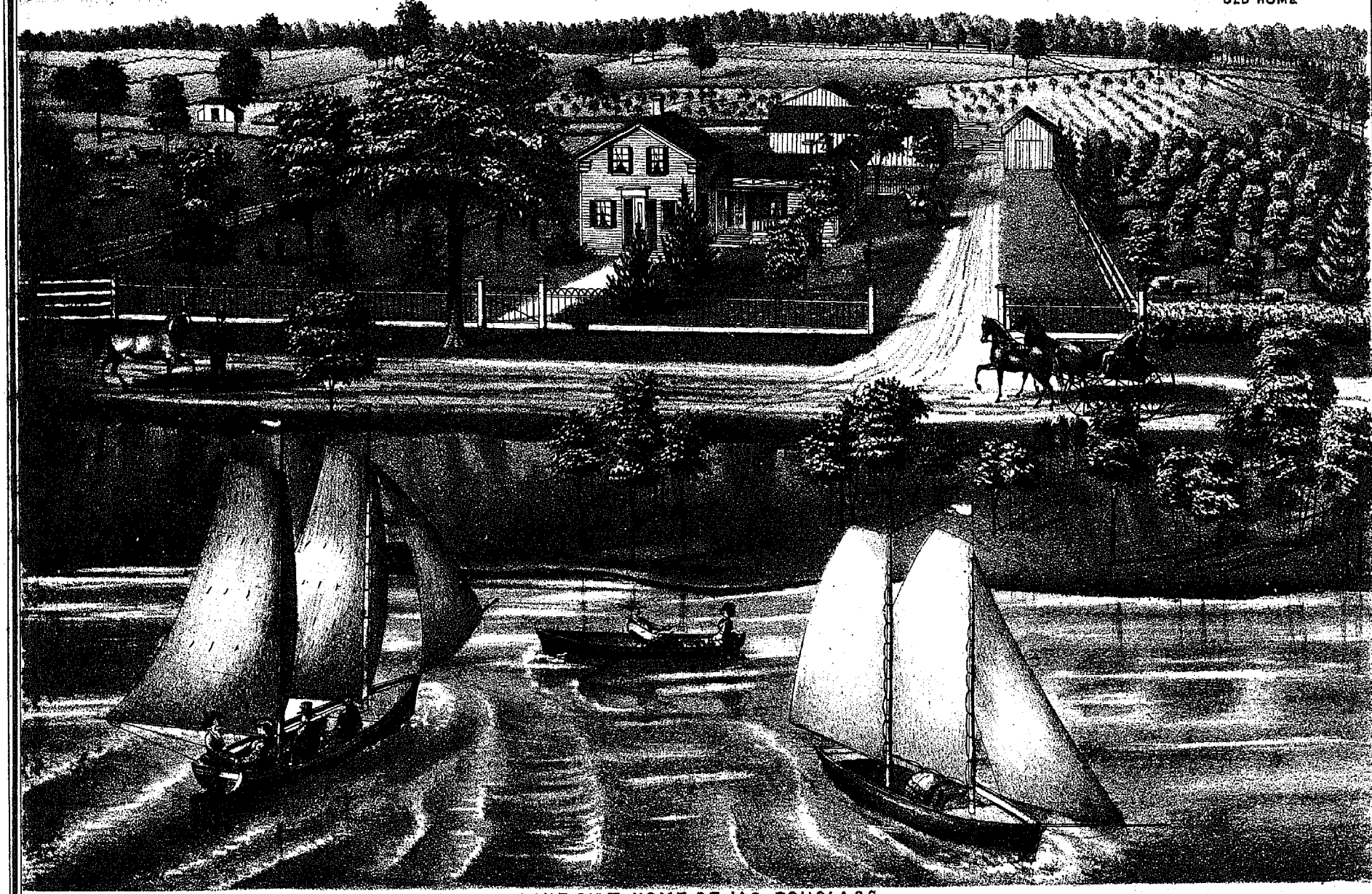
RES. OF GEORGE DIMON
MILAN. ERIE CO. OHIO



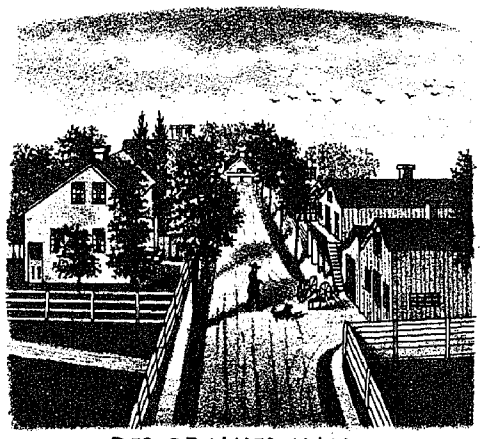
RES. OF E. M. GRAVES
FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



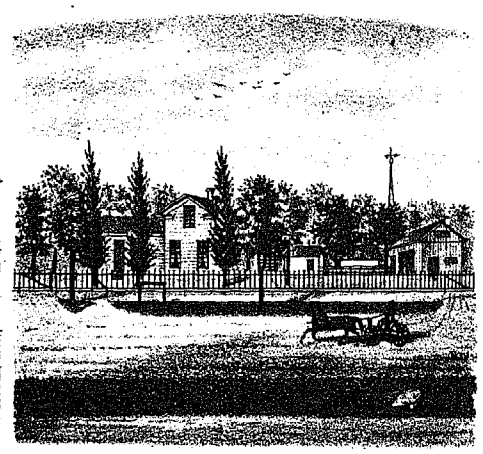
OLD HOME



LAKE SIDE HOME OF JAS. DOUGLASS
SEC. 4 LOT 7 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JAMES HALL,
BIRMINGHAM. LOT 48. ERIE CO.



RES. OF B. ALLEN, STOCK DEALER.
BIRMINGHAM. ERIE CO.



RES. OF WM E. SQUIRE. *BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. O.*



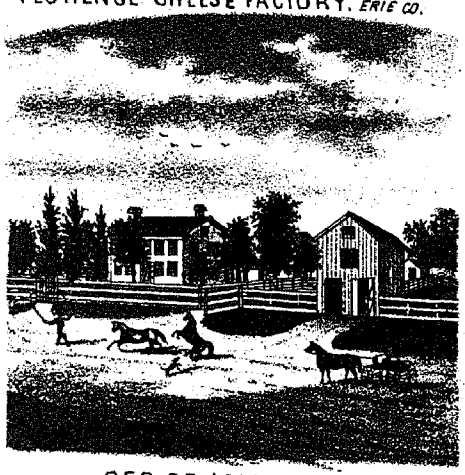
RES. OF B. S. TAYLOR, *SEC. 4 LOT 4 BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. O.*



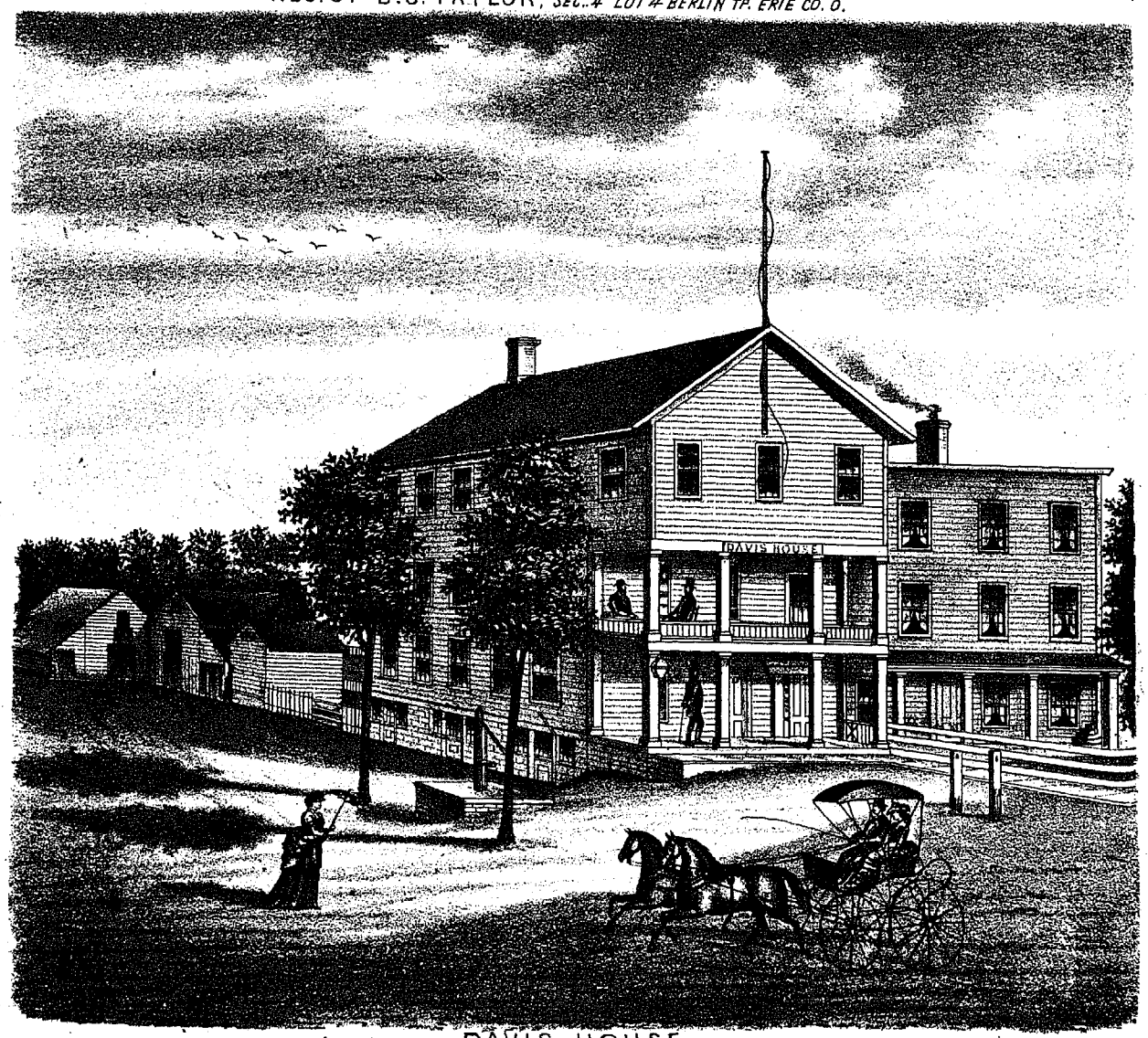
RES. OF JOHN PARKER. *FLORENCE TP. BIRMINHAM ERIE CO. LOT 94*



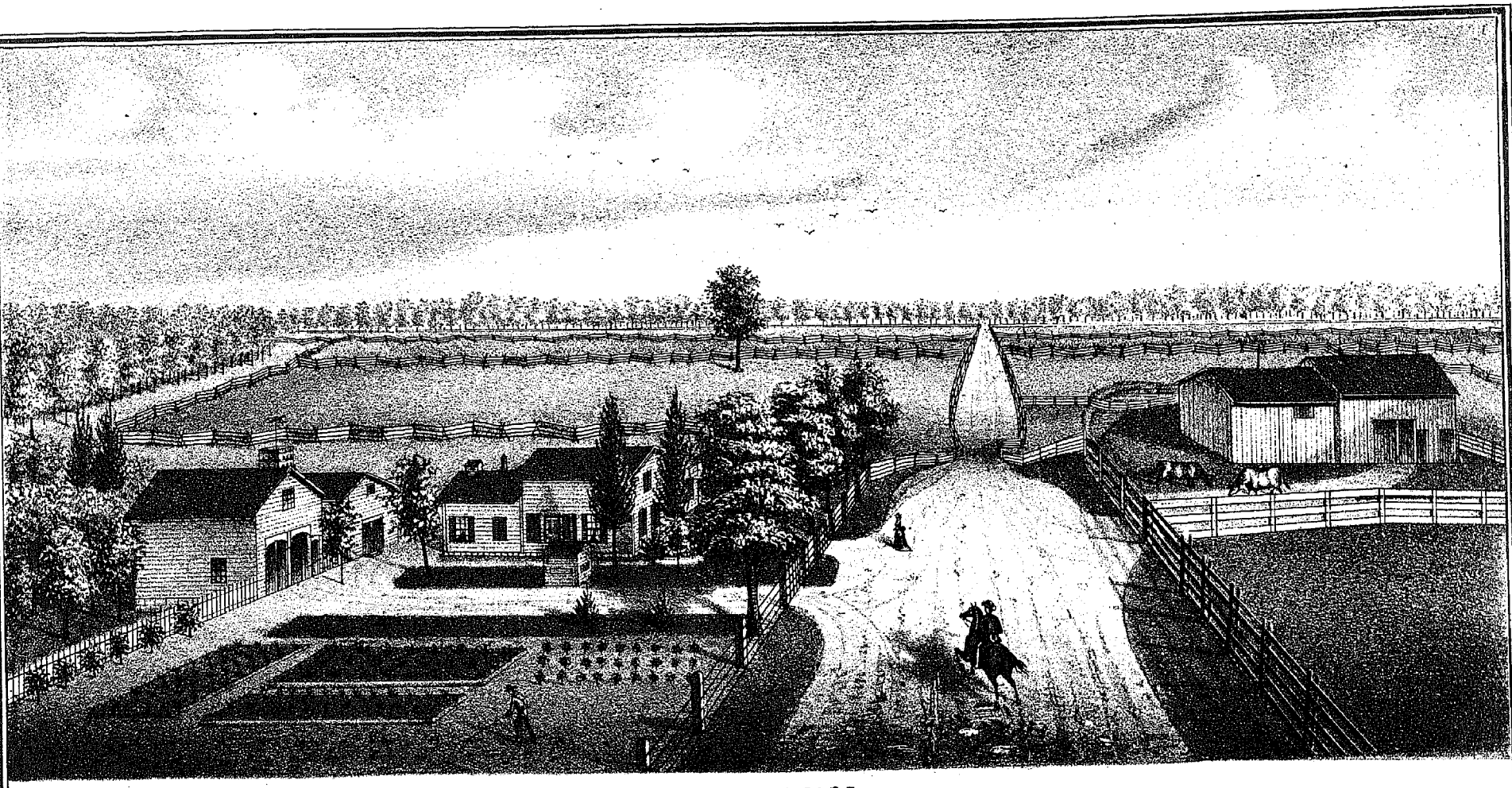
FLORENCE CHEESE FACTORY. *ERIE CO.*



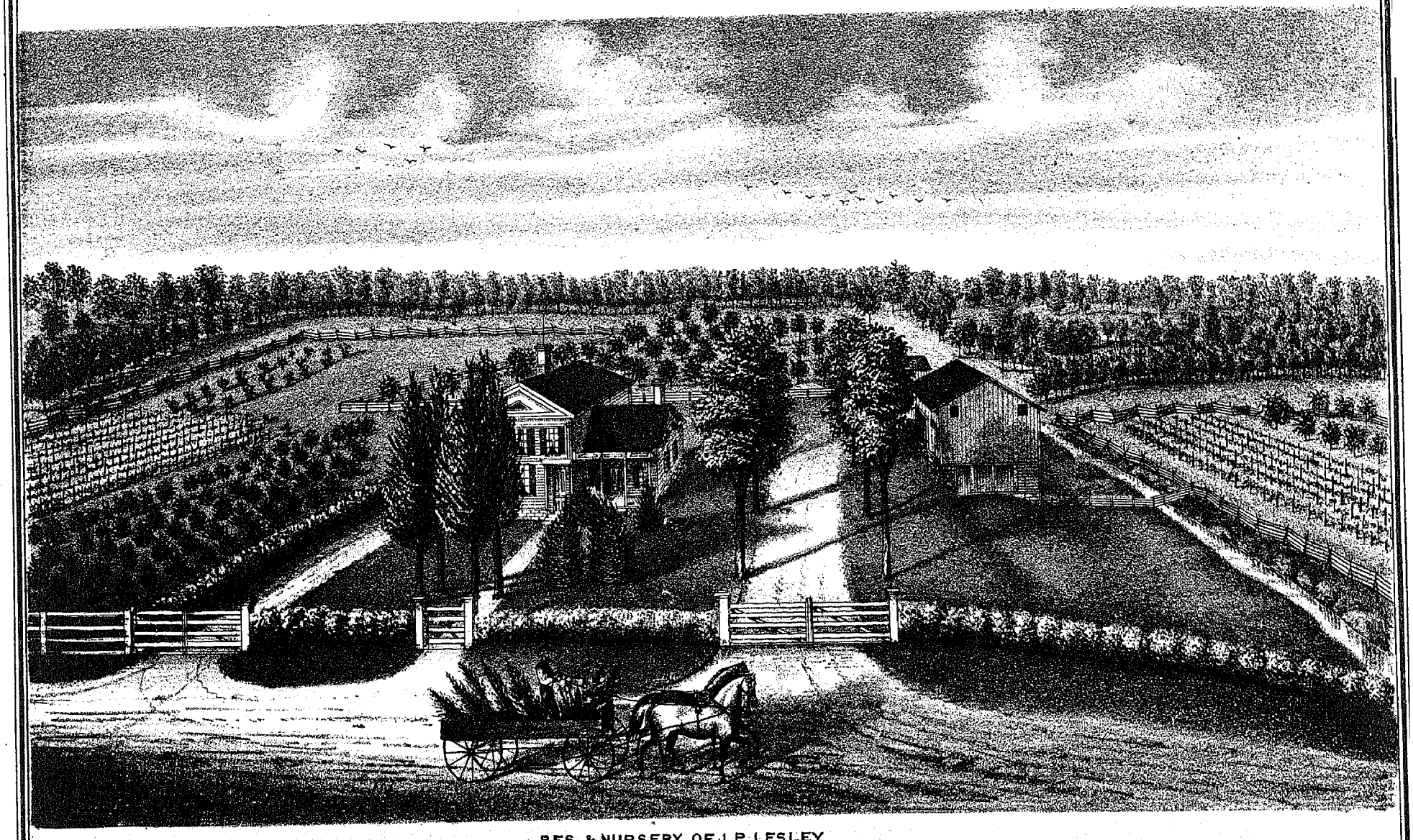
RES. OF AMOS COON.
FLORENCE TP. SEC. 4 LOT 4 ERIE CO.



DAVIS HOUSE.
J. S. DAVIS, *OWNER & PROPRIETOR. BERIN HEIGHTS, ERIE CO. O.*



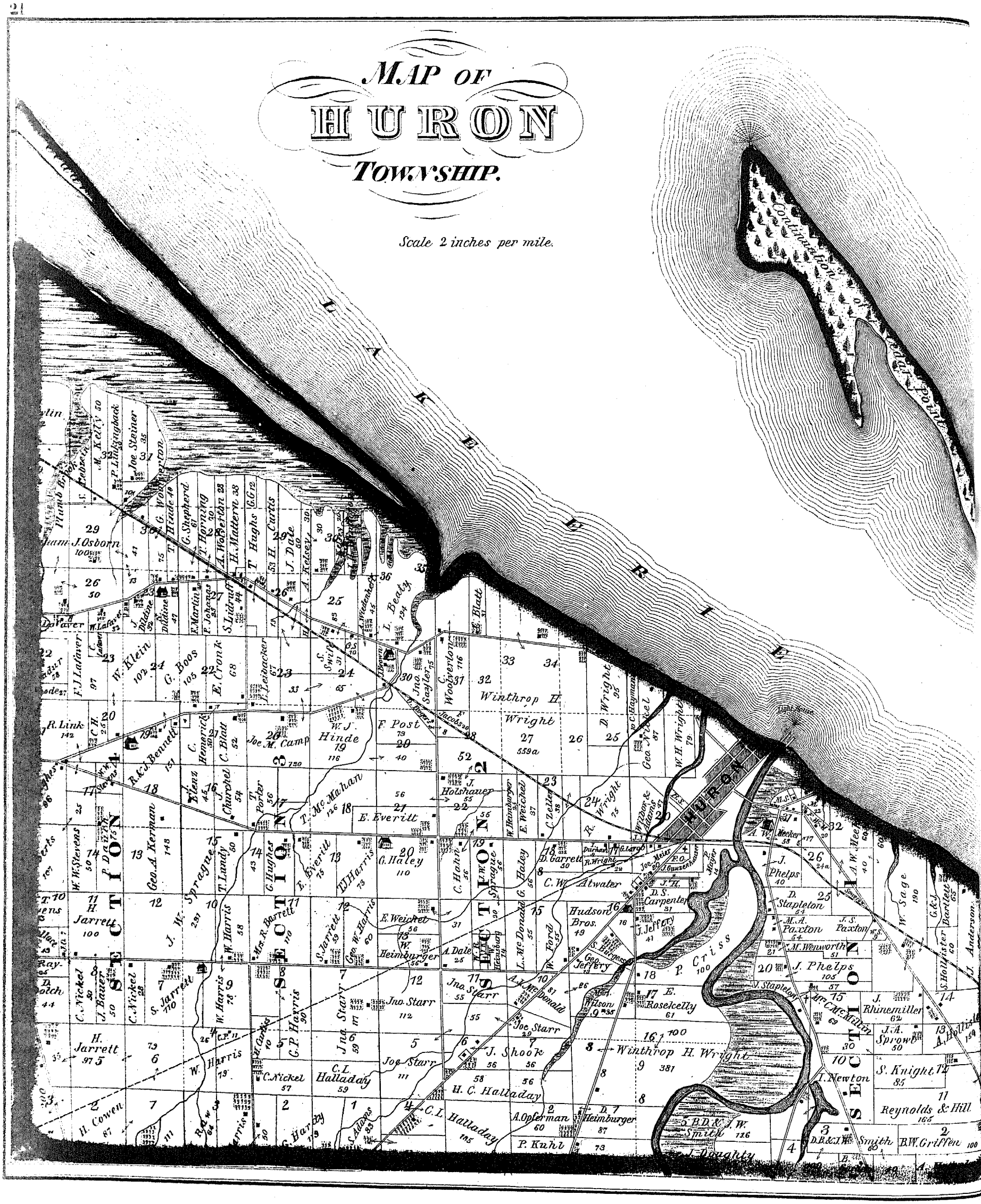
RES. OF DAVIS OLDS
LOT 63. SECTION 2. FLORENCE TP ERIE CO. OHIO.

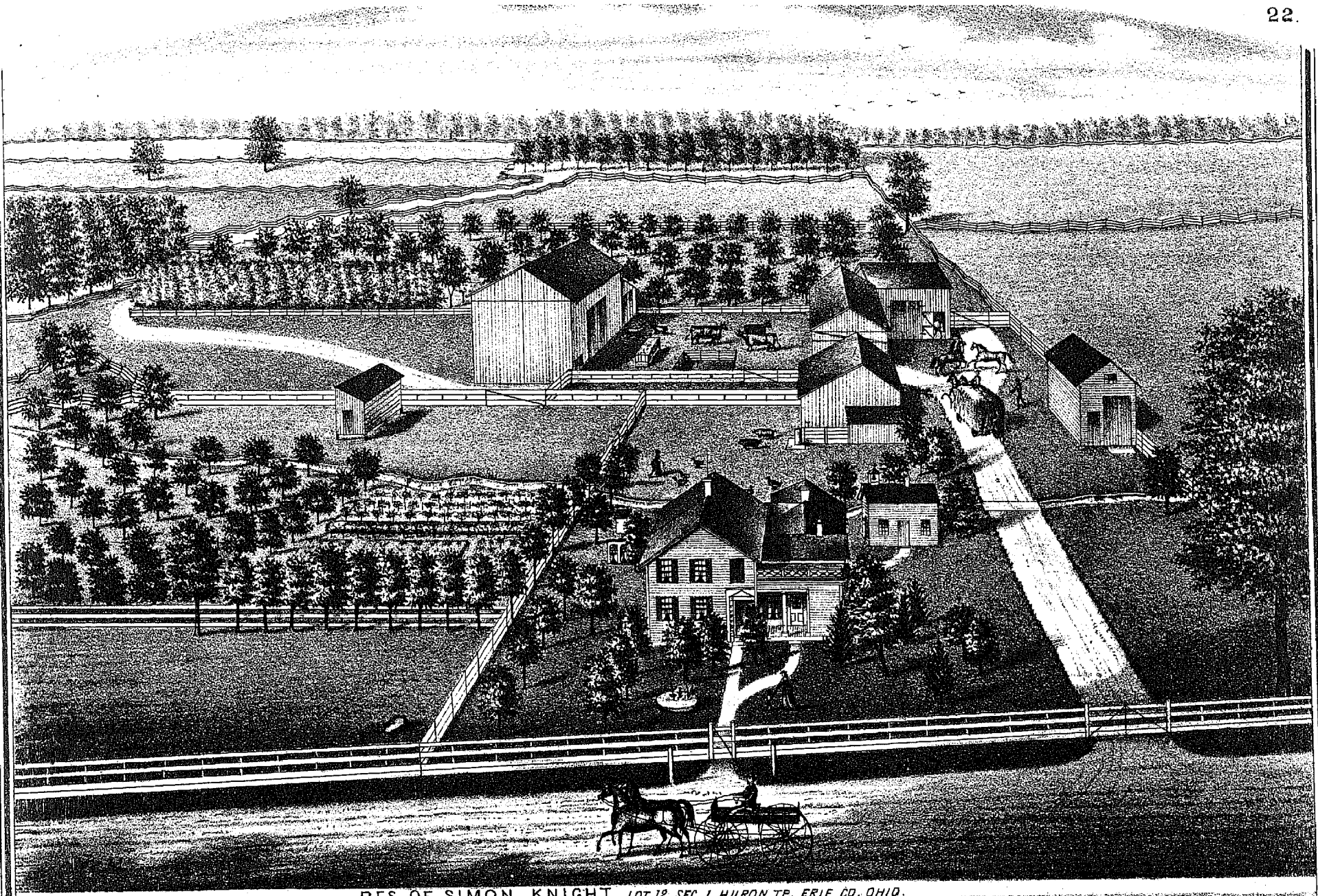


RES. & NURSERY OF J. P. LESLEY
LOT 8. SEC 3. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

MAP OF HURON TOWNSHIP.

Scale 2 inches per mile.


LAKE ERIE
Continuation of Point
Light House
HURON
Winthrop H. Wright
Geo. A. Kerman
J. W. Sprague
T. Landy
J. W. Harris
Mrs. R. Barrett
S. Jarrett
Geo. W. Harris
E. Weichel
W. Heimburger
A. Dale
C. P. Harris
Jno. Starr
Joe Starr
C. L. Halladay
H. C. Halladay
C. Nickel
H. Jarrett
W. Harris
H. Cowen
P. Kuhl
A. Opferman
D. Heimburger
C. W. Atwater
Hudson Bros.
D. S. Carpenter
J. Jeffery
Geo. Jeffery
P. Criss
J. Phelps
J. Stapleton
E. Rosekelly
J. Shook
I. Newton
S. Knight
Reynolds & Hill
B. W. Griffen
J. Rhinemiller
J. A. Sprowe
M. A. Paxton
J. S. Paxton
M. Wentworth
D. Stapleton
J. Phelps
W. Sage
A. W. Meeker
D. Garrett
E. Everitt
T. Mc. Mahan
J. Holshauer
W. J. Hinde
F. Post
R. C. J. Bennett
R. Link
Joe M. Camp
C. Blatt
J. Churchet
T. Porter
C. Hemerick
W. Klein
G. Boos
E. Cronk
F. J. Latawer
J. Osborn
M. Kelly
P. Lindsingbach
Joe Steiner
G. Woodington
T. Wrade
G. Shepherd
T. Hornung
A. Wolferdon
H. Matterve
T. Hughs
H. Curtis
J. Dale
A. Kelsey
L. Beaty
L. Wiedenbeck
F. Martin
F. Johnson
S. Lidruff
J. Dilane
N. Dilane
W. Latawer
D. Latawer
Jno. Sayler
C. Wolverton
D. Wright
Geo. Nickel
W. H. Wright
J. Holshauer
E. Weichel
C. Zeller
R. Wright
Durham & Harris
D. Garrett
R. Wright
G. Largo
Joe Meier
F. O. Gunzenhauser
J. H.
P. Meyer
C. Haley
C. Hahn
Sprague
L. Mc Donald
W. Ford
A. J. Mc Donald
Wilson
Jno. Starr
Joe Starr
C. Nickel
C. L. Halladay
H. C. Halladay
A. Opferman
D. Heimburger
P. Kuhl
S. Adams
C. Harvey
Ray-
D. Porch
C. Nickel
J. Bauer
S. Jarrett
W. Harris
H. Jarrett
H. Cowen
W. W. Stevens
T. Stevens
Geo. A. Kerman
R. C. J. Bennett
R. Link
W. Klein



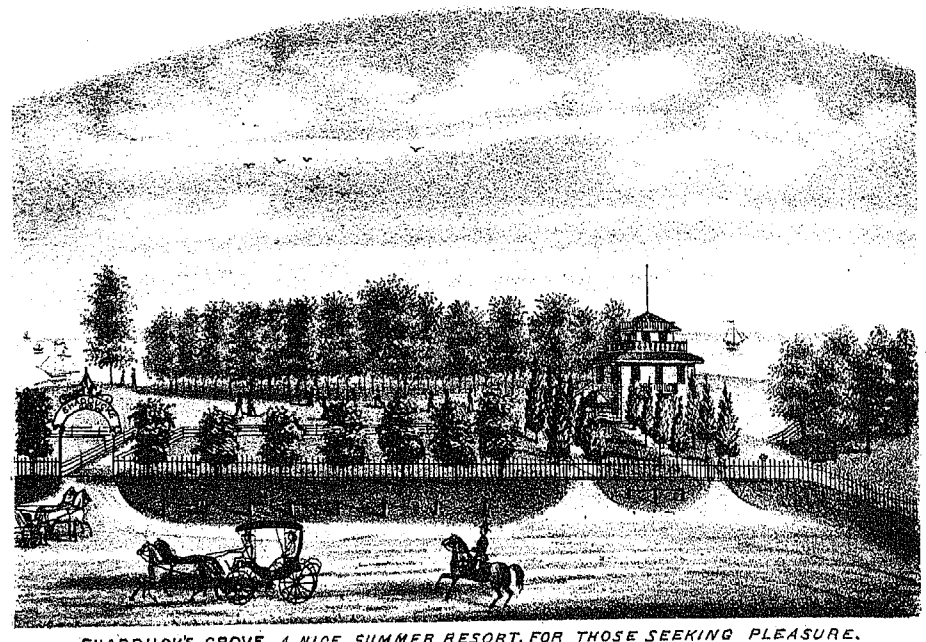
RES. OF SIMON KNIGHT. LOT 12. SEC 1. HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



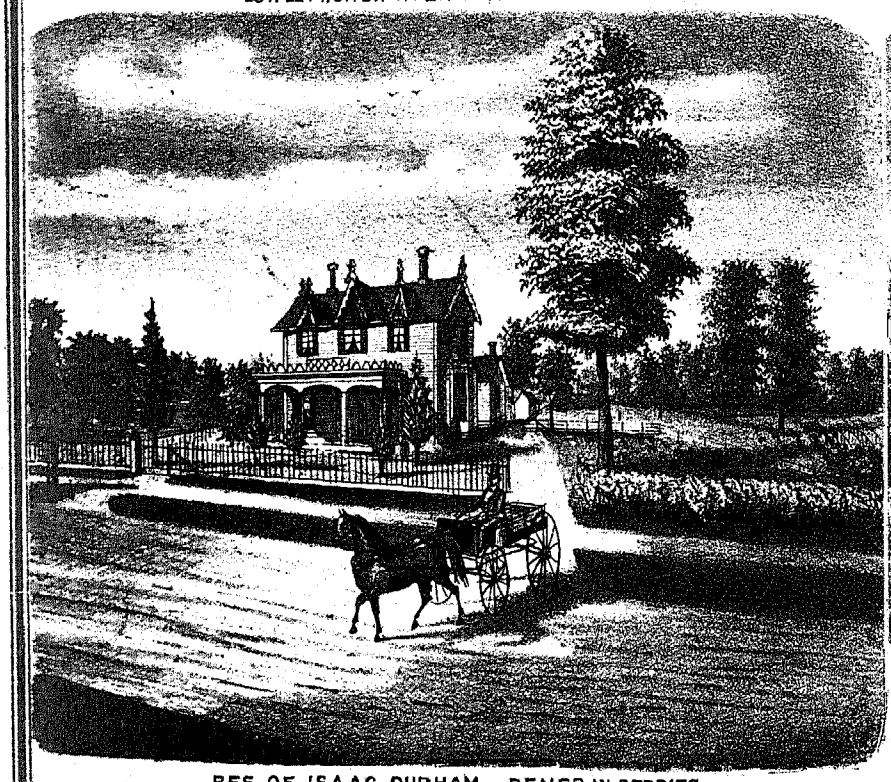
RES. OF D.N. HINE. SEC. 3, BERLIN TP. ERIE CO O.



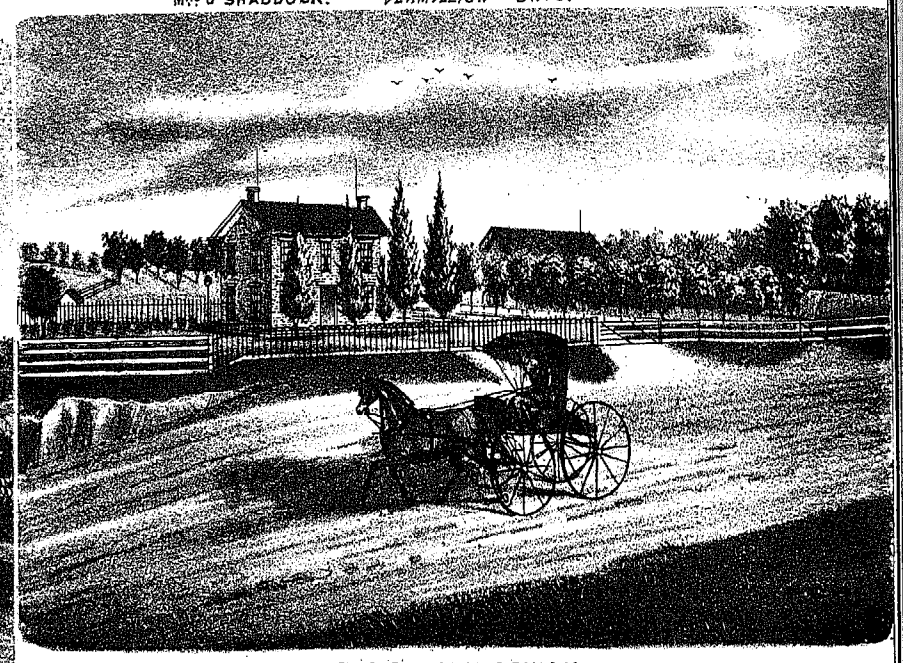
RES. OF JAMES ANDERSON
LOT. 22. HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



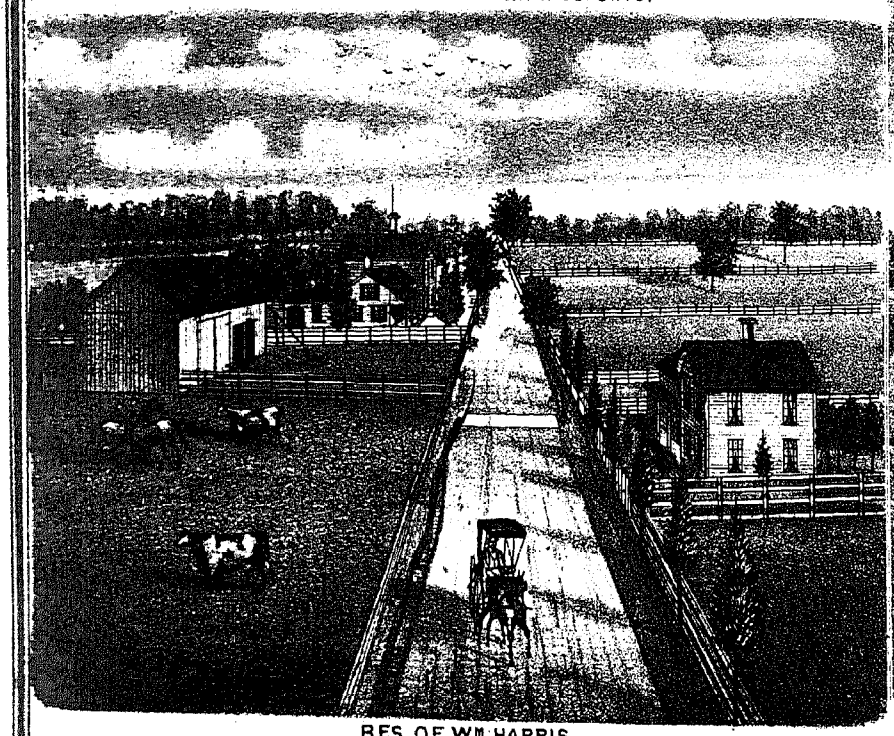
SHADDUCK'S GROVE A NICE SUMMER RESORT. FOR THOSE SEEKING PLEASURE.
BOATS, BOTH SAIL AND ROW. EVERY THING IN GOOD ORDER.
BOARD CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE RATES.
GIVE US A CALL.
Mrs J SHADDUCK. VERMILLION OHIO.



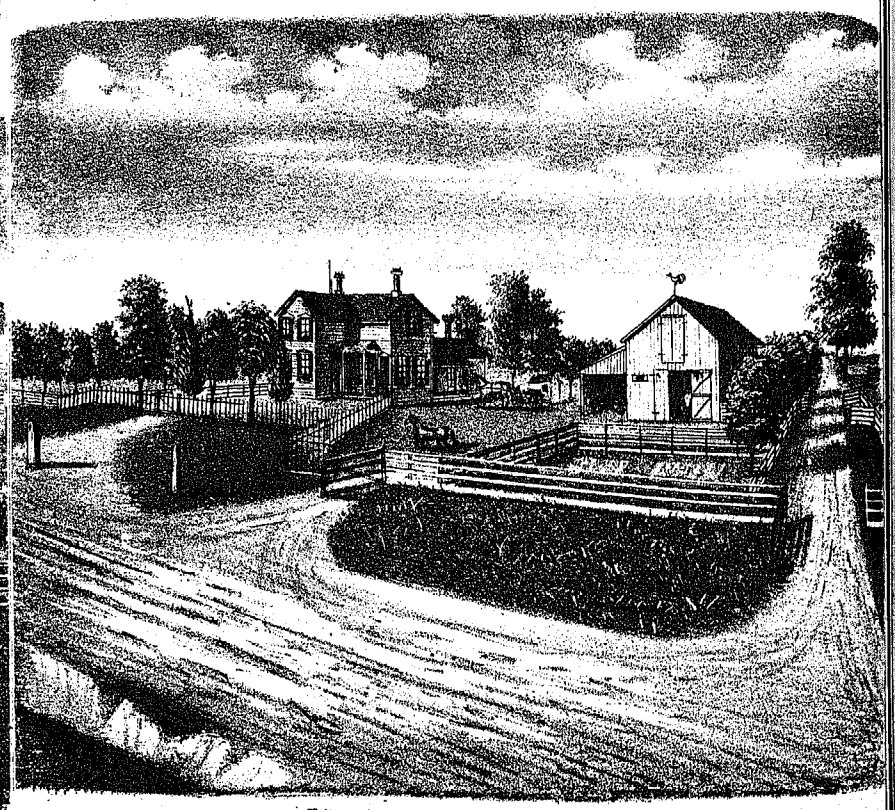
RES. OF ISAAC DURHAM DEALER IN BERRIES
SEC. 2. LOT. 17. HURON TP ERIE CO. OHIO.



