



**ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS**  
**OF**  
**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

**OHIO**

With an Atlas of Ohio,

and General Maps of the

United States and Grand Divisions.

Published in Three Parts. Complete in One Volume.

**BY**  
**L. H. EVERTS & Co., PHILADELPHIA.**

1873.



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## PART FIRST.

### ATLAS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, OHIO.

#### MAPS.

	PAGE
Outline Map of Fayette County . . . . .	6
Concord and Perry Townships . . . . .	16, 17
Jasper Township . . . . .	24, 25
Wayne " . . . . .	32, 33
Washington Court-House . . . . .	42, 43
Green and Union Townships . . . . .	50, 51
Marion Township . . . . .	56
Madison " . . . . .	57
Paint " . . . . .	60
Jefferson " . . . . .	62, 63
Village Plat of Bloomingburg . . . . .	24, 25
" " Plymouth . . . . .	24, 25
" " Milledgeville . . . . .	24, 25
" " West Lancaster . . . . .	24, 25
" " Jeffersonville . . . . .	32, 33
" " Staunton . . . . .	32, 33
" " Buena Vista . . . . .	32, 33
" " Good Hope . . . . .	62, 63
" " New Martinsburg . . . . .	62, 63
" " Waterloo . . . . .	62, 63

#### LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

##### Washington Court-House.

Residence of M. Willard . . . . .	37
Vandeman Block . . . . .	41
Residence and Office of Dr. A. Worley . . . . .	41
" and Shop of Paul Hartman . . . . .	44
First National Bank Building . . . . .	44
Store of R. Millikan . . . . .	44
" " M. S. Sager . . . . .	44
Residence of Mills Gardner . . . . .	45
" " Allen Hegler . . . . .	45
" " Colonel C. Garis . . . . .	46
Carriage Manufactory of Hegler & Shaft . . . . .	46
Fayette Planing Mill, L. C. & B. F. Coffman . . . . .	46
Residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Millikan . . . . .	47
" " Jacob Carr . . . . .	47
Interior of Store of S. N. Yeoman . . . . .	47
" " " L. Hegler, Court Street . . . . .	48
McLean's Block . . . . .	48

##### Paint Township.

Residence of J. P. A. Dickey, Bloomingburg . . . . .	48
" " William R. Steele . . . . .	48
" " J. M. Edwards, Bloomingburg . . . . .	74

##### Madison Township.

Residence of Phillips Taylor . . . . .	58
" "Yankee town Farm," Property of Wm. McCafferty . . . . .	58
Residence of Daniel Wood . . . . .	59
" " Robert S. Waters . . . . .	59

#### Wayne Township.

"Fair Oakes Farm," Residence of John H. Farrett . . . . .	28
Residence of Aaron Parrett . . . . .	27
" " F. Slagle . . . . .	28
" " Nathan Coffman, view from the south . . . . .	29
" " " " view from the east . . . . .	29
" " and Stock of Thos. N. McElwain . . . . .	30
"Fairview," Residence of Milton Hegler . . . . .	31
Residence and Stock of Hamilton Rodgers . . . . .	34
" " of John Mallow, Jr. . . . .	35
" " Hugh McCoy . . . . .	35
" " Joseph McCoy . . . . .	35
" " Stephen Garinger . . . . .	36
" " Adam Nebbergall . . . . .	36
" " R. J. Yeoman . . . . .	37
" " H. S. Cory . . . . .	37
" " Jesse White . . . . .	37

#### Jefferson Township.

Residence of Ethan Allen . . . . .	61
" " J. F. Gregg . . . . .	61
" " James Straley, Esq. . . . .	64
" " Dr. William H. Jones . . . . .	64
" " J. W. Wright . . . . .	65
" " J. R. Vannorsdall . . . . .	65
" " Joseph Hidy . . . . .	66
" " M. B. Wright, Jeffersonville, Ohio . . . . .	67
" " W. J. Horney . . . . .	68
" " William Hagler . . . . .	69
" " H. K. Mock . . . . .	70
" " William Blessing . . . . .	70
" " Thomas F. Parrott . . . . .	71
" " George Parrott . . . . .	71
American House, Property of Isaac Glaze, Jeffersonville, Ohio . . . . .	72
Residence of Elijah Allen . . . . .	72
" " and Store of O. K. Corbitt, Jeffersonville . . . . .	72
" " of Charles W. Gray . . . . .	73
" " Richard Brock . . . . .	78

#### Perry Township.

Residence of J. P. Todhunter . . . . .	21
" " Rev. Wm. and Susan King . . . . .	22
" " Augustus West . . . . .	38
" " Amos Todhunter . . . . .	38
" " J. McCoffman . . . . .	38
" " C. G. Mead . . . . .	38
" " John O. Capps . . . . .	39
" " Mathew Anderson . . . . .	39
" " Levi Tracy . . . . .	40
" " Isaac M. Johnson . . . . .	40

#### Jasper Township.

Residence of S. O. Roberts . . . . .	15
Broom-Corn Farm and Sheds of S. O. Roberts . . . . .	15
Residence and Farm of E. L. Ford, Plymouth, Ohio . . . . .	19
" " of Jacob A. Rankin . . . . .	20

#### Union Township.

The Carder Infirmary . . . . .	14
Residence of Andrew Post . . . . .	49
" " Josiah Hopkins . . . . .	49
" " Capt. E. Henkle . . . . .	52
" " and Birthplace of Cisamore Carr . . . . .	52
" " of W. M. Burnett . . . . .	53
" " D. M. Hays . . . . .	54
" " Mrs. Catherine Carder . . . . .	55

#### Concord Township.

Residence and Farm of S. O. Roberts . . . . .	15
" " of Robert Worthington, view looking north . . . . .	18
" " " " view from the west . . . . .	18
" " John T. Cox . . . . .	23
" " Aaron Hyer . . . . .	28
" " Joseph Mark . . . . .	28









#### PORTRAITS.







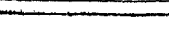
Peter Carder . . . . .	14
Jacob A. Rankin, Jasper Township . . . . .	20
Mrs. Elizabeth Rankin, Jasper Township . . . . .	20
J. P. Todhunter, Perry Township . . . . .	21
Mrs. J. P. Todhunter, Perry Township . . . . .	21
Rev. W. A. King, " " . . . . .	22
Mrs. Susan King, " " . . . . .	22
John H. Parrott, Wayne Township . . . . .	26
Mrs. John H. Parrott, Wayne Township . . . . .	26
Aaron Parrott, " " . . . . .	27
Anna Parrott, " " . . . . .	27
Thomas N. McElwain, " " . . . . .	30
Sarah A. McElwain, " " . . . . .	30
Jane McElwain, " " . . . . .	30
Milton Hegler, wife, and daughter, Wayne Township . . . . .	31
Hamilton Rodgers, Wayne Township . . . . .	34
Mrs. H. Rodgers, " " . . . . .	34
William Burnett, Union Township . . . . .	58
Evaline Burnett, " " . . . . .	58
D. M. Hays, " " . . . . .	54
E. Hays, " " . . . . .	54
Peter Carder (deceased), Union Township . . . . .	55
Catherine Carder, " " . . . . .	55
Joseph Hidy, Jefferson Township . . . . .	66
Mrs. Joseph Hidy, Jefferson Township . . . . .	66
M. B. Wright, " " . . . . .	67
Mrs. M. B. Wright, " " . . . . .	67

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

History of Fayette County . . . . .	7-12
Personal Sketches . . . . .	13
History of the Carder Infirmary . . . . .	14
Biography of Peter Carder . . . . .	14
" " William Burnett . . . . .	53
Business Directory of Washington Court-House, and Township Personals of Fayette County . . . . .	75-78

## REFERENCES.

Farm House,— <i>Bauern Haus</i> . . . . .	
School House,— <i>Schul Haus</i> . . . . .	
Church,— <i>Kirche</i> . . . . .	
Mills,— <i>Mühlen</i> . . . . .	
Blacksmith Shop,— <i>Schmiede</i> . . . . .	
Cemeteries,— <i>Begräbnisplätze</i> . . . . .	
Roads,— <i>Landstrasse</i> . . . . .	
Railroads,— <i>Bahn Wege</i> . . . . .	

Proposed Railroads,— <i>Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege</i> . . . . .	
Stone Quarries,— <i>Stein Brüche</i> . . . . .	
Lime Kilns,— <i>Kalk Oefen</i> . . . . .	
Orchards,— <i>Obstgärten</i> . . . . .	
Timber,— <i>Holz</i> . . . . .	
Swamp,— <i>Sumpf</i> . . . . .	
Creeks,— <i>Bäche</i> . . . . .	

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

## PART SECOND.

### "ATLAS OF OHIO," BY COUNTIES, COLORED BY TOWNSHIPS, AND SECTIONIZED.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Title . . . . .	1	Cuyahoga, Medina, Stark, Summit, and Wayne Counties . . . . .	16	Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Tuscarawas Counties . . . . .	23
Table of Contents . . . . .	3	Ashland, Erie, Huron, Lorain, and Richland Counties . . . . .	17	Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Noble, and Washington Counties . . . . .	24
Ohio Township Map . . . . .	6, 7	Hancock, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wood Counties . . . . .	18	Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Morgan, and Perry Counties . . . . .	25
Geological Map of Ohio . . . . .	9	Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Wil-		Fayette, Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, and Ross Counties . . . . .	26
Climatological Map of Ohio . . . . .	11	liams Counties . . . . .	19	Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble	
Agricultural Map of Ohio . . . . .	13	Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, and Shelby Counties . . . . .	20	Counties . . . . .	27
<b>COUNTY MAPS OF OHIO.</b>					
Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Lake, and Geauga Counties . . . . .	15	Crawford, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Union, and Wyandot Coun-		Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton, and Warren Counties . . . . .	28
		ties . . . . .	21	Adams, Highland, Pike, and Scioto Counties . . . . .	29
		Coshocton, Holmes, Knox, Licking, and Muskingum Counties . . . . .	22	Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, and Vinton Counties . . . . .	30

## PART THIRD.

### "GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD," EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING MAPS:

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Title . . . . .	1	County Map of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Dela-		County Map of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho . . . . .	28
Contents . . . . .	3	ware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina . . . . .	19	" " Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona . . . . .	29
Census . . . . .	4, 5, 6	County Map of Michigan and Wisconsin . . . . .	20	" " California and Nevada . . . . .	30
The World in Hemispheres . . . . .	7	" " Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee . . . . .	21	Map of West Indies and Central America . . . . .	32, 33
Chart of the World, Mercator's Projection . . . . .	8, 9	" " South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida . . . . .	22	" South America . . . . .	36, 37
North America . . . . .	12, 13	" " Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana . . . . .	23	" Europe . . . . .	40, 41
Northwestern America . . . . .	15	" " Texas and Indian Territory . . . . .	24	" Asia . . . . .	44, 45
Railroad Map of the United States . . . . .	16, 17	" " Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado . . . . .	25	" Africa and Palestine . . . . .	48, 49
County Map of New England, and Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia,		" " Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota . . . . .	26	" Oceanica . . . . .	52, 53
New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	18	" " Montana and Wyoming . . . . .	27		

# HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY, OHIO.

In our pride of the present and hope of the future, it were well to preserve the past.

## INTRODUCTION.

The general history of the rise of nations is a tale of cruelty and bloodshed; but American history tells of a republic founded by the lovers of religious and civil liberty, and of a state rich in all the elements of prosperity, created by their descendants from a wild and trackless forest.

The soldier's hand is beautiful when it swings the sabre or aims the rifle to battle for freedom, to resist aggression, protect his family, and preserve the state. It is no less fair seen grasping the leveling axe and guiding the furrowing plow. War has its laurels, and Peace her charms,—they deserve alike a preservation in the annals of local and general history.

The following history of the County of Fayette is intended to treasure the general narrative of the pioneer, inscribe his name, record his deeds, and give statistics showing progress in the great concerns of agriculture, education, manufactures, and religion.

The envious critic, contributing nothing himself, has deterred the aged pioneers from making valuable additions to the collections of local history, till, one by one, they have passed silently away, and their reminiscences are perished. In the interests of the risen and rising race, we have gleaned what fragments remain, and preserved from oblivion the sketches and brief biographies of those brave and generous pioneers from Kentucky and Virginia, who insured themselves in a forest to prepare themselves a home in age, and to secure to their children a rich and beautiful heritage. One by one, old cabins, hewed log houses of worship, and ancient water-mills have been removed, and aged settlers been borne to their final rest, till soon there will have perished every trace of our heroic age, and the dark shadow of oblivion will sweep up close to the lives and deeds of the present generation.

Let posterity be just to the pioneers of civilization; let the story of the frontier reveal the customs of the times, the expedients of necessity, and the heroism of its families, and show in panoramic view the true story of the "Olden Time."

## EARLY CAMPAIGNS.

Reports of fine scenery, delightful climate, and fertile soil, had drawn an advance wave of settlement over that portion of Ross County now known as Fayette, and busy hands were erecting cabins, felling trees, and burning log-heaps, preparatory to a crop of corn, when the tidings of war swept along the border. The people were alert and ready for the enemy. About the last of July, 1813, the British and Indians moved to attack Fort Stephenson, defended by Colonel Croghan, and a horde of ruthless savages swarmed in the forests and threatened the settlements. General Harrison, at Seneca, with scarcely eight hundred effective men, sent an express to McArthur to gather a force of men and hasten to his aid.

General McArthur sent out orders for every able-bodied man to provide arms and go to the rescue. In response, and led by Governor Heigs, the militia turned out by thousands. All classes, trades, and professions, were mingled in the ranks, anxious to beat back the enemies of the country.