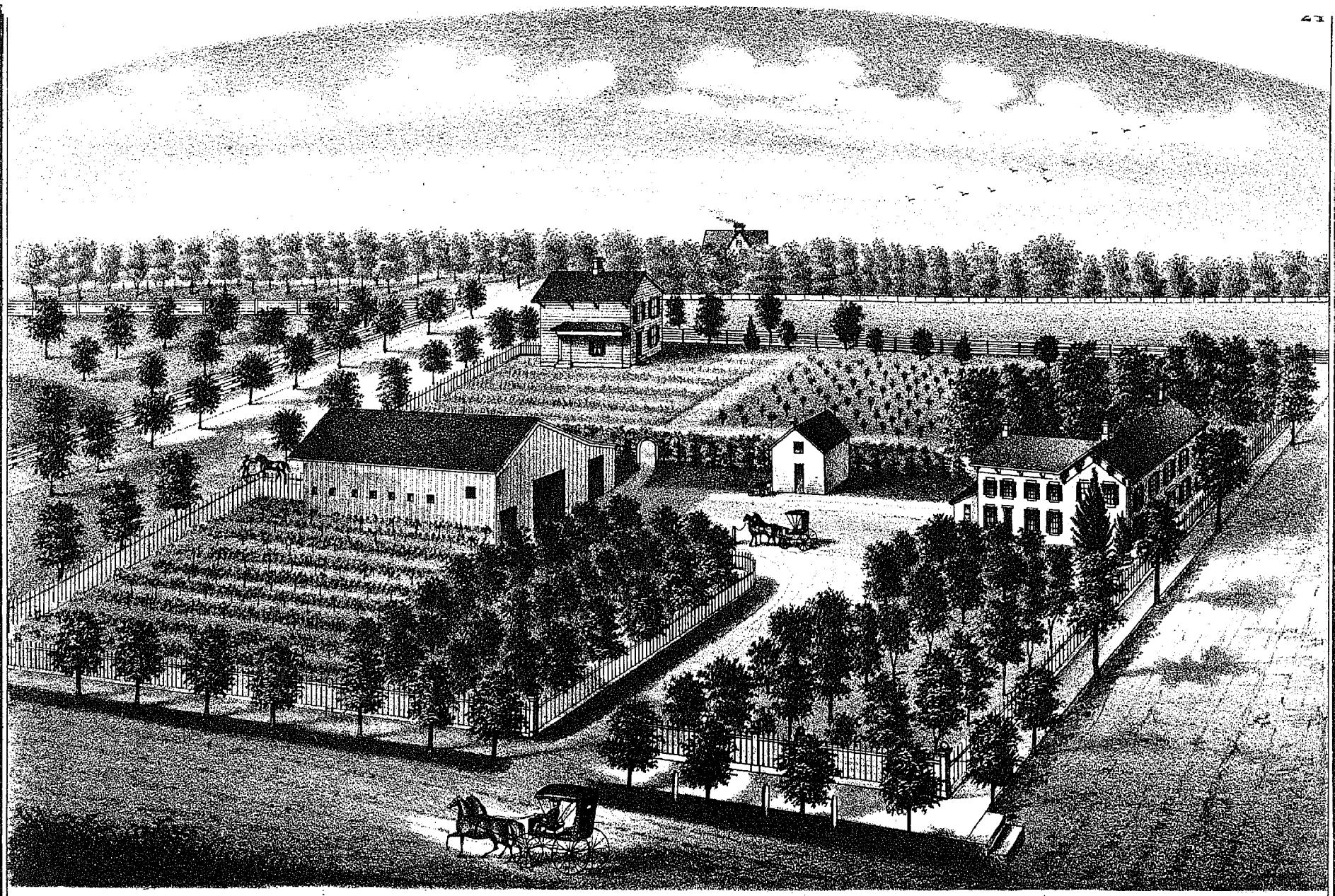
RES. OF Mrs H COWAN
SEC. 7. HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



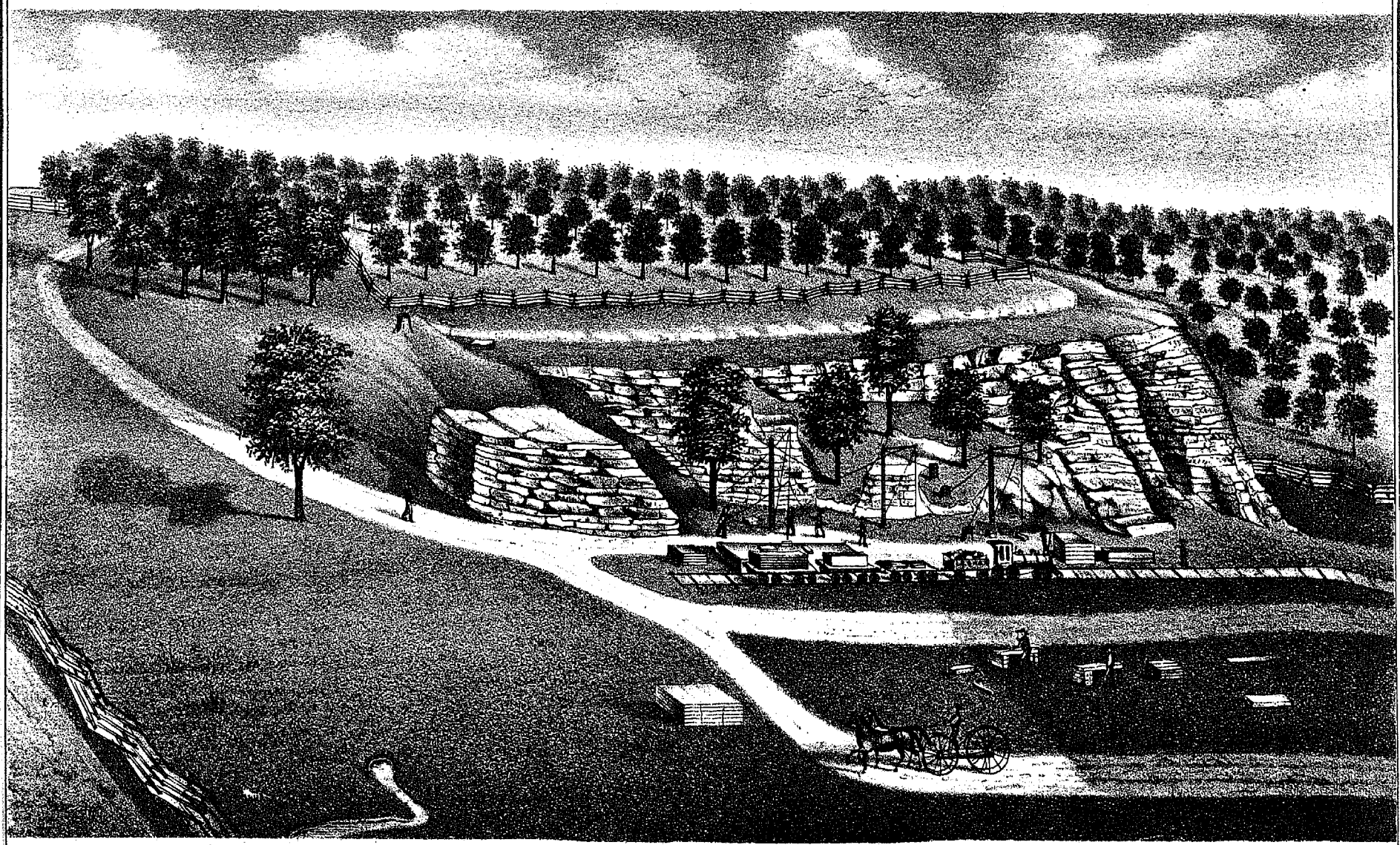
RES OF Wm HARRIS
SEC 3. LOT 3 HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF GEORGE W. HARRIS
SEC. 3. LOT 12 HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



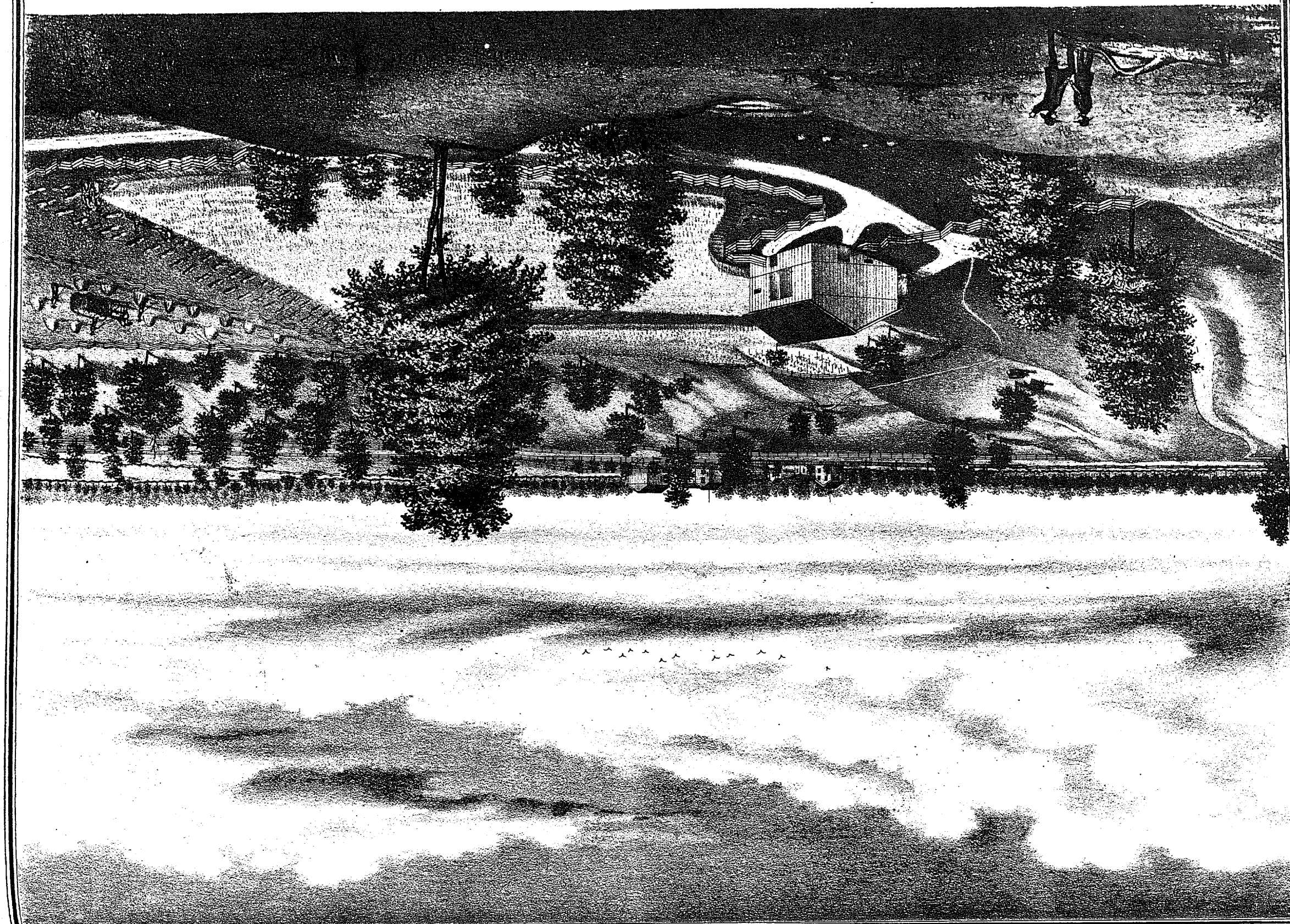
LEWIS WELLS RES: *VERMILLION VILLAGE.*

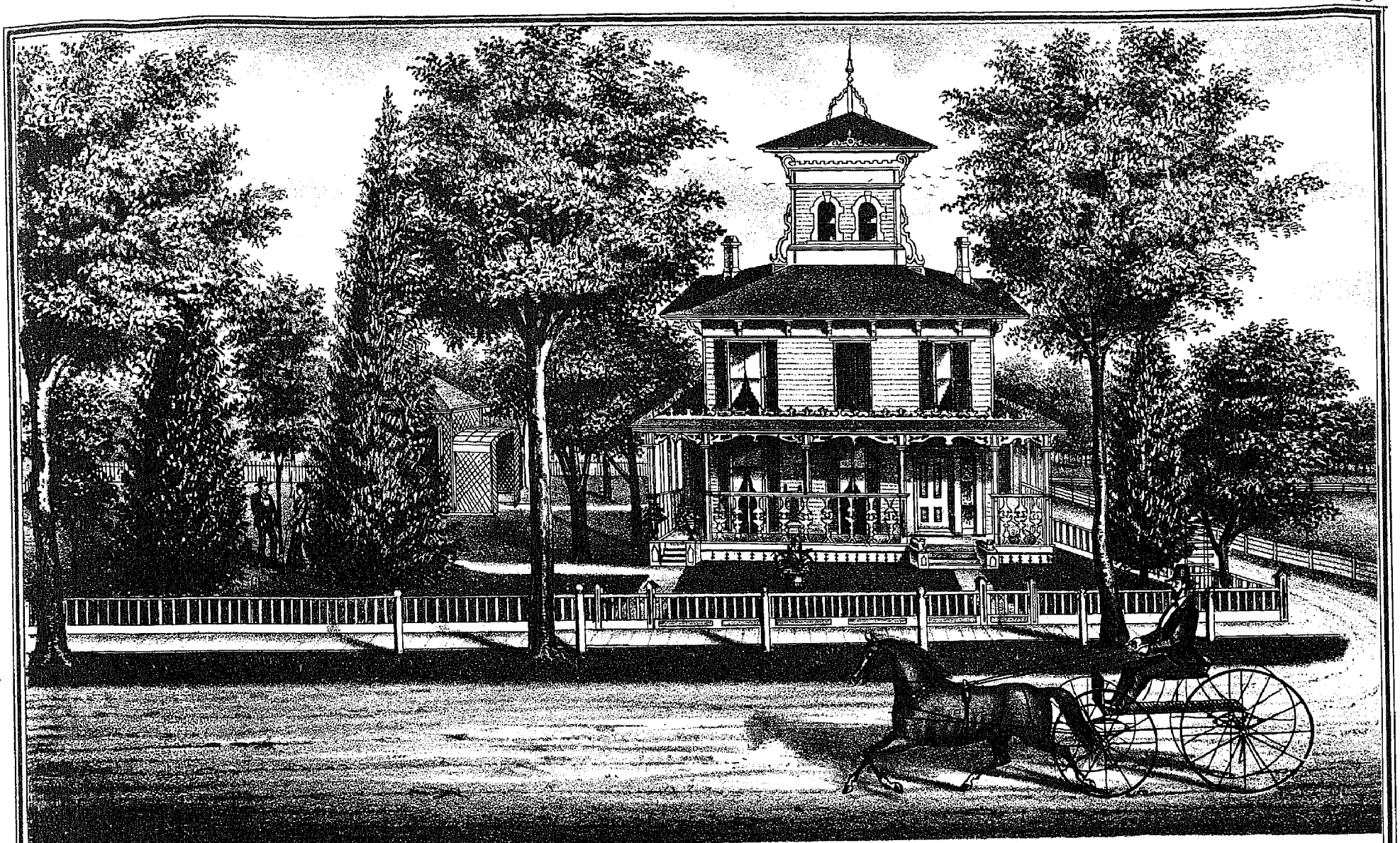


STONE QUARRY OF J.S. LOWRY. *SEC. 2. BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*

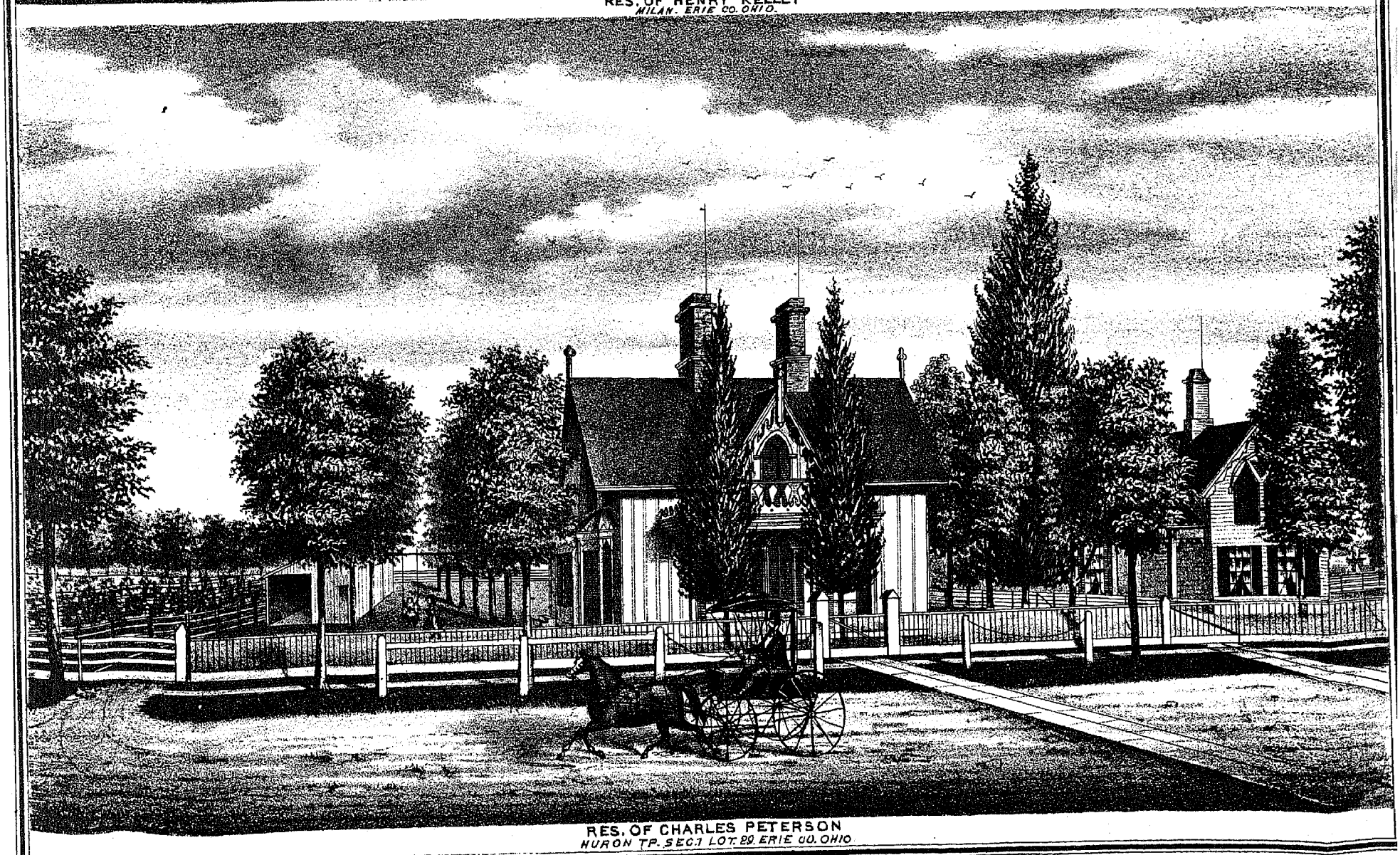
RES. OF M. L. GRAVES

SEC. 1, LOT. 66 FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

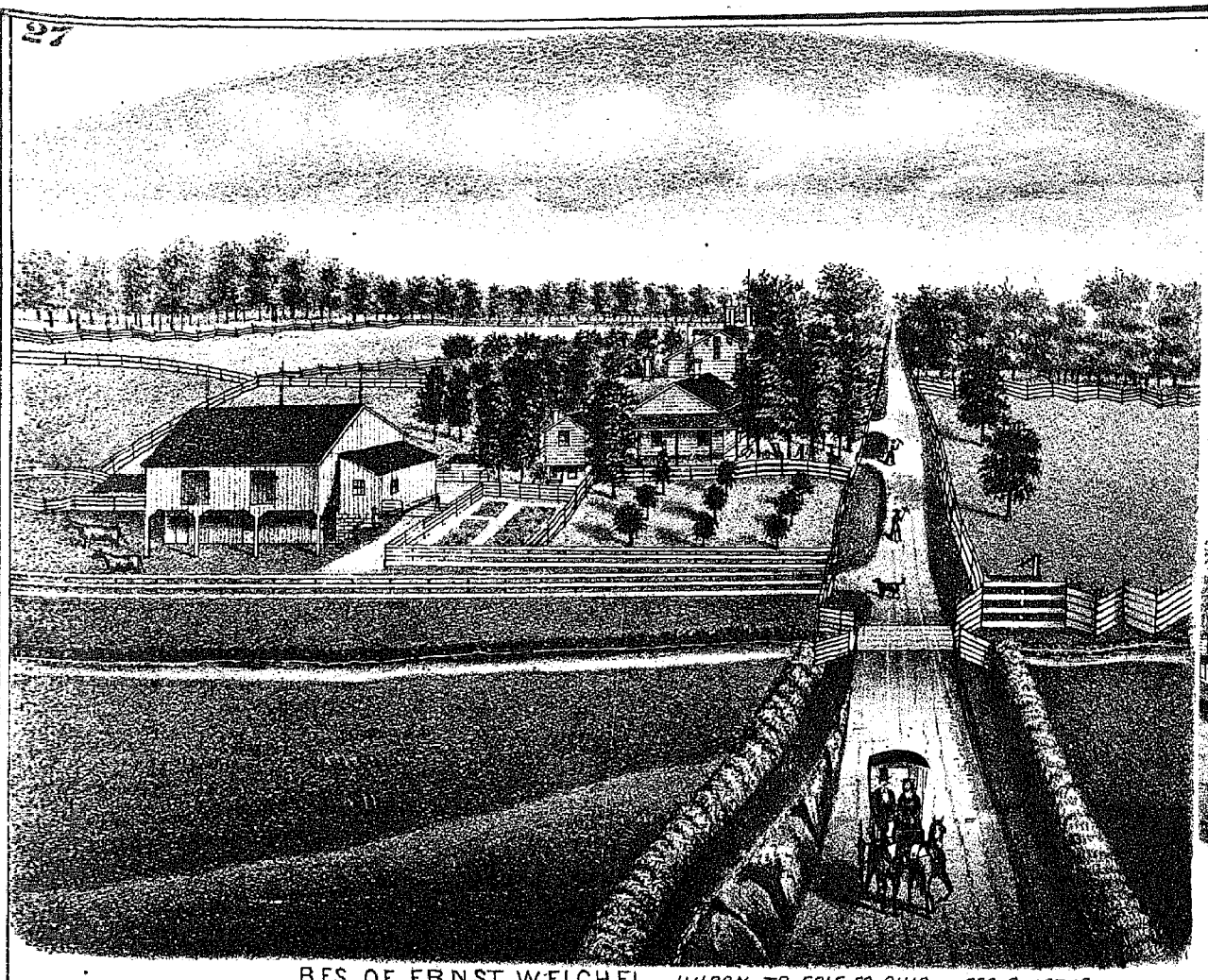




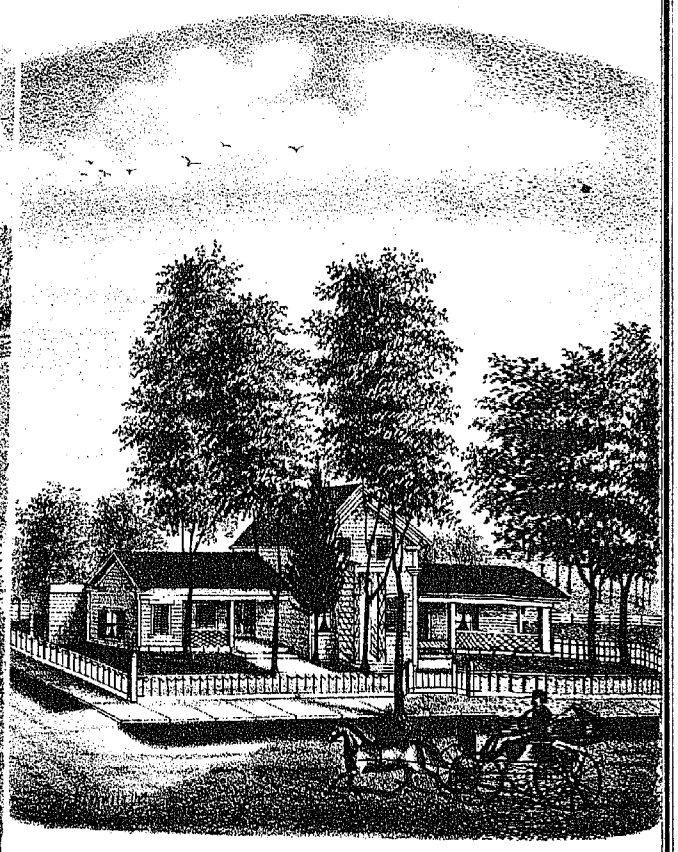
RES. OF HENRY KELLEY
MILAN. ERIE CO. OHIO.



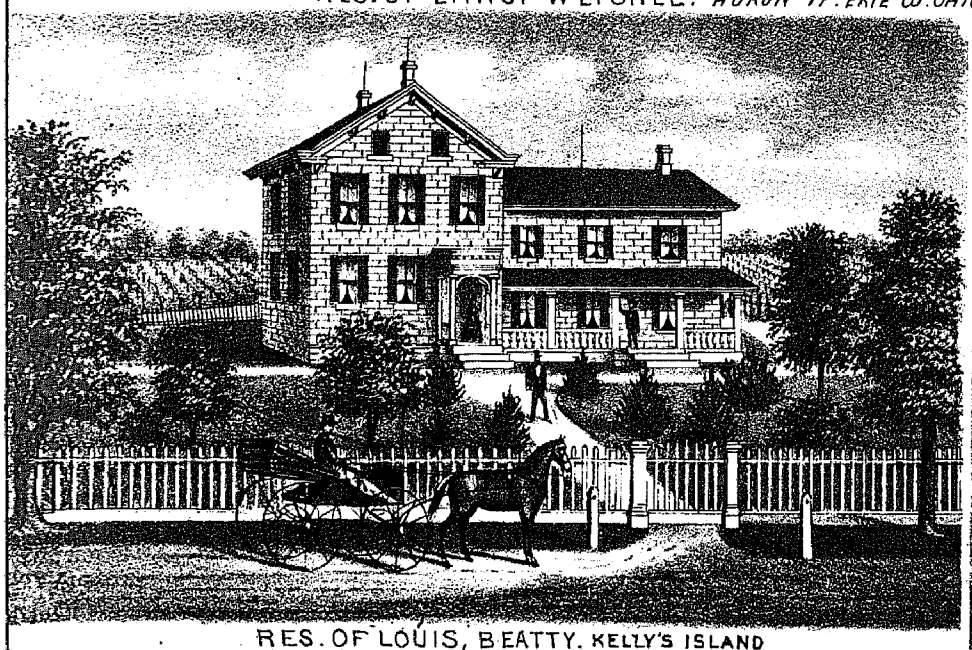
RES. OF CHARLES PETERSON
HURON TP. SEC.1 LOT 29. ERIE CO. OHIO



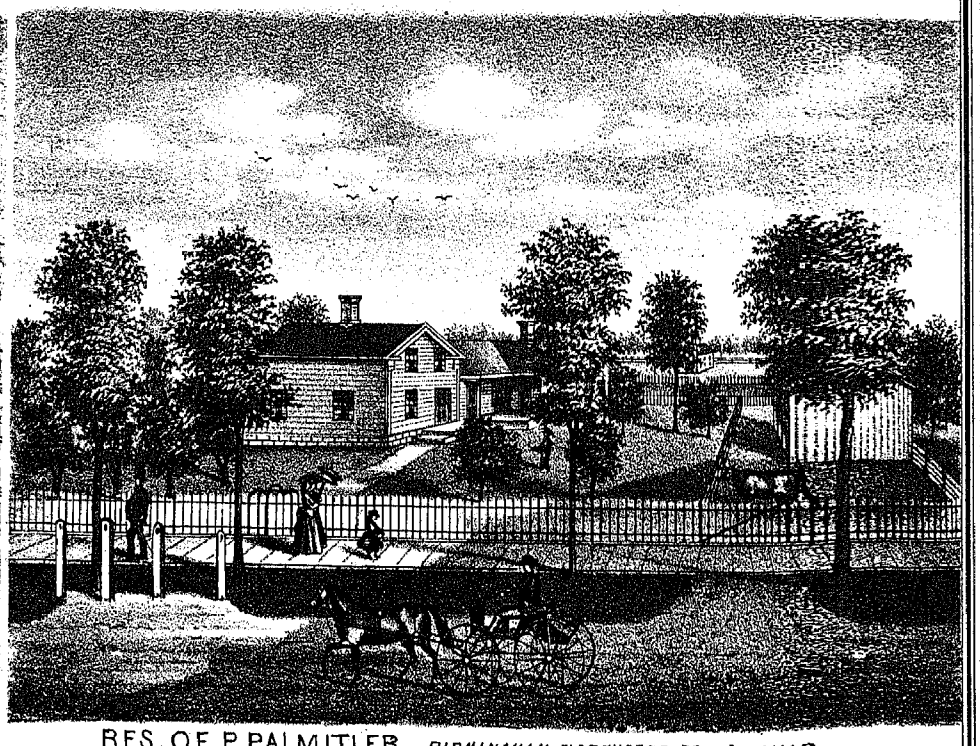
RES. OF ERNST WEICHEL. *HURON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO. SEC. 2. LOT. 13.*



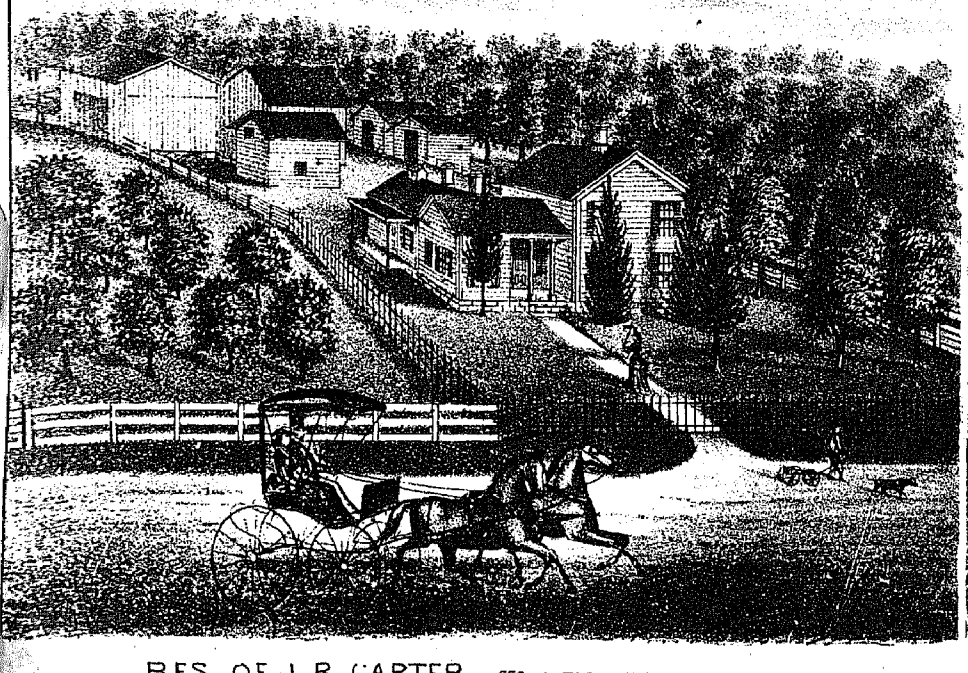
RES. OF S.H. RICHARDS.
MILAN, ERIE CO. O.



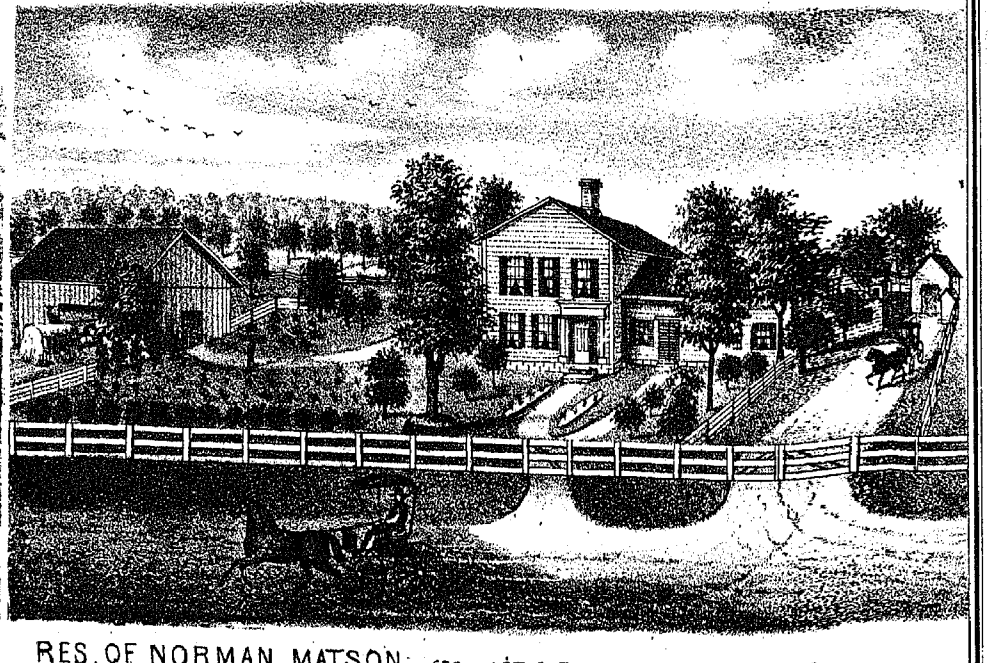
RES. OF LOUIS, B. EATTY. KELLY'S ISLAND



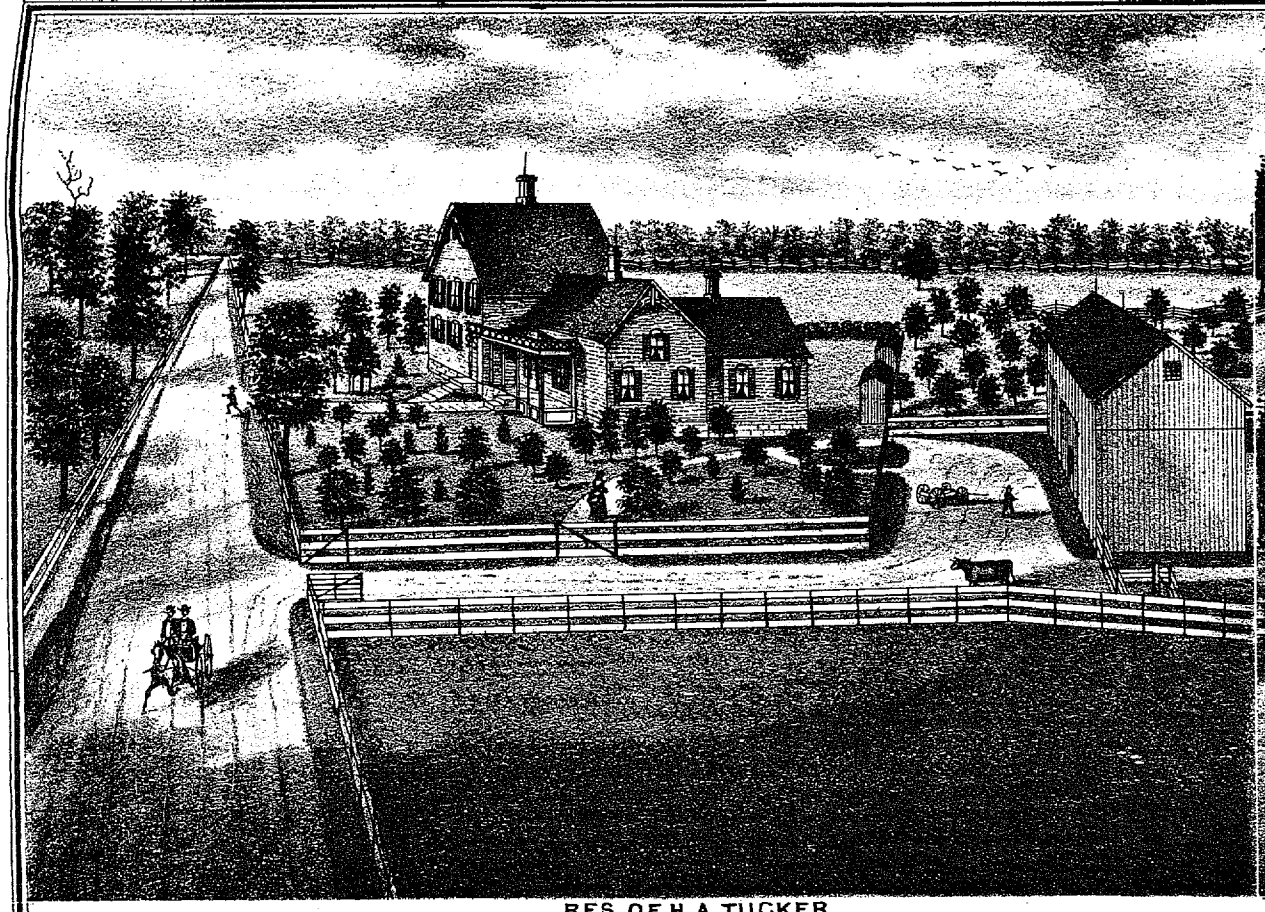
RES. OF P. PALMITIER. *BIRMINGHAM FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



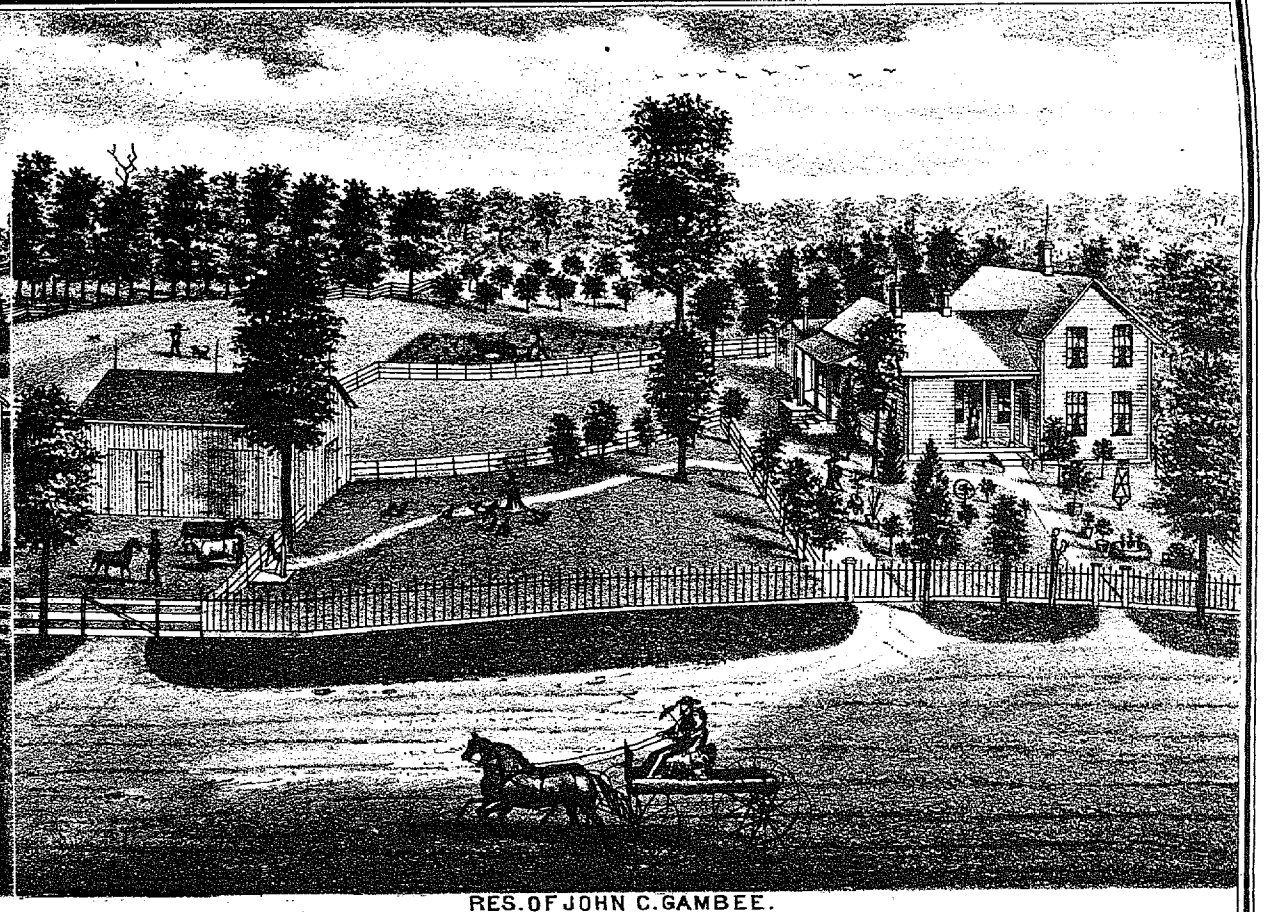
RES. OF J.R. CARTER. *SEC. 1. FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



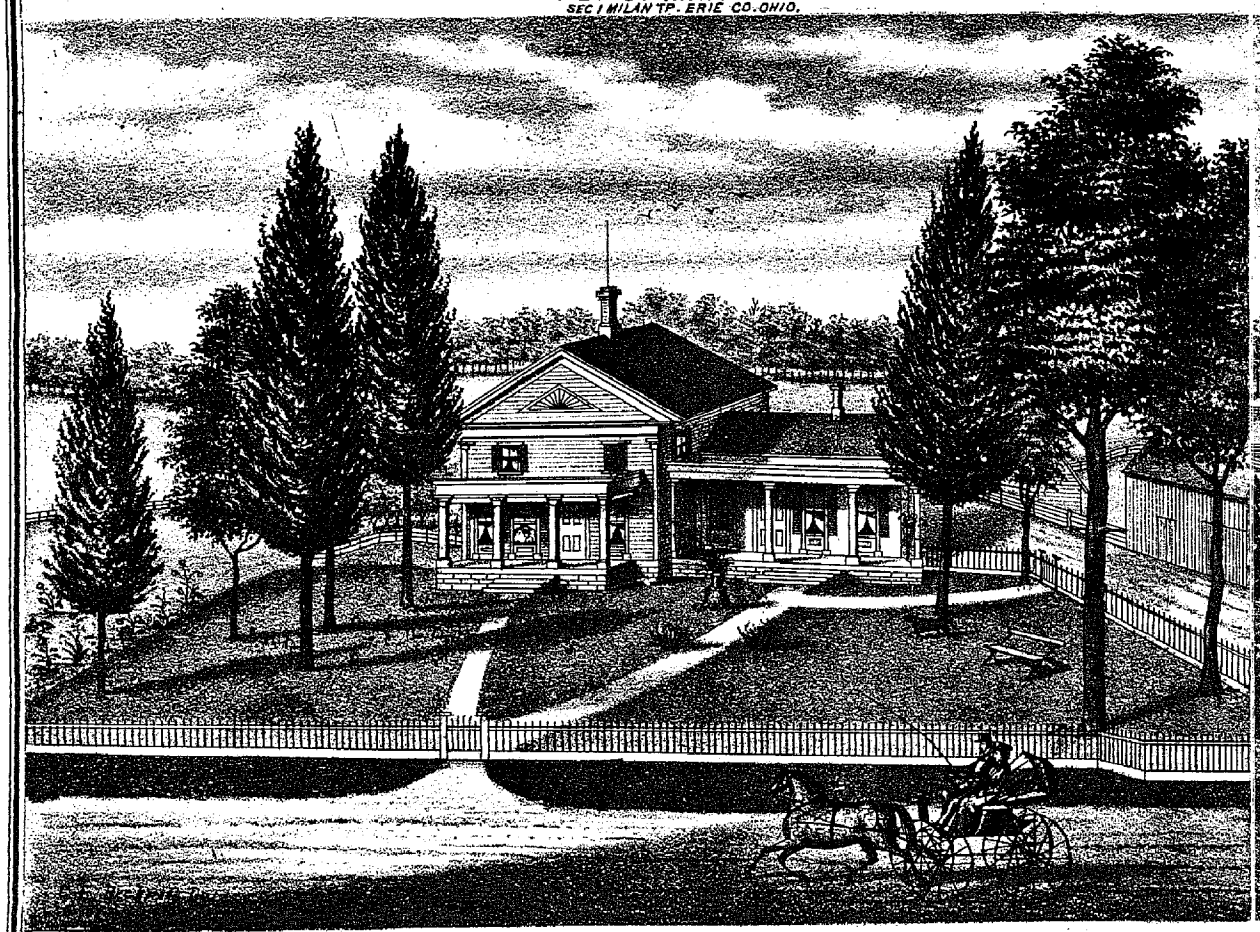
RES. OF NORMAN MATSON. *SEC. 7. LOT 6 PERKINS TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



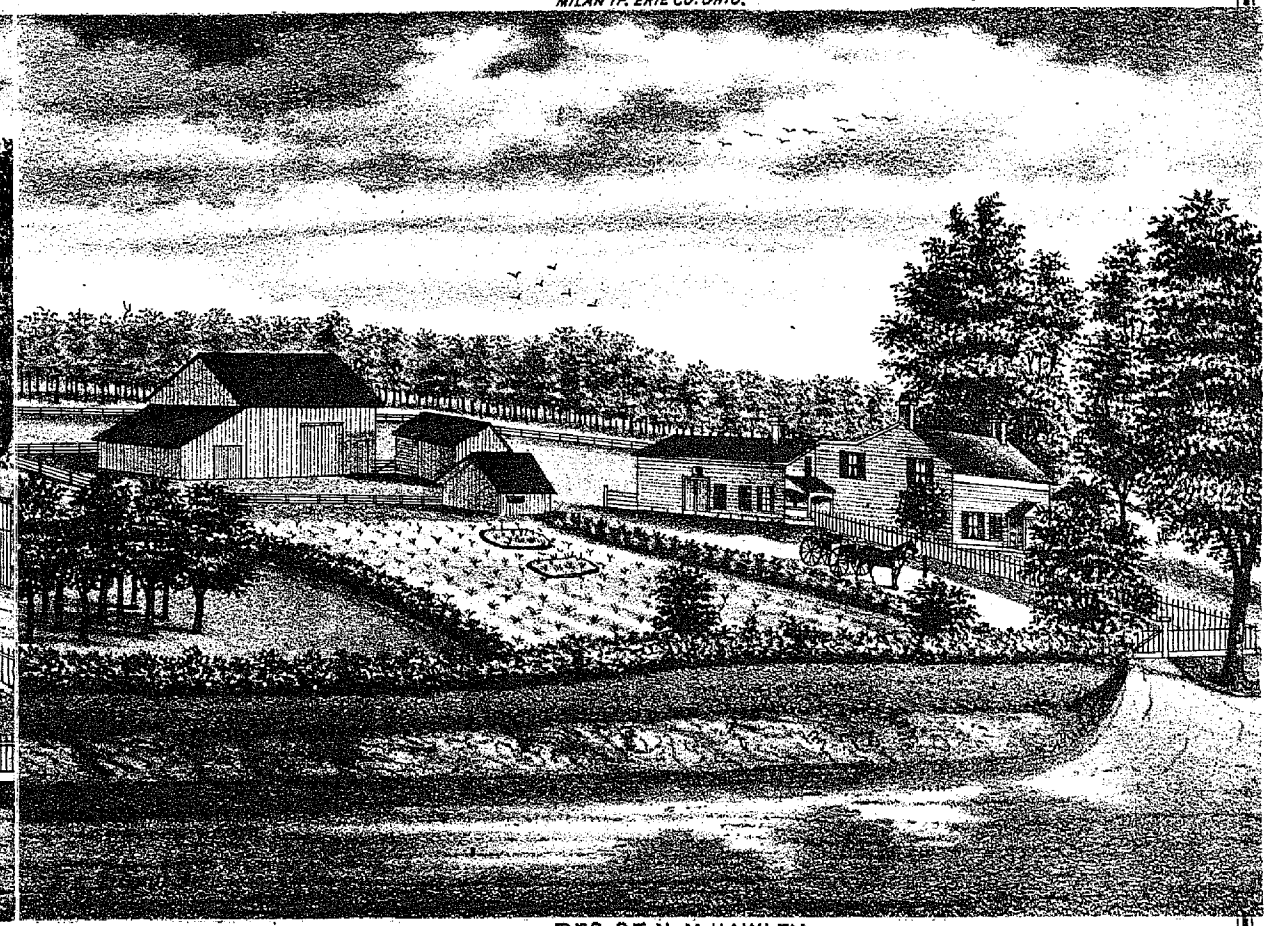
RES. OF H. A. TUCKER.
SEC 1 MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN C. GAMBEE.
MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



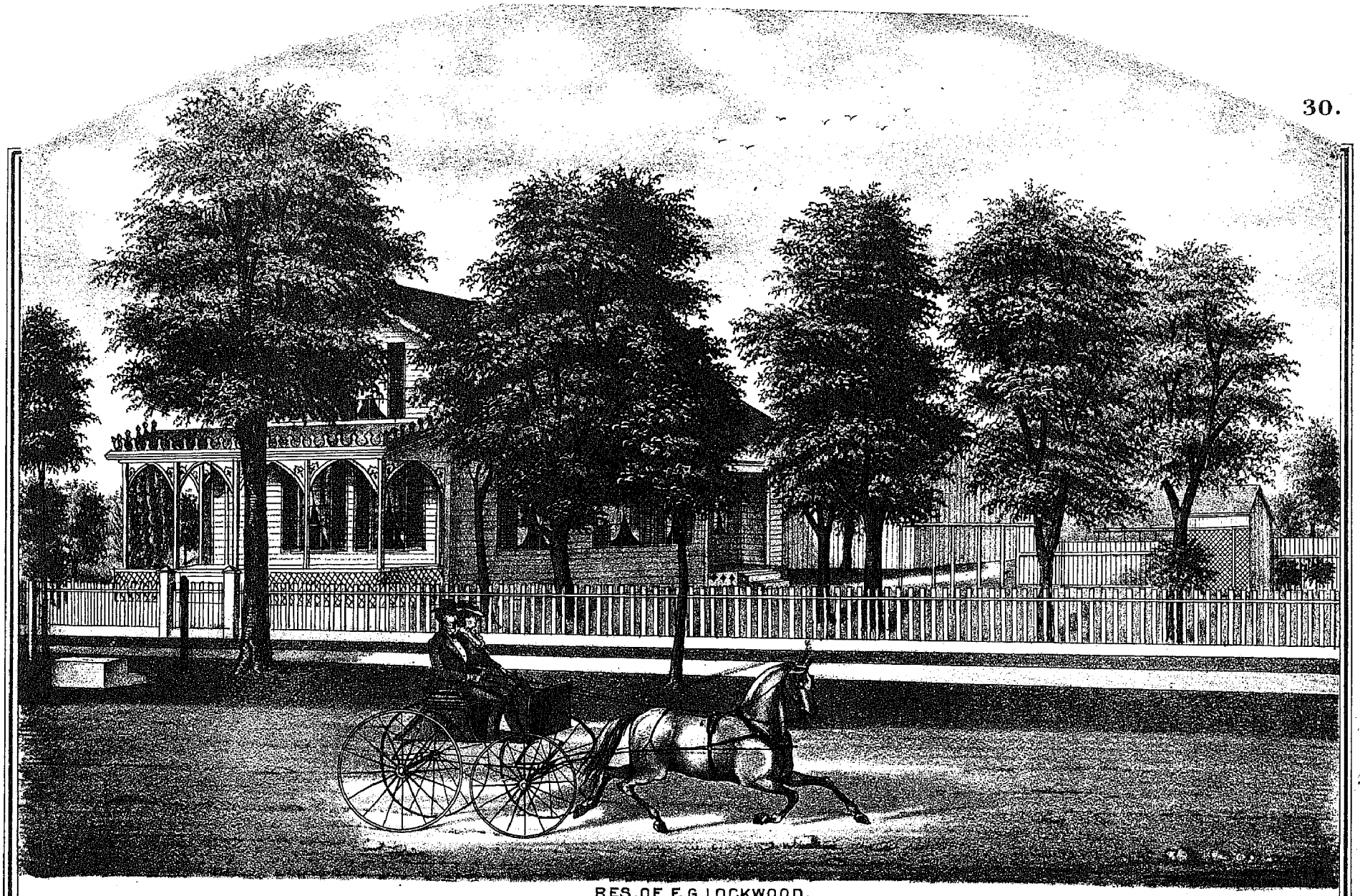
RES. OF LUKE STOW.
MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF N. M. HAWLEY
MILAN, OHIO.