Judge James Beatty, a settler of Fayette in 1818, was one of the first to respond to the general call, and with others traversed the woods along rude forest paths and came out upon the Sandusky plains, where were soon assembled about eight thousand riflemen, mostly from the valley of the Schuylkill. These troops were organized, and named the "Grand Camp of Ohio Militia." The victory won by Commodore Perry, September 13, 1813, discouraged the enemy, and the Fayette volunteers returned to their homes after an absence of about six weeks, having shown their courage and patriotism at the risk of losing all they held dear.

All through the valley men and youth had responded so completely that the women were obliged to assume the labors of the men, and carried their grain to the mills that themselves and children should not suffer hunger.

## BORDER CONTESTS.

Among many moral and religious borderers, were another class, notorious for fearlessness, agility, and combative dispositions. Adam Funk and his sons, Jacob and Abalom, from Kentucky, were of this spirit.

Jacob had been arraigned for some criminality in Kentucky, and had been hailed by a friend named Trumbo. Not appearing before the court, Trumbo gathered a dozen well-armed friends and went to the cabin to capture Jacob, take him to Kentucky, hand him over to the authorities, and release his surety. Hearing of their approach and purpose, the Funks armed themselves with pistols and knives, and, on their arrival, ordered them to retire. Their answer was a rush to seize Jacob, who stood on the porch nothing daunted. A man named Wilson encountered the fugitive from justice, and as they grappled both sides opened fire. Abalom Funk was shot down, and Wilson fell dead. Trumbo caught Jacob, who hauled him to the door, and was about to end his career with a knife-slash across his throat, when old Adam shouted, "Spare him!—don't kill him!—his father once saved me from being murdered by the Indians!" Trumbo was released badly wounded, and with his companions was glad to get away with his life. The scene of this contest is located on the east fork of Paint Creek, about eight miles north of Washington. The old house is yet standing as a record of the sharp attack and bloody and successful resistance. The bullet-holes are seen as signs of the struggle, and the people, in memory, have given the old habitation the name—Funk's Fort.

Well known to the early settlers was a Shawnee chief, named Captain John. He was tall, frolicsome, spirited, and malignant. Friendly to the Americans, he fought in their army, and was present with Brighthorn at the contest where Logan was mortally wounded. After a battle, in which the British Indians had three killed and two wounded, and both Logan and Brighthorn were wounded, the enemy retreated. Captain John caught two of their horses, on which he mounted his friends and started them for Winchester's camp, where they arrived at midnight. Captain John secured the scalp of Winnemac, the Potawatamie chief of the hostile party, and reached camp on foot by morning.

In 1770, Captain John and a half-breed, named John Cushman, enraged and inflamed by liquor bought of Fallenshaw, an Indian trader, had a deadly fight with tomahawk and knife. With fearful yell, demoniac looks, and clashing weapons the duel proceeded, till a powerful blow from the tomahawk of Captain John cleaving the skull of Cushman, and laid him lifeless on the ground.

In about 1800, John and other Indians went to Paint Creek, in Fayette, to engage in hunting. One day, in camp, Captain John and his wife quarreled and agreed to separate. Their property was amicably apportioned, but both desired possession of their child, a boy of five or three years. A struggle ensued, and resulted in the brutal murder of the child by the unnatural parent, and a threat to kill his wife if she showed herself near him again. This atrocious act of the savage is not without its parallel in the ranks of civilization, but a crafty attorney shields the perpetrator under the plea of "insanity." The history of Fayette is remarkably free from criminal record, and many years passed before the hand of justice deprived a criminal of a forfeited life.

## FORGOTTEN WORKS.

The continent of America, and particularly the valley of the Mississippi, abounds in evidences of a formerly existing, now extinct, race of people. From the ruins of cities in far-away Yucatan to the numerous mounds which dot the surface of Ohio, their handiwork remains. Excavations into these tumuli demonstrate funeral rites after the departed, and a grave of mammoth proportions, whose purpose still holds, while the burial-places of our pioneers are unmarked and unknown. There is a mound of this character upon the farm of Edward Smith, Jr., situated on the east fork of Paint Creek. Another elevation on the farm of John De Witte, Esq., of large proportions, both in height and circuit, is claimed to be of human origin. These passages extend from the surface below to the top of the eminence. For years the Indians had here a camp, where now rest the remains of the present race of inhabitants.

On the farm of F. G. Johnson, in three different places, twenty-seven feet under ground, were found wood and other matter, and in gravel-beds have been found human bones, representing various portions of the skeleton. In Jefferson Township, a large mound called Bumping Hill, located on the farm of S. Robinson, has been found to contain quantities of charcoal and galena. There is a mound upon land owned by Mrs. Conner, which is one hundred feet in height and half a mile in circumference. Five hundred loads of gravel were taken from it for the turnpike, and the diggers have exhumed twenty skeletons, portions being sound. A mound three hundred rods in circuit and thirty feet high, and of symmetrical shape, stands on the farm of James Willis, in Paint Township. Mrs. Mary Jones is the owner of a mound, half a mile from Jeffersonville, whence a number of large skeletons have been taken, indicating the larger size of that people. Other farms have been found to contain various utensils, domestic and warlike, relics of an extinct people. An earthenware, having an area of two acres, twelve feet high, near Compton Creek, on property owned by E. Thompson, has been entered, and several skeletons of more than medium size taken therefrom. In this instance, as in others, the teeth were reported in a sound condition. Rude and uncultivated as the race may have been, the labor expended in heaping up these earth-piles has subverted the purpose we aim to reach, by kindly perpetuation of the memory of the lost.

## BIOGRAPHY IN BRIEF.

Among the many worthy of remembrance, space admits of but few names, and by these few Judge all. Most of those who bore them have passed away, and city, town, and farm remain, their gift to posterity.

Col. James Stewart settled at an early day near the site of Bloomingburg, situated to the northward of Washington five miles. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was employed by the State to select and lay out a county seat. Benjamin Temple had donated lands for this purpose, which Stewart saw laid out into lots. Serving as a County Commissioner, he sought the improvement of his County and the welfare of its inhabitants. At his death, in 1816, he left his means for the founding of a college at Bloomingburg, which, being established in 1852 or '53, continued till 1874 as an avenue to education.

Jesse Milliken came from North Carolina, and settled in Washington, in 1810. He had little to do with politics or religion, but was a prominent citizen. He was an unexcelled surveyor, and performed a great part of the first surveying done in the County, and was the builder of some of the first houses erected in Washington. He was the first Postmaster, and the first Clerk of both the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts of Fayette County, and held these offices until his death, in August, 1835.

Wade Looftrough, Esq., was one of the first citizens and lawyers in the County. He came to Fayette in 1810, from Pennsylvania, and, beginning his practice, continued for a quarter of a century. Democrat in politics; eloquent as a speaker, his forte lay in the defense of criminals.

Thomas McDonald was one of the first settlers in this part of Ohio. Built the first cabin in Scioto County; was associated with General Massie and others in laying off the County into surveys; rendered valuable services as a scout in Wayne's campaign; was a soldier in the war of 1812; the first Representative of Fayette County in the Legislature, and secured the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of a toll-bridge over the creek, west of the County seat, in 1816. He was a brother-in-law to Duncan McArthur.

Dr. Thomas McGraw and family emigrated from Pennsylvania, in 1812, to the new town of Washington, in which he was the first physician, and where he practiced his profession for many years. He served as an Associate Judge, and represented the County in the Legislature.

John Popejoy was a native of Virginia, and settled in Union Township in 1810, and was appointed one of the first Justices in the County. He built a one-story house on Court Street, lot No. 5, in Washington. His docket was kept on fragments of paper stuffed in handy cracks of his dwelling, and his ink was formed from walnut bark. His memory is preserved as of a good man, desirous of securing peace and good-will so far as lay in his power. His unexceptionable practice, when made the umpire of a dispute, was to secure an amicable settlement. He either charged no costs, or took it in sums innocent drink, and treated with it witnesses, parties, and spectators. The parties generally left court in better feeling and satisfaction than they entered. He was a Justice in truth.

Gen. Beal Harrison was born in Virginia, in 1780. His father, Benjamin, served, in 1776, under Washington. Beal emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1798, and settled, till 1811, in what is now Belmont County. Emigrated to Ross in 1812; served in the war closed in 1815; married, and emigrated to Fayette County, in the woods, and located a large tract of military land in now Madison Township, on the waters of Paint Creek. He was a large stock-dealer, and drove cattle and hogs over the mountains to Baltimore and other markets. Elected Associate Judge, in 1817, for seven years; served several terms in the Ohio Legislature as Representative, and died in 1857, old and honored.

Jesse Rowe emigrated from Virginia to Ross County, Ohio, in 1803, with his family, consisting of nine children. After a residence of three years, he removed to Fayette County in 1807, and located on Little Walnut, now Green Township. He is truly called the father of Methodism in Fayette County.

John De Witte, Esq., was born December 9, 1785, in Clark County, Kentucky, and emigrated to Ross County, Old Town, in 1790. He bought one thousand acres on Turkey Run, now Wayne Township of this County, in 1805.

Hamilton Rogers, Sr., and Benjamin Rogers were pioneers from Kentucky in 1810. They entered the woods of Wayne Township, and industriously set to work making improvements. They continued their chosen labor for years, and were known as leading and prominent farmers.

William Harper and family were emigrants from Kentucky to Fayette County in 1808. He was one of that determined class who did so much to open up the country to settlement. His daughter was the first lady married in Wayne Township. The marriage was in 1810, to Mr. Ellis.

James Hays and family, consisting of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, left Kentucky for Ohio in 1803, and first settled on the Big Walnut; then, in 1805, came to Paint Township, of this County, and purchased two hundred acres of land in the woods. William and John Hays served as private in the company of Captain McElwain, of Colonel Harper's command. Returning home at the close of the war, they gave attention to farming, and were long known as traders of horses and cattle, being of the first to deal in purchase of stock.

Michael Carr, from Virginia, settled in Jefferson Township at an early date, and served in 1812. Returning, he pursued the avocation of a farmer.

Peter Byeman, of the Old Dominion, became a resident of Fayette in his infancy as an orphan, and grew old with the County. Belonging to the Dunkard Church, he became prominent as its supporter.

Henry Snider, father of William, moved into the County in 1809, and, setting stakes about four miles south of Washington, on Sugar Creek, erected for himself and family a habitation and set about the building of a water-mill, which was among the first in the County. He served as Associate Judge. Peter Snider, a brother, came in 1810.

Judge Jacob Jamieson was a settler from Kentucky, upon Deer Creek, in 1808. He found only a waste of wet lands and timber, but remained. In 1811 he came to within one mile of Washington, and bought land now occupied by his son. He served as Collector for a number of terms; was an Associate Judge and a Justice of the Peace.

James Sanderson and Samuel Waddle were of the first settlers, and Smith and William Rankin settled on the west fork of Paint Creek, and put up the cabin,—the harbinger of civilization,—the index of a white man's presence.

Dr. Thomas McFarraugh came to Washington in 1812, and practiced medicine for years. He was elected to the Legislature repeatedly, and served as Associate Judge; and Dr. Ben. Hickson became a townsman in 1815, represented the County in the Legislature, served as County Treasurer several years, and in 1837 removed to Peru, Indiana, where he died recently.

## SETTLING A WILDERNESS.

It was no light task to leave a home wherein were gathered the conveniences of life, and set out upon a toilsome journey on foot, sleeping by a fire or in the wagon at night, and entering a rude log cabin at their destination with the shadow of the wild illimitable forest over them, the wild beast near, and their neighbors the cruel and crafty Indian. Alone and busy, the inmates of a pioneer home saw the days pass away, and the clearing widen as the axe, swung by the settler, brought down the trees one by one, till one day a band of frontiersmen came, and, working lustily, gathered all the logs in piles, and left them for the burning.

The lands watered by the Paint, Sugar, Rattlesnake, and Compton Creeks, and now included within the bounds of Fayette County, when first discovered and traversed by hunters from Kentucky and Massie's daring bands of surveyors, were owned and occupied by the Shawnee, Pigea, and Chillicothe tribes of Indians. These lands were noted hunting-grounds; and here, on the banks of the creeks, the Indians would form their camps and hunt the animals which swarmed around them; and later, they followed their old trails over the white man's fences and through his tilled fields till they struck the old trace in the woodlands. There was an old Indian camp on the bank of Sugar Creek, where the Indians would stop on their route from Port Clark to Old Town. Captain Burnett, a Virginian, and settler of 1810, says that parties of them would camp at the old site years after the white men came in, and rest awhile during their yearly hunts. The majority of the Indians moved north to Logan County, and left the settlers undisturbed, to war only with the rugged forces of nature. Occasionally an Indian was seen; but in time the scarcity of game and fur drove them elsewhere, and the aborigines are known only in the western plains in contests with the troops and daring raids.

William Robinson, a bold and enterprising man, with his family emigrated from Guilford County, North Carolina, to Virginia, in 1793; thence to Ohio, in 1801, and settled in Green County. Remaining but one year, he sold out and came to Fayette County, where he located a large tract of land in the unbroken wilderness, known as the Grand Indian Reserve. Here he cut out the underbrush, felled the forest-trees, and erected a cabin at a time when settlement was so distant that he was absolutely alone. Mr. Robinson thus made the commencement of the first settlement in what is now Fayette County, and may be regarded as the founder of the rich, fertile, and prosperous section of lands which bear the name of the friendly marquis. He served from 1812 to 1815. Detailed as a teamster, he followed the Indian paths and traces, with mud to the axle-tree, from Norton and Franklington to Sandusky. During the war he lost over five hundred horses by disease and otherwise. His captain was his brother Thomas. Elected Lieutenant of a rifle company in 1815, he held the office several years. Himself and wife lived to see the County well settled, the lands drained, the towns laid out and developed, and in age pursued the accustomed routine of farm-life on the land which he had cleared.