MAP OF MILAN TOWNSHIP





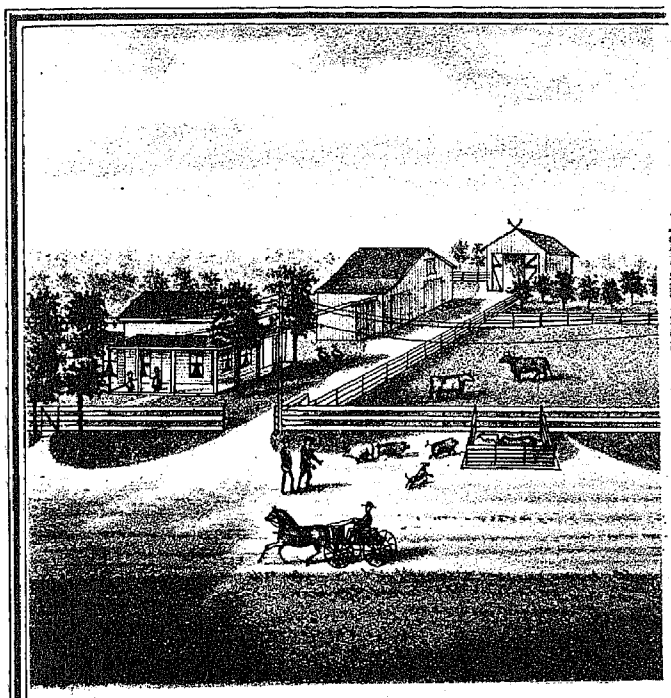
RES. OF F. G. LOCKWOOD.
SEC. 4, LOT 28, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



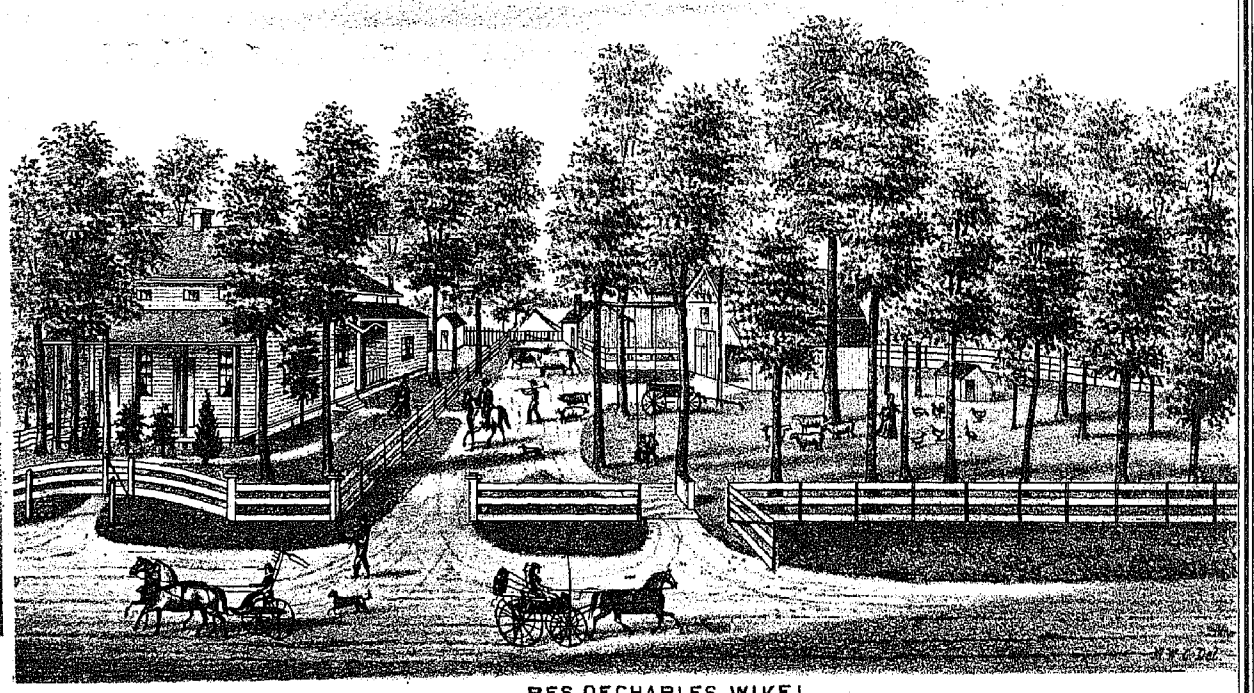
RES. OF A. P. MOWRY.
MILAN, OHIO.

RES. OF D.B. & J.W. SMITH. *HURON TP. SEC. 1, LOT 3. ERIE CO. OHIO.*

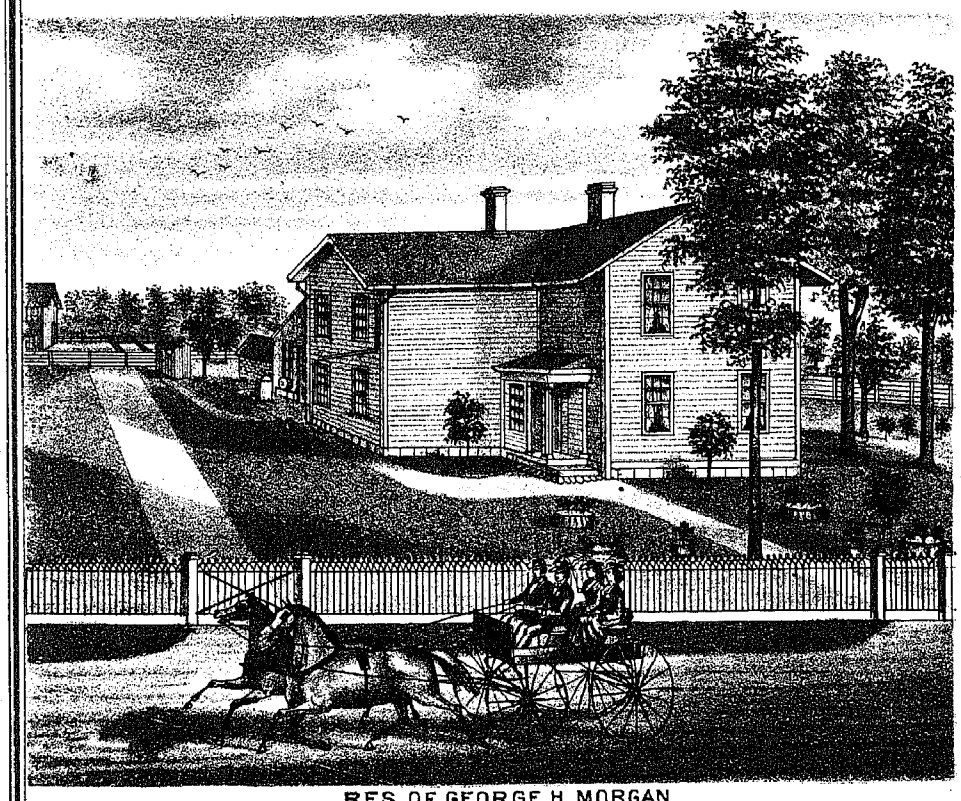
T. E. POMEROY. *MILAN, OHIO.*



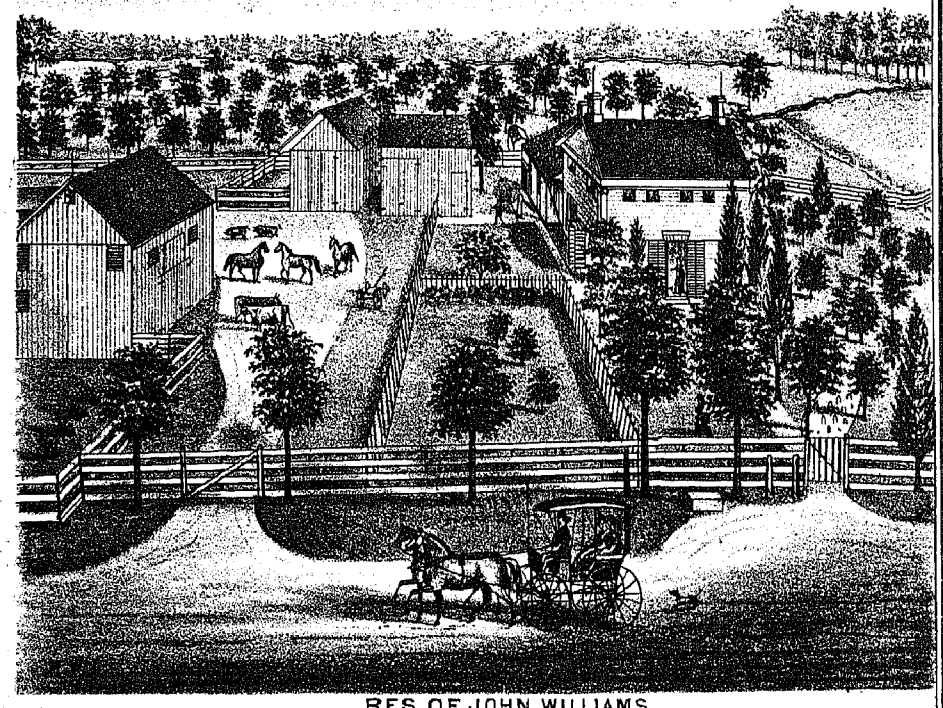
RES. OF H. PETERS.
SEC. 1 MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO



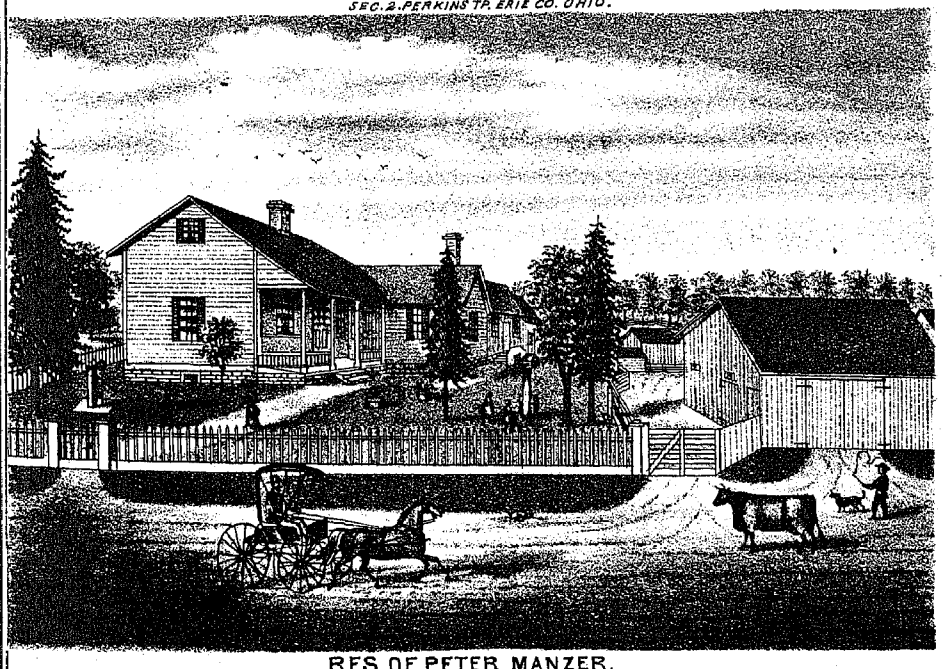
RES. OF CHARLES WIKEL.
SEC. 2, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO. 160 ACRES OF LAND.



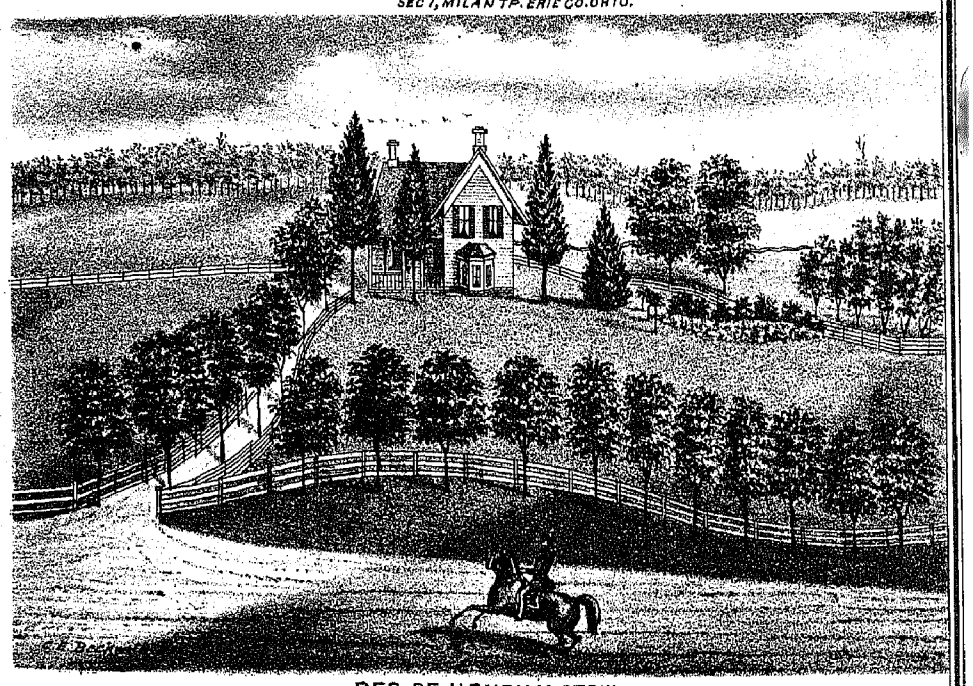
RES. OF GEORGE H. MORGAN
SEC. 2. PERKINS TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF JOHN WILLIAMS.
SEC 1, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF PETER MANZER.
LOT 32, SEC. 3, PERKINS TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF HENRY M. STOW.
MILAN, OHIO.

MAP OF PERKINS TOWNSHIP

SECTION 3

SECTION 2

SECTION 4

SECTION 1

Richmond

Co. Grounds

Fairmount

Oakwood Cemetery

C. Cook 166

J. Ott 57

H. Huntington 80

F. W. Cogswell 37

C. Zipfel 81½

H. Lotz 60

J. Jones 130

John Wright 285

A. H. Sawyer 200

B. L. Wood 200

F. D. Waldock 135

F. Kelly 67

J. Knours 34

P. Mainzer 100

A. Kubach 34

E. Starks 20

G. H. Morgan 102

T. Morgan 101

J. Smith 77

I. Jarrett 77

J. Puckrin 100

D. Buck 189

E. Darling 65

W. Bush 73

W. Lovering 50

J. Benner 45

C. Hall 28

E. Bell 48

C. Heft 10

H. C. Bush 28

G. Puckrin 60

A. Weikel 55

P. Wetmore 109

C. Kruzinger

J. Baum 53

C. Baum 86

C. Kromer 45

F. Kromer 45

J. Kromer 45

T. Fisher 64

Harper 64

Medenner 57

Rohrbacker

Gunther 42

C. K. 24

J. Fry 55

Ansel 26

J. Uhl 26

P. Carroll 40

A. S. 14

P. Smith 20

F. Rohrbacker 35

Choesenger 4 54

B. Lavin 40

M. Harris 27

M. 41 Holestople 18

W. Schenk 25

C. Haum 28

J. Conback 25

A. Smith 15

P. M. 18

W. L. 25

Weidel 25

P. M. 14

J. Schuller

J. Miller 10

J. Munch 50

M. Rush 15

G. Heffman 25

A. H. Sawyer

J. Dempsy 30

T. S. 10

J. L. 20

T. R. 10

A. Ott 18

T. West 22

R. 10

Miller

T. C. H.

W. Sorter

T. E. Sorter

C. Heft

R. Bailey 35

W. West 10

Morey & Henry 25

E. J. Dennes 50

C. P. K. 30

D. Parish 53

J. Markey 31

W. Welch 30

E. Hasselkus 59

C. Kruger 24

Beckhel 50

Tracy

Lasser

Morey 134

T. Milner 50

J. Kryzinger 58

J. Malany 71

C. Windau 50

G. Whitney 70

G. Ramsey 137

Webster 47

D. Lapkin

J. J. 25

T. Milner 80

J. E. Green

H. Milner 80

J. E. Green 37

J. T. Green 40

J. W. Ransom 105

H. Tucker 100

E. Storrs 135

B. Mathews 42

J. DeWitt 45

D. Miller 45

J. DeWitt 30

C. Corville 30

W. R. C. Brown 25

L. C. Brown 25

J. Green 18

E. Taylor 20

C. H. Taylor 60

D. G. Taylor 60

D. Hunter 20

L. Taylor 20

C. D. Green 20

C. E. R. 20

J. Kidd 20

J. M. 20

H. Z 20

M. Green 20

M. Green 70

W. R. Hall 60

L. House 23

W. B. 12

E. Taylor 50

E. Taylor 44

J. Matson 71

Matson 70

Lyman Taylor 100

J. O. Baker 82¾

W. Mitchell

H. Zorn 71

S. D. Lindsley 180

J. H. Dunn 60

Lindsley 200

W. Lindsley

J. H. Taylor 166

Leeds 44

Burg 15

Mrs E. E. Bard 50

F. Hills 192

E. Hills 77

W. Hills 75

E. Hills 50

N. Hills 50

T. W. Hills 14

J. G. Hills 22

H. Morgan 25

R. Fox 50

E. Storrs 50

Wm. Hilton 50

D. Kinney 50

A. Kinney 30

C. Keller 50

Wm. N. Fox & Bros 100

J. Mackey 50

Marshall

J. Fonseck 138

E. Ewing 50

D. Washburn 48

H. Simmermacher 48

O. C. McLoud 100

J. Mackey 50

Green 50

W. B. 10

J. Eddy 36

J. DeWitt 60

J. H. T. 10

32

S. Devlin 50

J. Linker 50

G. Galloway 57½

F. J. 10

125

Gallo

P. 10

Vanatta

J. N. 15

Briggs

J. O. Baker 30

C. Rhode 20

+40 Wm. Gurley

Lee

Bull & Hallum 40

Bull and Hallum 95

J. L. Hull 104

J. L. Hull 104

Spiegel & Son 93

R. L. Hull 80

J. L. Hull 41

J. L. Hull

J. J. H.

A. St. John 67

55

J. Hickman 52

M. G. Beecher 52

Lewis Clark 10

Cassidy 35

Cassidy 52

R.

E.

Coon & Dempsey 28

J. Starringer 28

I. D. Everett 32

W. De Witt 28

G. W. Beaty 46

L. S. Beecher 70

G. W. DeWitt 70

W. Weed 65

J. Eddy 56

A. Baird 33½

J. Milner 52

J. Boss 30

E. H. 23

J. Mauk 33

Walker 31

G. Fisher 40

M. Deegan 20

H. Faber 58

J. L. Hull 104

I. H. 58

Faber

W. M. Everett 148

J. Beecher 130

Christopher Schoepfle 100

S. House 99

H. Milner 80

Morrow 26

D. J. Green 50

W. B. 10

J. E. Green 53½

E. Taylor 50

Wm. Mackey 50

J. DeWitt 60

5

J. H. T. 10

32

J. Eddy 36

Mackey

Green

Milner

Morrow

Taylor

DeWitt

Eddy

Hull

Beecher

Schoepfle

Everett

Faber

Hull

Boss

Fisher

Deegan

Walker

Mauk

Baird

Milner

Weed

Beecher

Bull & Hallum

Bull and Hallum

Spiegel & Son

Hickman

Clark

Cassidy

Coon & Dempsey

Starringer

Everett

DeWitt

Beaty

Ransom

Tucker

Storrs

Mathews

Miller

Corville

Brown

Green

Taylor

Hunter

Kidd

Hall

Lindsley

Zorn

Mitchell

Baker

Lyman Taylor

Matson

Dunn

Lindsley

Hills

Ewing

Washburn

Simmermacher

McLoud

Fonseck

Marshall

Keller

Kinney

Hilton

Storrs

Fox

Morgan

Hills

Eddy

House

Lavin

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Mackey

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Kinney

Keller

Storrs

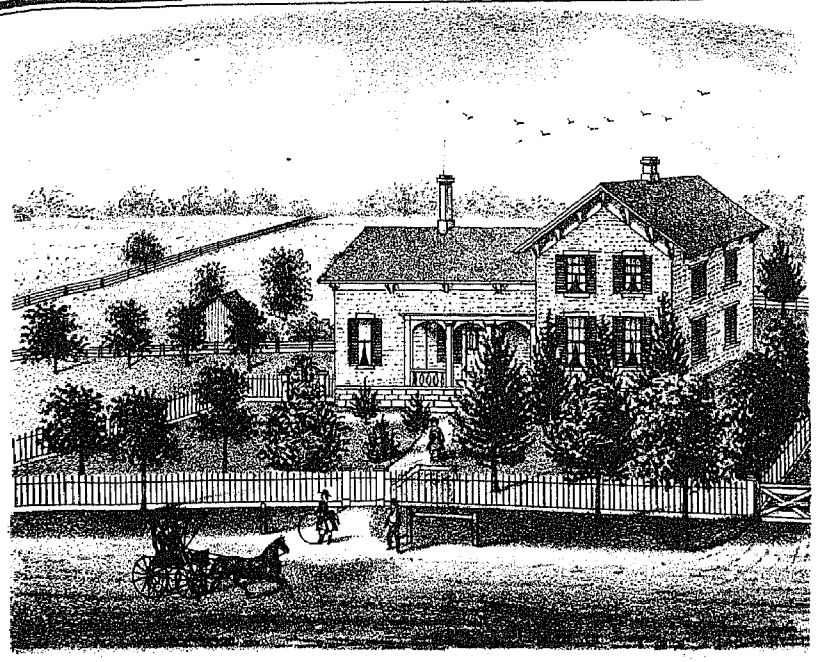
Fox

Morgan

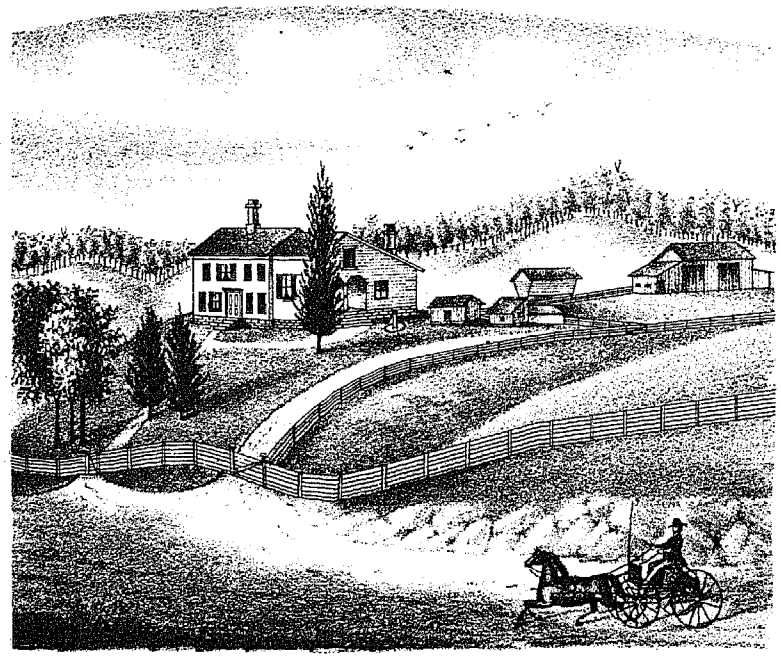
Hills

Hills

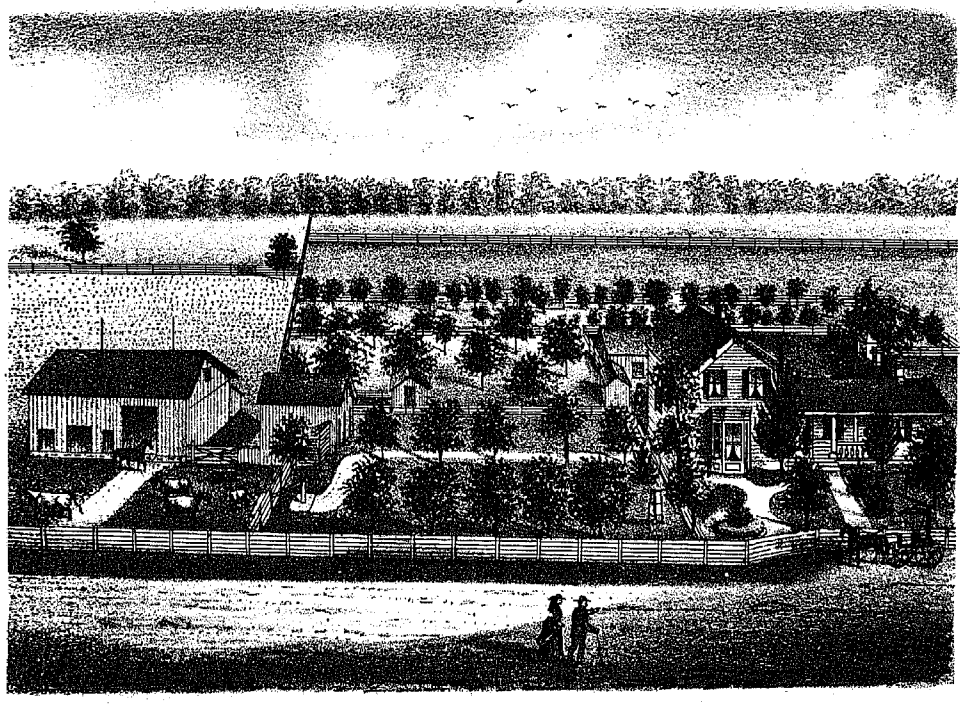
Hills



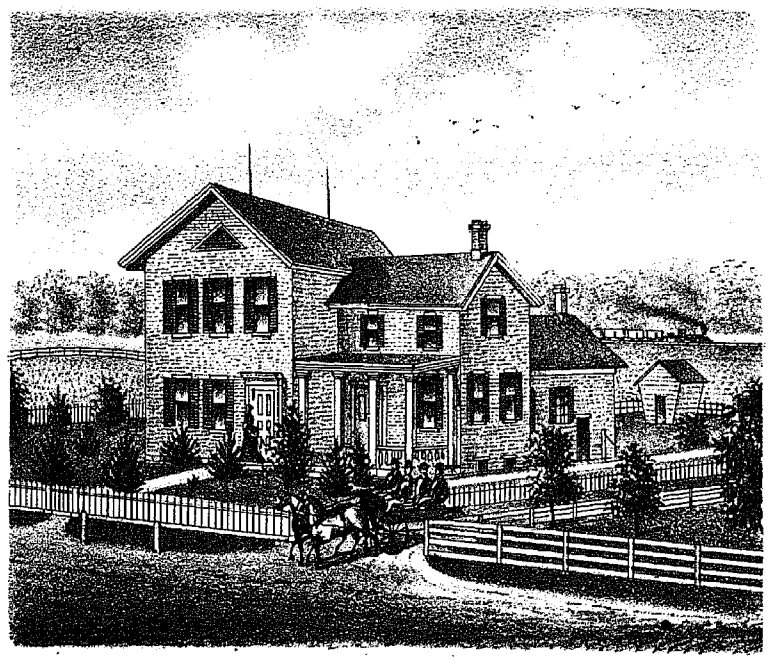
RES. OF C. W. TAYLOR. *SEC. 1, PERKINS TP.*



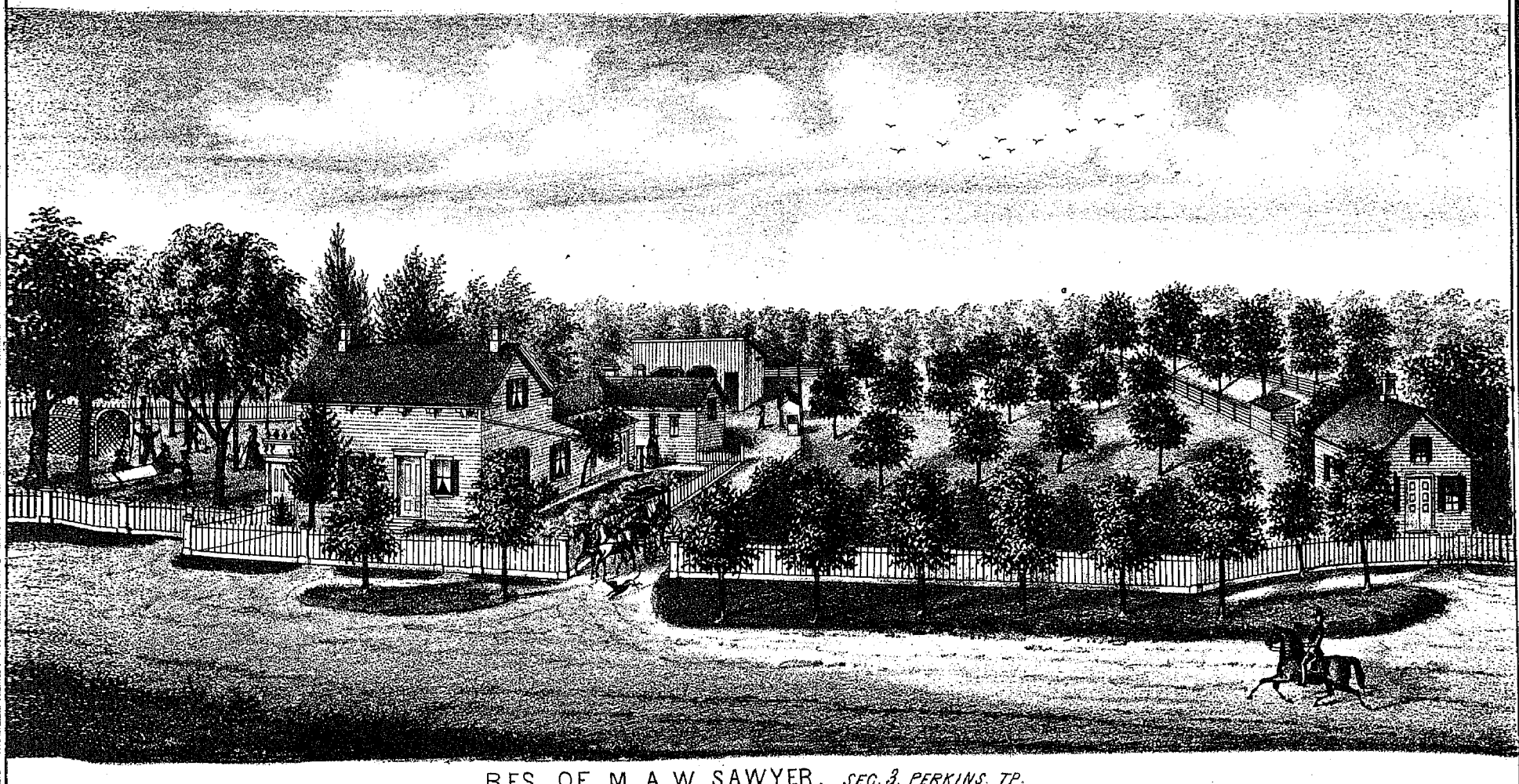
RES. OF THOMAS. B. EDDY. *MILAN. OHIO.*



RES. OF HENRY MILNER. *SEC. 2, PERKINS TP.*



RES. OF CHAS. BAUM. *SEC. 4 PERKINS TP.*



RES. OF M. A. W. SAWYER. *SEC. 3, PERKINS. TP.*

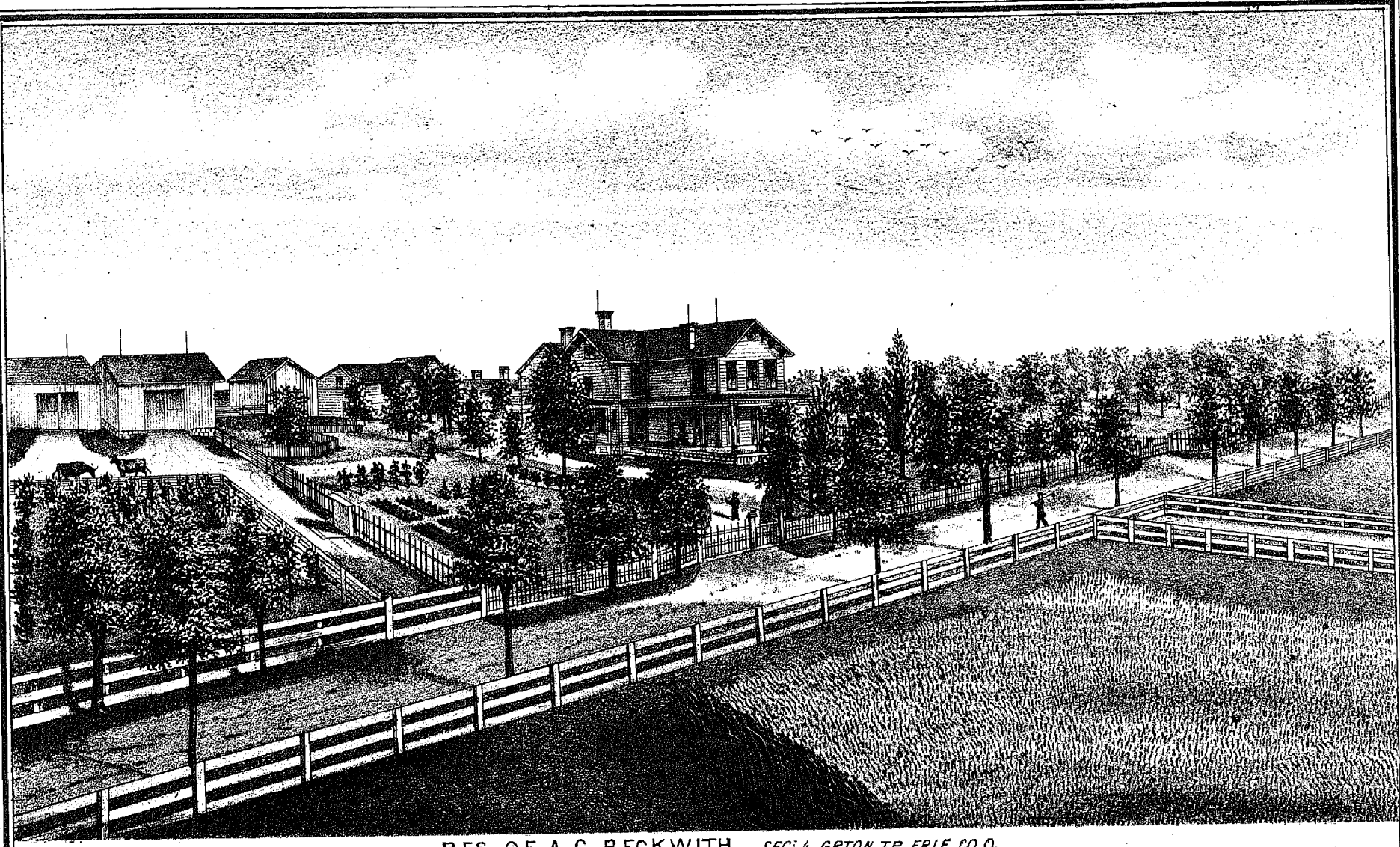
MAP OF GROTON TOWNSHIP

SECTION 3

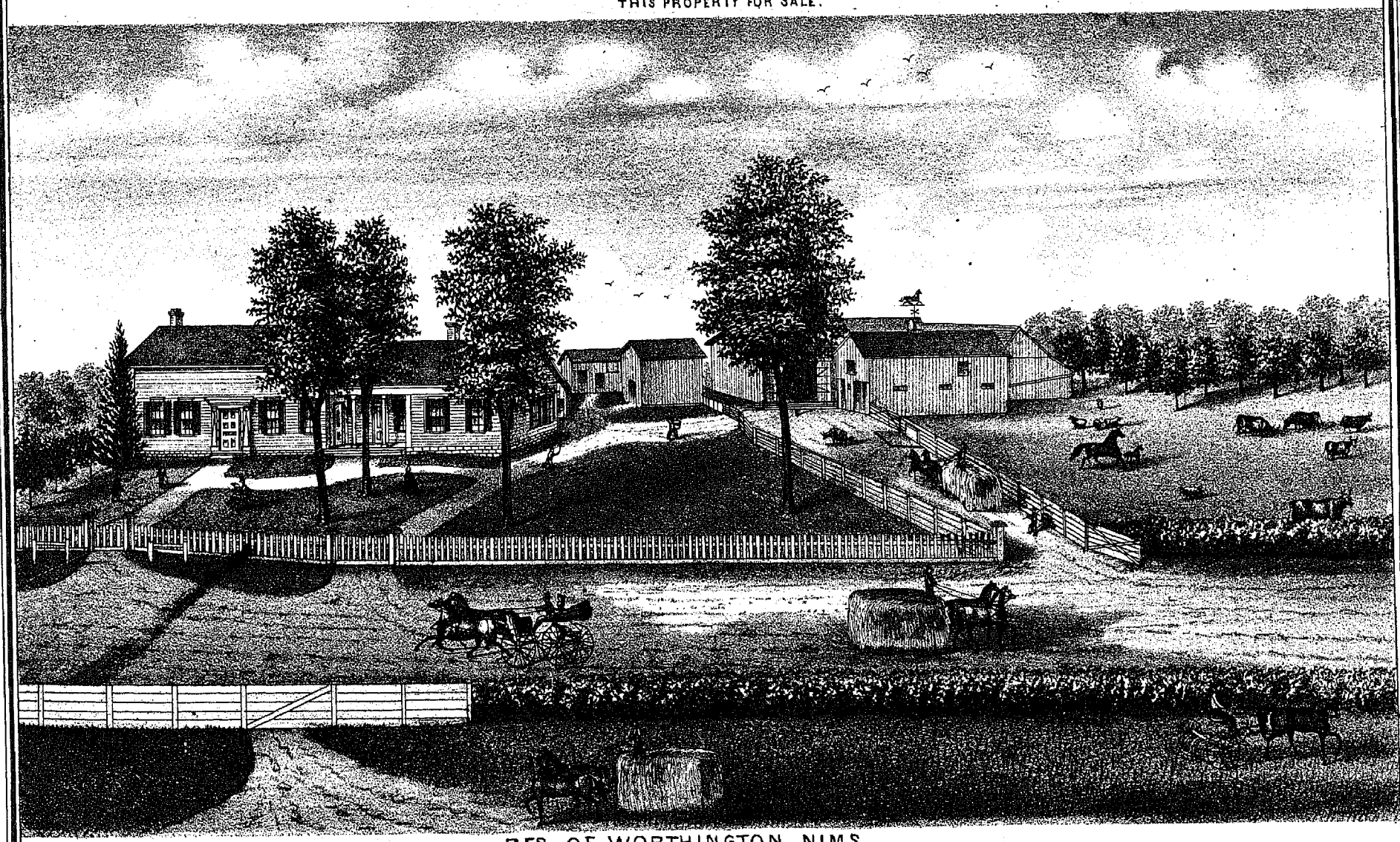
SECTION 2

SECTION 4

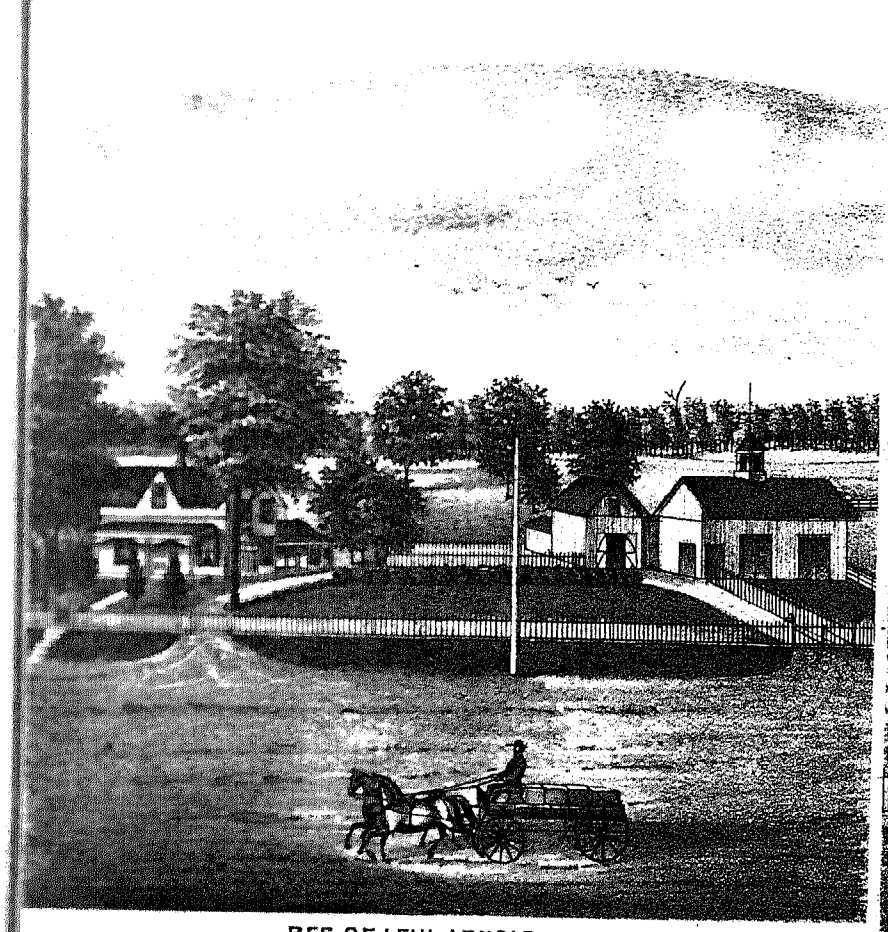
SECTION 1



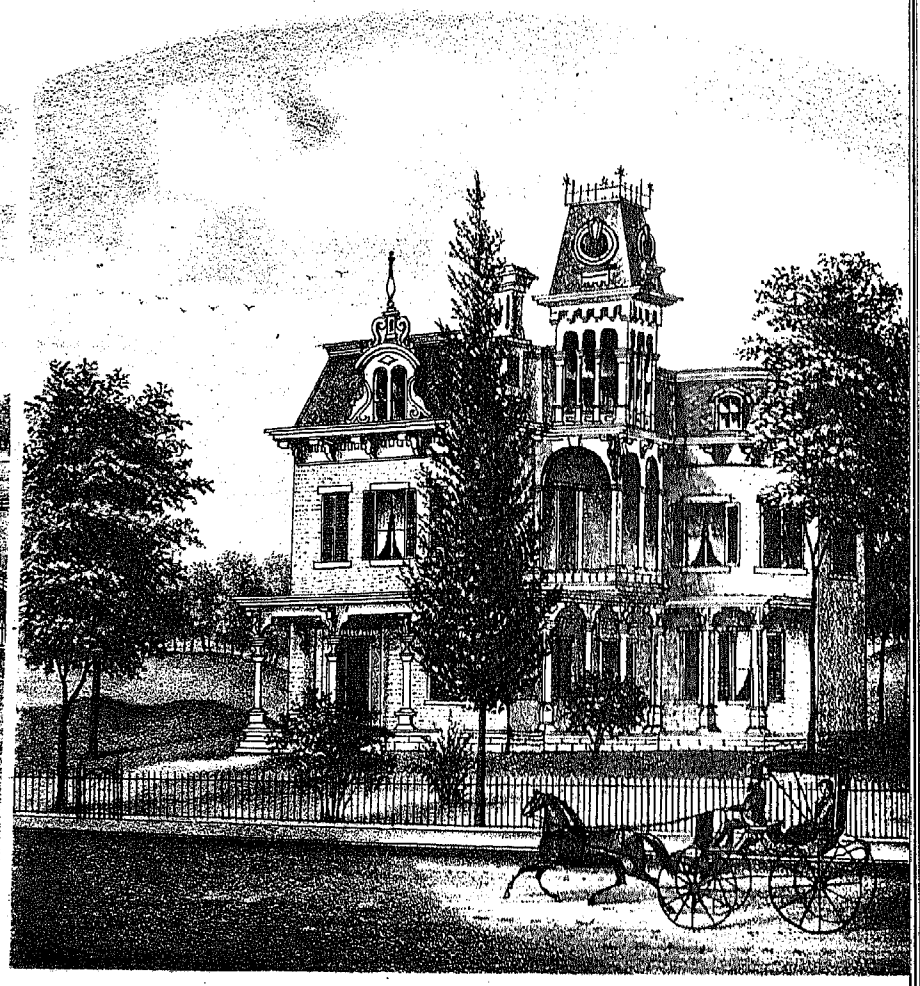
RES. OF A.C. BECKWITH. SEC. 4, GRTON TP. ERIE CO.O.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.



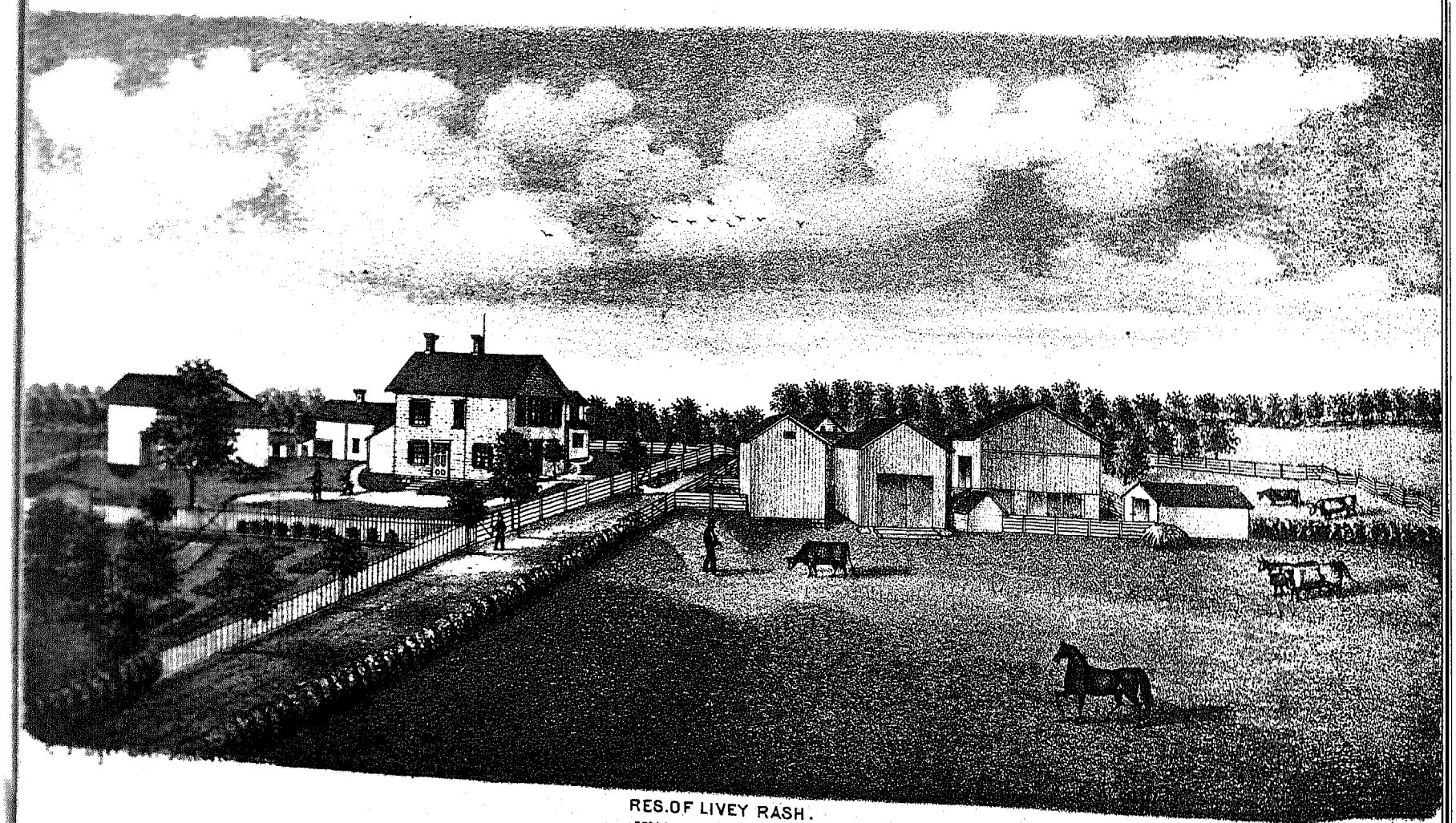
RES. OF WORTHINGTON NIMS.
SEC. 1, GROTON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF LEVI ARNOLD.
SEC. 14, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF J.C. LOCKWOOD.
MILAN, ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF LIVEY RASH.
SEC. 1, GROTON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

SCHOOL-HOUSE DISTRICT No 8.
ON MR. BEMISS FARM.

TILE YARD ON MR. BEMISS
FARM.

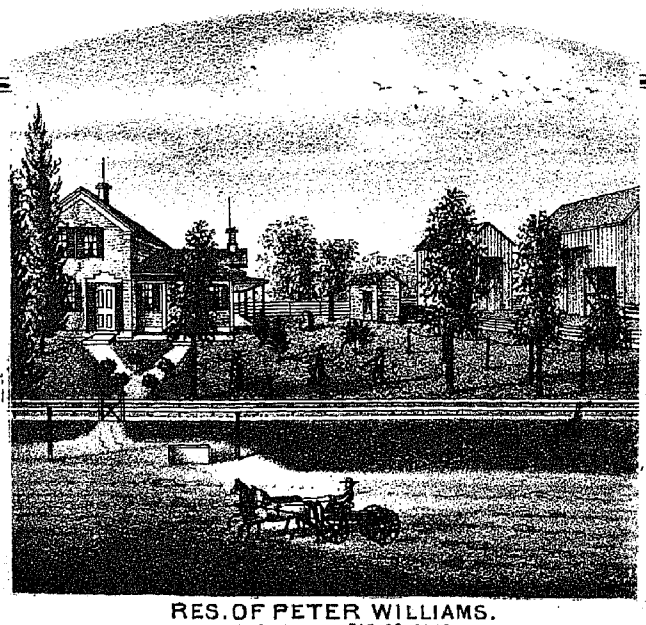
RES. OF SAMUEL BEMISS. SEC. 7. GROTON T.P. ERIE CO. OHIO.

Map of the Township of OXFORD

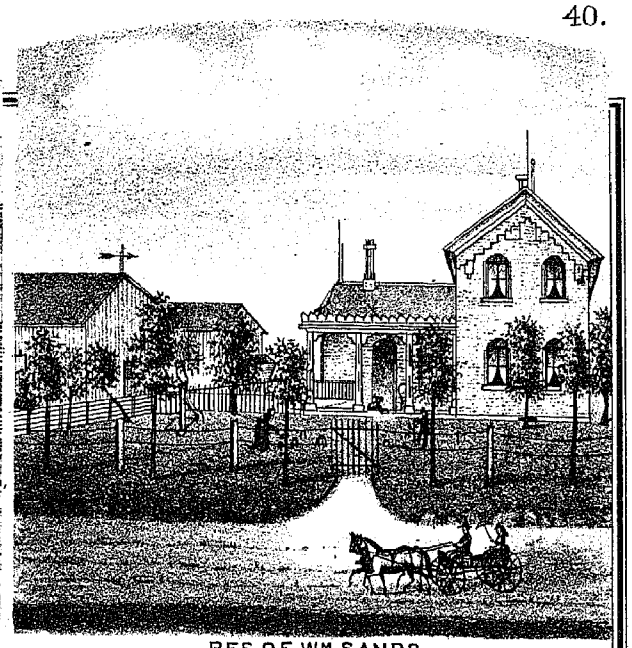
SECTION 3
SECTION 2
SECTION 4
SECTION 1
ENTERPRISE
PHOUTS STATION



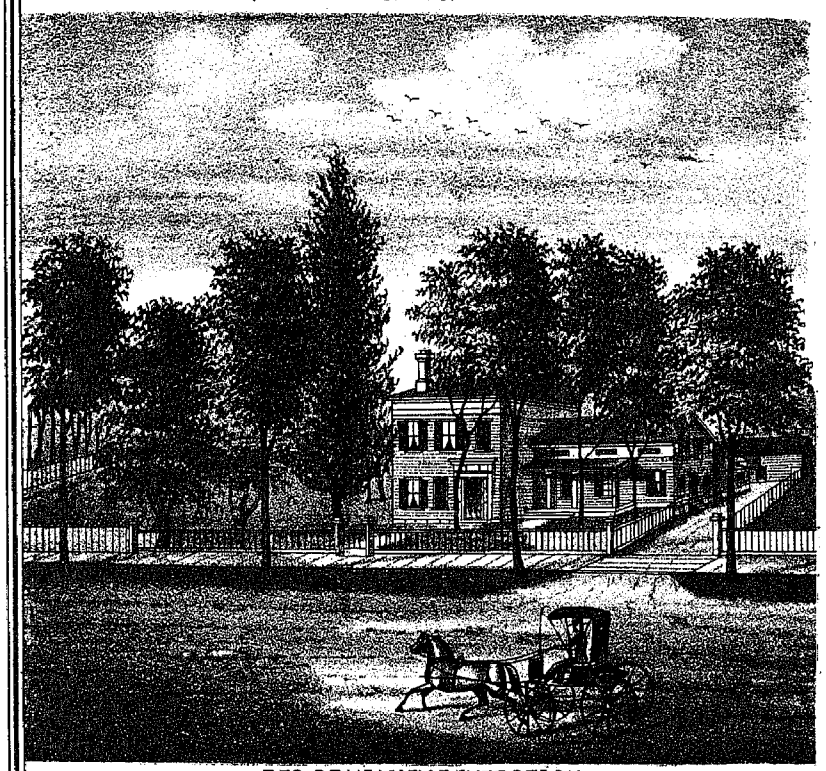
RES. OF JOHN W. CURTIS.
SEC. 8, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



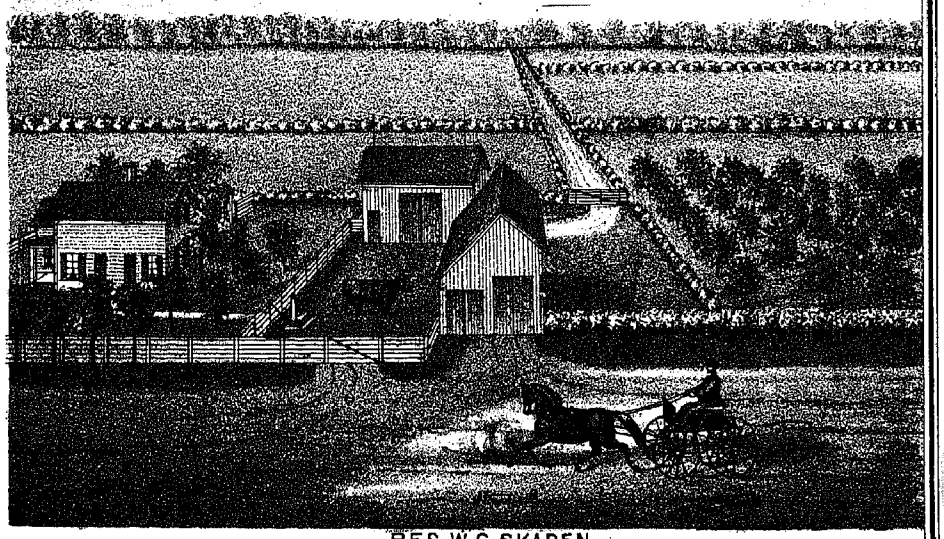
RES. OF PETER WILLIAMS.
SEC. 1, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



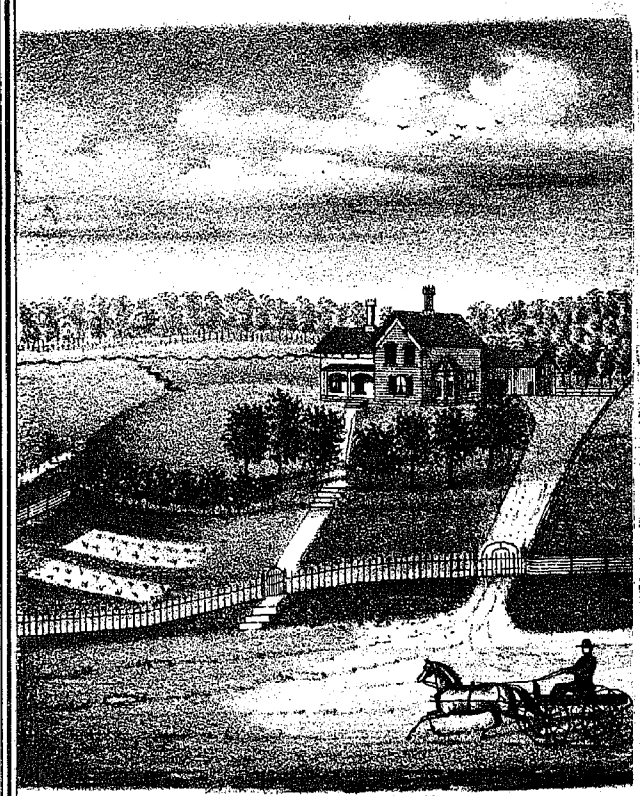
RES. OF Wm SANDS.
SEC. 2, MILAN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



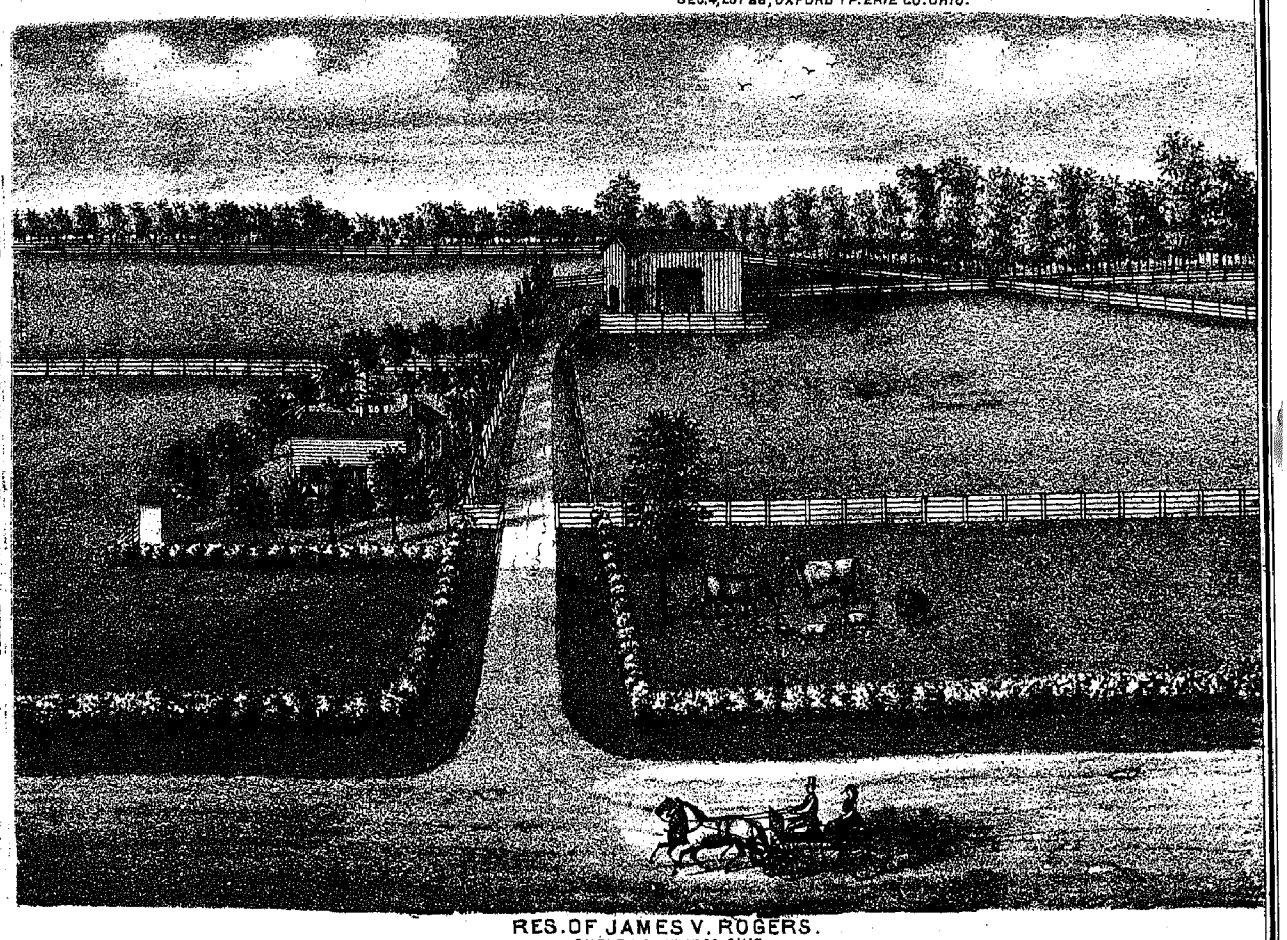
RES. OF VOLNEY BEVERSTOCK.
MILAN, ERIE CO. OHIO.



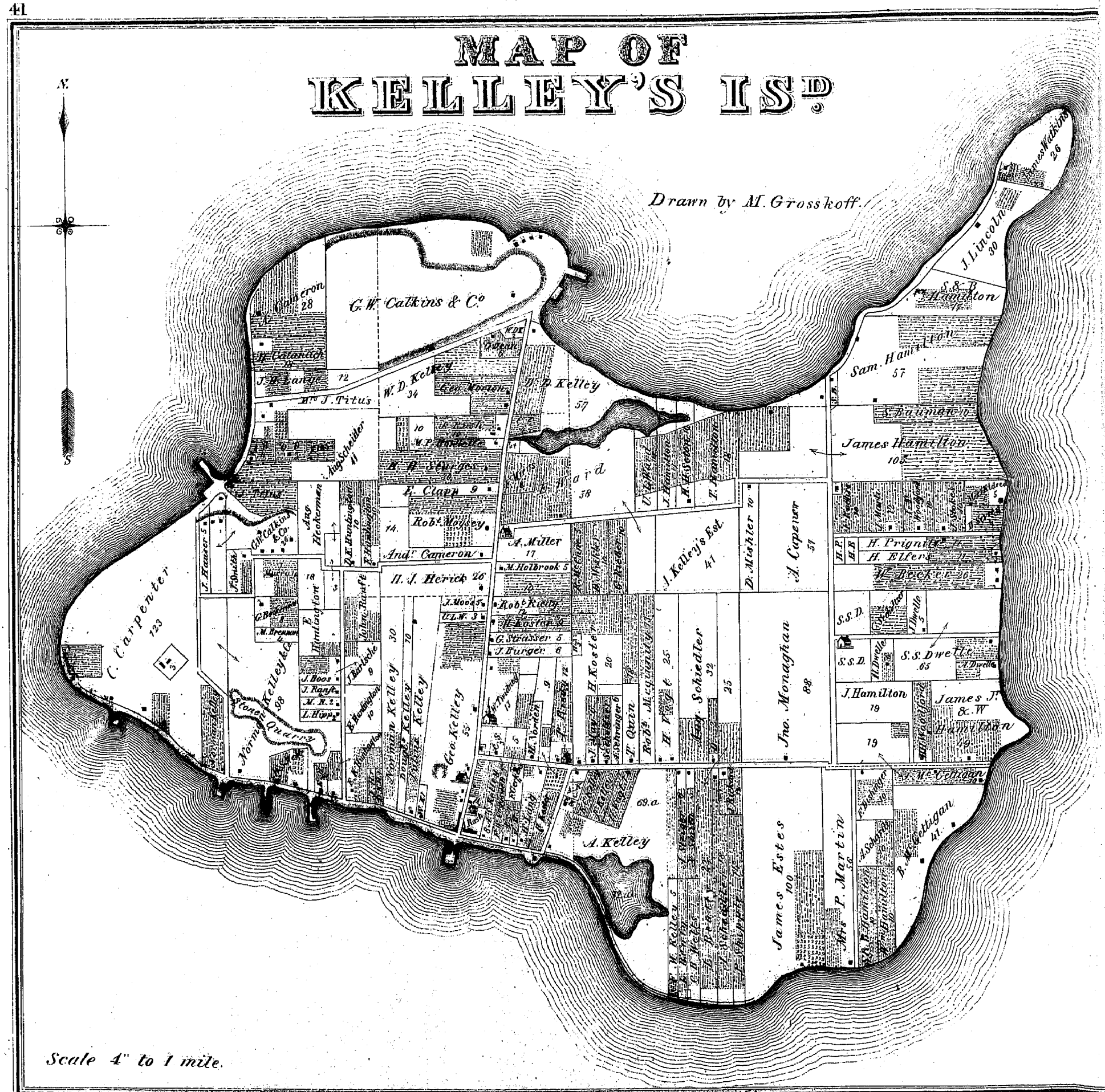
RES. W. C. SKADEN.
SEC. 4, LOT 86, OXFORD TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

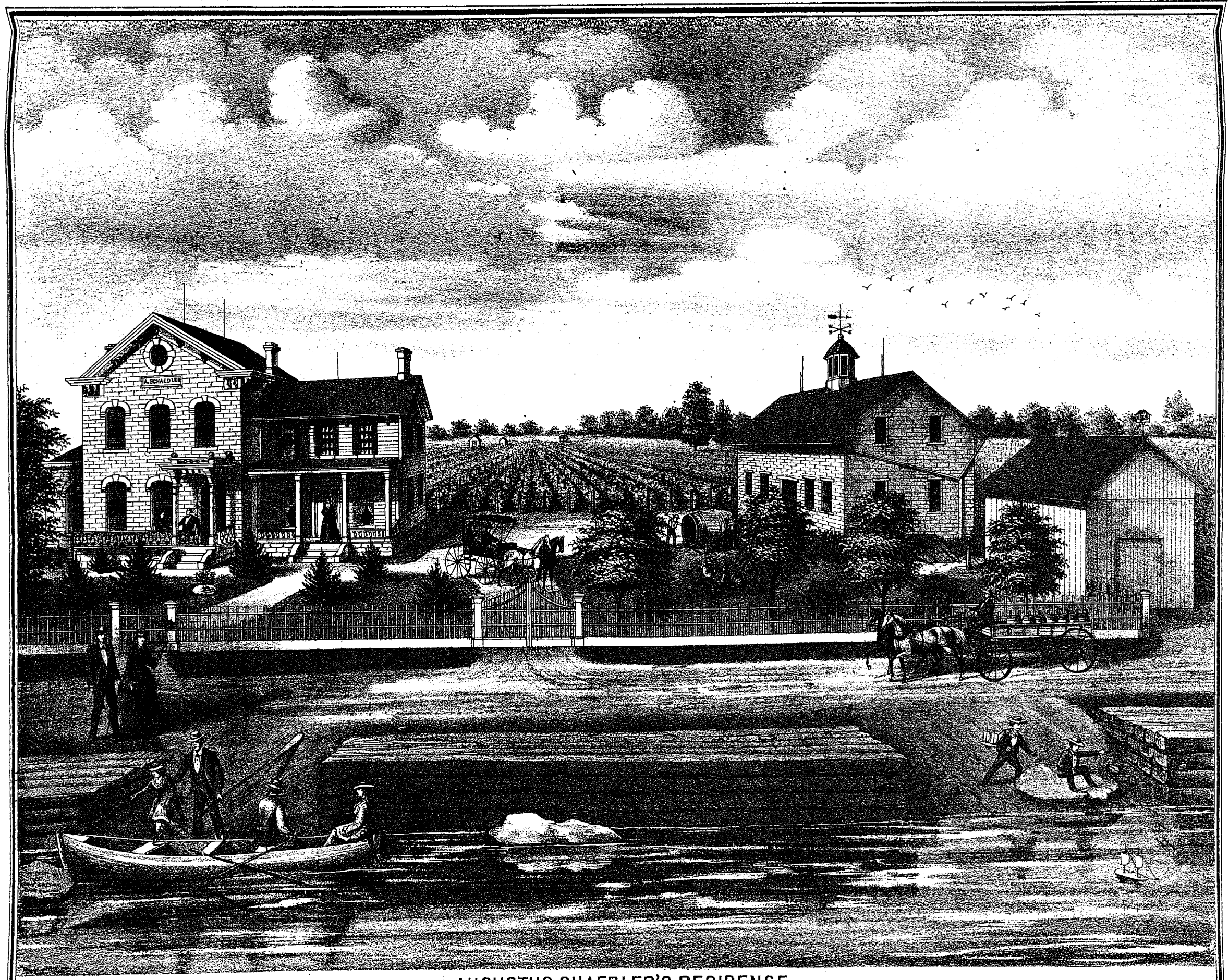


RES. OF R. N. WILCOX.
MILAN, OHIO



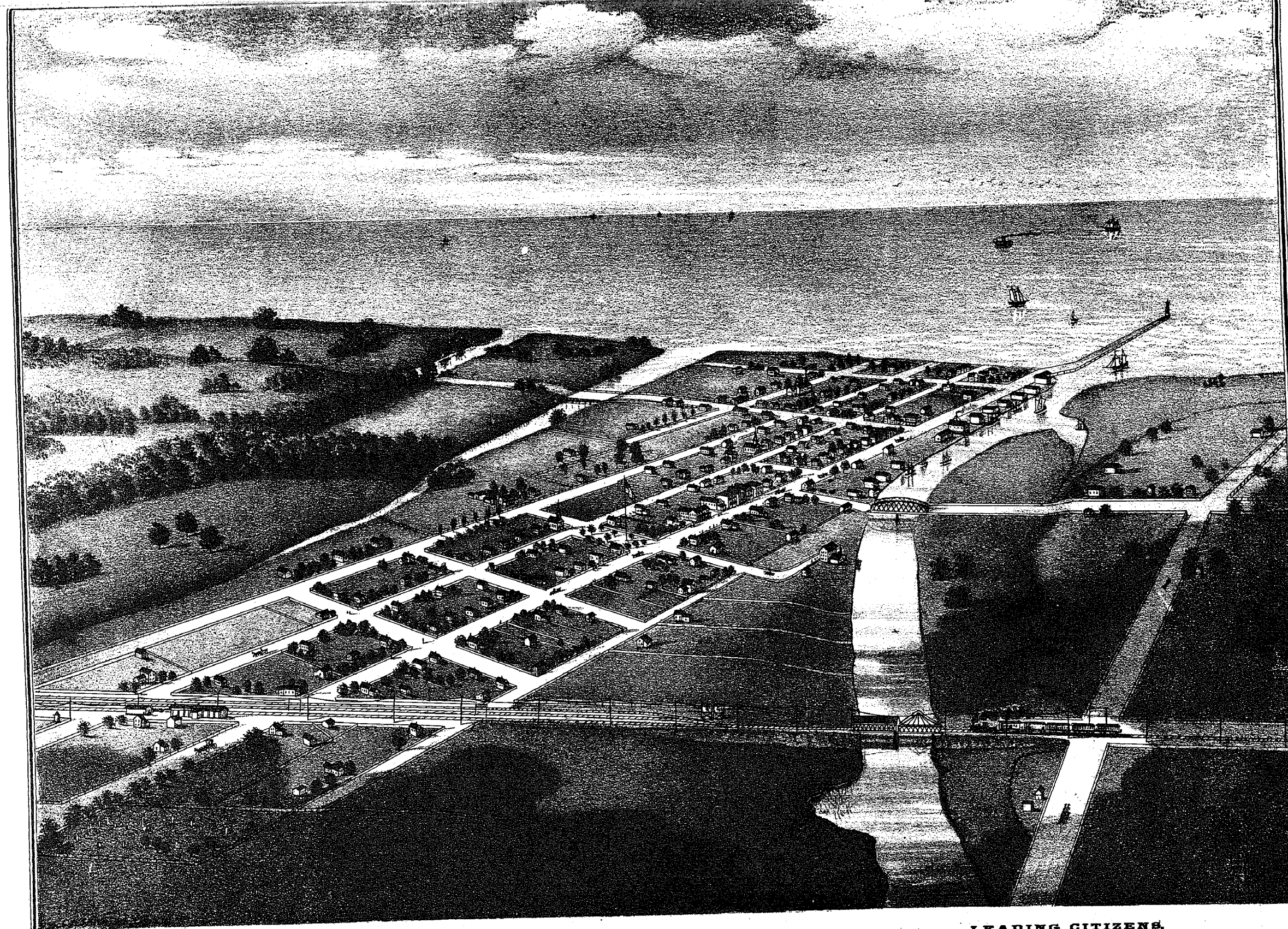
RES. OF JAMES V. ROGERS.
OXFORD TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.


MAP OF
KELLEY'S IS.D
N.
S
Drawn by M. Grosskoff.
G.W. Calkins & Co.
W. D. Kelley
34
H. D. Kelley
57
Mrs J. Titus
E. Clapp 9
Robt. Moysey
Andr. Cameron
H. J. Herick 26
A. Miller
17
M. Holbrook 5
Robt. Kelly
G. Strasser 5
J. Burger 6
H. Koster
20
J. Kelley's Est.
41
D. Mishler
A. Capener
51
H. Prignitt
H. Elfers
W. Becker 26
S.S.D.
S.S. Dwelle
65
J. Hamilton
19
James J. & W. Hamilton
49
Jno. Monaghan
88
Aug. Schiedler
32
25
Robt. Mcginnity
H. Vogt
T. Quin
Geo. Kelley
55
Norman Kelley
98
Stone Quarry
C. Carpenter
123
J. Lincoln
30
James Watkins
26
S. & B. Hamilton
Sam. Hamilton
57
S. Bauman
James Hamilton
103
A. Kelley
69.a
James Estes
100
Mrs P. Martin
56
B. McGettigan
41
Scale 4" to 1 mile.



AUGUSTUS SHAEDLER'S RESIDENCE.

KELLY'S ISLAND.



Bird's-eye View of Huron,

ERIE CO., O.

R. L. Mansell. A. Wonderly, Jr.

LEADING CITIZENS.

J. L. Brooks,
J. B. Beverstock,
L. D. Crocker,
A. Aicher,
John H. Wilbor,
W. B. Stevens,

J. W. Wickham,
J. Gunzenhauser,
J. M. Garritt,
H. R. Steele,
C. T. Marks,
Wm. Barker,

Aicher House,
A. H. Winchell,
R. S. Ball,
Jos. Eggert,
C. Ruggles,
J. Wickland,

W. H. Wright,
R. Middleton,
A. Fairchild,
W. P. Larcey.
L. Peck,
D. Shaffer,

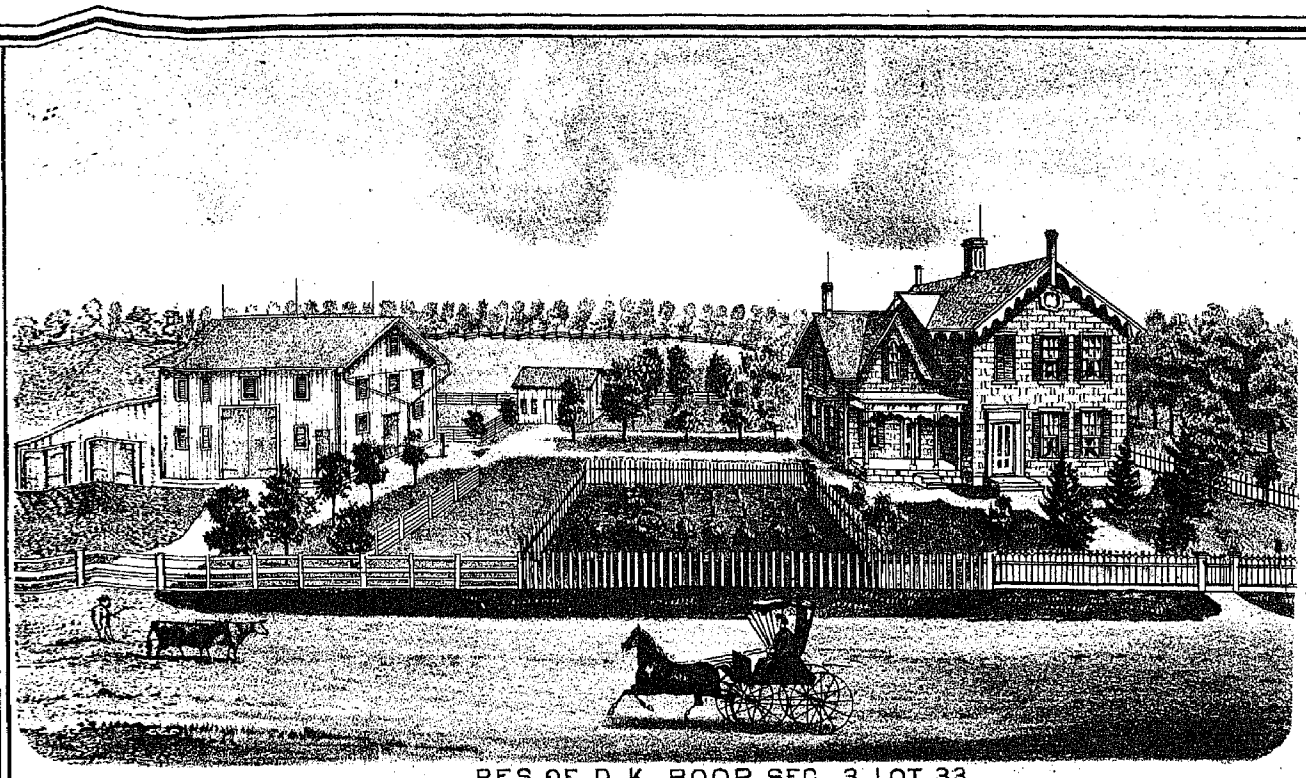
LEADING CITIZENS.

L. C. Harris,
Jos. Shaffer,
Jno. Hoffman,
S. Kriss,
P. Klasen,
F. H. Zimmerman,

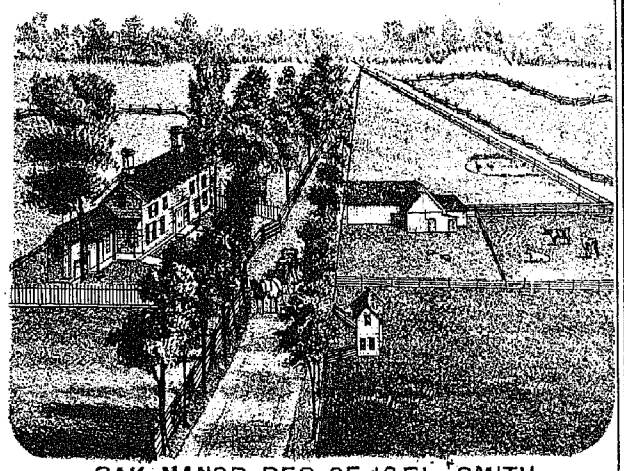
H. E. McNutt,
Capt. L. H. Wilcox,
E. Slack,
Mrs. A. Ketchum,
Joel Smith,
R. Sheppard,

W. F. Bartlett,
J. Wright,
Mrs. M. A. Ryan,
H. J. Krook,
Mrs. R. B. Montague,
E. Pierce,

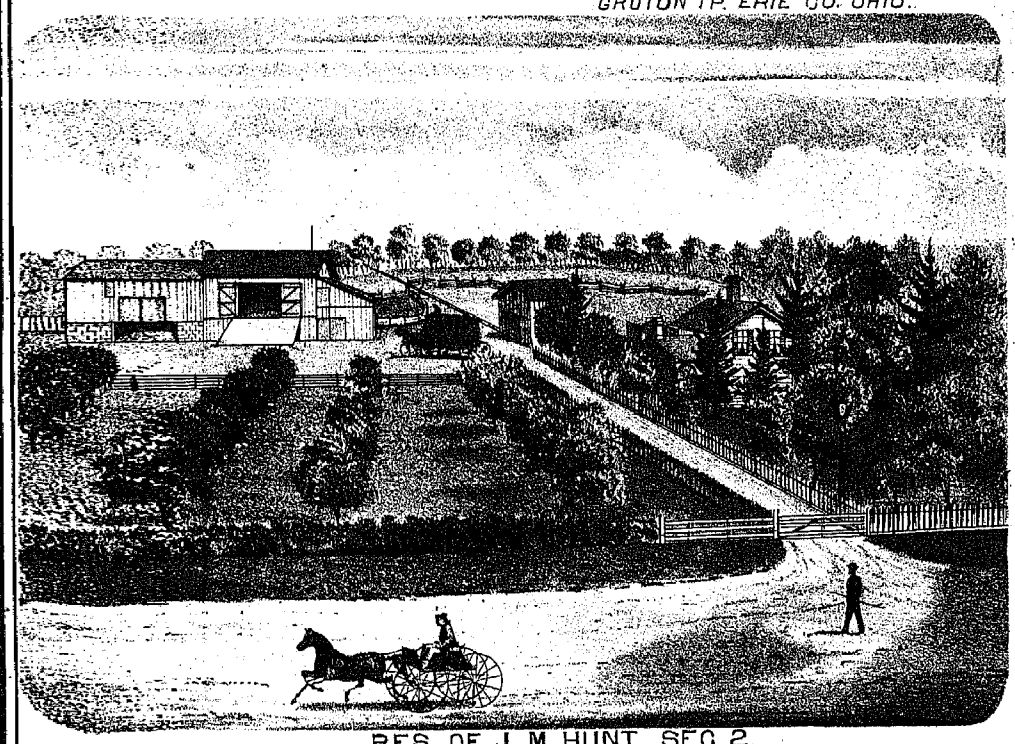
L. McMillen,
J. D. Peterson,
F. Garrett,
S. Foster,
J. Sweet,
B. Martin.