## REMINISCENCES.

The aged grandsire loved to tell of early privation, hunting, adventure, and perilous and distant journey for necessary food and raiment, and Fayette history is full of incidents of daring and endurance. Edward Smith, Sr., entered lands on the banks of Paint Creek, known as the East Fork, in the year 1810. He found his entry covered with trees. A wigwam served for a couch by night and shelter from heat. He began the accustomed work of the borderer, to make an opening and clear up lands for a starting crop. The news of war declared caused him to lay aside the axe, and with his rifle go forth to protect the frontier and repel the invader. Peace came, and again his axe rang amid the sea-like solitude, and trees came toppling down. One night, returning from the County seat, he found the creek well up, but rode in fearlessly, and was thrown from his horse and drowned.

Thomas Moon, Sr., arrived in Green Township of Fayette County, in 1810, from Virginia. He was accompanied by his family of nine children, and settled on Rattlesnake Creek, upon the dividing ridge. Finding a fine mill site, he erected there the first grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery in the County. These conveniences soon attracted patronage, and customers came from far and near. The flour was approved, the whiskey was not condemned, and the lumber was more portable and better calculated for building than log and punkwood, and the proprietor was well paid for his labor. This may truthfully be named the pioneer mill of Fayette County. It still stands, and, unlike most early establishments, has sufficient water-power to grind uninterruptedly, and is run by his son Thomas.

The purchase of Moon was six hundred acres, all in woods. The cabin was of the early type, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and fire-place made of sticks mud-plastered. About the cabin wolves howled their chorus at night, and deer and other game entered the clearing by day. Squirrels were so numerous as to threaten a destruction of the crop, and, as an expedient, feed was placed outside the fences. In time a bounty was offered for scalps, and skillful marksmen, competing for a prize, thinned off these handsome pests. The same means were adopted to rid the County of wolves, by a specified sum paid by the proper official for every scalp of a wolf over six months old, and a smaller sum for those under. The panther was also included in the same order.

A story told of Alexander Copper, and dating back to 1783, is to the effect that he and the well-known Daniel Boone of Kentucky were taken prisoners at the Three Islands by the Indians. When within seven miles of Old Town, Boone contrived to escape, but Copper was all the more closely guarded, taken to the town, tried by Indian council and condemned to the stake. Confined in a secure structure and guarded by two powerful savages, no opportunity was afforded to secure his freedom. The night before the intended burning having arrived, he was ordered to run the gauntlet down the rows of savages. Copper sped down the line a short distance, broke through, left his pursuers far behind, and, burying himself in the deep forest of present Concord Township, took refuge on the banks of the Little Walnut, whence he safely made his way to Three Islands on the Ohio.

Kefah Pancoast, from Pennsylvania, removed to Fayette in 1810, and settled on the west bank of Deer Creek. He built a large log house which was all rooms in one. Opposite the house, on the other bank of the stream, was a camp of Indians. The females often came over with venison to exchange for meal. The Indians having killed deer, threw them into the stream above and the current brought them down near the camp, and the watchful squaws drew them out and dressed them. Pancoast passed the first season with his family in a shelter made of wagon covers stretched by poles, while he gave his chief attention to the clearing and planting of seven acres in corn. The daily fare was corn meal and game from the woods. Wolves ran in troops, and sheep were carefully penned nightly for their protection. Trading was done at Chillicothe. At this time there were no settlements between Waterloo and Washington. The Indians moved, and, leaving a pig behind, it came to Pancoast, who penned it, and in time it grew to a good-sized hog. One day an Indian of the party called at the house, was shown the pig and told to do as he wished with it. He killed and dressed it; cut it in halves, left one half hanging, and bore away the other portion to his camp.

## THE HERMIT OF FAYETTE.

Wild and lonely as were the forest wide, distant and inaccessible as the various improvements, yet here, in the solemn silence of the wilderness upon the west bank of Compton Creek, dwelt a bold and fearless hunter. In 1813 he came hither and built himself a cabin. He lined its interior with skins of elk, bear, and deer, and made his garments of dressed deer-skin. He owned many horses and cattle, and when crowded by settlers and stunted in game, went westward for more room. He had seen service in Dunmore's campaign, had served in 1776, and, according to rumor, was killed in the Black Hawk war of 1832.

## HUNTERS OF THE BORDER.

In advance of the line of permanent settlement were the hunters and trappers of the border. Occasionally visiting the trading stations for lead and powder, they ranged the

woods, wild as the Indian occupants with whom they not unfrequently allied themselves, and fearless as the fiercest American panther.

Jacob Alloways was the first pioneer hunter known to the valleys of the Point and Compton. Daniel Grubs moving from Virginia to Kentucky, came thence to Fayette and dwelt on Glaze's Run. The trees around yet bear marks of his presence, and bear, wolf, and deer alike fell before the aim of his deadly rifle. Edmund Dearage, John Arnold, George and Samuel Viniger, James Stewart, John Hase, David Baldwin, John Gist, and H. H. Harmer, were all men who made a specialty of hunting, and were noted marksmen. George Rupert claimed to have shot in one season one hundred and twenty deer, two bears, wolves, and many of other game. George Doughner, a hunter of Indians and a Virginian by birth, arrived in the Soloto Valley in 1783. His father, while serving under Dunmore in 1774 as a spy, was killed by the Indians, and Doughner's revenge extended to every exposed Indian. His hunting-grounds were on the Point and Rattlesnake, and he often met, at Cedar Pond and Cliffs, the hunters from the Hocking and Kentucky. Finally, a volunteer under General Cass, he was slain by the Indians in 1813. The Nimrod of old-time hunters was Frederick Berly. The forest was his natural home; he loved solitude and lived a hermit. A camp frequented by him was on Sugar Creek. From his record, it appears that he had slain sixty bears, ninety-six panthers, one hundred and six wolves, one thousand elk and deer, eleven buffaloes, and ninety-six Indians. His comrades in the chase were Boone, Kenton, Wetzell, and others. At the age of one hundred and one, he died in his cabin on the banks of the Mohican, where a monument was erected to his memory.

#### A PANTHER SLAIN.

William Robinson, already mentioned as Fayette's first settler, was surrounded by a multitude of game, and in 1802 killed fifteen bears, three catamounts, fifteen elk, and one hundred deer. He was on one occasion hunting upon the head-waters of the Rattlesnake, when a light noise behind him caught his alert ear. Wheeling, he saw at a little distance an enormous panther following his trail. It was the work of a moment to leap behind a large oak at hand, pick his flint, and cock his rifle. A failure to inflict a mortal wound was a prelude to a terrible struggle, and carefully the iron tube was leveled as the beast came near. He fired, and as the ball struck the centre of its head, the panther fell lifeless to the ground. Its length was eleven feet, its height thirty inches.

#### FAYETTE'S FIRST PREACHERS.

Plain in dress, simple in manner, and unaffected in utterance, the pioneer preacher of whatever denomination was one of the people. Distance was no bar to an appointment, opposition no check to a faithful discharge of duty. Whether he rode through forest alive with the verdure of summer, or forded the creeks when their chilly waters rose high, he was ever to be found at the appointed locality, whether the rude cabin of the Christian pioneer, the little log school-house, or the larger log meeting-house. In the act of preaching, his language expressed the rich imagery of nature, and approached the sublime when commending to his hearers the life and death of his blessed Master. The life given for the spiritual well-being of the settlement is deeply impressed upon the character and lives of those beneath its influence, and the civilization and high tone of the present population find their secret springs in the labors but efficient efforts of the early preacher. He imparted the people, received them to the communion, married their children, buried their dead, visited at every hearthstone, and prayed in many a family. Such a preacher was, of others, Rev. Wm. Dickey, of South Carolina, reared in Kentucky, educated in Tennessee, and licensed to preach, October 6, 1802. He was elected a member of the General Assembly. Chad in plain house-pipe, he went to the city of Philadelphia, the place of meeting, where his appearance was a marked contrast to the broadcloth suits of his compatriots. Preaching was had nightly, and as a half-jest it was hinted that Brother Dickey should take his turn. A large congregation assembled, to whom he spoke with marked effect.

On one occasion his straw hat fell from the window-sill of the raised church window, and a stalling ewe ate it and left him hatless. The city people, pleased with the backwoods preacher, presented him with a fine suit of black broadcloth and a fur hat. He came to Fayette prior to 1810, and was the pastor of the first Presbyterian Church. The society started a cabin parsonage. On November 22, 1817, an organization was effected at Bloomingburg, where he preached a portion of his time. At this date, he bought sixteen acres of land, near the County seat, from Mr. Walker, of Chillicothe. Anxious he saw the time of payment approach, and, without means to meet the debt, he offered to give back the land. The return mail brought the good and surprised minister a deed to the land, which sold at two thousand dollars, and gave means to purchase one hundred acres near Bloomingburg, whither he finally removed and preached for the Presbyterian Church there forty years. His death occurred December 6, 1857, at the age of eighty-three years, of which fifty-five were employed in the ministry. Rev. Thomas Thompson, a Methodist minister, was a settler on Compton Creek, from Delaware, in 1805. He preached forty-five years, and died in 1847, sixty-six years of age. Transcribed history but partially pays the debt which posterity owes to such men.

#### THE HARROLD FARM.

Much land lying west of the Scioto embraced in large surveys was farmed by tenants, who received a portion of the profits or paid stipulated rents. Ownership lay, in general, the best condition for rapid and thorough agricultural development. Other localities, having poorer soil, have far outstripped the Virginia Military district, since their tillage has been by immediate holders. The tenant system may thrive, as is evidenced by the working of the Harrold farm.

As late as the fall of 1842, the Washington survey in the township of Jefferson was almost entirely in a state of nature. Charles Harrold, native of New York, and a lawyer by profession, moved to the farm which bears his name and entered upon a work of improvement. The Harrold Road passes northwesterly through the centre of the farm, which lies near the north line of the County. Ten houses, all occupied, accommodate tenants, all of whom have lived there many years, and some as long as twenty-seven years. In a good school-building, erected by the proprietor of the lands, a six months' school is annually maintained, principally at his expense. A Sunday-school meets every Sabbath, and a singing-school is kept up weekly. The first tenant of the farm was James Daugherty, who located there in 1814 and entered upon the task of cultivation and continued till 1850, when he removed elsewhere. Over thirty men have been and are residents of this farm.

#### ANCIENT RELICS.

In the possession of Captain Burnett, a Virginia settler of Fayette County for sixty-five years, and now eighty-six years of age, are the following souvenirs of the pioneer age: a china figured plate, one hundred and nineteen years old; a set of silver teaspoons, made in England in 1605; one pair of white corduroy pants, now sixty-three years old and in good condition; one summer shawl, sixty-six years old; one of Long's make, of hook-circles, made in England in 1636; and a trunk, six feet by twelve feet, made in 1609, in Germany, brought to America by M. Miller in 1755, and owned by Captain Burnett since 1819.

#### NECESSITY IS THE PARENT OF INVENTION.

Far from market, destitute for the most part of money, and fertile in expedient, the ingenuity of a Solikirk was called into service. Harness was of hemp-ropes, deer-hide, and buck. Pack-saddles were of wood padded with straw. Wagons had ludicrous axle-trees. Large spinning-wheels were used for wool, and small wheels for flax. Beds were used to wind and caps for the tow. No carpets adorned the floor, which was of puncheons, and sometimes the wall-swept bare earth. The home-made table was set with wooden plates and wooden bowls, and rye or corn coffee was drunk from gourd. Clothing was of buckskin or linsey, and moccasins enlaced the feet that else went unshod. Hat and bonnet, in style by no means more unorthodox than the present, were made from the dried grass or straw.

#### EARLY CUSTOMS.

History is said to repeat itself, but the days known to the pioneers will never be seen again. Burnett leased land of Bush in 1815, and lived upon it till 1821, at which date he moved to land bought of Pondition, a Virginian. He found his purchase all in woods. Upon his leased lands deer ran by the road, wolves were seen skulking through the woods, and opossums, turkeys, mecoons, and small game were abundant. The supply of game was made a part of the settler's labors. The climate was wholesome and delightful by reputation, but the miasma of the marshes steamed upon the air. Noble forests covered the land; but these trees had to be felled and chopped and logged before corn or wheat could be raised. Food was brought in by the pioneer, which being consumed, perilous journeys were taken to obtain renewal. Bread was eaten as a luxury, costing much for its possession. The homes of the pioneers were all log structures—the abodes of alert and industrious people. Outside, the settler and his sons employed the winter months in felling trees, splitting rails, and making fence; the long season saw the test of fraternity in gatherings for raising cabins and rolling logs.