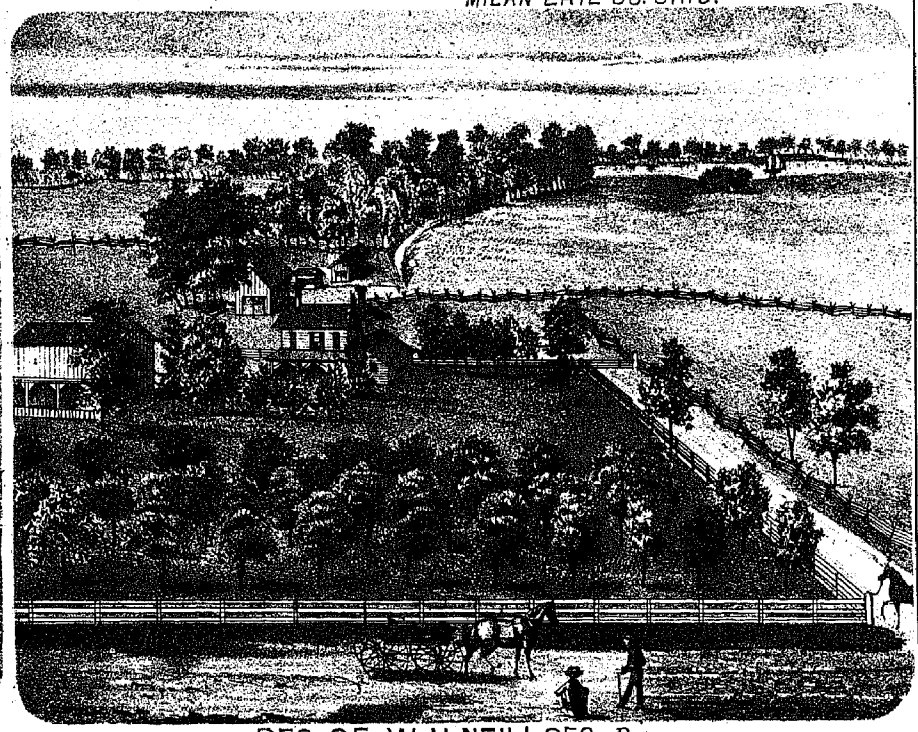
RES. OF D. K. BOOP SEC. 3. LOT 33.
GROTON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



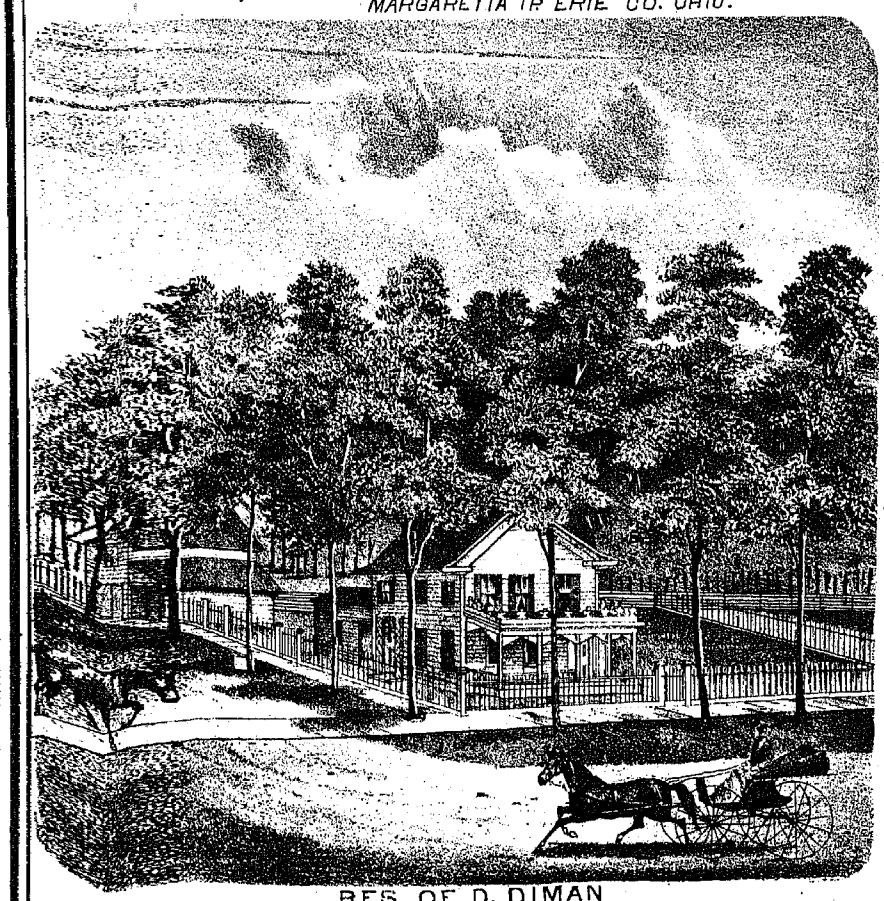
OAK MANOR RES. OF JOEL SMITH
MILAN ERIE CO. OHIO.



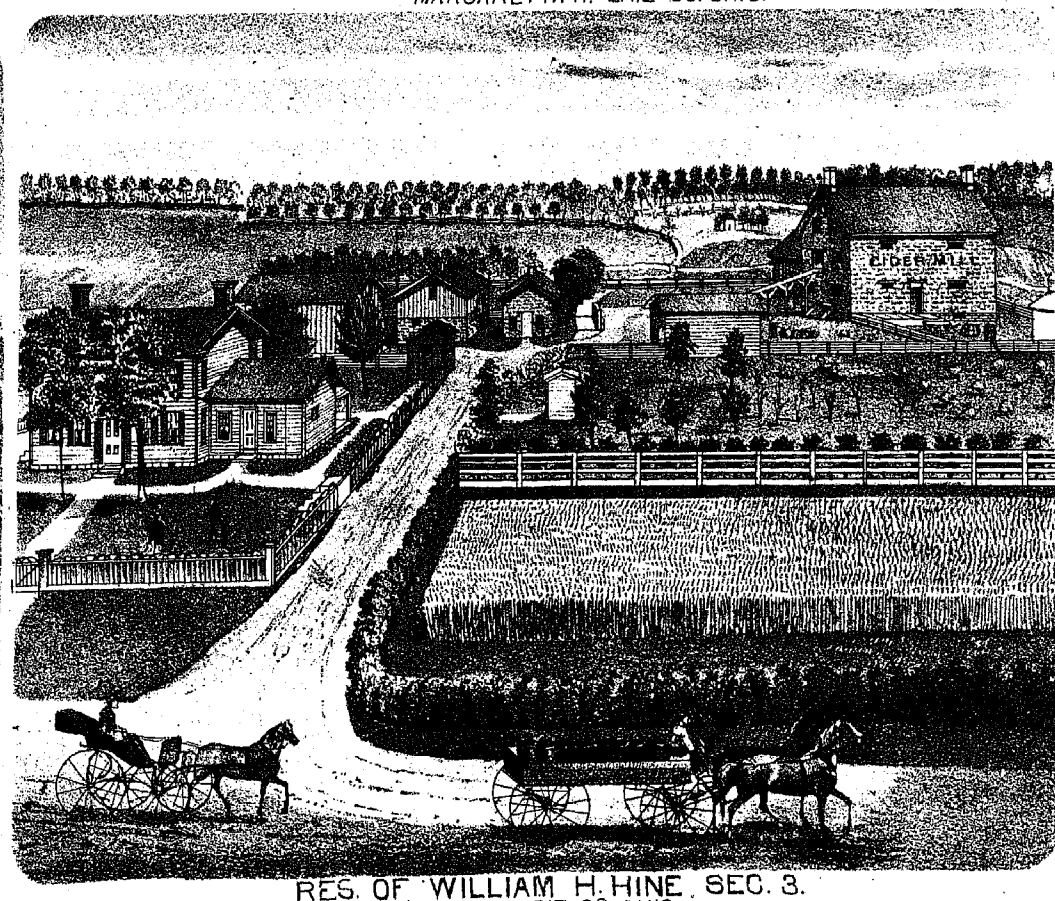
RES. OF J. M. HUNT SEC. 2.
MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF W. H. NEILL SEC. 8.
MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



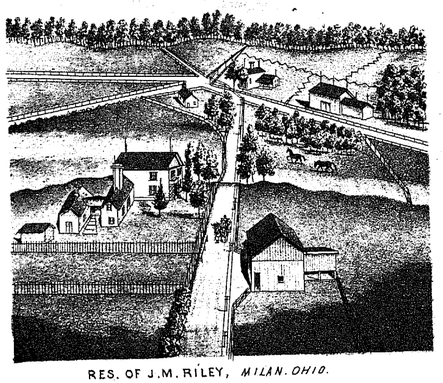
RES. OF D. DIMAN
MILAN ERIE CO. OHIO.



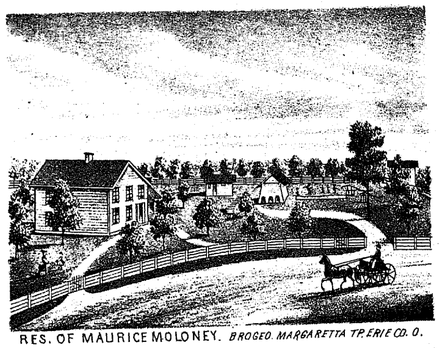
RES. OF WILLIAM H. HINE. SEC. 3.
BERLIN TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

MAP OF MARGARETTA TOWNSHIP

SANDUSKY BAY



RES. OF J.M. RILEY, MILAN. OHIO.



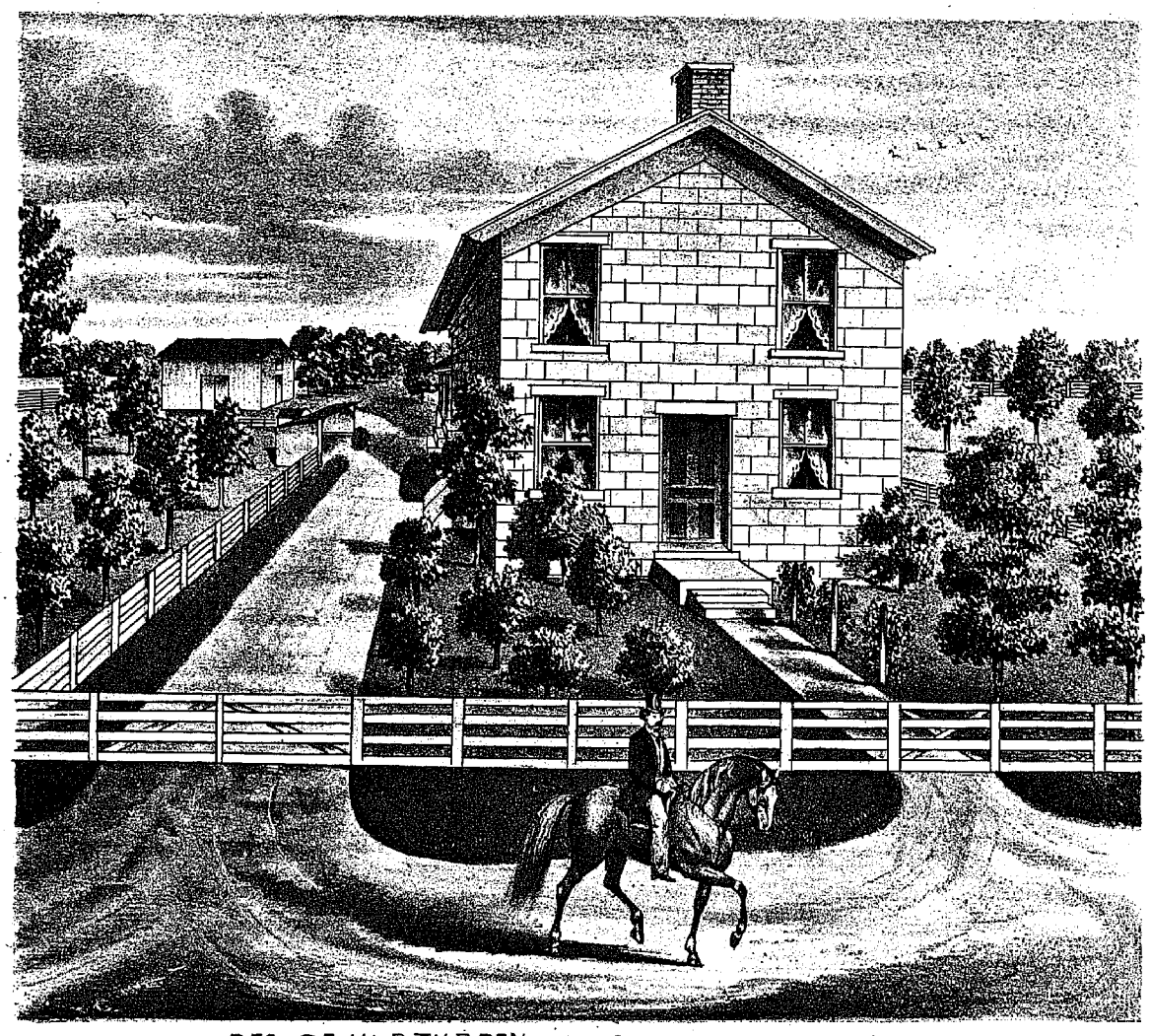
RES. OF MAURICE MOLONEY. BROGED. MARGARETTA TP ERIE CO. O.

SEC. 3

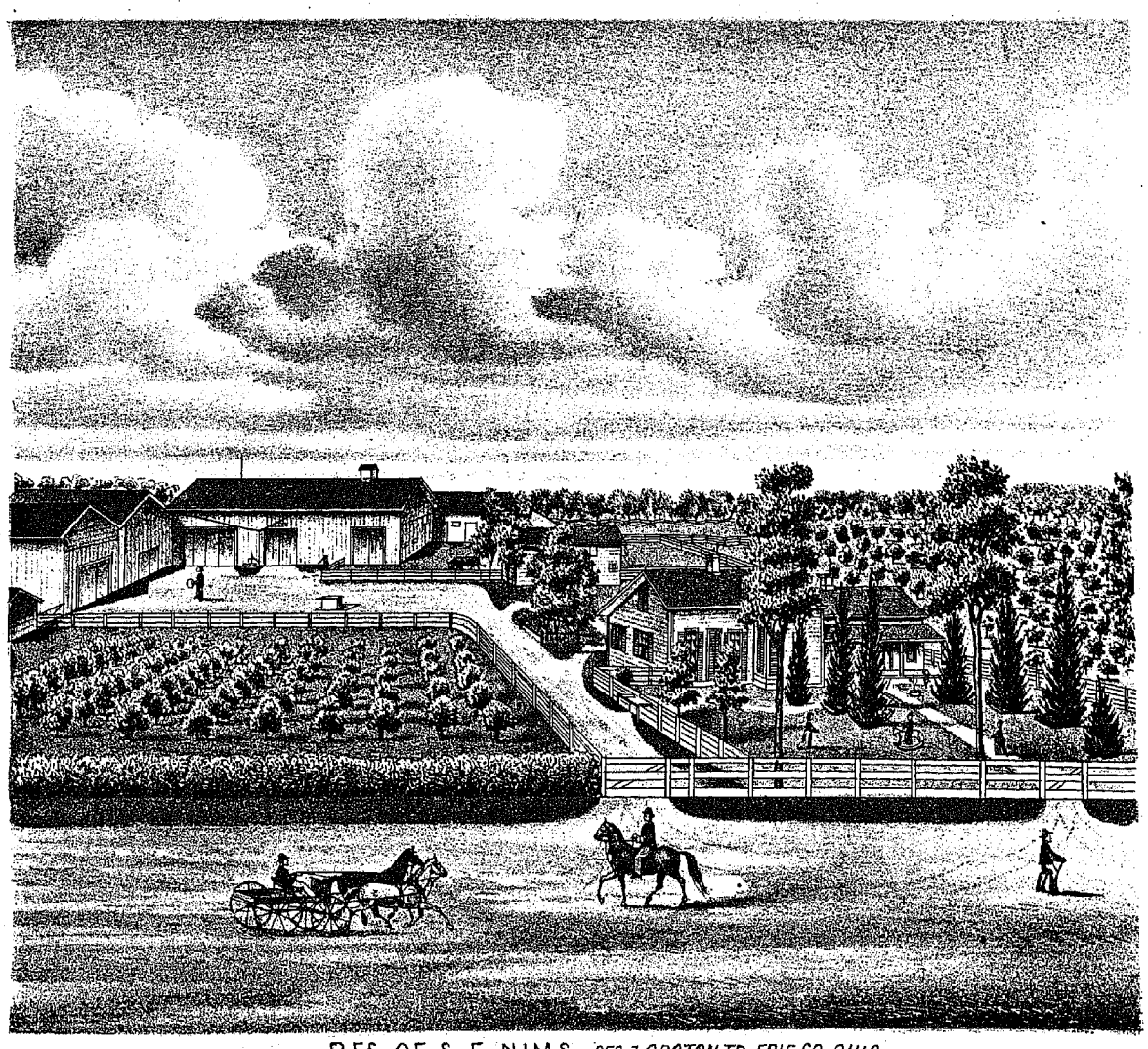
SEC. 4

CASTALIA

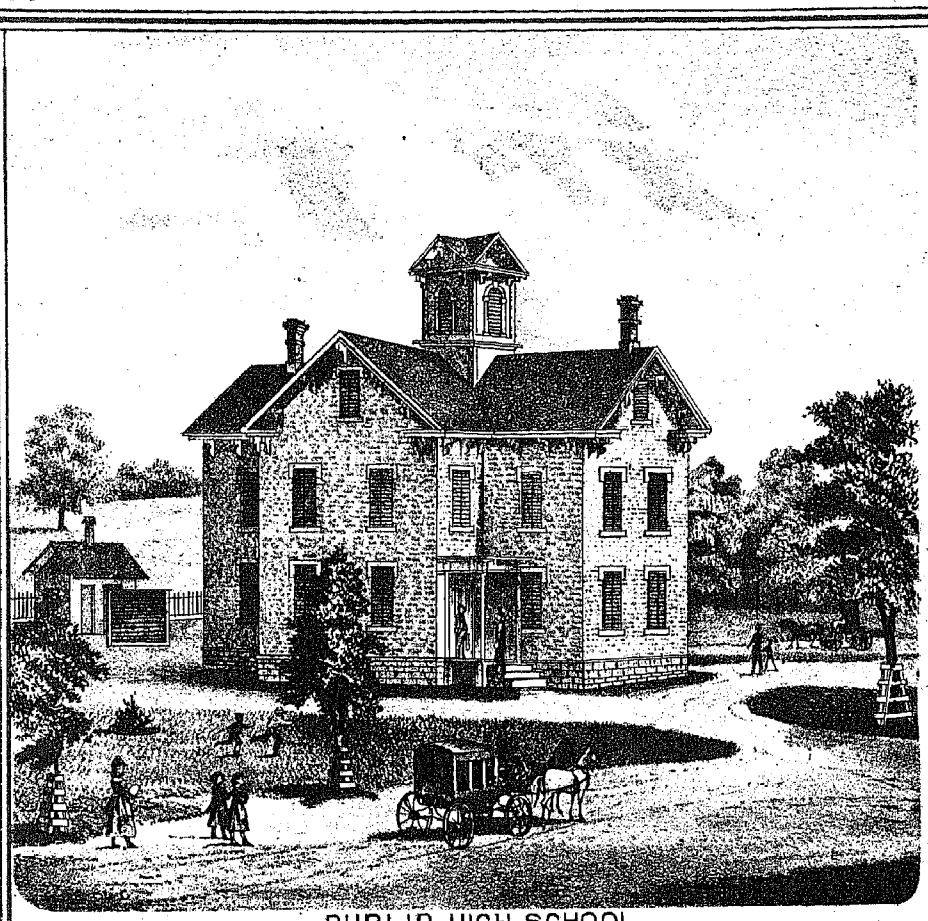
VENICE



RES. OF W. P. TURPEN. *SEC. 2, MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



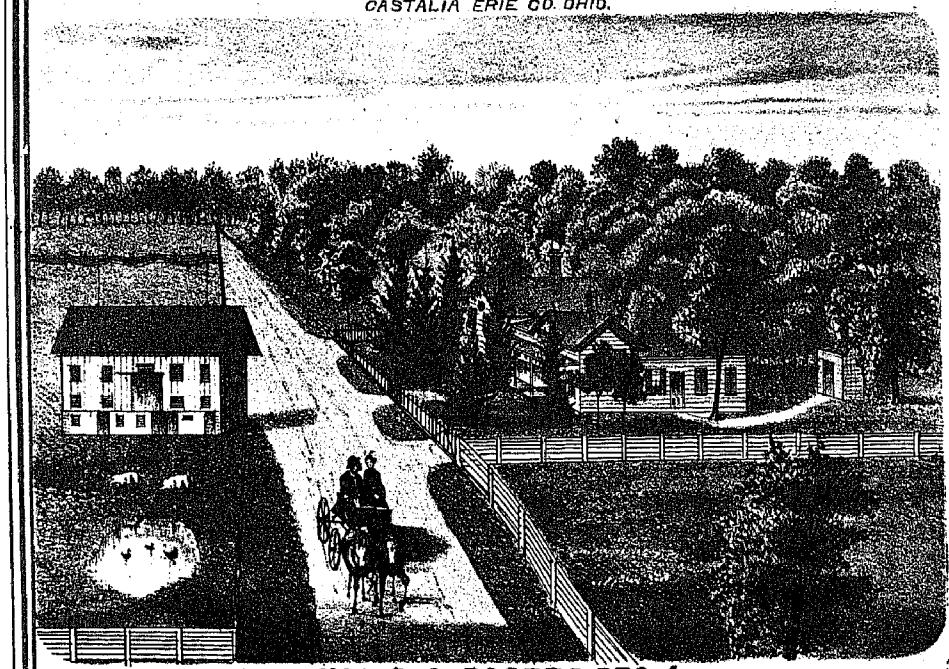
RES. OF S. E. NIMS. *SEC. 7 GROTON TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.*



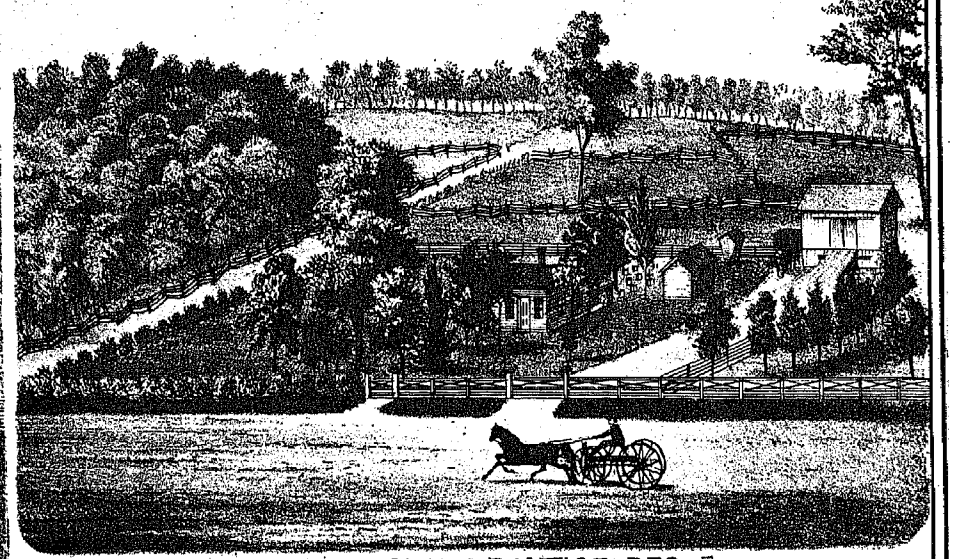
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.
CASTALIA ERIE CO. OHIO.



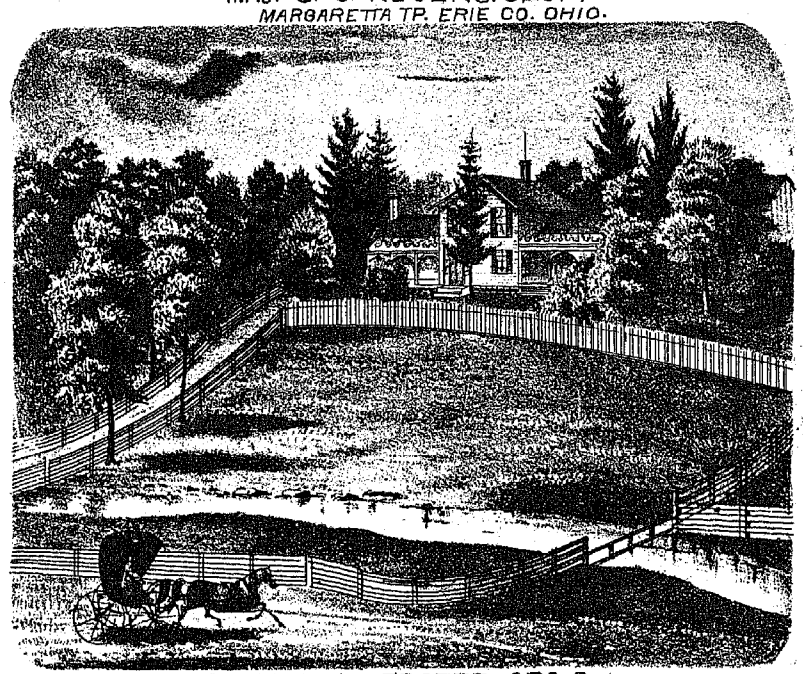
CASTALIA PAPER MILLS. CASTALIA.
ERIE COUNTY OHIO.



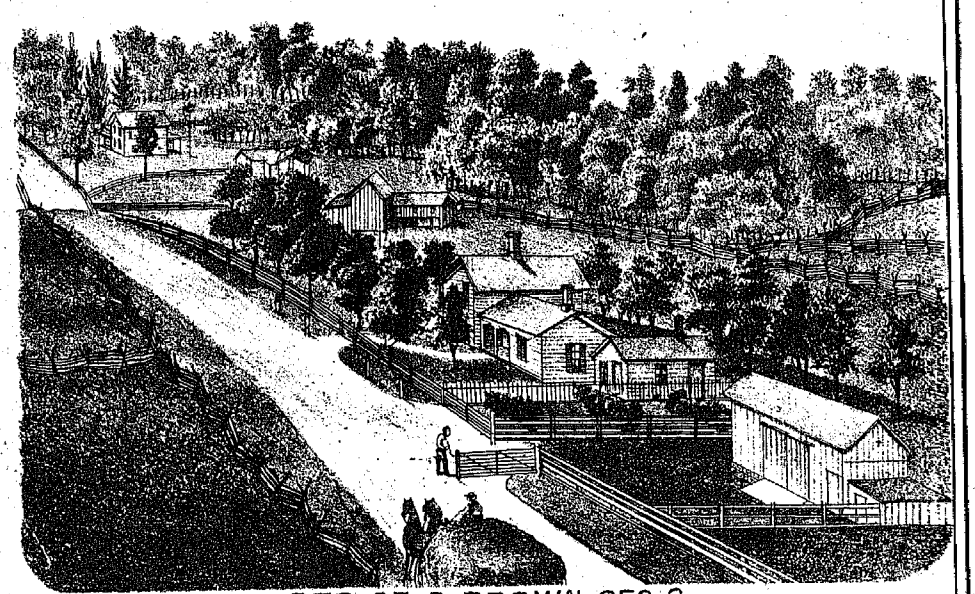
MAJ. S. C. ROGERS. SEC. 4.
MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES OF N. E. PRINTICE SEC. 5.
MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF C. C. FOSTER SEC. 2.
MARGARETTA TP ERIE CO. OHIO.



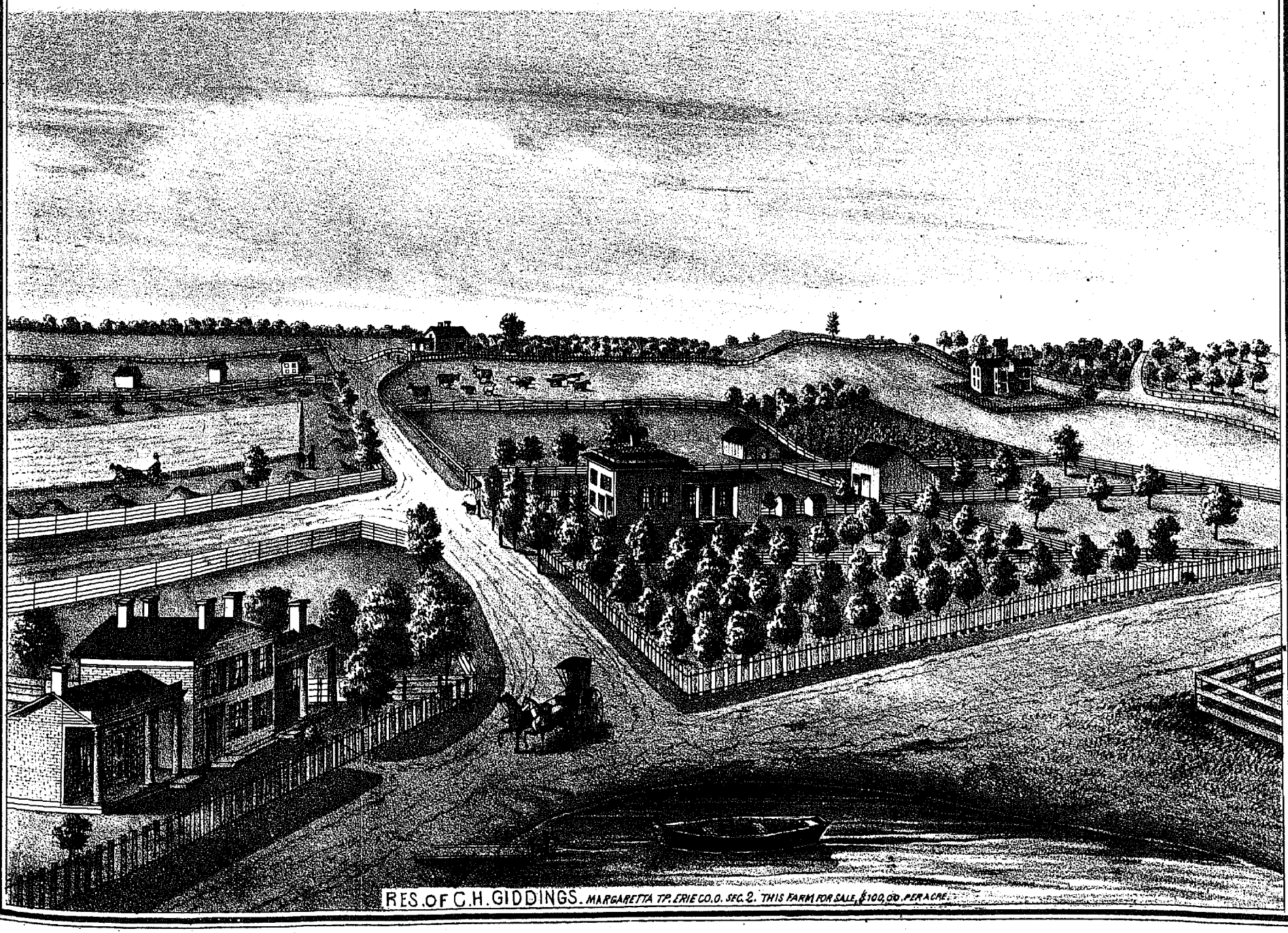
RES OF O. BROWN SEC. 2.
MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



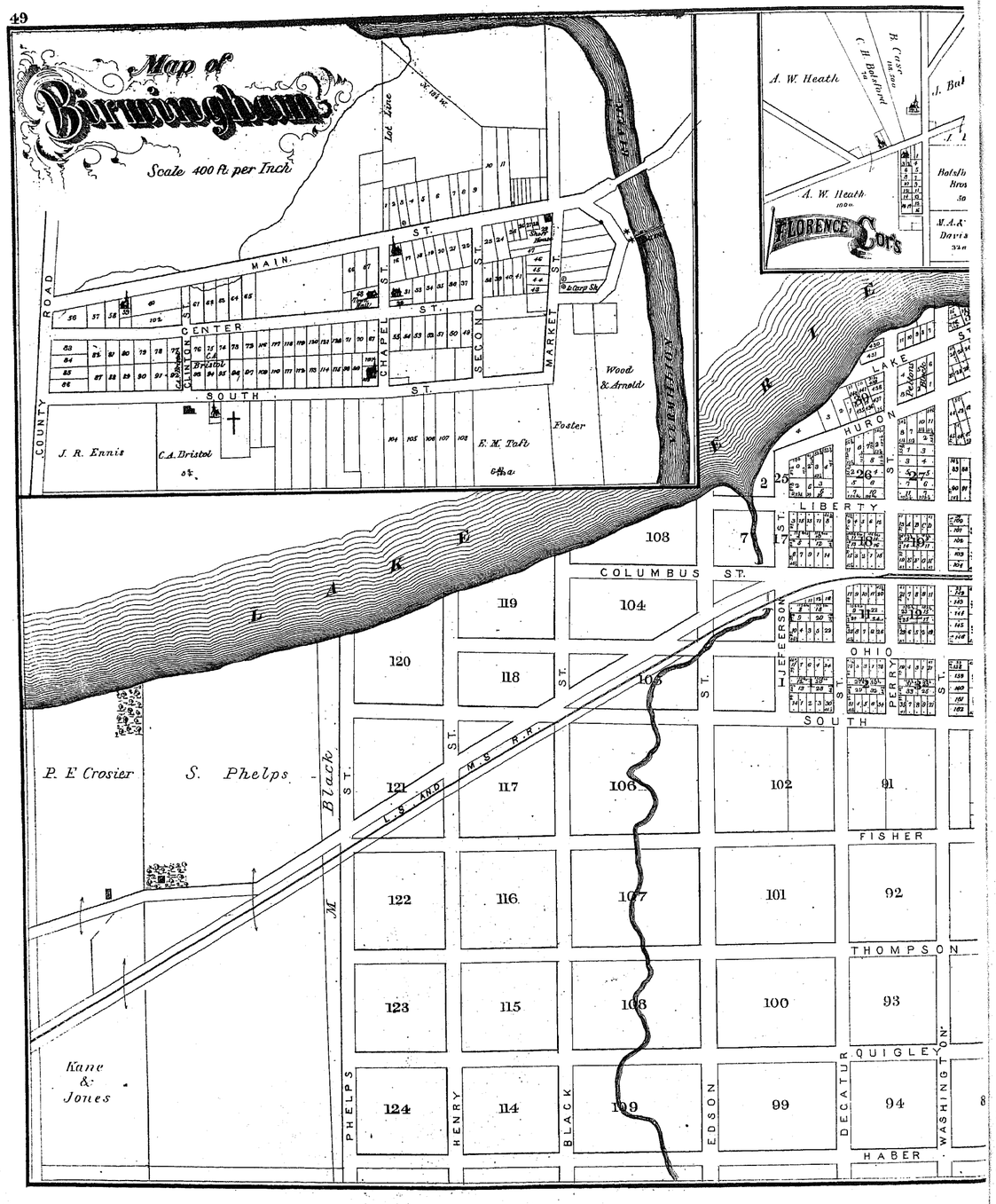
MR. C.H. GIDDINGS.

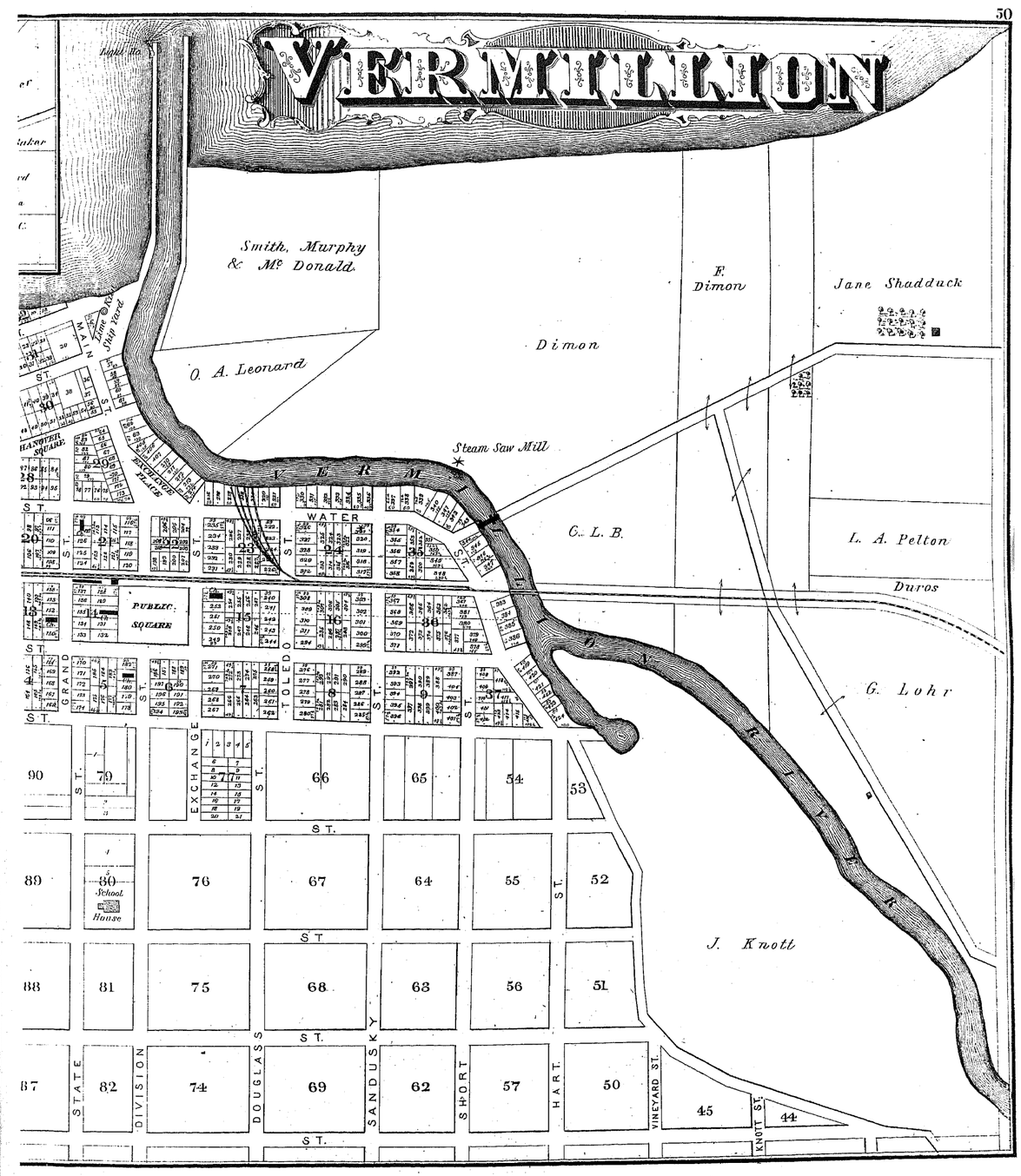


MRS. C.H. GIDDINGS.



RES. OF C.H. GIDDINGS. MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. O. SEC. 2. THIS FARM FOR SALE, $100.00 PER ACRE.


Map of Birmingham
Scale 400 ft. per Inch
Lot Line
MAIN ST.
CENTER ST.
SOUTH ST.
CHAPEL ST.
SECOND ST.
MARKET ST.
COUNTY ROAD
J. R. Ennis
C.A. Bristol
E. M. Taft
Foster
Wood & Arnold
VERMILLION
A. W. Heath
C. H. Bolsford
B. Case
FLORENCE Cor's
LAKE ERIE
LIBERTY
HURON
COLUMBUS ST.
OHIO
JEFFERSON ST.
PERRY ST.
SOUTH ST.
FISHER
THOMPSON
QUIGLEY
HABER
DECATUR
WASHINGTON
EDSON
BLACK
HENRY
PHELPS
L. S. AND M. S. R. R.
Black
P. E. Crosier
S. Phelps
Kane & Jones
108
119
104
120
118
105
121
117
106
102
91
122
116
107
101
92
123
115
108
100
93
124
114
109
99
94


VERMILLION
Smith, Murphy & Mc Donald
O. A. Leonard
Dimon
F. Dimon
Jane Shadduck
Steam Saw Mill
VERMILLION RIVER
C. L. B.
L. A. Pelton
Duros
G. Lohr
J. Knott
WATER ST.
PUBLIC SQUARE
EXCHANGE ST.
TOLEDO ST.
GRAND ST.
School House
STATE ST.
DIVISION ST.
DOUGLASS ST.
SANDUSKY ST.
SHORT ST.
HART ST.
VINEYARD ST.
KNOTT ST.
90
79
66
65
54
53
89
80
76
67
64
55
52
88
81
75
68
63
56
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57
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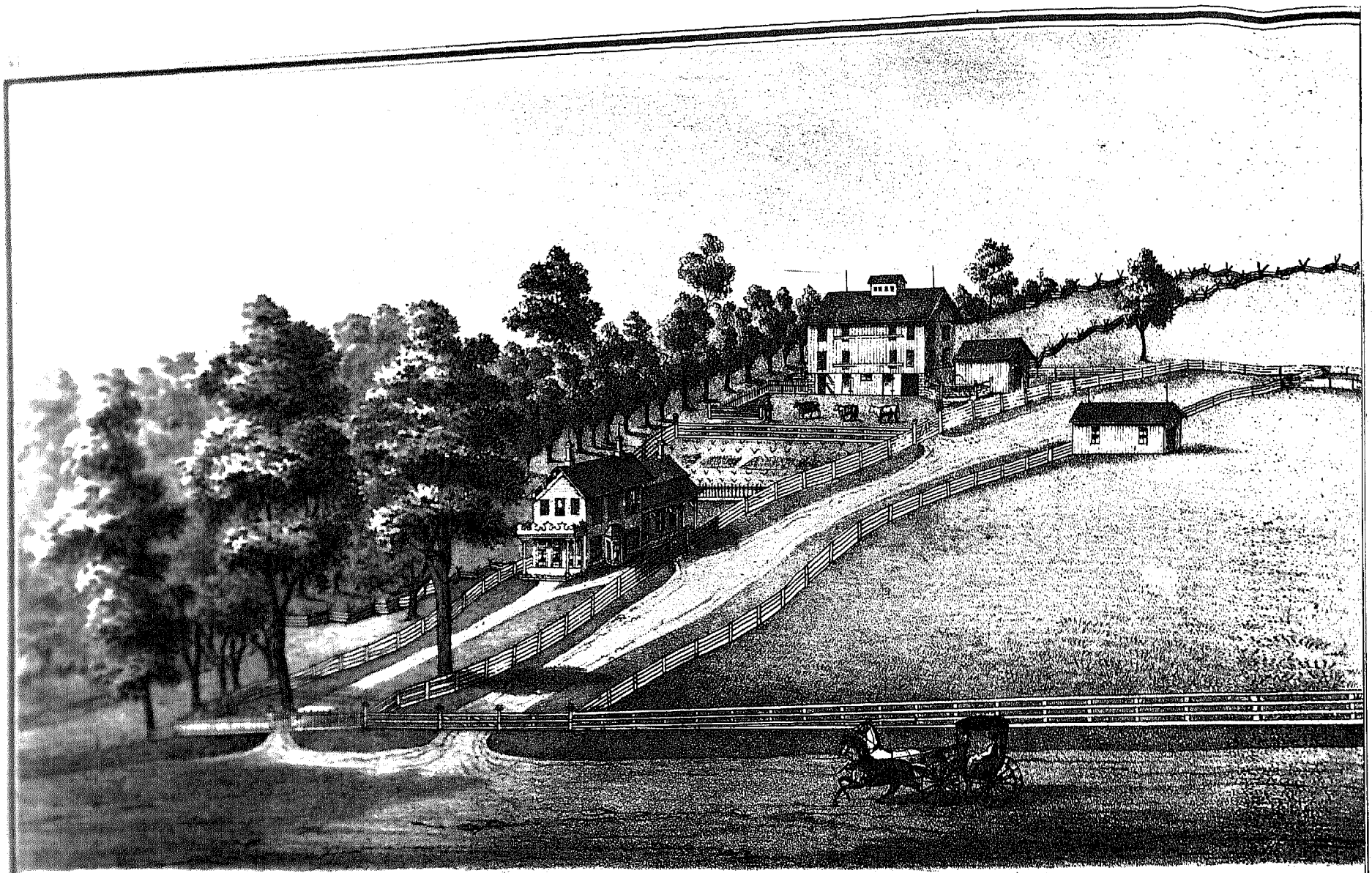
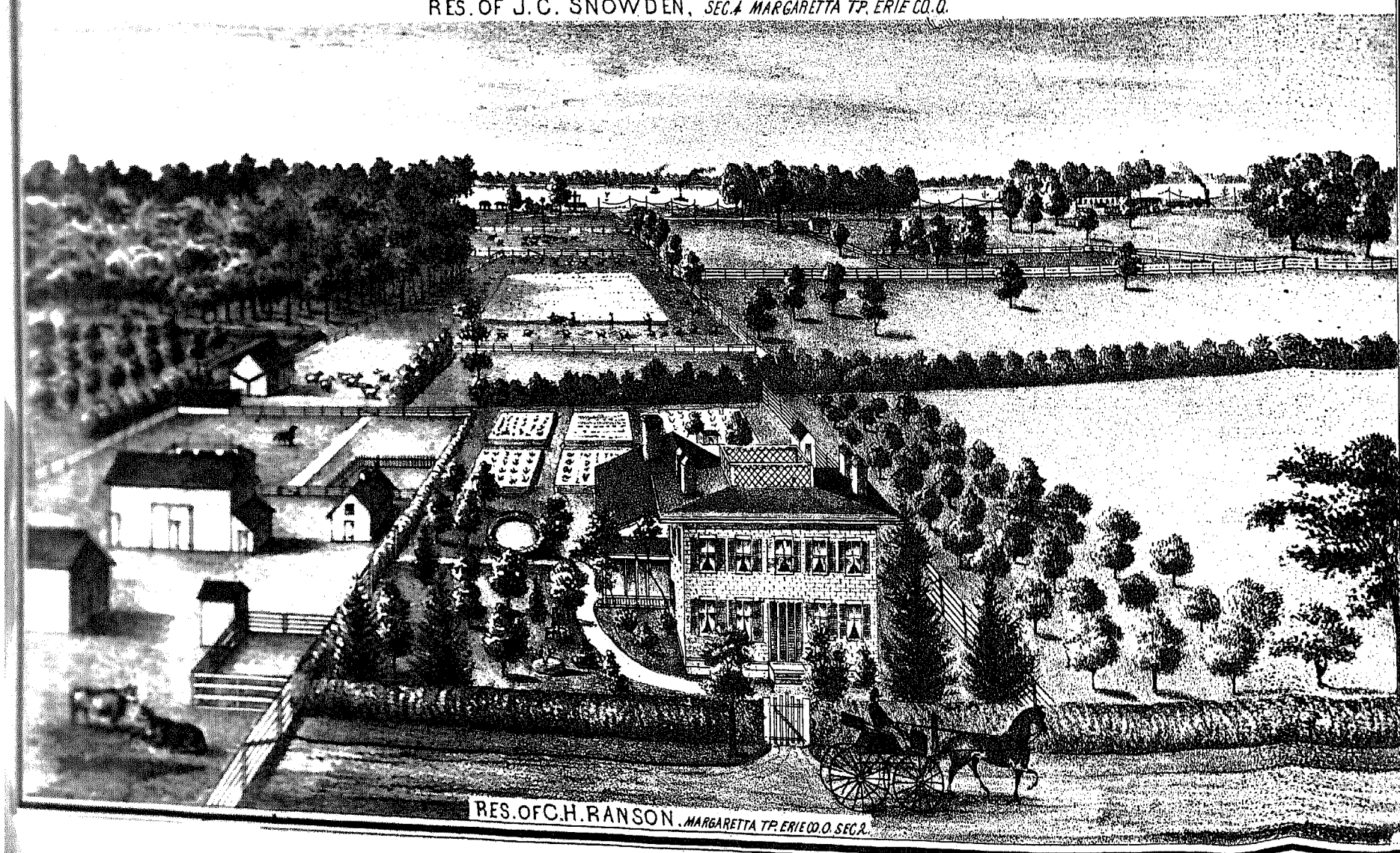
45
44



RES. OF J. C. SNOWDEN, SEC. 4 MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. O.