Early in the morning settlers and their wives came to the "rolling," some on horseback, some on foot, through miles of timber lands along paths between clearings. The men chose sides and went at once to work, a strife for speed in execution; hard work was done as if it were a pastime, the battle passed most freely, a shout proclaimed the victors, then all adjourned to dinner, prepared amid much pleasant gossiping by the female folks. All partook with zest, and separated each to his clearing to burn his heap, or with his rude plow stir the soil for cropping. Inside, the wife and daughters were no less busy. They understood life to be a season of activity, and employment began in necessity continued from habit. Mrs. Berryman says that, both in flax and wool, she has pulled the former from the ground and spun the latter from the sheep, and, save in breaking the flax, has carried both through their varied steps of manufacture till they appear in the snowy table or bed-spread, the garments of the men and boys, the flannel or linen dresses of the mother and her daughters. The wheel was almost constantly in motion; its hum was the music of the cabin. Before the sun the ambitious housewife rose to begin her task, and while her worried husband slept her work went on. Idle was no drudgery, for labor seemed the law of nature. The reaper, mower, planter, and all such implements were unknown. The settlers tell us how they reaped their fields with sickles, mowed with steady seythe strokes, raked their grass lands in windrows, dropped their corn from a pocket or shot-bag and covered with hoes, then hoed by hand the entire space of corn-plot. The fall claimed no exemption, and clearing and plowing still went on, while not a few experienced the inexpressible "ague chill."

#### MILLS AND MILLING.

The first necessity of Fayette pioneers was of mills for grinding their corn, and in the County there were none. Springfield, Clifton, and Chillicothe were localities to which they resorted for flour and meal. Several neighbors would unite to make up a four-horse load, take along forage for the teams and provisions for themselves, and make the journey in seven to ten days, during which time their families lived on bacon, hominy, and potatoes, when they had them. Home-mills were soon established at various points, and hand-mills were constructed, so that most families were able to obtain bread by working for it. The hominy-bleck was an invention of the times; it was made by burning a hole into the end of a block of wood. They pounded the corn in these mortars with a pestle made by inserting an iron wedge in a suitable stick. When the corn was fine enough it was sieved, and the finer portion used for bread and for mush and the coarser boiled as hominy. Corn-dodgers were in general use, and the children of that day, now grown old, can speedily recall the circumstances connected with their first meal of wheat bread. The mills of early days ground very slowly. The settler went to mill early and remained late to get his sack of meal. The flour made in the home-mills was like the brown, unbolted flour of the present. That it should be large in quantity was more to be desired than fine in quality. Thomas Moon, Sr., erected the first flour-and-saw-mill, and the first distillery, in the County during the year 1810, upon a good site ten miles south of Washington. The mill is still running. Isaiah Pincus erected a grist-mill on Deer Creek, near Waterloo, about 1812; it is still in use. A third mill was built during the war of 1812, by Asa Davis, on the Main Point two miles north of the County seat. Jacob Call was a mill builder and owner, three miles west of town on the waters of Sugar, or far back as 1812 or 1815. Many years have passed since its removal. One McDonald built a water-mill two miles north of town, in 1850, and sold to Stafford. An effort was made to establish a mill on the Main Point, ten miles northwest of town, by Solomon Salmon; but the dam being established on a bed of quicksand, continually broke away and prevented its success. Still another water-mill was erected in Washington Court-House by Jesse Millikan. The saw-mill was in operation in 1817, and a year later, 1818, he had a grist-mill running. Millikan died in 1836, and about 1840, his son Curran Millikan applied steam-power. A water-mill was built on Sugar Creek, four miles south of town, with which a distillery was connected. This mill dates its erection to 1820, at the hands of Adam Taylor. These are all the oldest-time mills known. Their grinding was confined to about three months of spring, when the creeks were up. Ample steam-power is used when water fails.

#### DISTILLERIES.

In those early days the opinion that a spirituous stimulant was necessary on all public occasions was well-nigh universal. It is claimed by men of that period that the liquors were pure and harmless, and no stigma was attached to the producer or consumer.

The still of Solomon Sowards, started in 1821, and distant from the town eight miles northwest, seemed a convenience to the settlers. The customer brought his corn, had it ground, and exchanged the meal for whiskey, or had his own meal milled in the copper still, on which, on the occasion of an election for Representative, in 1823, parties were sent to Taylor's distillery for a barrel of whiskey, which was opened for general use in Washington; (in cups were filled and emptied, and by night there was a general drunk. Such scenes were not uncommon. In almost every settlement these copper stills were found, and corn, rye, and peaches furnished material for strong drink. The last still was erected in 1856, in Washington, on the present site of the water-mill. The last copper still had been in operation for a number of years on the farm of Joseph Orr, and was finally sold to J. W. Heagler, then a dealer in hardware, and now County Recorder, as old material. Heagler sent it through to Columbus, by stream, in 1840. So ended its manufacture in the County. In those early days, whiskey was sold as follows: a hundred from the post-office. The bar was closed except a pigeon-hole, through which the customer received his stimulant. One would step to the hole and ask for a gill, half-pint, or pint; these amounts being respectively held by bottles behind the bar. The bottle was handed through, and with a pitcher of water and glasses the liquor was drunk, the bottle returned, refilled, and ready for another. A gill cost six cents, and a half-pint a shilling, and knowing it to be pure, the settlers often took more than was absolutely needed.

#### MILK-SICKNESS.

A disease known as "milk-sickness," afflicting people and cattle fatally, was once prevalent. It was ascribed to certain herbs growing upon prairie or open lands, and disappeared with the destruction of its cause. The disease began by a feeling of general languor, weakness, and vomiting frequently. The irritated stomach could retain neither food nor medicine, and a fatal result occurred in from three to ten days. Cattle often were attacked by it and died in short time. It was observed that cows which gave milk were not affected, while their calves would tremble and drop after sucking and die within three or four days. The same disease was known in various portions of this and other States, and during its prevalence excited much alarm and caused not only loss of stock and human life, but operated unfavorably by report to the settlement of the infected region.

#### OLD TIME MEETINGS.

"The graves were God's first temples." Out beneath the shade of the branching oaks the people gathered from along the winding paths converging from their homes. Often with trembling heart yet stout resolve, the faithful minister arose to herald the tidings of salvation, and not always was he unopposed; yet on the other hand his forcible appeals were not without fruit. Exclamations, tears, and cries for mercy raised excitement to the highest pitch. The phenomenon of the "jerks" was witnessed in curious fear, and some who went "to work remained to pray." The first church in Fayette was Presbyterian. Four families of old-time piety brought it with them to the western wilds in 1810, and morning and evening saw family worship; weekly, they held society meeting together. There were Henry and Elizabeth Solter, Samuel and Elizabeth Waddle, John Waddle and wife, and Mr. Blair and wife. All settled each in sight of some one of the others. They were visited by Revs. Pittenger, Dickey, and Crothers. Some one of these gave them meetings once a month, and gave out an appointment for another service. All looked forward to the time of meeting with growing anxiety till the day arrived.

The minister came on horseback to the house appointed for the service, and met a hearty welcome. The congregation sat on benches inside if few, without if large. A hymn was read and lined, for none but the preacher had a book, and all who could joined in singing, remaining silent. A chapter was read, a prayer offered, all standing, another hymn sung. Then followed the text and extempore sermon, classified as "in the first place," etc. The sermon ended, a prayer for its fruition succeeded, appointments made, and the dismissal.