RES. OF C. H. RANSON. MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. O. SEC. 2.

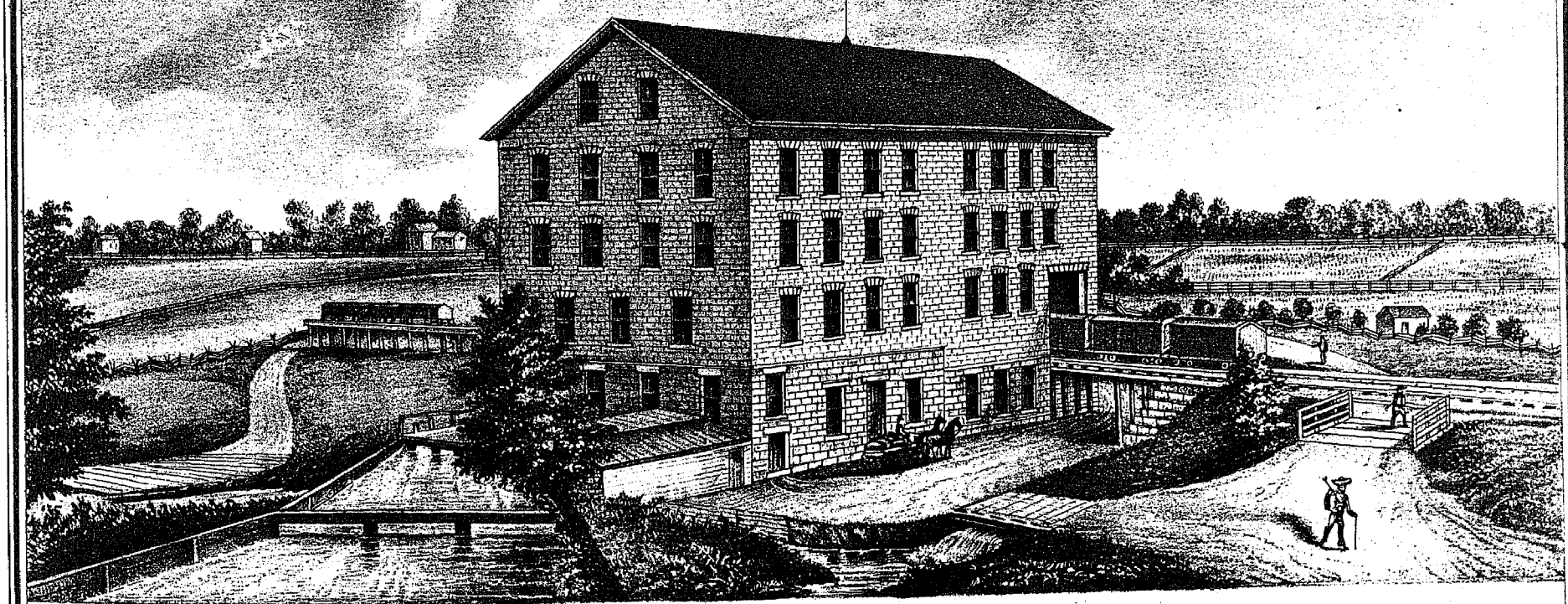


CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER.

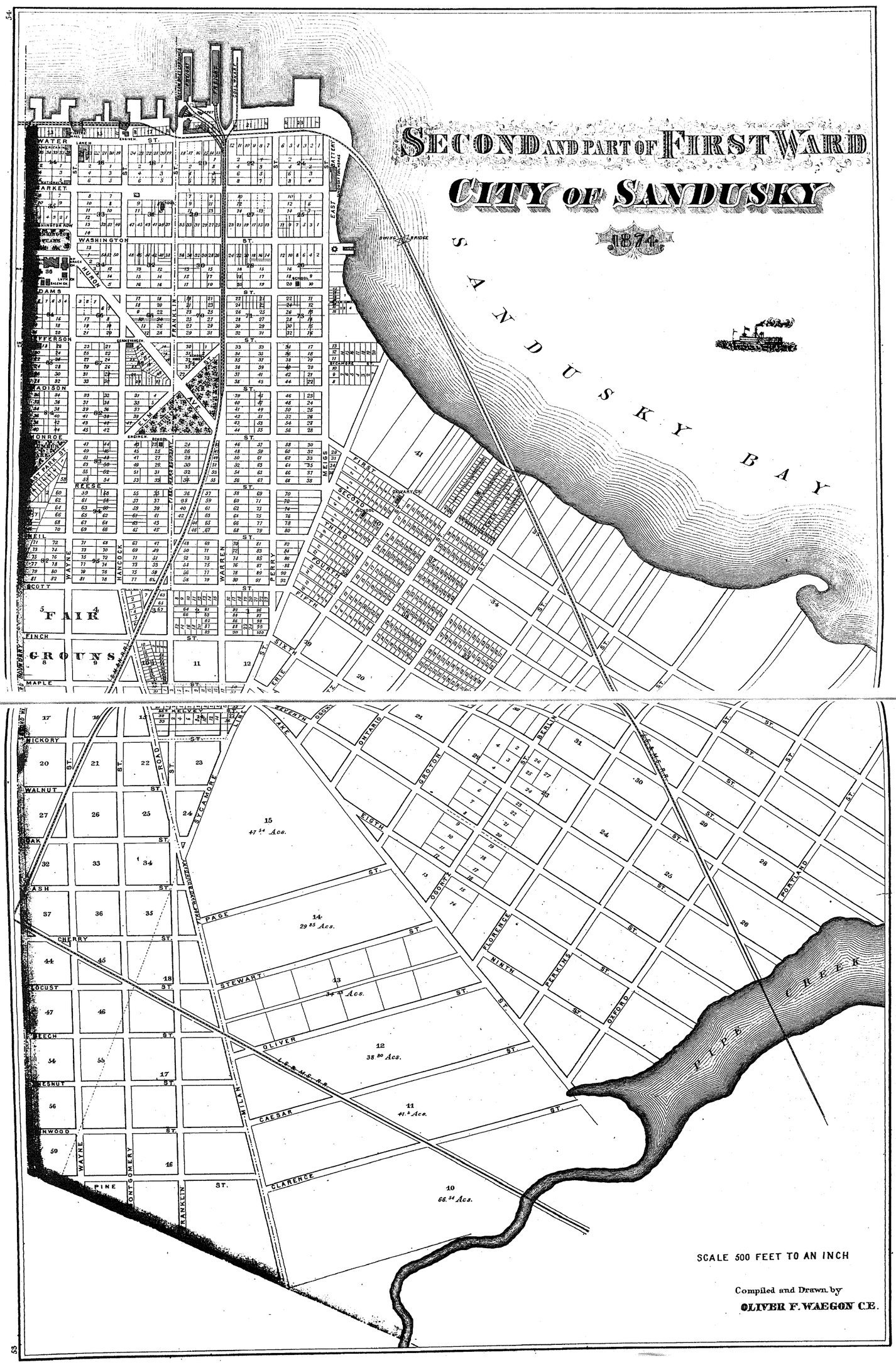
RES. OF J. M. Mc GOOKEY. *VENICE, OHIO.*

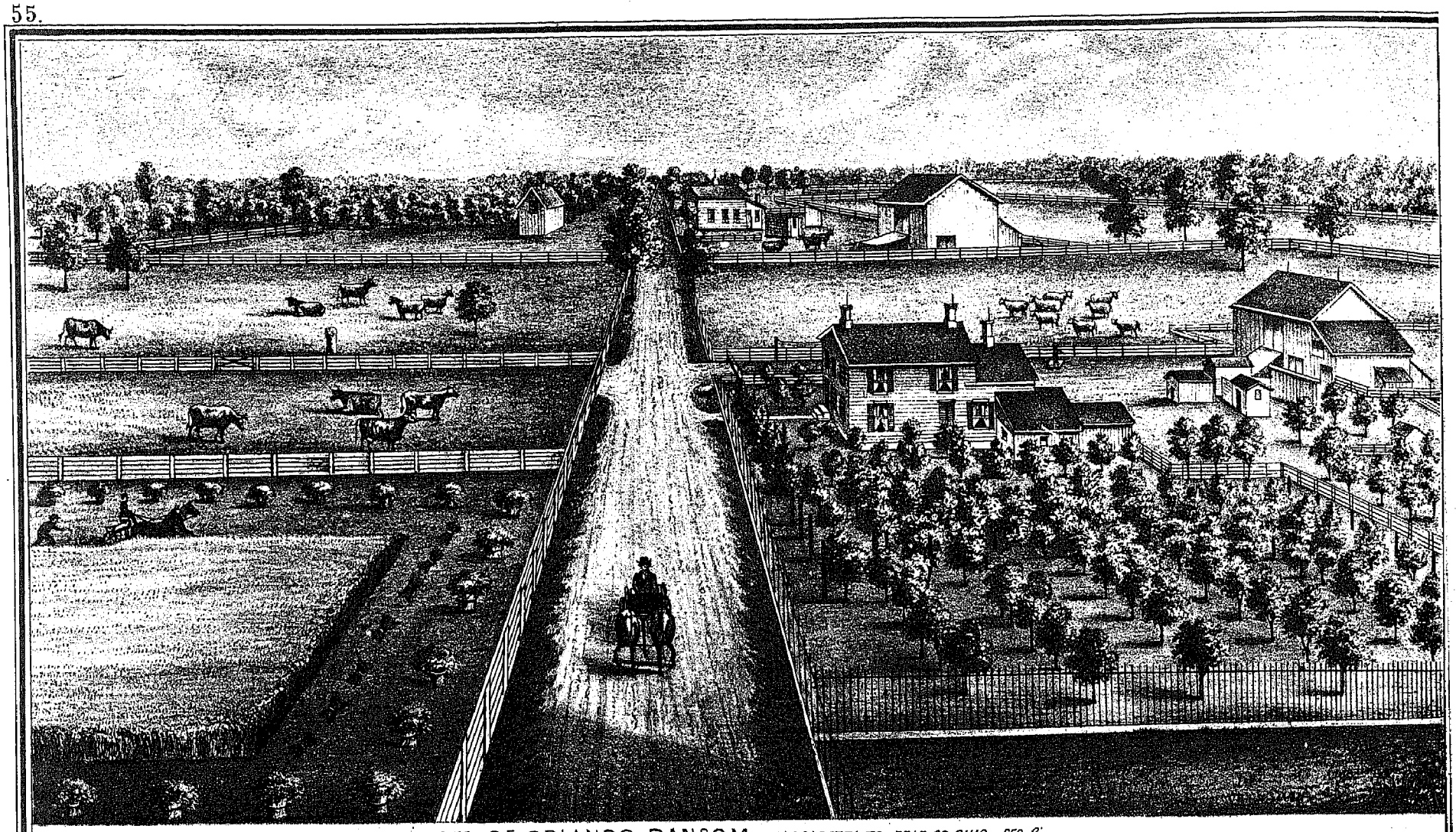


VENICE MILLS.

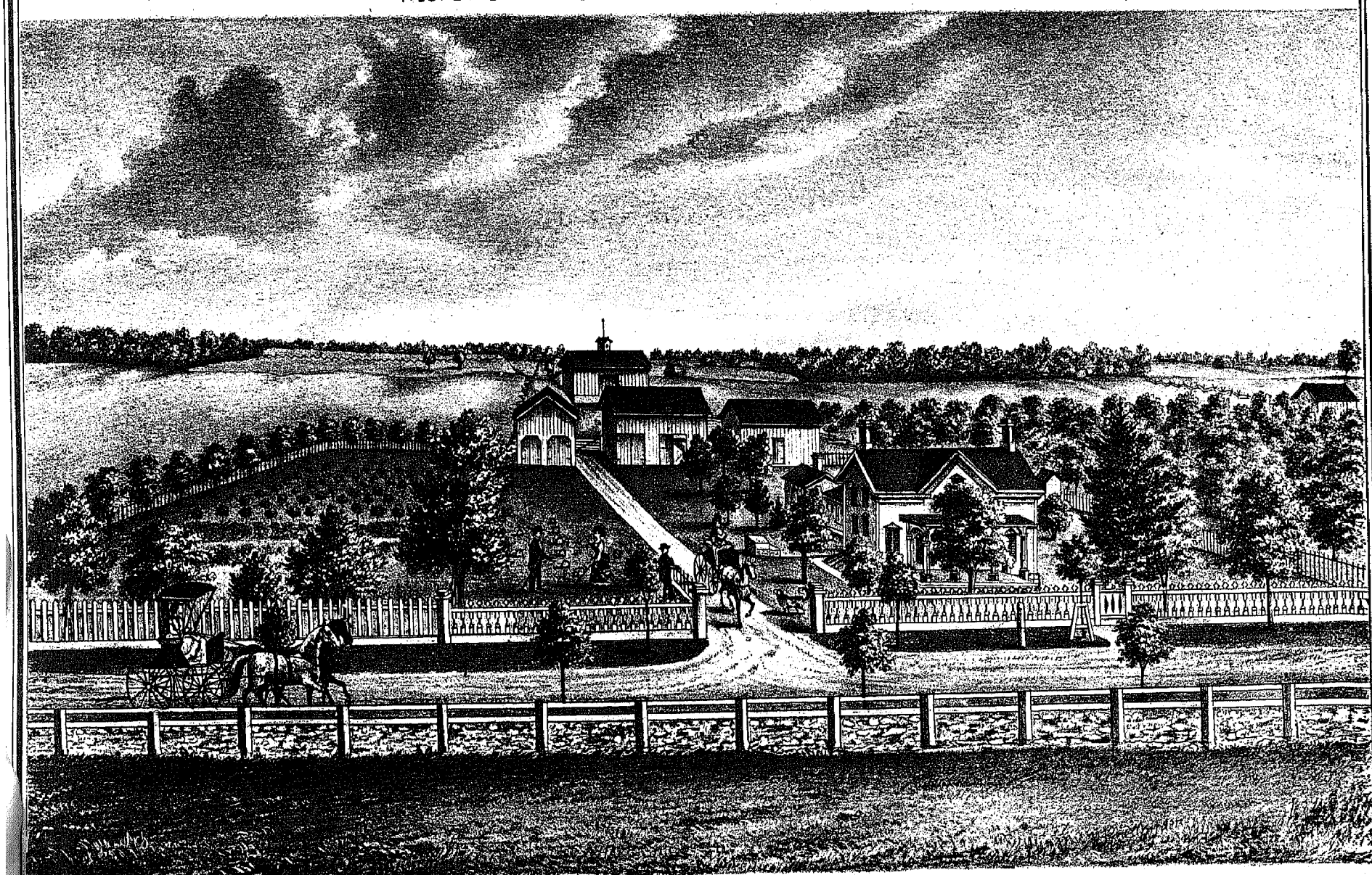


HEYWOOD MILLS. *VENICE, OHIO.*

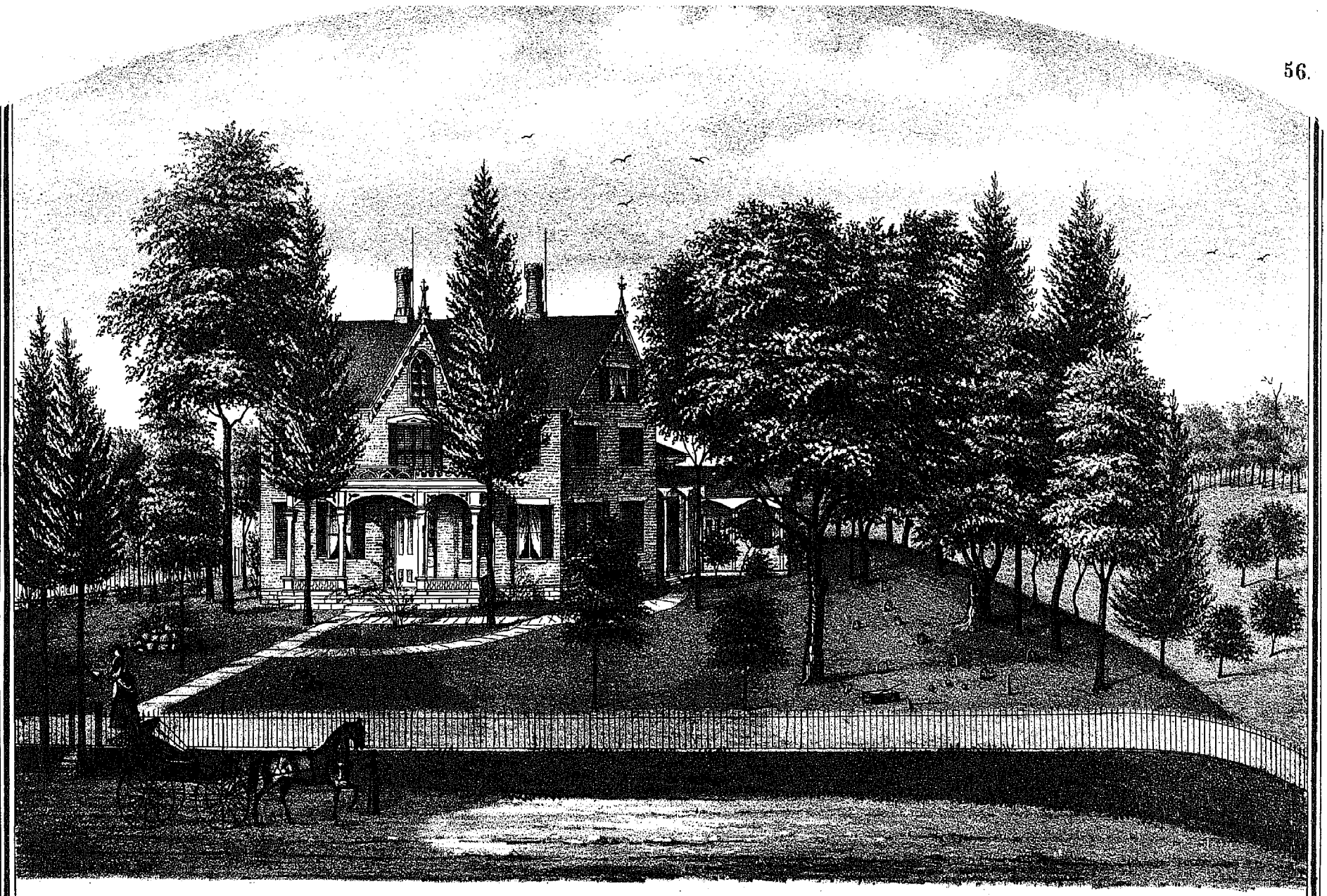

SECOND AND PART OF FIRST WARD
CITY OF SANDUSKY
1874
SANDUSKY BAY
FAIR GROUNS
PIPE CREEK
SCALE 500 FEET TO AN INCH
Compiled and Drawn by
OLIVER F. WAEGON C.E.



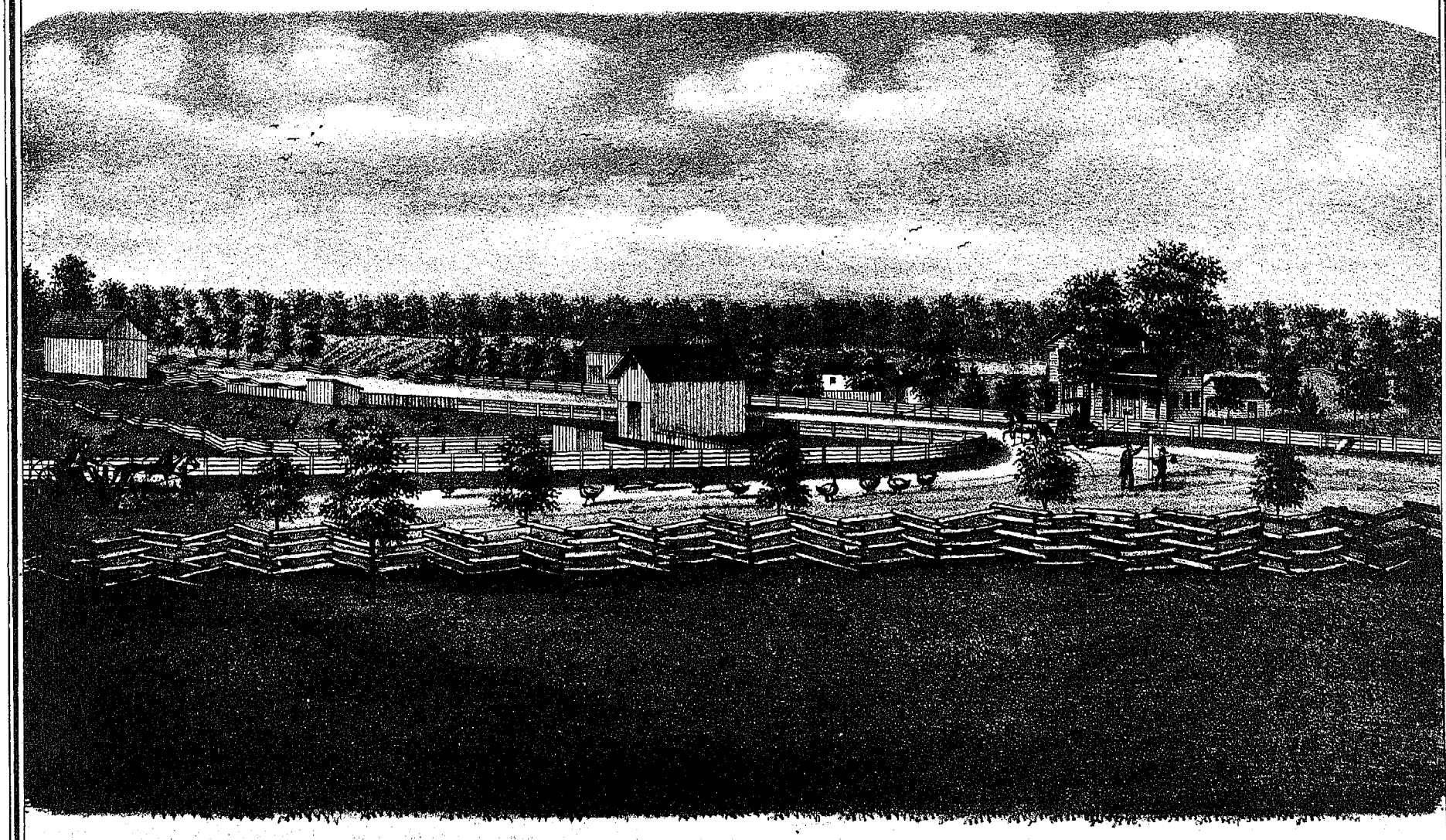
RES. OF ORLANDO RANSOM. *MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO. SEC. 2.*



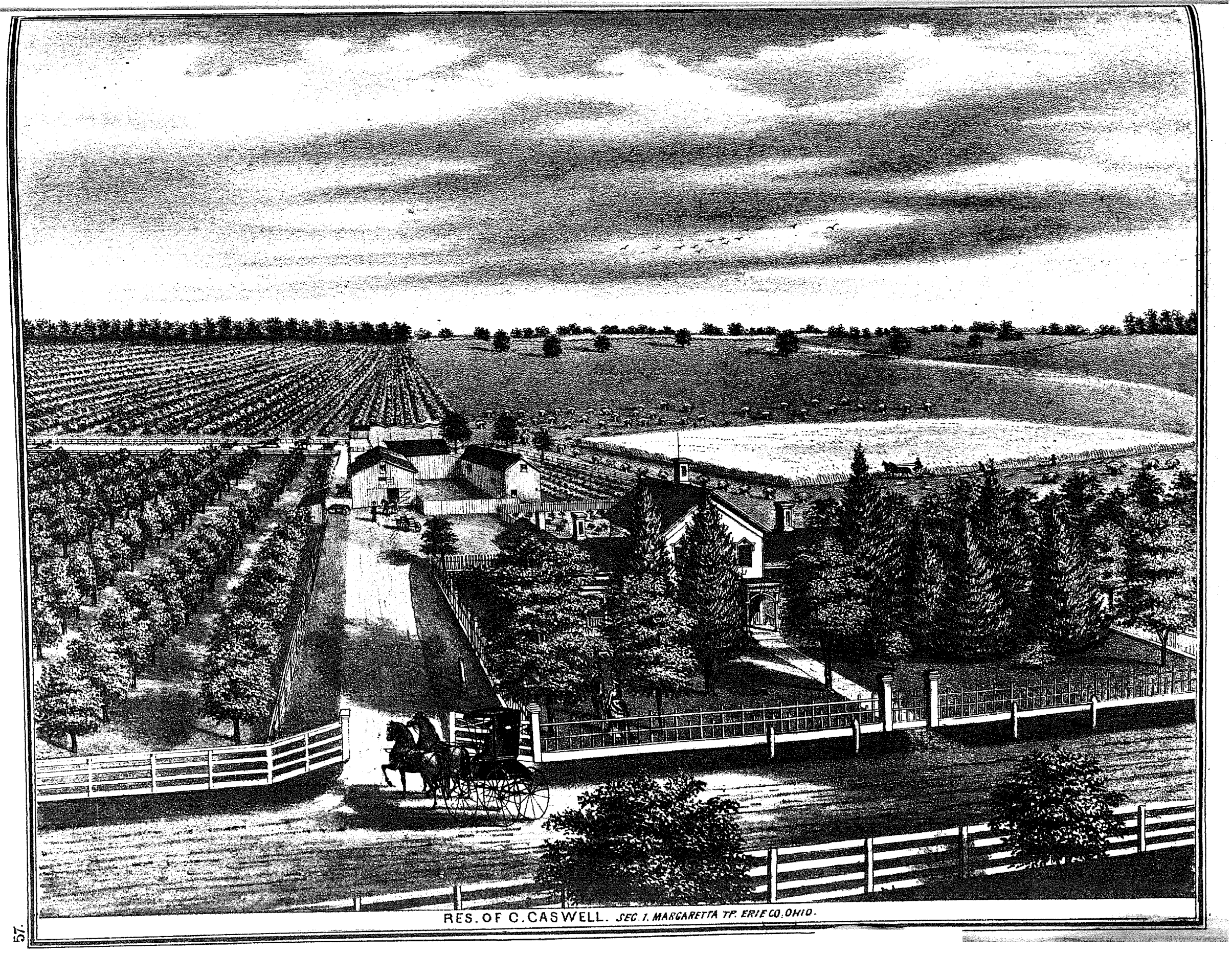
RES. OF ELISHA CASWELL.
SEC. 7, MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



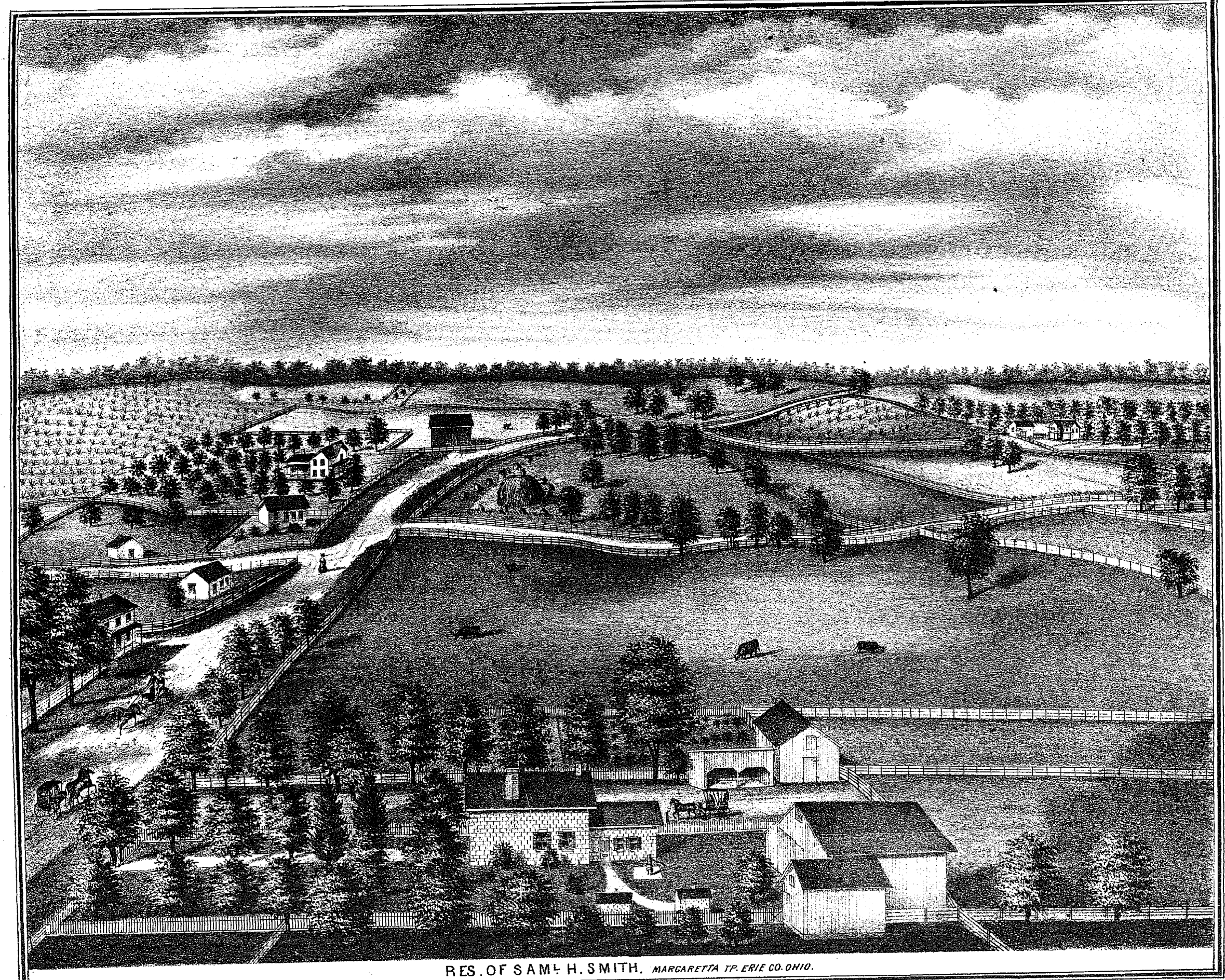
RES. OF THOMAS BUTMAN. *MILAN, OHIO.*



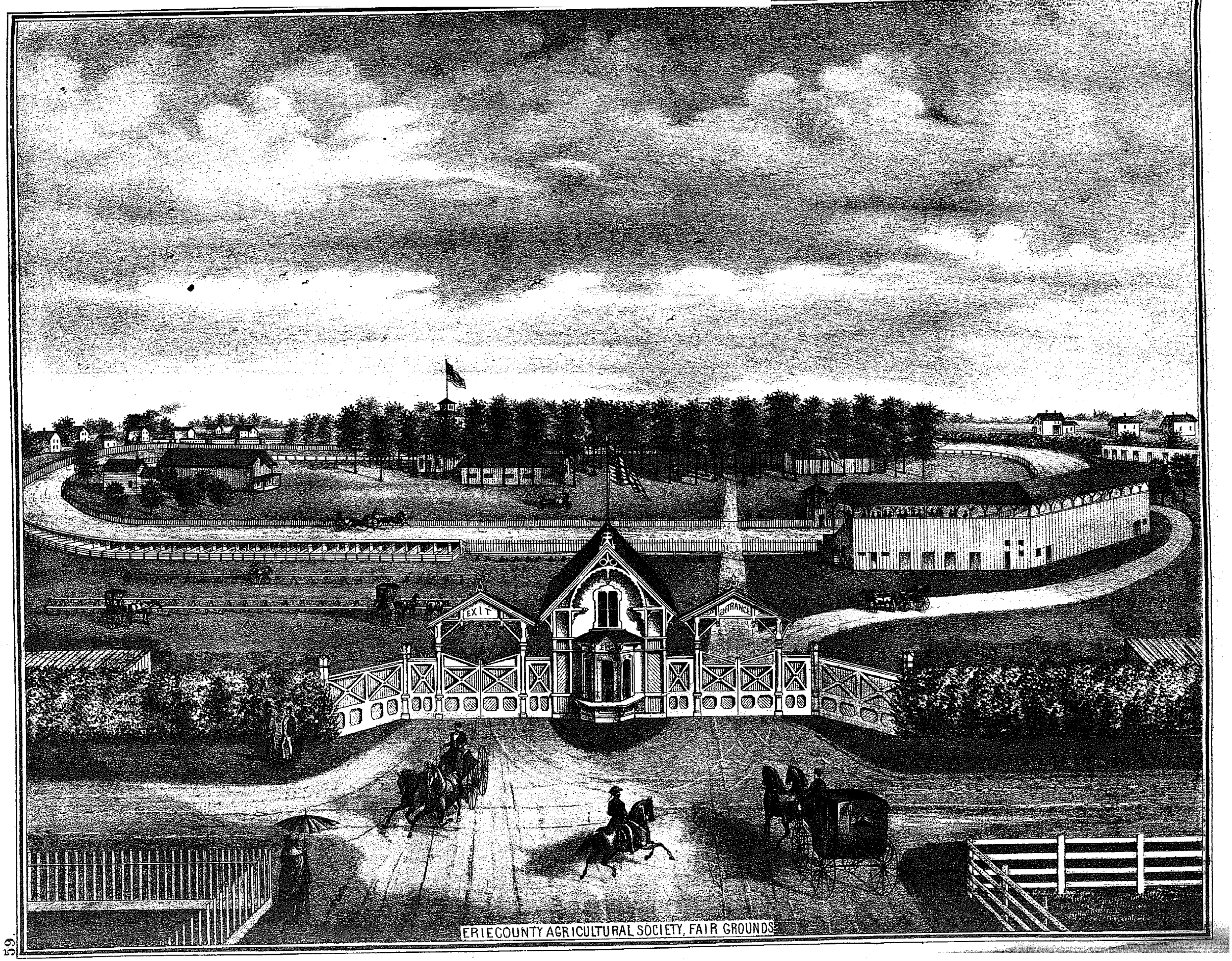
RES. OF W. H. TODD. *SEC. 3, LOT 41. FLORENCE TP. ERIE CO. O.*



RES. OF C. CASWELL. SEC. 1. MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.



RES. OF SAML H. SMITH. MARGARETTA TP. ERIE CO. OHIO.

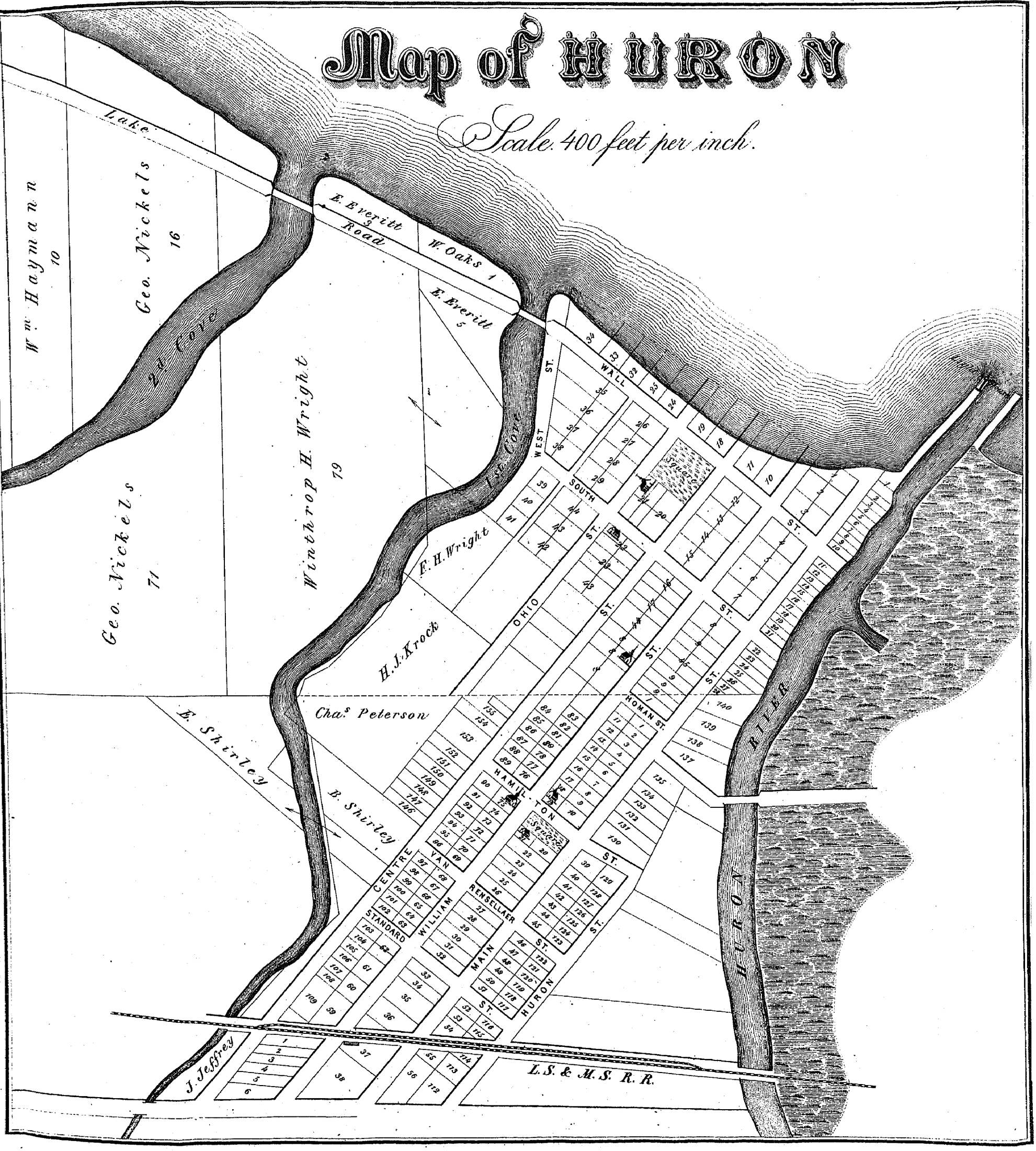


ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FAIR GROUNDS.

59.

Map of HURON

Scale. 400 feet per inch.



EAST PORTION OF FIRST WARD
SANDUSKY CITY

Scale 660 ft to an inch.

SANDUSKY BAY

CREEK

PIPE

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

FIFTH ST.

29 31 59/100 Acs.

28 31 12/100 Acs.

27 78 24/100 Acs.

25 36 Acs.

26 39 36/100 Acs.

6 80 20/100 Acs.

7 6 49/100 Acs.

8 46 32/100 Acs.

10

5 70 32/100 Acs.

4 68 74/100 Acs.

3 78 58/100 Acs.

2 45 16/100 Acs.

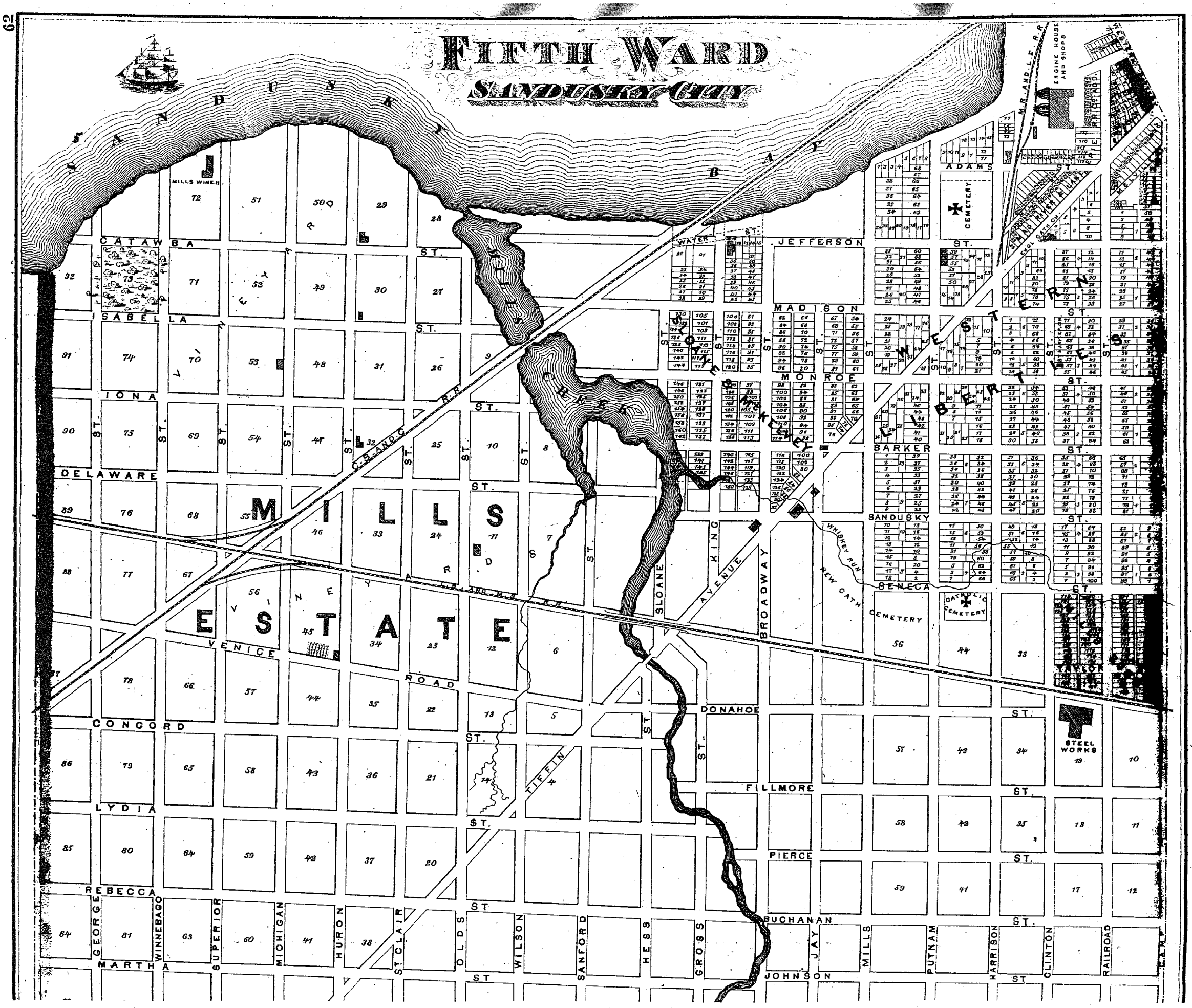
1 80 22/100 Acs.

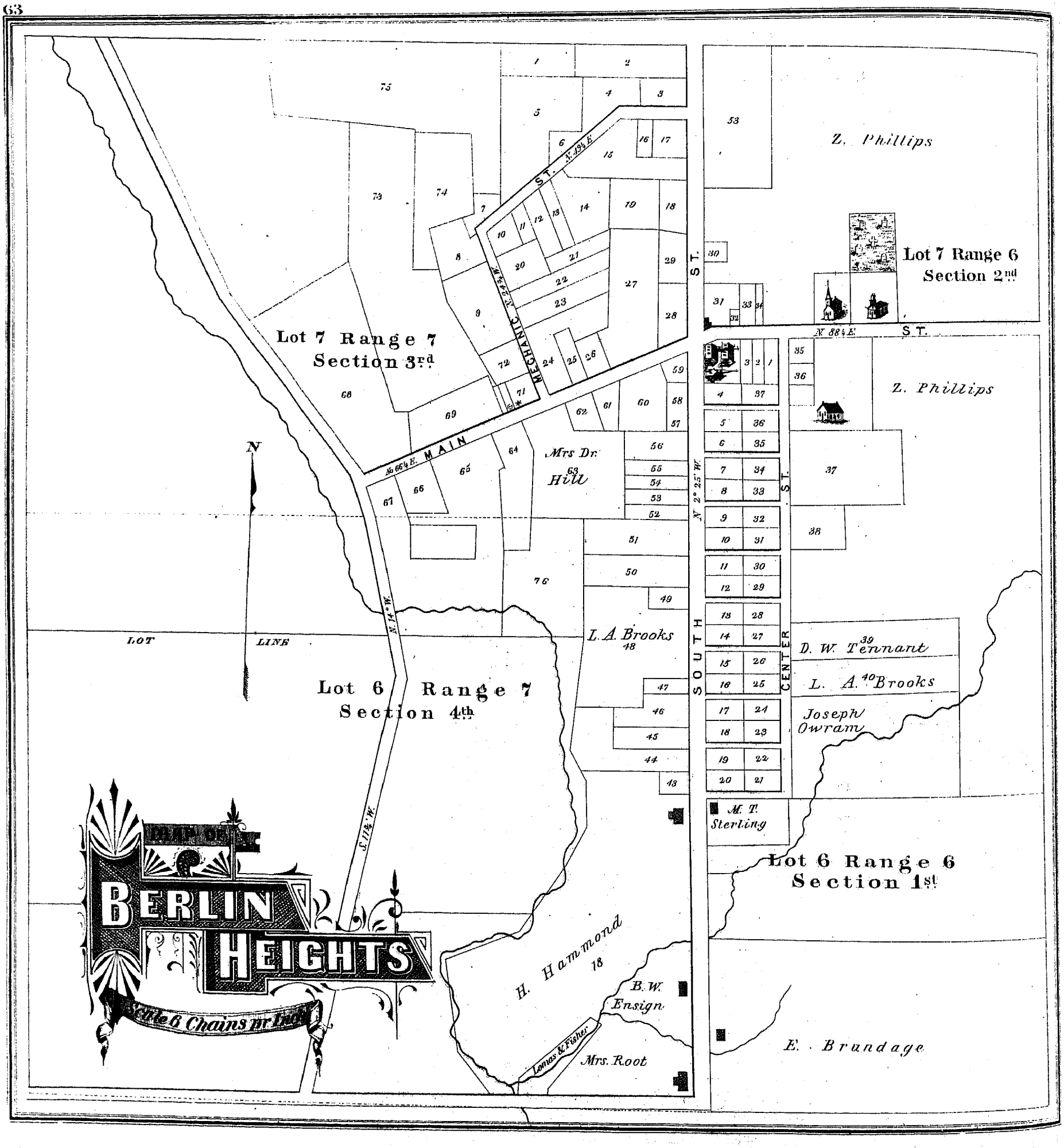
Township Line

Township Line

Compiled & Drawn by Oliver F. Waegon C.E.

SCALE 500 FEET TO AN INCH. COMPILED AND DRAWN BY OLIVER F. WAEGON C.E.


FIFTH WARD
SANDUSKY CITY
SANDUSKY BAY
MILLS CREEK
MILLS ESTATE
MILLS WINE H.
CATAWBA ST.
ISABELLA ST.
IONA ST.
DELAWARE ST.
VINEYARD
VENICE ROAD
CONCORD ST.
LYDIA ST.
REBECCA ST.
MARTHA ST.
GEORGE
WINNEBAGO
SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
HURON
ST. CLAIR
OLDS
WILSON
SANFORD
HESS
GROSS
JAY
MILLS
PUTNAM
HARRISON
CLINTON
RAILROAD
JOHNSON ST.
BUCHANAN ST.
PIERCE ST.
FILLMORE ST.
DONAHOE ST.
SLOANE
KING AVENUE
BROADWAY
WHISKEY RUN
NEW CATH CEMETERY
CATHOLIC CEMETERY
SENECA ST.
SANDUSKY ST.
BARKER ST.
MONROE ST.
MADISON ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
WATER ST.
ADAMS ST.
CEMETERY
WESTERN LIBERTIES
M.R. AND L.E. R.R.
ENGINE HOUSE AND SHOPS
STEEL WORKS
TAYLOR
TIFFIN
C.S. AND C. R.R.
L.S. AND M.S. R.R.


Lot 7 Range 7
Section 3rd
Lot 7 Range 6
Section 2nd
Lot 6 Range 7
Section 4th
Lot 6 Range 6
Section 1st
Z. Phillips
Z. Phillips
Mrs Dr. Hill
L. A. Brooks
D. W. Tennant
L. A. Brooks
Joseph Owram
M. T. Sterling
H. Hammond
B. W. Ensign
Mrs. Root
E. Brundage
Lomas & Fisher
MAIN ST.
MECHANIC ST.
SOUTH ST.
CENTER ST.
N. 88¼ E.
N. 2° 25' W.
N. 14° W.
S. 11¾ W.
N. 66¼ E.
N. 49¼ E.
N. 24¾ W.
LOT LINE
N
BERLIN HEIGHTS
Scale 6 Chains pr Inch

MILAN

Blocks. 10 by 16 in old Plat.

Drawn and Compiled by

O.BURLINGAME C.E.

N. 36° E.

Fowler Est.

Outlot N° 3
J. Montgomery
10 a

Outlot N° 4

5 a
2
J. Montgomery

3

J.F.
1 ac.

H.R.

H. Kelley

Basin

J. C. Lockwood

E.L. Perry
4

M.Mc Coy

9

(5)
Sarah Lockwood

(6)
Sarah Lockwood

(7)
E. S. Marvin

(8)
Capt H. Kelley

Geneva Colored Works

Temple

Public Square

A.B.S.

Bussett

W.A. Wm M. J. Gotts

W.M.

G.A. Kline

J. Sisty

S.A. Lockwood

J.G.L.

W.E.L.

E.L. Lockwood

S.A. Lockwood

E. Marvin

H. Kelley

G.L.

S.L.

S.A. Lockwood

S.A. Lockwood

S.A. Lockwood

H. CLOSE. G. W. CLOSE.

H. & G. W. CLOSE,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HATS AND CAPS,

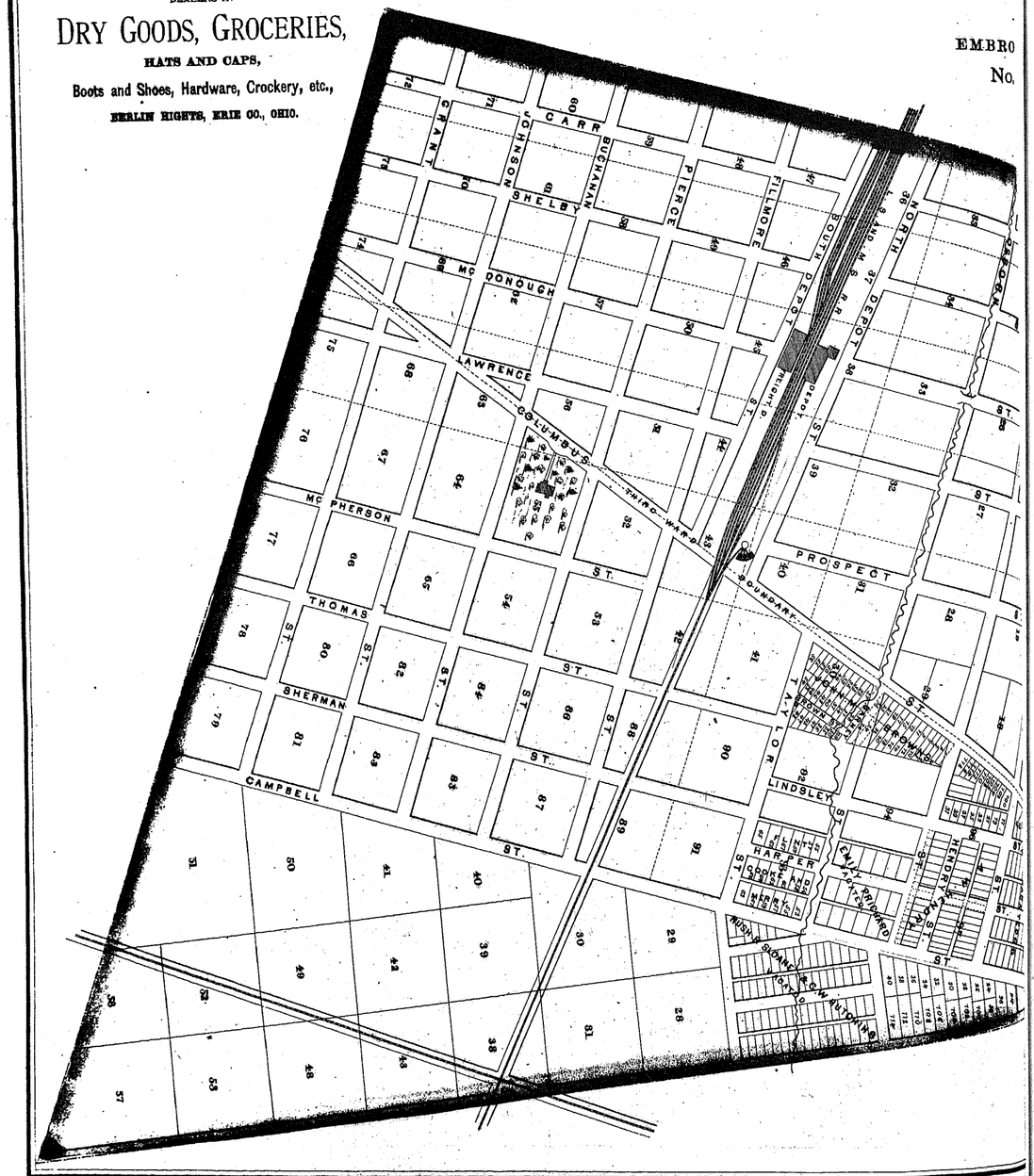
Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, etc.,

BERLIN HIGHTS, ERIE CO., OHIO.

O. H

EMBRO

No.



& A. H. ROSENBAUM,

DEALERS IN

Fancy Goods,

DERIES, ALPACAS, ETC.,

8 Columbus Avenue,

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

THIRD AND FOURTH WARD SANDUSKY CITY

1874.

Scale

Compiled & Drawn by Oliver F. Waggon. C.E.



W. V. LATHAM & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

56 MAIN ST., SANDUSKY, OHIO.

W. V. LATHAM. C. M. BOUTON.

CASTALIA

Scale 8 chains per Inch.

Lot Line

Ransom

B. Peters 45a

Lot No. 30

Mrs. A. M. Cowell

Lot Line

Mrs. A. M. Cowell

Lot Line

Castalia Paper Mill

Coal Property

J. Kuhn

Lot No. 32

SEC. 3.

Lot No. 31

J. Miles 1a.

T. McD. T. Adams

Lot No 29

Mrs. A. M. Cowell

DEPOT ST.

MAIN ST.

SPRING ST.

C. H. Giddings

Section Line N. 89° 40' E.

L. Chamberlin

J. Atwater

S. H. Smith

Lot No. 32.

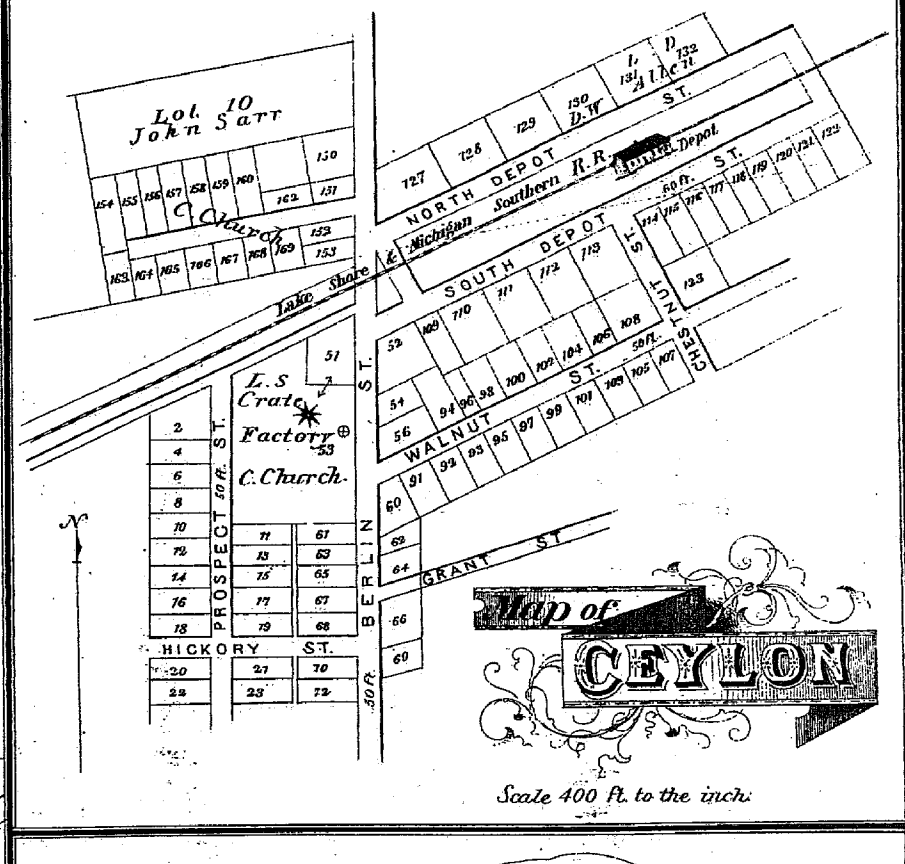
Lot No. 33.

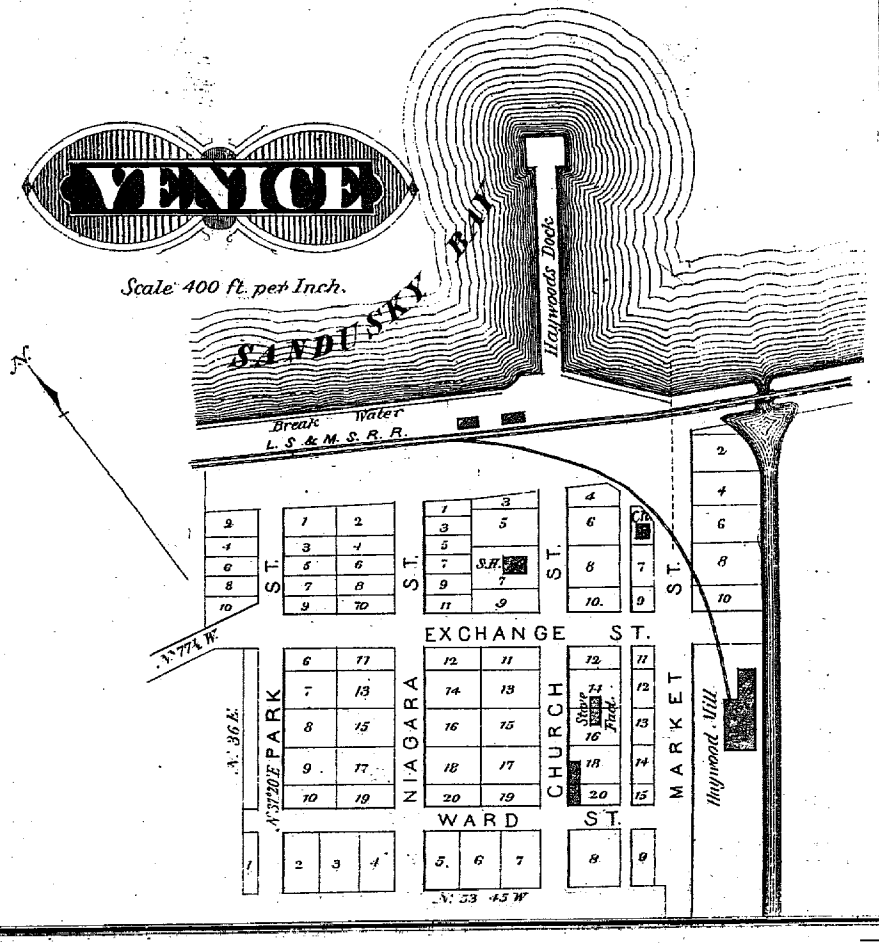
SEC. 4.

RAIL ROAD AV.

MARKET ST.

SWAN ST.





BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

SANDUSKY CITY.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Adolph, Louis	Wholesale dealer in fish	Washington row	1867	Germany.
Agard, H.	Physician and surgeon	14 Washington st	1856	Ohio.
Anthony, Lorenzo	Dealer and shipper of fish	Meigs st	1847	New York.
Ambacher, J.	Manufacturer and dealer in cutlery and guns	Market st	1867	Germany.
Barker, J. A.	Agent U. S. Express Co	Adams st	1834	New York.
Bauer, Adam	Manufacturer and dealer in wines	Market & Decatur	1836	Germany.
Barney & Ferris	Hardware, wholesale and retail	Water st	1836	New York.
Bickel, J. C.	Manufacturer and wholesale and retail in cigars	Tiffin ave	1871	Ohio.
Bonn, J. L.	Dealer in groceries and stationery	Adams & Decatur	1866	Germany.
Bonn, William	" " "	" "	1866	"
Brune, Eugene	Confectionery and restaurant	Market st	1862	"
Baker, C. R.	Photograph gallery	Columbus ave	1874	New York.
Barney, George	Retired	80 Washington st	1840	"
Bloker, J. C.	Confectionery and restaurant	Columbus ave	1862	"
Bender, Martin	Horse shoeing and blacksmith	35 Hancock st	1849	Germany.
Benedict, G. T.	General Manager C., S. & C. R. R.	Water st	1873	Vermont.
Bock, Matthew	Singing birds and barbering	"	1848	Germany.
Bittel, Louis	Restaurant and saloon	97 Washington st	1851	"
Brodt, Christian	Joiner and carpenter	46 Camp st	1848	"
Beverick, Charles	Saloon and restaurant	Adams & McDonou'	1863	"
Beihl, Jacob	Carpenter and builder	Hancock & Neil sts	1849	"
Baukhart, Louis	Boarding house	Col Pike	1845	Switzerland.
Buderus, A.	Merchant tailor and furnishing goods	4 Columbus ave	1854	Germany.
Bach, Jacob, Sr.	Upholsterer	17 Perry st	1853	Switzerland.
Bach, Robert	"	"	1857	Ohio.
Bach, Jacob, Jr.	Pianist	"	1853	"
Bach, Miss Sophia	Vocalist	"	1856	"
Butts, Andrew	Eating house, ice cream, etc	Market st	1857	Germany.
Baine, J. H.	Manufacturer and dealer in pumps	"	1878	Ohio.
Colver, E. M.	Attorney-at-law	Jefferson st	1849	New York.
Chamberlain, J. D.	County treasurer	Hancock st	1840	New Jersey.
Cross, Charles	Justice and city clerk	Railroad st	1843	England.
Center, Clark	Internal revenue collector	Int. Rev. Office	1855	New York.
Cowdry, M. F. & J. S	Manufacturers	Wash. & Jefferson	1848	Vermont.
Crass, Martin C.	Manufacturer and dealer in cigars	28 Wayne st	1866	Germany.
Cogswell, F. W.	Attorney-at-law and U. S. Commissioner	Cook's block	1857	Connecticut.
Cohner, John	Patent Buckeye washing machine		1840	Ohio.
Chambers, Lee	Contractor of masonry	Adams & Warren	1852	"
Carr, Benjamin	" "	Perry st	1852	New Jersey.
Cathus, J. A.	Manufacturer of pumps	Market st	1874	Ohio.
Dehnel, Herman	Proprietor Turner Hall	Water st	1868	Germany.
Dean, William	Gardener	First st	1840	England.
Davis, Ira T.	Real estate dealer and stone quarry	Adams & Perry sts	1852	Ohio.
Dorn, John P.	Whol. dlr. in groceries, native and foreign wines	21 Water st	1854	Germany.
Eichler, Henry	Constable in county and city	Warren st	1857	Ohio.
Erckman, Jacob	Carpenter and joiner	41 Perry st	1852	Germany.
Everett, J. D. & Son	Crockery and glass ware	Col ave	1874	Ohio.
Eberle, Wendall	Groceries, crockery, and saloon			Germany.
Feuerstein, J. A.	Manufacturer boots and shoes	Market st	1869	"
Fox, Winson	Steam brewery	King st	1850	"
Fischer, Constantine	Wholesale cooperage	255 Jefferson st	1858	"
Feick, George P.	Contractor and builder	McDonough st	1868	"
Farlow, J. S.	President C., S. & C. R. R.	Water st		Massachusetts.
Finke, William	Proprietor Farmer's Hotel	" "	1859	Germany.
Frisbie, J. M.	Photographer	Washington st		Connecticut.
Fox, John	Groceries, provisions, and saloon	Fulton & Fox sts	1852	Germany.
First National Bank	Established in 1868	Columbus ave	1863	Ohio.
Fischer, Gustof	Grape grower, restaurant, and saloon	Milan road	1862	Prussia.
Gilcher, P. & Co.	Dealers in lumber	Jefferson & Water		
Gregg, P.	Coal and wood dealer	Foot Jefferson st		Ohio.
Goodwin, Homer	Dealer and shipper of fish	Columbus ave	1847	New York.
Guggemos, Joseph	Restaurant and saloon	Tiffin ave	1873	Germany.
Gregg, Ezra B.	Insurance agent	Jackson st		Ohio.
Gagen, P.	Groceries and provisions	Market st	1842	Ireland.
Gagen, James P.	" "	"	1842	Ohio.
Guenther, George	Grape grower	Box 518, Sandusky	1837	"
Greetham, J. W.	Foreman lumber yard	Warren & Madison	1849	England.
Gregg, B. J.	Foreman C., S. & C. shops	Decatur st	1837	Ohio.
Gilliard, E.	Physician and surgeon	41 Decatur st	1845	"
Gilkisson, C. H.	General tradesman	Columbus ave	1865	Virginia.
Gordon, John	Twenty-eight years in employ of C., S. & C. R. R.		1841	Ireland.
Graham, J. A.	Wholesale and retail druggist	Columbus ave	1828	New York.
Hubbard, R. B.	Lumber dealer	Water st	1838	Connecticut.
Hudson, John H.	Forwarding and commission	61 Railroad st	1870	New York.
Holland, J. W.	Wall paper, paints, oils, glass, etc	Warren st	1832	Canada.
Heiter, Carl	Physician and surgeon	Fulton st	1867	Russia.
Hunminger, Jacob	Sandusky Bottling Works	119 Market st	1852	Germany.
Holland, J. W.	Wall paper, paints, oil, and glass	Warren st	1832	Canada.
Harvey, J. F.	House painting	Hancock & Monroe		Ohio.
Hess, Frank	Dry goods and notions	Tiffin ave	1851	Germany.
Heberlein, Frank	Restaurant, saloon, groceries, and crockery	Jefferson & McDon'	1870	"
Harmer, Robert	Retired horse showman	No. 1 Miami ave	1874	England.
Horning, P. & J.	Marble works			
Horb, Louis	Livery, sale and boarding stable	Wayne st	1843	Germany.
Holderer, Christian	Boarding and saloon, opp. B. & O. R. R. depot	Water st	1853	"
Holzapfel, G. F.	Grape grower, saloon, and restaurant	Jackson st	1851	"
Homegardner, Jos.	Wholesale grocer	Miami ave	1834	Switzerland.
Heck, G. M.	Dealer in stoves, copper, brass, and tinware	99 Market st	1848	Germany.
Huntington, H. C.	Books and stationery	Columbus ave	1852	New York.
Hein, V.	Merchant tailor and gents' furnishing goods	Market st	1852	Bavaria.
Hoelzer, Jacob	Proprietor Hoelzer House and Saloon	Wayne st	1864	Germany.
Johnson, L. B.	Proprietor Johnson's Island, stone and lime	59 Columbus ave	1832	Canada.
Johnston, J. D.	Restaurant	Water st	1867	Scotland.
Jones, J.	Stock dealer		1848	
Kinney & Bros.	Editors Sandusky Journal	Market st	1849	New York.
Kuebler, Jacob	Brewer	Tiffin ave	1860	Germany.
Kloupper, Freder'k	Carpenter and builder	Camp st	1852	"
Kunzman, A.	Carriage maker	Water st	1867	"
Koltz & Kromer	Foundry and machinery	Water & Fulton sts	1861	"
Keech, C. C.	Hats, caps, furs, and wool	Water st	1841	New York.
Kolb, Ambacher & Co	Manufacturers and dealers in cutlery and guns	Market st	1867	Germany.
Lee, Benj. F.	Prosecuting attorney	Columbus ave	1856	New York.
Lane, Wm. G.	Judge Court Common Pleas			
Lutz, A.	Manufacturer and dealer in cigars	5 Market st	1860	Germany.
Leidorf, F. G.	Proprietor Fisher's Hotel	Jefferson st	1870	"
Leonhiser, Conrad	Groceries, crockery, restaurant, and saloon	Hancock & Reese	1862	"
Lipp, Joseph	Stone cutter and grape grower	1 Bell st	1866	"
Loades, Prof. W. A.	Professor drawing, music, and painting	Monroe st	1872	England.
Lyman, L. A.	Manufacturer and dealer in furniture	Water st	1853	Massachusetts.
Link, Morris	Foreman C., S. & C. R. R., and Prop. Link House		1851	Germany.
Latham, W. V.	Merchant tailor	156 Water st	1850	Connecticut.
Lockwood, W. B.	Commission merchant	101½ Washington st	1817	New York.
McGee, T. C.	Inspector of customs	Columbus Pike	1817	"
McGaray, David	Stone quarry	67 Columbus ave	1863	Connecticut.
Moss, J. O.	Cash. First Nat. Bank, treas. S., M. & N. R. R. Co	Columbus ave	1838	Ohio.
McEwen, F. C.	Boots and shoes	7 Columbus ave	1885	Pennsylvania.
Mack, I. F. & Bro.	Publishers of Sandusky Register	Water st	1869	New York.
Moore, N. H.	Boiler maker	Market st	1848	New Jersey.
Marsh & Co.	Manufacturers calcined and land plaster	52 Railroad st	1853	Massachusetts.
McKelvey, John	Real estate dealer	Water st		Ohio.
Mayer, J. B.	Manufacturer cabinet ware	Market st	1846	Germany.
Mills, W. H.	Real estate dealer and manufacturer of wine	3 Washington row	1827	Connecticut.
Meyer, John	Restaurant and grocer	142 Tiffin ave	1851	Germany.
Merry, E.	County auditor	42 Washington st	1820	Ohio.
Marshall, J. E.	Sandusky Wheel Co			
Moss, Louis	" "			
Mueller, Rudolph	Restaurant and saloon	Col ave	1869	Germany.
Messig, Jacob	Treasurer C., S. & C. R. R.	18 Adams st	1847	"
Messig, Benjamin	Carpenter and joiner	"	1852	Ohio.
Minor, A. B.	Leather and finishing		1874	Vermont.
Muenacher, C. H.	Hats, caps, furs, and trunks	52 Market st	1857	Ohio.
Moss, A. H.	President First National Bank	Columbus av	1887	"
Maul, Jacob	Lumber dealer	Water st	1846	Germany.
Olds, Chas. V.	Books and stationery	Columbus ave	1852	New York.
Ohlmacher, F. & Co	Proprietors Marblehead Lime Works	Water st	1842	Ohio & Germ'y
Owen, R.	Steamboat captain	Porter st		Ohio.
O'Hagan, H. E.	Dealer in fish and salt	Railroad st	1853	Germany.
Pfeil, Henry	Gardener	Columbus Pike	1864	"
Patrick, D. F.	Confectionery and restaurant	10 Huron ave	1837	Connecticut.
Platt, A. C.	Photographer	Water & Columbus	1867	"
Peters, George	Ladies and gentlemen's eating parlors and saloon	Water st	1854	Germany.
Prout, A. W., Jr.	Cashier Second National Bank, Sandusky	Columbus ave		
Pomeroy, F. W.	Adjuster of sewing machines	54 Washington st	1887	New York.
Peters, J. J.	Cigars and tobacco	5 Market st	1852	Germany.
Pool, John G.	Collector of customs	88 Washington st	1839	Pennsylvania.
Ryan, Johnson & Co	Dealer in lumber, fish, salt, etc	Water st	1853	New York.
Rankin, A. H.	Physician and surgeon	96 Adams st	1870	Pennsylvania.
Rickert, J. B.	Manufacturer and dealer in stoves, tin-ware, etc	152 Market st	1852	Germany.
Rhode, C.	Manufacturer saddles and harness	Wayne st	1860	"
Reide, Charles	Mnfr. and dealer in tin, copper, and sheet iron	Tiffin ave	1851	Ohio.
Rigger, Richard	Boarding and saloon	Camp & Tiffin ave	1867	Germany.
Ross, Conrad	House painter	134 Franklin st		Ohio.
Reddle, J.	Harness, saddles, whips, etc	Market st	1852	Germany.
Robertson & Co	Wholesale dealer in groceries	134 & 136 Water st	1853	"
Roll, Mrs. C.	Gardener and grape grower	Campbell st	1856	"
Reber, George	Lawyer	Washington st	1838	Ohio.
Russell, Charles (deceased)	Proprietor Lake House	Water st	1816	Massachusetts.
Robertson, Wm., Jr	Wholesale grocer	Fulton & Adams	1850	England.
Reummele, G.	City Bottling Works	Hancock & Market	1849	Germany.
Reide, Clark	Book-keeper First National Bank	Columbus ave	1842	New York.
Senn, William	Editor Sandusky Democrat	Decatur st	1864	Switzerland.
Sadler, E. P.	Attorney-at-law	Jackson st	1885	Massachusetts.
Stoll, Adam J.	Wholesale dealer in fish	Wayne st	1868	Ohio.
Selz, Charles	Restaurant and saloon	Jackson st	1872	Germany.
Schlessman, Jacob	Proprietor City Hotel	17 & 19 Wayne st	1864	"
Stoffel, Henry	Horse-shoeing	Market st	1849	"
Storck, Jacob	Notary public, real estate, and collector agent	"	1862	"
Steenson, John P.	Boarding and restaurant	44 Water st	1869	"
Seitz, Michael	Proprietor Sandusky House	Decatur st	1855	"
Schoenemann, Wm	Restaurant, groceries, and crockery	Decatur & McDono'	1870	"
Schmidt, John	Grape grower and wine dealer	Syracuse & Fourth	1846	"
Schrenk, Carl P.	Market gardener	Fourth st	1850	"
Seymour, L.	Confectionery and ice cream	Market st	1867	Ohio.
Schelb, Joseph A.	Proprietor Germania House	"	1833	Germany.
Silbersack, Michael	Custom-made boots and shoes	99 Adams st	1868	"
Spean, Paul	Dry goods, groceries, and crockery	Shelby & Madison	1852	"
Shafer, Christian	Grape grower	Columbus Pike	1852	"
Schnell, Jacob	Restaurant, groceries, and saloon	Columbus ave	1871	"
Schnaitter, C.	Merchant tailor	4 Columbus ave	1849	"
Schmidt, Frank	Restaurant and hotel	Columbus & Park st	1858	"
Schlenck, S. & Co	Proprietors Bing House	Market st	1852	"
Scott, Jacob & Son	Proprietors Scott American	Wayne & Water st	1859	New York.

SANDUSKY CITY—Continued.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Schlenk & Wetzel...	Stone and marble cutters	117 Market st	1872	Germany.
Stahl, George	Wholesale and retail dealer in liquors	Water st	.....	"
Schelb, Joseph A...	Proprietor Germania House	Market st	1833	"
Steinle, Frank	Wholesale cooperage	Tiffin ave	1860	"
Seitz, Michael	Proprietor Sandusky House	Decatur st	1855	"
Smith, W. B	Livery and sale stable	Columbus ave	1830	Ohio.
Smith, Warren	" " "	"	1839	"
Thurman, E. L	Manufacturer of all kinds of pumps	Market st	1874	"
Traub, Louis	Not. pub. & agt. Hamb'g & Bremen Ocean Steam'rs	Jackson st	1847	Germany.
Taubert, Lewis F...	Groceries, provisions, willow and wooden ware	182 Water st	1854	"
Till, Wm. A	Sheriff Erie Co., Ohio	Monroe st	1852	New Jersey.
Texter, A	Jeweler	Columbus & Market	1849	Prussia.
Ulmer, Jacob	Carriages and blacksmith	Tiffin ave	1846	Germany.
Van Tine, A. C	Postmaster		1858	Ohio.
Venoble, Nathan	Laborer	Columbus ave	1871	Virginia.
Worthington, D. S.	Sheriff Erie Co., Ohio	Jackson st	1844	New York.
Wildman, Horatio..	Lawyer	Wash. & Lawrence	1848	Connecticut.
Wagner, C. V	Dealer in harness and saddles	111 Market st	1849	Germany.
Wing, J. E	Proprietor National Hotel	Market & Wayne	1858	Michigan.
Wintersteen, J	Farmer	Market st	1834	Pennsylvania.
Watler, Philip	Boots, shoes, and fancy goods	Tiffin ave	1850	France.
Weidel, Christian...	Restaurant and saloon	Market st	1857	Germany.
Warnke, Frank	Cigar dealer	73 Market st	1854	"
Warnke, Mrs. F	Millinery	"	1854	"
Winkler, Leonard..	Bowling alley and restaurant	Wayne st	1847	"
Weiss, J. B	Mnfr. stoves, tinware, and galvanized iron	86 Water st	1864	New York.
Weideman, John	Proprietor Townsend House	Market & Decatur	1852	Germany.
West, T. D	General dry goods dealer	28 Washington st	1849	Massachusetts.
Windish, Joseph	Cooper and grape grower	Columbus ave	1871	Germany.
Windish, Andrew	" " "	"	1871	"
White, S. M., Jr	The cheapest place to buy hardware in Erie Co	154 Water st	1838	Connecticut.
Willi, John	Saloon and restaurant	Market st	1852	Germany.
Weisser, Joseph	Grape grower and wine manufacturer	Water st	1852	"
ng, John B	Professor ancient and modern languages	Fulton & Adams	1852	"
Zimmerman, H. M.	Meat market	Cortlandt & Jeffer'n	1854	"
Zimmerman, J. M..	Wholesale cooperage	Second st	1859	"
Zimmerman, Wm	Fresh and salt meats	West Market st	1858	"

BERLIN VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Austin, G. M	Village	1847	Ohio	Berlin H'hts.	Township clerk.
Allen, L. D	Section 1, Lot 4	1863	Canada	Ceylon	Manufacturer wagons, buggies, etc.
Aker, Henry	Village	1847	Germany	"	Railroads.
Burns, J. W	"	.....	.....	Berlin H'hts.	Agent Buckeye reaper and mower.
Breyley, George	Section 1	.....	.....	" "	Farmer.
Berger, I. S	" 1	.....	.....	" "	"
Bellanny, Thomas..	" 1	1861	England	Berlinville	"
Brooks, L. A	" 4, " 8	1829	Ohio	"	"
Baillis, G. A	" 2, " 9	1859	Canada	Berlin H'hts.	" and quarryman.
Benschoter, D. H...	" 8, " 12	1834	Ohio	" "	"
Benschoter, M. M...	" 3	1835	"	" "	Physician and surgeon.
Brundage, J. C	" 4	1855	New York	" "	Farmer.
Benscoter, W. G	" 8, " 11	1822	Ohio	Milan	" and fruit grower.
Close, Henry	" 4	1856	Pennsylvania..	Berlin H'hts.	Merchant.
Close, G. W	" 4	1856	"	" "	"
Cobb, H. S	" 1, " 6	1838	.....	" "	Farmer.
Cummings, E. T	" 3	.....	.....	" "	Grape grower.
Chapman, T. C	" 1	1838	Connecticut	" "	Attorney-at-law.
Church, C	" 2, " 12	1822	New York	Ceylon	Farmer.
Cook, Richard	" 4, " 3	1839	Germany	Berlin H'hts.	Market-gardener and fruit grower.
Davy, John	" 2, " 10	1832	England	" "	Farmer and shoemaker.
Davis, J. S	" 4	1841	Connecticut	" "	Proprietor Davis House.
Dougless, James	Lot 7	1833	Canada	Ceylon	Farming and grape growing.
Fowler, Isaac	Section 4	1834	Connecticut	"	Shoemaker.
Fisk, Leonard	" 4	1840	Rhode Island..	"	Proprietor vinegar factory and fruit
Fox, Joel	" 2	1817	Ohio	"	Farmer and fruit grower. [grower.
Fowler, H. E	" 4	1834	Ireland	Berlin H'hts.	Miller.
Gorman, J. M	" 4, " 3	.....	New York	Berlinville	Farmer.
Gibson, S. L	" 1	.....	.....	Berlin H'hts.	"
Hine, T. B	" 3, " 8	1830	Ohio	" "	Proprietor apple vinegar and sower-
Hine, D. N	" 8, " 9	1846	"	" "	Farmer. [ing establishment.
Hough, Peter M	" 4	1842	England	Berlinville	"
Huff, Philip	" 4, " 5	1845	Germany	"	"
Hine, W. H	" 3, " 11	1821	Ohio	Berlin H'hts.	Fruit growing and proprietor vine-
Hebblethwaite, M...	" 2, " 10	1866	England	" "	Stock breeder. [gar factory.
Hopkins, G. G	Village	1867	Pennsylvania..	Ceylon	General.
Hill, Edwin I	Section 8	1818	Connecticut	Berlin H'hts.	Farmer.
Hoffman, John	" 3, " 12	1854	Germany	Huron	"
Jefferson, R. C	" 1	.....	.....	Berlinville	"
Jarrett, R. J	" 1, " 1	1852	Ireland	"	"
Jackson, Chester	" 4	1861	Vermont	"	"
Lesley, J. P	Section 3, Lot 8	1857	Indiana	Berlin H'hts.	Fruit grower and farming.
Laughlin, M	" 3, " 8	1847	Ohio	" "	Farmer.
Lowry, J. S	" 2, " 8	1828	Pennsylvania..	" "	Stone quarry and farming.
Metcalf, John	Village	1869	England	" "	Furniture dealer.
Moore, A. J	Section 1, " 8	.....	.....	" "	Grape grower.
Maddox, Joseph	" 1	1858	"	" "	Farmer.
Moots, Henry	" 4	1878	"	Berlinville	"
Nickols, Curtiss	" 1	.....	.....	" "	"
Owram, Geo. W	Village	1866	New York	Berlin H'hts.	" and fruit grower.
Penny, E. A	Section 2	.....	.....	" "	Farmer.
Patterson, J. S	" 2, " 8	.....	.....	" "	Fruit grower.
Pearl, Oliver S	" 1, " 2	1819	Ohio	" "	Farmer.
Pelton, Thomas	" 4, " 2	1839	"	Berlinville	"
Phillipps, C	" 2, " 8	1817	Connecticut	Berlin H'hts.	Fruit grower.
Patterson, S	" 2	1859	Maryland	" "	Manf. fruit boxes and fruit growing.
Peak, E	Village	1847	Ohio	Ceylon	Groceries and provisions.
Phillipps, Z	"	1817	Massachusetts.	Berlin H'hts.	
Quayle, John	Section 2, " 7	1817	"	" "	Farmer.
Roberts, Geo., Jr	" 4	1861	Ohio	Berlinville	"
Stratton, Charles	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Simmons, Benjamin	Section 4	1817	New York	Berlin H'hts.	Retired farmer.
Stahl, J. M	" 2	.....	.....	" "	Fruit grower.
Simmons, A. A	" 4	.....	.....	Berlinville	Proprietor Berlinville Hotel.
Snooks, Z	" 3, " 8	.....	.....	Berlin H'hts.	Grape grower.
Sprague, G. N	Village	.....	.....	.....	
Squire, Wm. E	Section 8	1835	"	" "	Farming.
Sayles, Duty	" 4	1831	"	" "	"
Sparks, S	" 4, " 4	.....	"	Berlinville	Fruit grower.
Smith, H. T	" 1, " 10	.....	.....	Berlin H'hts.	Farmer and stock raiser.
Taylor, Alfred	" 4, " 2	1832	Connecticut	Berlinville	Farmer.
Van Ormun, W. H.	"	1873	Ohio	" "	Merchandise.
Wrikes, J	Section 1	.....	.....	" "	Farmer.
Wood, Andrew	" 2	.....	.....	" "	"
Wiggins, F. J	" 1	.....	New York	" "	Farming and fruit growing.
Weatherlow, Sam'l	Village	1819	"	" "	Grocery and provision store.
Wetzel, Gost	"	1859	Germany	Ceylon	Railroading.
Winchell, Edwin A	"	1866	Ohio	Berlin H'hts.	Fruit growing and stock raising.
Winchell, Mrs. H...	"	1866	England	" "	"
Yarick, W. J	"	1851	Pennsylvania..	.....	Farming and stock raising.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Arnold, G. H	Section 2, Lot 94	1840	New York	Birmingham	Miller.
Allen, B	" 2, " 94	1835	"	"	Stock dealer.
Andrews, N. W	" 2	1832	Ohio	"	Speculator and gen'l dealer in stock.
Arnold, H	" 2	1834	New York	"	General merchandise.
Baker, P. A	" 2, " 94	1856	Germany	"	Merchant.
Babcock, A. W	" 3, " 25	1856	New York	Florence	"
Bristol, Chas. A	" 2, " 85	1858	"	Birmingham	Farmer.
Blair, John	" 2, " 81	1834	"	"	"
Bentley, M. H	" 1, " 57	1828	Ohio	"	"
Beecher, E. J	" 4, " 50	1836	Connecticut	Wakeman	"
Beeman, E. E	" 2, " 94	1839	Ohio	Birmingham	Physician and surgeon.
Botsford, Chas. A...	" 3, " 25	1831	Massachusetts.	Florence	Farmer.
Baker, J. B	" 3, " 43	1821	Ohio	"	"
Bristol, Nelson	" 4, " 30	1817	Connecticut	" Cor.	Retired farmer.
Brooks, L. L	" 3, " 11	1823	New York	" "	Farmer.
Clary, Geo. C	" 2, " 95	1848	Ohio	Birmingham	Dealer in agricultural implements.
Clary, Geo. W	" 2, " 96	1818	"	"	Farmer.
Carter, John R	" 1, " 89	1836	"	"	"
Case, Bowen	" 3, " 25	1818	New York	Florence	"
Coon, Amos	" 4, " 40	1849	Ohio	Wakeman	"
Curtiss, J. T	" 3, " 15	1844	"	Florence	"
Canfield, D. R	" 4, " 40	1870	"	Wakeman	Saw mill and farmer.
Deuton, Edwin A...	" 4, " 29	1828	"	"	Farmer.
Davis, M. A	Lot 36	1826	"	Florence	Carpenter and joiner.
Garside, Thomas	Section 1, " 85	1836	England	Birmingham	Merchant.
Graves, M. L	" 1, " 66	1854	New York	"	Farmer.
Graves, E. M	" 1, " 69	1854	"	"	"
Geissendoerfer, M...	" 2, " 90	1871	Germany	"	"
Hnise, D. E	" 3, " 33	1830	New York	Florence	"
Hunter, John	" 2, " 74	1832	"	Birmingham	"
Harrison, Thomas...	" 2, " 62	1835	"	"	"
Heath, A. W	" 3, " 25	1834	New Jersey	Florence	"
Hill, William	" 4, " 48	1824	New York	"	"
Hoag, William	.....	1869	"	"	"
Hardy, W. B	Section 3, Lot 15	1833	New York	Florence	Farmer.
Hall, James	" 2	1862	Canada	Birmingham	Blacksmith.
Horn, A. W	" 2	1865	New York	"	Carpenter and joiner.
Hum, Jacob	" 2, " 55	1854	Switzerland	Florence	Farmer.
Judson, Albert W..	" 4, " 6	1831	Ohio	"	" and surveyor.
King, J. S	" 3, " 2	1827	"	" Cor.	"
Lawrence, Amos	" 1, " 57	1860	N. Hampshire.	Birmingham	"
Moore, Isaac	" 2, " 94	1842	New York	"	"
Marsh, John	" 3, " 22	1836	Pennsylvania..	Florence	"
Mason, Wilber T...	" 3, " 23	1820	Ohio	"	"
Mains, G. H	" 2	1850	Maine	Birmingham	Commercial agent.
Mordoff, J. S	" 2, " 82	1846	New York	"	Farmer.
Olds, Davis	" 2, " 83	1834	"	"	" [postmaster.
Ott, J. W	" 2	1847	Pennsylvania..	"	Dealer boots and shoes, notary and
Pierce, B. L	" 1, " 76	1832	Vermont	"	Farmer and saw mill.
Poyer & Brooks	" 3, " 26	1830	New York	Florence	Merchants.
Parker, William	" 1, " 69	1831	Ohio	Wakeman	Farmer.
Parker, Geo. C	" 1, " 90	1823	"	Birmingham	"
Petters, J. T	" 3, " 34	1822	"	Florence	"
Palmiter, Philo	" 2	1835	New York	Birmingham	Manufacturer of boots and shoes.
Parker, John	" 2	1865	England	"	Retired farmer.
Shoff, H. N	" 2, " 94	1838	Ohio	"	Hotel keeper.
Shaffer, Ozias L	" 1, " 96	1838	"	"	Farmer.
Smith, Arthur	" 2, " 82	1844	"	"	"
Scott, L. S	" 1, " 69	1837	"	Wakeman	" [culture.
Todd, K. & Sons	" 3, " 41	1837	Connecticut	Vermillion	Fancy poultry, farming and horti-
Thornton, John	" 2, " 85	1868	England	Birmingham	Woolen manufacture.
Van Fleet, Daniel..	" 2, " 94	1845	New York	"	Farming and dairying.
Weidemann, Henry	" 2, " 95	1853	Germany	"	Farmer.
Wilber, T. G	" 2, " 74	1838	New York	"	"
Wood, James	" 1, " 69	1827	"	Wakeman	"
Weeks, Thos. T	" 1, " 58	1837	"	Birmingham	"
Wood, G. S	" 2, " 94	1835	Ohio	"	Miller.
Wood, James	" 1, " 69	1827	New Jersey	Wakeman	Proprietor stone quarry and farmer.

HURON VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Aicher, John		1854	Germany	Huron	Propr. Aicher House.
Adams, Stark	Section 3, Lot 1	1830	Ohio	"	Farmer and vinegar making.
Anderson, James	Lot 13	1839	England	"	"
Beverstock&Brooks	Lots 4 and 5	1861	America	"	Merchants.
Brainard, A. J	Section 1, Lot 8	1836	New York	"	Joiner.
Ball, R. S	" 1, " 8	.....	America	"	Stoves, tin, and hardware.
Braun, Franz		1868	Germany	"	Farmer.
Barrett, Rachael	" 3, " 11	1819	New York	"	"
Bauer, Jacob	" 4, " 8	1864	Germany	"	"
Boos, George	" 3, " 22	1847	"	"	"
Cleveland, Chas. C.	Lot 52	1843	Ohio	"	Carpenter and joiner.
Cowan, Mrs. H	Section 4, Lot 1	1815	Vermont	Milan	Farming.
Carpenter, D. S	" 1, " 27	1859	New York	Huron	"
Camp, M. H	" 3, " 20	1847	Germany	"	Farmer.
Clanz, John	" 3, " 16	1869	Ohio	"	"
Curtis, Harvey	" 3, " 26	1819	"	Sandusky	"
Dauch, Philip	" 4, " 14	1857	Germany	"	"
Durham, Isaac	" 3, " 17	1865	Canada West	Huron	Fruit grower.
Everett, Elias	" 3, " 13	1836	Ohio	"	Farming and stock raising.
Garrett, Daniel	" 2, " 18	1865	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Griffin, B. W	" 1, " 2	1843	New York	"	"
Graham, John	" 27, " 4	1854	Ohio	Sandusky	"
Garlick, Benjamin	" 3	1849	England	Huron	"
Garritt, Geo. W		1828	New York	"	Merchant.
Hart, William	" 3	1865	Germany	Sandusky	Farmer.
Halladay, C. L	" 2, " 4	1842	Ohio	Huron	"
Heimburgher, Wm.	" 2, " 13	1854	Germany	"	"
Hinde, W. J	" 3, " 19	1829	Ireland	Sandusky	"
Harris, G. W	" 3, " 12	1848	Pennsylvania	Huron	"
Hollister, Sherman	" 1, " 12	1834	Ohio	"	"
Harris, Wm	" 3, " 3	1833	England	"	"
Haskin, Geo. S	Lot 22	1831	Vermont	"	Physician.
Harris, Wm. T		.....	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Holzhauer, John	Section 1, Lot 17	1884	Germany	"	"
Hudson, L. B. A	Lot 17	1836	New York	"	"
Haley, George	Section 2, Lot 20	1864	Switzerland	"	"
Holzhauer, Henry	" 3, " 23	1842	Ohio	"	"
Huttenlocher, A	" 1, " 1	1862	Germany	"	"
Harris, T. J	Section 3, Lot 13	1848	Pennsylvania	Huron	Farmer.
Jeffrey, John	" 18, " 2	1842	England	"	"
Jarrett, Solomon S.	" 4, " 7	1829	Pennsylvania	"	"
Knight, S	" 1, " 12	1849	England	"	"
Klein, Wm	" 4, " 20	1851	Germany	"	"
Lidruff, Sebastian	" 3, " 27	1853	"	Sandusky	"
Link, K	" 4, " 16	1869	"	Huron	"
Mecker, P. E	Lot 25	1829	Ohio	"	Speculator.
McDonald, A. J	Section 2, Lot 10	1840	Connecticut	"	Farmer.
Osborn, John	" 4, " 29	1836	New York	Sandusky	"
Peterson, Chas		.....	Germany	Huron	Master Schooner Exile.
Peck, Levi	Lot 61	1858	New York	"	Agent L. S. & M. S. R. R.
Platt, Charles	Section 2, Lot 32	1853	Germany	"	Farmer.
Platt, Conrad	" 3, " 21	1832	"	"	"
Rhinemiller, John	" 1, " 17	.....	Ohio	"	"
Rose, Kelly Edward	" 1, " 17	1843	England	"	"
Rhode, Mrs. L	" 4, " 3	1837	Germany	Sandusky	"
Stine, Christian		1833	France	Huron	Grocer.
St. Lye, James N	Lot 8	1817	New York	"	Joiner.
Stevens, Wm. B		1817	"	"	Stoves and tin ware.
Sage, Wm. G	Section 1, Lot 14	1837	Connecticut	"	Farmer.
Starr, John	" 3, " 7	1828	New York	"	"
Saylor, John	" 2, " 30	1872	Russia	"	"
Stephens, W. W	" 4, " 17	1861	Ohio	Sandusky	"
Stapleton, Joseph	" 1, " 21	1832	Maryland	Huron	"
Smith, J. W	" 3, " 1	1845	Ohio	"	" and stock dealer.
Smith, D. B	" 3, " 1	1840	"	"	" " "
Squier, J. F		1837	Vermont	"	Ship builder.
Sprowl, M. H		1840	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Wickham & Co		.....	America	"	Fish, grain, and lumber dealers.
Wunderly, A., Jr.	Lot 64	1848	Ohio	"	Groceries and provisions.
Wentworth, M., Jr.	Section 1, Lot 21	1834	New York	"	Farmer and ship carpenter.
Widenheft, August	" 3, " 25	1858	Germany	"	"
Wolverton, Chas	" 2, " 31	1823	New Jersey	"	"
Wilbor, John H	Lot 28	1836	Ohio	"	Merchant.
Weichel, Ernst	Section 2, Lot 13	1844	Germany	"	Farmer.
Wright, W. H	" 2	.....	America	"	" and fish dealer.
Wilcox, L. H	Lot 39	1817	"	"	Ship master.

PERKINS TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Atwood, Elmer	Section 2	1853	England	Sandusky	
Buck, Daniel	" 3	1830	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Benner, John	" 3	1849	Germany	"	"
Blaucke, Chas	" 2	1853	Prussia	"	Wholesale wine dealer.
Beecher, Joseph	" 2	1845	New York	"	Farmer.
Bell, S. E	" 2	1815	Connecticut	"	Ship carpenter.
Baker, J. O	" 2	1821	"	"	Farmer.
Briggs, A. N	" 2	1839	Ohio	"	"
Boies, Samuel	" 3	1824	New York	"	"
Baum, John	" 4	1836	Germany	"	" and stock raising.
Baum, Chas	" 4	1834	"	"	" " "
Clark, Lewis	" 2	1838	Vermont	"	"
Covell, Wm. R	" 1	1818	Ohio	"	"
Clark, Nelson	" 4	1838	Vermont	"	" and butcher.
Carroll, Patrick	" 4	1842	Ireland	"	"
Daniel, Peter	" 4	1838	Germany	"	"
Darling, E. B	" 3	1835	Vermont	"	"
DeWitt, James	" 1	1838	New Jersey	"	"
Diggins, Richard	Lot 181	1849	England	"	" and stock grower.
Fisher, A. W	Section 2	1872	Vermont	"	Superintendent of Co. Infirmary.
Fisher, George	" 2	1850	Germany	"	Farmer.
Fisher, B. S	" 2	1838	Massachusetts	"	"
Galloway, Geo., Jr.	" 2	1848	Ohio	"	"
Greene, J. F	" 2	1844	"	"	"
Halt, Christolf	" 3	1852	Germany	"	"
Hickman, Jacob C.	" 2	1831	Delaware	"	"
Hull, J. L	" 2	1825	Pennsylvania	"	"
Hills, Eugene	" 1	1850	Ohio	"	"
House, Lindsey	" 1	1815	Connecticut	"	"
Harper, Sanford B.	" 4	1856	Kentucky	"	"
Harris, M	" 4	1854	"	"	"
Kahler, Jacob	" 4	1830	Germany	"	Farming and stock raising.
Kenney, A. B	" 1	1844	Connecticut	"	Farmer.
Krieger, Chas	" 3	1865	Prussia	"	" and stone quarry.
Lowering, Wm	" 3	1851	Connecticut	"	"
Langwich, Anton	" 2	1850	Prussia	"	Restaurant.
Leeders, Louis	" 2	1854	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Mowrey, D. B	Section 4	1851	Connecticut	Sandusky	Farming and saw mill.
Morgan, Thos	" 3	1830	England	"	"
McFall, W. H	" 1	1838	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer.
Moinzer, Peter	" 3	1844	Prussia	"	"
Milner, Henry	" 2	1835	England	"	"
Miller, Wm. D	" 1	1837	Pennsylvania	"	"
Matson, Norman	" 1	1840	Connecticut	"	"
Moore, J. E	" 2	1862	Virginia	"	Brick maker.
Morgan, Geo. H	" 3	1831	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Norton, H. C	" 1	1858	New York	"	"
Ott, John	" 3	1849	Ohio	"	" and milkman.
Puckrin, Jos	" 3	1843	"	"	"
Percell, Patrick	" 1	1866	Ireland	"	"
Powers, Edward	" 3	1864	"	"	"
Parish, F. D	" 3	1822	New York	"	Retired attorney.
Palmertson, J. E	" 3	1843	"	"	Farmer.
Rudolph, N. F	" 2	1834	Germany	"	" and gardener.
Rohrbacker, Chris'r	" 4	1832	"	"	Farming and stock raising.
Richmond, G. B	" 3	1850	Connecticut	"	Farmer.
Ransom, D. L. C	" 1	1844	Ohio	"	Farming and stock growing.
Ransom, G. A	" 1	1844	"	"	" " "
Schoepfle, Christ'r	" 2	1851	Germany	"	Farmer.
Smith, P. W. & Bro.	" 4	1850	Ohio	"	Carpenters.
Sawyer, A. H	" 3	1858	"	"	Farmer.
St. John, A. A	" 2	1845	"	"	"
Smith, E. D	" 1	1847	Michigan	"	"
Storrs, Elisha	" 1	1834	New York	"	"
Taylor, C. W	" 1	1836	Ohio	"	"
Taylor, Ezra	" 2	1845	"	"	"
Taylor, Elery	" 1	1815	Connecticut	"	"
Weed, Lee S	" 2	1848	Ohio	"	"
Weichel, Henry	" 3	1868	"	"	"
Windau, Conrad	" 4	1853	Germany	"	"
Waldock, F. D	" 4	1857	England	"	Stock dealer.
Ward, Joseph	" 2	1847	"	"	Farmer.
Wood, B. L	" 4	1867	Ohio	"	" and stock raiser.

KELLEY'S ISLAND.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bristol, Geo. P	Lot 9	1860	Ohio	Kelley's Isl'd	Stone quarry and farmer.
Becker, Wm	" 12	.....	Germany	"	Grape grower and wine cellar.
Bauman, Samuel	" 13	1860	"	"	"
Beatty, Louis		1854	Russia	"	" and farmer.
Dwelle, S. S	" 11	1848	New York	"	Farmer.
Dwelle, J. T	" 12	1848	Ohio	"	" and grape grower.
Dean, John	" 2	1842	"	"	Agent G. W. Calkins & Co.
Estes, James		1846	"	"	Farming and grape growing.
Erney, Charles	" 10	1863	Germany	"	Butcher.
Gehrkens, H. F	" 6	1857	"	"	Grape grower.
Hamilton, James		1842	Ireland	"	Farmer and grape grower.
Hamlein, John		1859	Germany	"	" and prop. Hamlein House.
Huntington, Erast	" 2	1840	Ohio	"	Merchant.
Hauser, John	" 2	1852	Baden	"	Farmer and grape grower.
Hays, Jacob	" 6	1837	Pennsylvania	"	Carpenter and wagon maker.
Kelley, Addison	" 6	1835	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Koster, H	Lot 6	1855	Germany	Kelley's Isl'd	Farmer and grape grower.
Kelley, Julius	" 6	1841	Ohio	"	Grape grower.
Kreiger, John	" 9	1874	Germany	"	Laborer.
McGettigan, Edw	" 10	1833	Ireland	"	Farmer and grape grower.
Rush, Jacob	" 2	1855	Bavaria	"	Proprietor Island House.
Smith, N	" 5	1834	Ohio	"	Mason and stone cutter.
Scheadler, August	" 9	1852	Germany	"	Grape grower.
Stokes, John	" 12	1860	Ireland	"	" and wine dealer.
Schardt, Adam		1854	Germany	"	Pro. Schardt House & grape grower.
Titus, Jared	" 8	1841	New York	"	Agent G. W. Calkins & Co.
Upp, H. B	" 11	1872	Ohio	"	Blacksmith.
Watkins, James	" 18	1845	New York	"	Farmer and grape grower.
Wells, C. B	" 9	1852	Ohio	"	Grape grower.
Woodford, John T.	" 12	1840	"	"	"
Woodford, H. H	" 12	1840	"	"	"

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Aish, Isaac	Section 4	1869	Connecticut	Sandusky	Farmer and saw mill.
Arnold, N. H.	" 2	1845	Ohio	Milan	" and stock raising.
Byington, Nathan'l	" 4	1836	Vermont	Prout's St'n	" " "
Beatty, G. D.	" 3	1843	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	Justice of the peace, and town clerk.
Bear, Mrs. A. & Son	" 3, Lot 1	1853	Pennsylvania	Huron Co	Farming and stock raising.
Balduf, C.	" 3	1851	Germany	Sandusky	" " "
Barnes, W. S.	" 4, " 19	1844	New York	Huron Co	" [of vegetables.
Breck, Wm. H.	" 4	1863	Ohio	"	Fruit grower, and dealer in all kinds
Cowel, J.	" 3	1815	New York	Bloom 'gville	Farming.
Cole, H. & T.	" 3	1853	Ohio	Huron Co	Farmer and stock raising.
Combs, Joseph	" 3, " 3	1851	England	Prout's St'n	" " "
Cole, T.	" 3	1853	Isle of Man	Bloom 'gville	" " "
Crockett, J.	" 4	1867	Maine	Huron Co	Farming, stock rais'g, & town treas.
Downing, Cyrus	" 3	1846	New York	Bloom 'gville	" " "
DeLamater, Beld'g.	" 4, " 18	1844	"	Huron Co	Farmer and stock dealer.
Earick, C. E.	" 3	1839	Pennsylvania	Bloom 'gville	" " raiser.
Fuller, Geo. W.	" 3	1807	N. Hampshire	"	Physician and surgeon,
Frazier, O. S.	" 1	1837	Ohio	Norwalk	Farmer and stock raising.
Gill, E.	" 3	1842	Isle of Man	Huron Co	" stock rais'g, & stone quarry.
Goble, Chauncy F.	" 4	1860	Pennsylvania	"	" and carpenter.
Gardner, H.	" 2	1851	New York	Prout's St'n	Farming and stock raising.
Hills, W. M.	" 2, " 1	1854	Connecticut	"	" " "
Hodgkinson, E.	" 3	1873	England	Bloom 'gville	" " "
Hill, J. V.	" 3, " 21	1865	Virginia	"	Blacksmithing.
Harris, John	" 3	1833	New York	"	Farming and stock raising.
Herbel, John	" 2	1854	Germany	Prout's St'n	Stock raising and saloon.
Hindley, T.	" 4, " 3	1861	England	Huron Co	Farming and stock raising.
Huntley, Wm.	" 1	1852	"	"	" " "
Huser, Peter	" 1	1854	Germany	Milan	" " " [sulky.
Jennison, L. H.	" 4	1850	New York	Huron Co	Farmer, & inv. pat. spring trotting
James, Thomas	" 3, " 2	1810	Ireland	Bloom 'gville	Farming and stock raising,
Jones, J.		1868	Ohio	Sandusky	Stock dealer.
Janes, J.	" 4	1870	England	Huron Co	Farming and stock raising.
Keller, J. H.	" 1	1873	Ohio	Milan	" " "
Kelley, Charles	" 4, " 18	1850	Pennsylvania	Huron Co	" " "
Linbird, David	" 4	1852	England	"	" " "
Morey, D. B.	" 4	1851	Connecticut	Sandusky	Farmer, and prop'r steam saw mill.
Magill, W.	" 3	1837	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	Merchant, postmaster, and assessor.
Magill, E. C.	" 3	1822	"	"	Farming and stock raising.
Meikle, J. & J. F.	Section 3	1846	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	Farming and stock raising.
Norman, J. H.	" 3, Lot 30	1844	Virginia	"	Blacksmithing and jobbing.
Needham, M. W.	" 4	1849	Vermont	Huron Co	Farming and stock raising.
Oetzel, Justus	" 2	1853	Germany	Prout's St'n	" " "
Prout, A. W.	" 3, " 5	1832	New York	"	P.M. Prout's st'n, ag't Balt. O. R. R.
Purdy, Martin	" 3, " 2	1873	"	Bloom 'gville	Farmer and fruit grower.
Parish, S. G.	" 3	1826	Ohio	"	Farming and stock raising.
Puckrin, M.	" 3	1847	"	"	" " "
Paul, A. W.	" 2	1832	"	Milan	" " "
Rodgers, J. V.	" 3	1850	England	Prout's St'n	" " "
Ransom, G. A.	" 1, " 1	1844	Ohio	Sandusky	" " "
Ransom, D. L. C.	" 1, " 1	1840	"	"	" " "
Ramsdell, Mrs. & Sons	" 3	1828	New York	Bloom 'gville	" " "
Roberts, J.	" 4, " 36	1837	England	Huron Co	Farmer and teacher.
Ramsdell, J. N.	" 3	1872	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	Farming and stock raising.
Radcliffe, E. W.	" 4	1844	"	Huron Co	" " "
Radcliffe, W. K.	" 4, " 18	1828	Connecticut	"	" " "
Roe, R. & J.	" 1	1866	England	"	" " "
Root, Orrin	" 1	1824	Ohio	Milan	" " "
Strong, P.	" 3, " 2	1865	New York	Bloom 'gville	" " "
Shane, Peter	" 3, " 19	1844	Pennsylvania	"	Millwright.
Sweet, L. O.	" 4	1836	Ohio	"	Farmer and carpenter.
Salisbury, P. B.	" 4	1854	New York	Huron Co	Justice of the peace and postmaster.
Stotz, P. W.	" 4	1874	Germany	"	Farming and stock raising.
Skaden, W. C.	" 4, " 26	1843	Pennsylvania	"	" " "
Stewart, John C.	" 2	1839	New York	Prout's St'n	" " "
Self, Abel	" 4	1869	England	Huron Co	" " "
Strong, H. C.	" 1, " 3	1845	France	Milan	" " "
Stine, G. & Sons	" 1	1845	"	"	" " "
Seiples, John	" 1	1868	Germany	Huron Co	" " "
Smith, G.	" 1	1831	Ohio	Milan	" " "
Schamps, Peter	" 2	1849	Germany	"	" " "
Spicss, Philip	" 3	1854	"	Prout's St'n	" " "
Stankard, John	" 2	1857	Ireland	"	" " "
Turner, Richard	" 4, " 7	1861	England	Huron Co	" " "
Taylor, J. N.	" 1	1839	Ohio	Milan	" " "
Turner, John	" 4	1853	England	Huron Co	" " "
Wharram, Major	" 4	1860	"	"	" " "
Wallrabenstein, P.	" 1	1857	Germany	Milan	" " "

MARGARETTA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ainslie, W.	Section 4, Lot 20	1839	New York	Castalia	Farmer.
Atwater, J.	" 4, " 33	1834	"	"	"
Brown, M. F.	" 1, " 12	1850	Ohio	Sandusky	Stock growing and farming.
Baker, Rufus	" 4, " 11	1849	"	Castalia	Farming.
Brown, Orlando	" 2, " 7	1817	Connecticut	"	Farmer. [cultural implements.
Baker, A. S.	Castalia	1842	Ohio	"	General grocer, and dealer in agri-
Chamberlain, H. M.	Section 4, Lot 12	1852	"	"	Miller.
Castalia Paper Co.	" 3	1864	New York	"	Paper mill.
Caswell, Calvin	" 1, " 34	1838	"	"	Farmer.
Cassidy, L. J.	" 2, " 26	1849	Ohio	Sandusky	"
Caswell, E.	" 1, " 29	1844	New York	Castalia	"
Denish, Christ.	" 3, " 59	1858	Germany	Venice	"
Dwight, Roswell	" 4, " 2	1838	Massachusetts	Castalia	Farming.
Du Puy, Albert	" 1, " 13	1844	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	"
Erbe, Philip	" 4, " 21	1849	Germany	Castalia	Farmer.
Foster, R. W.	" 2, " 31	1841	Ohio	"	"
Fowler, R.	" 1, " 24	1843	"	"	"
Graves, Wm. L.	" 1, " 31	1835	New York	"	"
Gilliard, John	" 2, " 18	1838	Ireland	Venice	"
Graves, E. D.	" 4, " 8	1835	New York	Castalia	"
Giddings, C. H.	" 2, " 31	1855	Ohio	"	"
Graves, L. S.	" 4, " 3	1835	New York	"	"
Heym, August	" 34, " O	1848	Germany	Venice	Grape growing and farming.
Heimlich, C. H., Jr.	" A, " 26	1871	Ohio	"	Stone & brick mason, & bridge b.
Heywood, R. H.	" A, " 11	1824	Massachusetts	"	Saw and grist mill, and farmer.
Havice, Philip J.	" 4, " 14	1864	Pennsylvania	Castalia	Farmer and carpenter jobber.
Hunt, J. M.	" 2, " 19	1855	N. Hampshire	"	"
Jones, H. C.	" 1, " 11	1860	New York	"	"
Livingood, S. E.	" 1, " 7	1842	Ohio	Bloom 'gville	Farming and lime burning.
Luce, R. C.	" 3, " 135	1852	Maine	Castalia	Physician and surgeon.
Malony, Maurice	" 2, " 23	1845	Ohio	Venice	Farming.
Martin, C. N.	" 1, " 34	1827	"	"	" and fishing.
Martin, Dor.	" 3, " A	1848	"	"	" and grape growing.
Miller, Christof.	" A, " 17	1872	Germany	Sandusky	" " "
McEnely, Chas. P.	" 1, " 1	1866	Pennsylvania	Bloom 'gville	Farmer.
Mapus, Peter J.	" 4, " 4	1854	Germany	Castalia	"
McGookey, J. W.	Section A, Lot 25	1832	New York	Venice	Merchant and miller.
Neill, Thomas	" A, " 15	1832	Pennsylvania	Sandusky	Farming and grape growing.
Neill, G. B.	" A, " 15	1833	Ohio	"	" " "
Neill, Gibson	" A, " 15	1840	"	"	" " "
Neill, Alexander	" A, " 15	1840	Massachusetts	Castalia	Farmer.
Neill, Wm. H.	" A, " 13	1858	Maryland	Sandusky	"
O'Tool, Bath	" A, " 53	1851	Ireland	Venice	Farming and grape growing.
Poke, Theodore	" A, " 12	1853	Germany	"	Prop. Venice Hotel and Restaurant.
Parker, E.	" 2, " 20	1815	Illinois	Sandusky	Farmer.
Prentice, N. E.	" A, " 14	1832	Ohio	Castalia	" and aparian.
Palmer, V.	" 3, Castalia	1839	New York	"	Town clerk.
Parker, Jackson	" 4, Lot 13			"	
Reid, Benjamin	" 4, " 7	1844	England	Venice	Farming and fishing.
Quick, G. W.	" A, " 9	1863	Ohio	"	" " "
Rogers, J. C.	" 2, " 12	1861	"	Sandusky	" " stock growing.
Rogers, S. H.	" 4, " 7	1836	"	Castalia	"
Ransom, O.	" 2, " 5	1840	Connecticut	Sandusky	Farmer.
Rodgers, Daniel	" 1	1835	New York	Venice	"
Ransom, C. H.	" 2, " 6	1825	Connecticut	Sandusky	"
Runner, John	" 2	1832	Maryland	Castalia	" and fish dealer.
Stark, Isaac	" 2, " 6	1827	New York	Sandusky	" and mill man.
Smith, Gottlieb	" A, " 9	1871	Ohio	Venice	Saloon and restaurant.
Smith, John	" A, " 17	1865	Germany	"	Farming and fishing.
Smith, S. H.	" 4, " 25	1821	Ohio	Castalia	Farmer.
Snowdon, J. G.	" 4, " 15	1858	Pennsylvania	"	"
Shermen, Wm. H.	" 1, " 32	1834	New York	"	"
Smith, August	" 3	1865	Germany	Venice	
Turpin, W. P.	" 2, " 16	1832	Pennsylvania	"	Farming.
White, E. D.	" 4, " 5	1835	Massachusetts	Castalia	"
Wise, Mrs. R. A.	" 1, " 13	1874	New York	Bellevue	
Wise, F. C.	" 1, " 13	1874	Germany	"	Carpenter and joiner.
Witter, J. B.	" 4, " 18	1846	New York	Castalia	Farmer.
Weyer, Mathias	" 1, " 15	1852	Germany	Sandusky	"
White, John	" 1, " 28	1835	Massachusetts	Castalia	Farming.
Wadsworth, Rich'd	" 3, " O	1836	New York	"	"

GROTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Avery, Luther	Section 1	1872	Connecticut	Monroeville	Farmer.
Becken, Hector	" 2, Lot 16	1838	England	Groton Cent.	Farm and orchard.
Bardwell, S. E.	" 2, " 36	1863	Massachusetts	Castalia	" "
Bemis, Samuel	" 1	1830	Ohio	Bellevue	Farmer.
Boop, D. K.	" 3, " 33	1848	Pennsylvania	"	"
Beiler, Jacob	" 3, " 3	1858	Germany	"	"
Biebricher, Jacob	" 1	1860	"	"	"
Bath, William	" 1	1858	England	FourCorn'rs.	"
Beckwith, A. C.	" 4	1843	N. Hampshire	Bellevue	" and stock raiser.
Carver, Dyer	" 4, " 7	1858	New York	"	"
Dwight, Fred	" 3, " 31	1851	Ohio	Castalia	"
Drake, D.		1835	New York	"	
Ford, James	" 3, " 9	1844	England	Groton Cent.	"
Hastings, A. J.	" 2	1846	Ohio	"	"
Harrington, J. F.	" 2, " 9	1835	"	"	"
Harrington, M. S.	" 2, " 3	1813	"	"	"
Houghawant, I. D.	" 4	1840	Pennsylvania	Bellevue	"
Houghawant, C. H.	" 4	1850	"	"	"
Eichenbaub, Louis	" 3	1853	France	"	"
Knauss, Charles	" 3	1840	Pennsylvania	"	"
Liles, John	Section 2, Lot 12	1855	England	Groton Cent.	Farm and orchard.
Livengood, C. W.	" 2, " 35	1834	Ohio	Castalia	Insurance agent.
McKesson, Jas. C.	" 2, " 11	1865	Pennsylvania	Groton Cent.	Farm and orchard.
Magill, Alfred	" 2, " 24	1861	Ohio	"	" "
Magill, Pierson	" 2, " 23	1828	Pennsylvania	"	" "
Nims, William	" 1	1832	Ohio	Bellevue	Farmer.
Nims, S. E.	" 1	1830	"	"	"
Parker, Jas. C.	" 2, " 6	1871	"	Bloom 'gville	"
Rash, Livey	" 1	1822	New York	Bellevue	"
Streeker, Christian	" 4, " 5	1855	Germany	"	"
Sawyer, Caroline	" 4, " 14	1804	Ohio	"	"
Valter, Joseph	" 3, " 25	1861	France	Castalia	House-builder.
Wood, Henry H.	" 2, " 22		Ohio	Groton Cent.	Farm and orchard.
White, George	" 3, " 12	1834	Massachusetts	Castalia	" "
Wood, Harvey	" 3, " 25	1810	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and justice of the peace.
Wright, John	Huron County	1841	England	Bellevue	Farmer.
Wortz, John		1854	Germany	"	"
White, Ebenezer	Section 3, Lot 32	1834	Massachusetts	Castalia	"
Zabst, Geo	" 3, " 30	1865	France	"	"

VERMILION TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Ackermann, Fred'k	Section 3, Lot 25....	1856	Germany.....	Vermilion....	Farming and fruit growing.
Ackermann, Wm.& Brother.....	" 4, " 3....	1862	"	" ...	" " "
Bliss, H. W.....	.....	1848	Michigan.....	" ...	Dealer in groceries.
Bartholomew, A....	" 1, " 1....	1841	New York.....	" ...	Farming and fruit grower.
Bradley, Wm.....	" 1, " 16....	1872	Ohio.....	" ...	" " "
Brooks, Wm. H.....	" 2, " 29....	1829	"	" ...	" " "
Brooker, Wm.....	.....	1852	England.....	" ...	Gardener.
Champney, F. M...	" 1, " 2....	1836	Ohio.....	" ...	Farming and fruit growing.
Case, R.....	.....	.....	"	" ...	Joiner.
Cudderbach, Amos.	" 2, " 24....	.....	"	" ...	Farmer and fruit growing.
Delker, H. G.....	.....	1847	Germany.....	"	Merchant.
Decker, C.....	" 2.....	.....	"	"	Wagon maker and blacksmith.
Dimmock, R. C.....	.....	1832	New York.....	"	Blacksmith and shipsmith.
Durand, Homer.....	.....	.....	American.....	"	Vessel master.
Edson, A. A.....	.....	.....	"	"	Billiard room.
Englebry, J. A.....	.....	1854	"	"	Furniture and undertaker.
Englebry, Jacob....	.....	.....	Germany.....	"	Merchant.
Fischer & Co.....	.....	1854	"	"	Lumber and planing mill.
Farber, John.....	" 3, " 7....	1849	"	"	Farm and orchard.
Gaylord, O. N.....	.....	1866	Connecticut....	"	Merchant.
Gerlach, Valentine.	.....	1852	Germany.....	"	Blacksmith.
Goldsmith, L.....	" 3, " 30....	1825	Ohio.....	"	Farm and vineyard.
Hale, M. E.....	.....	1817	"	"	" orchard.
Hatch, O. F.....	.....	1867	N. Carolina....	"	Joiner.
Irish, W. S.....	.....	.....	.....	"	Hotel keeper.
Jump, Chas. L.....	" 3, " 11....	1839	Ohio.....	Florence.....	Farm and orchard.
Johnston, J. H.....	.....	.....	.....	Vermilion....	Grain and wool dealer.
Kneisel, John.....	" 2, " 18....	1842	Germany.....	"	Farm and orchard.
King, J. M.....	.....	1852	"	"	Dealer in groceries.
King, D. R.....	" 2, " 9....	1840	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Krapp, J. W.....	.....	.....	"	"	Dealer in groceries.
Lingelbach, Henry.	" 2, " 18....	1853	Germany.....	"	Carpenter.
McConnelly, F. C..	.....	.....	.....	"	Physician.
Miles, Chas. B.....	.....	1839	Maine.....	"	Light-house keeper.
Minkler, Alvin.....	Section 3, Lot 9....	1832	Ohio.....	Florence.....	Farmer and fruit grower.
Martin, C.....	" 1, " 21....	1853	Germany.....	Vermilion....	Vineyard.
Minch, P. G.....	.....	.....	.....	"	Lake captain.
Nuhn, Conrad.....	" 2.....	1847	"	"	Farm and vineyard.
Normando, Z. B....	" 1.....	.....	Canada.....	"	Blacksmith.
Phelps, Samuel.....	" 2, " 28....	1853	Maryland.....	"	Farm and orchard.
Pickett, Wm.....	.....	1853	"	"	Shoemaker.
Pelton, Austin.....	" 2.....	1816	Connecticut....	"	Farm and orchard.
Pelton, Geo. W.....	" 2, " 9....	.....	Ohio.....	"	" "
Parsons, Burton....	" 2, " 28....	.....	"	"	" "
Pelton, J. S., Sr....	" 3, " 34....	.....	"	"	Farmer.
Pelton, E. R.....	.....	1839	"	"	Lake captain.
Pigott, John.....	.....	.....	"	"	Sailor.
Pelton, Allen.....	" 3, " 8....	1815	Connecticut....	"	Farm and orchard.
Riblet, Henry K....	" 2, " 12....	1837	Pennsylvania...	"	" "
Rae, F. H.....	.....	1857	Scotland.....	"	Master of vessel.
Ruggles, R.....	" 4, " 4....	1827	Ohio.....	Ceylon.....	Farmer.
Sperry, Philo.....	" 1, " 1....	1818	New York.....	Vermilion....	Farm and orchard.
Shadduck, Mrs. J...	" 1, " 27....	1842	"	"	" "
Sturdevent, Ezra...	.....	1836	"	"	Boots, shoes, and harness.
Sanders, Levi H....	.....	1848	Ohio.....	Ceylon.....	Farmer.
Shelton, S. T.....	" 1, " 3....	.....	"	Vermilion....	Orchard and farm.
Trinter, W. J.....	.....	1853	Germany.....	"	Vessel master.
Thompson, Henry...	.....	1838	Ohio.....	"	Ship carpenter and builder of boats.
Trinter, Martin J...	" 1, " 3....	1864	Germany.....	"	Farm and orchard.
Taylor, George.....	" 1, " 16....	1847	New York.....	"	" "
Wells, Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	"	Merchant.
Wines, F. E.....	.....	.....	.....	"	Druggist.
Weeks, L. D. L....	.....	.....	Ohio.....	"	General dealer and farmer.
Washburn, David..	" 1, " 10....	1819	Connecticut....	"	Farmer.
Wells, Philo	" 1, " 16....	1817	"	"	"
Wagner, Nicholaus	.....	1864	Germany.....	"	Boots, shoes, and harness.
Wormwood, James	.....	.....	Ohio.....	"	Farm and vineyard.
Wagner, Henry.....	.....	1854	Connecticut....	"	Joiner.

MILAN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, P. J.....	Section 4.....	1873	N. Hampshire.	Milan	Farmer.
Arnold, Levi.....	" 4.....	1844	Ohio.....	"	" and fruit grower.
Ashley, B.....	" 4.....	1818	"	"	Dealer in jewelry.
Butman, John.....	" 4.....	.....	New York.....	"	" hardware.
Beers, William.....	" 4.....	1850	Pennsylvania..	"	Carriage maker.
Butler, George.....	" 3.....	1822	Delaware.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Benton, Wm. R.....	" 2.....	1867	Vermont.....	Huron	Farmer, carpenter and joiner.
Bassett, Orlando....	" 4.....	1833	Ohio.....	Milan	Farmer.
Croft, R.....	" 4.....	1851	England.....	"	Hardware, stoves, and tinware.
Curtis, Minor.....	" 4, Lot 19....	1836	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Conklin, D. B.....	" 2.....	1865	New York.....	"	"
Cherry, Charles.....	" 4.....	1824	Ohio.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Diehl, Philip.....	" 1.....	1859	Germany.....	"	" " "
Delzell, James L....	" 4.....	1872	Ohio.....	"	Farmer.
Fisher, Anton.....	" 4.....	1850	Germany.....	"	Blacksmithing.
Fish, Samuel & Son	" 4.....	1864	New York.....	"	Manufacturers drain tile.
Frith, Charles.....	" 2.....	1868	Ohio.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Gotfreet, Peter.....	" 4.....	1865	Germany.....	"	Farmer.
Gibbs, H. H.....	" 4.....	1840	Ohio.....	"	Postmaster.
Gaston, G. R.....	" 4, " 1.....	1836	Massachusetts.	"	Groceries and provisions.
Hawley, N. M.....	" 4.....	1835	New York.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Harter, Martin.....	" 4.....	1855	Germany.....	"	Druggist and notary public.
Jeffery, Wm. A.....	" 12.....	1846	England.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Jarrard, G. B.....	" 3, " 9.....	1834	New Jersey.....	"	Farmer.
Klein, L.....	" 4.....	1865	Germany.....	"	Barber.
Klein, Geo. A.....	" 4.....	1855	"	"	Groceries, boots and shoes.
Lockwood, J. C.....	" 4.....	1818	Connecticut....	"	Gen'l merchandise of Stoddard & Co.
Lee, J. B.....	" 2, " 4.....	1868	New York.....	"	Farming and stock growing.
Lowry, Saban.....	" 3.....	1828	Pennsylvania..	"	Farmer.
Lee Fever, Baker...	" 1.....	1852	England.....	Huron	" and grazier.
Lockwood, S. A.....	" 4.....	1820	Ohio.....	Milan	Farmer.
Laughlin, R. F.....	" 1.....	1839	"	"	" and stock grower.
Lockwood, Wm. E.	.....	.....	"	"	Merchant.
Mowry, A. P.....	" 4, " 160....	1835	New York.....	"	Dealer in hardware.
Moore, W. W.....	Section 4.....	1837	New York.....	Milan	Farming and stock raising.
Menagh, Joseph.....	" 2, Lot 6....	1835	New Jersey.....	"	" " "
Mowry, A. J. & Co.	" 4.....	.....	New York.....	"	Mnfrs. of car and carriage colors.
Mixter, A.....	" 1.....	1850	Massachusetts.	"	Farming and stock raising.
Roberts, F. H. & Bro	" 1.....	1864	Ohio.....	"	Piano agents.
Ruggles, E. H.....	" 4.....	1830	Pennsylvania..	"	Farmer.
Root, John.....	" 3, " 19....	1848	Ohio.....	"	Farming and stock raising.
Stuart, M.....	" 4.....	1835	Connecticut....	"	Drugs, medicines, books & station'y.
Steck, Anson.....	" 4.....	1862	Germany.....	"	Butcher.
Stuart, Sylvanus....	" 4.....	1842	Connecticut....	"	Farmer.
Sayles, D. H.....	" 4.....	1842	New York.....	"	"
Symes, M. D.....	" 4.....	1826	Ohio.....	"	"
Smith, Joel.....	" 3.....	1826	"	"	" and surveyor.
Sands, Wm. M.....	" 2.....	1829	"	"	" and stock dealer.
Shaffer, John J.....	" 1.....	1845	"	"	" " "
Stone, H. M.....	" 2, " 2....	1852	New York.....	"	" " "
Stow, L. S.....	" 2, " 1....	1838	"	"	Farming, fruit grower & stock dlr.
Simmermacher, H..	" 3, " 17....	1848	Germany.....	Sandusky.....	" and manfr. cider vinegar.
Schaerer, John.....	" 4, " 18....	1854	"	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Starbird, D. J.....	" 4, " 4....	1861	New York.....	Milan	Fruit grower.
Sands, G. L.....	" 1.....	1848	Ohio.....	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Stevens, Jacob.....	" 4, " 4....	1819	New York.....	"	"
Tucker, E. E.....	" 4.....	1845	Ohio.....	"	"
Turner, Wm. F.....	" 3.....	1835	New York.....	"	Farming, carpenter and joiner.
Turner, Reuben.....	" 3.....	1836	Ohio.....	Huron.....	Farmer and stock dealer.
Tucker, H. A.....	" 2.....	1836	"	Milan	" " grower.
Willcox, B. F.....	" 3.....	1844	"	"	" " raising.
Williams, John.....	" 1.....	1853	"	"	"
Williams, Peter.....	" 1.....	1853	"	"	"
Williams, Sarah....	" 2.....	1857	"	"	"
Ward, E.....	" 2.....	1808	"	"	"
Williams, C. R.....	" 3.....	1850	"	"	Aparian.
Wood, Nathan.....	" 1.....	1859	New York.....	"	Farmer and fruit grower.

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