Judge Snider moved to Washington in 1814, and Mr. Waddle in 1815, and took steps which resulted in a church organization—the first in the County. A building made of logs, owned by Kelly Kyle, was rented for a place of worship, and William Dickey preached here half his time. The other half was given to Bloomingburg. The people built their preacher a log house, and several years passed away. The church at Bloomingburg receiving greater accessions, he finally moved there, and the log parsonage was torn down and rebuilt near his new and solo field of labor, and the pioneer Presbyterians of Washington were without a pastor.

#### SINGING-SCHOOLS.

William Robinson organized the first singing-schools, and continued them for several years. Organized by subscription, the singers met once and sometimes twice a week. The sessions

were held by day, for better ability to tread the forest paths. The married joined the class, and all made progress. Robinson was a good teacher, and many owed to him their ability to join in singing hymns and anthems at religious assemblies.

#### THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage in the County was of the present wife of Robert Burnett to Jacob Callar, in 1810. The celebration of marriage in Fayette varied with the character of the people. With some the affair passed off formally and in order; with others it was an occasion of merriment and dancing continuing far into the night. The question of means rarely delayed matrimony. Alliances were contracted by these young in years "for better or for worse," with little or no preparation, and the couple entered bravely upon the task of living, each resolved to do his part and sustain the other. The father set aside a field for his son, the bride's mother gave her a "netting out" of home-made bedding.

#### SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The decay of hospitality is the unavailing regret of old-time settlers. The approach of newcomers was heralded as good news, and many, like old Robert Burnett, kept the hatching overhanging out in token of welcome. Rank and condition did not separate. Upper and lower classes were not known. Benevolence, generosity, and cordiality marked the intercourse of the settlers. None needed to blush for poverty, homely, and industry were sterling traits of frontier character.

An example of the serious character of punishments inflicted upon offenders against the good order of the community, the procedure at Washington in 1813 is in place. The bridge for the first court-house was made on the public square, the place being from the corner where the present court-house stands. The excavation left a deep hole, which, filled with water, remained for years—a watering-place for stock and a favorite resort for geese and hogs. It was a custom to immerse in this pool the villain-doer, and it always took the name of the last person ducked in its avowal, with the prefix of lake, as Lake Young, Lake Smith, or Lake Cassed; the latter name was most frequently borne, as Charles Cassed obtained required this treatment. The pool was filled when the present court-house was built, and other not more effectual restraints thrown upon law-breakers.

#### PASTIMES OF THE PIONEERS.

Amusements were a necessity, and enjoyed with a better zest from the relief from toil. A raising and a quilting often went together, and, work being over, athletic exercises attracted the youth, and not unfrequently the sexes joined in a merry dance to the music of the fiddle, or, if that instrument were wanting, timed their elastic step to the rhythmic notes of song. A favorite enjoyment was the balling-match. The ripe corn was broken from the stalk, hauled to the barn-yard, and thrown into two equal heaps. Both sexes came on foot, and, cupolas directed chase out their men, and at the word "back!" all set to with a will. The captain encouraged and directed their followers, working himself thoroughly, and hurrying up the headless. Occasionally runs were hidden and called out discovery later, the play grew less, the struggle lasted, till a shout proclaimed one party through, and victor. Supper was then announced, and each parcel of venison, turkey, and bean meat, and ash, Johnny, and head-ache. A dance on the punkcheon floor, a cavalier attendance along the homeward path, and each with pleasant thoughts resumed the routine of the farm.

#### FUNERAL RITES.

The aged pioneers still speak with tender feeling of parents' deaths of a sixty years ago. No devoted hearts with weeping pinions conveyed the remains to rest. No mounds of earth marked the spot. Quietly and unostentatiously the dear ones were placed in the wagon, followed to the grave, and buried. Deeply their loss was grieved. Trees swept through the burial place and burned the wooden head-board, and the place was unmarked and unknown. Their memory lives in the hearts of surviving relatives, and claims the reverence of the present generation.

#### LANDS AND SURVEYORS.

On the admission of Ohio as a State, her lands which were not granted or sold were vested in the United States, and the Government variously disposed of them. The territory now known in part as Fayette County, bore the name of Virginia Military. The original colonial charter, given to Virginia in 1609 by King James of England, claimed all the land northwest of the Ohio. This claim was relinquished, and in lieu thereof she received the land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami. Any person holding a Virginia warrant could have locate in what place and shape he chose. The result was an irregular survey and litigation of title. Many of the flat sections made "tomdax!" Improvements, were known as squatters, and did not know upon whose lands they were making a home. Large surveys, absence of owner or agent to sell, insecure titles, and a gap for large tracts, delayed growth and improvement. Combined with these were sicknesses, wet ground, and a failure in grain raising. The finest timber was chopped from the uplands, and today the sparse timber of the low, rich fields stands where of right the thick lands should, but at that time could not be.

An act of Congress, August, 1790, opened the military lands to survey. In 1791, Nathaniel Massey made the first settlement in the district, at Manchester. In October, 1800, Massey gathered thirty men to attempt a survey of the land. Peter Lee, John and Nathaniel Bentley, were chosen assistants, and Duncan McArthur was employed as a chainman. Surveys were made of the north fork of Paint Creek, in Fayette of the present. During the winter, Massey further explored the heads of Clear and Paint Creeks. During the survey, in 1795, of the Paint and Scioto, the weather had been fair and pleasant for some time, and the party, twenty-eight in number, were surveying towards Brush Creek. They ran to the fork of the Rocky and Rattlesnake of Paint Creek; thence across to Main Point; passed up to Buckskin, and across to Old Town, on the north of Paint. Without work here, the weather cleared, and for forty-eight hours snow and hail fell, till the ground was covered two to three feet deep. The party camped on the farm of Colonel Adam Mallow, four miles above Frankfort. A light rain then fell suddenly, it grew intensely cold, and from an ice-crust on the snow, which held the weight of lesser games. Nathaniel stated the company in the face as they lay around their fires. McArthur and Wm. Leeburn went out to hunt, and two turkeys were fortunately killed. These were scrupulously divided into twenty-eight parts, and every portion eagerly devoured as the most savory food. On the fourth morning, they turned their faces towards home. The strongest took the lead to break the path, and changed at intervals, while the rest followed after in Indian file. Night came, and they had gone ten miles, and reached the junction of the Rattlesnake and Paint, where camp was made, and several turkeys killed from a flock. Next morning the weather brought a thaw, the whole party went out to hunt, and shot a large number of turkeys, several deer, and a bear. A feast was prepared, and the surveyors enjoyed their game with a relish which only the starving could appreciate.

#### POT-HUNTING.

The game on the prairies growing as high as a man, and the many creeks and ponds in the country supplying plenty of food and drink, made the lands of Fayette to abound in game. The number of deer slain seems incredibly large. In the winter of 1815-16, there fell a snow of sixteen inches, followed by rain, which froze and formed a crust on which boys and dogs could travel, but which broke through beneath the deer. Every one turned deer-hunter, and venison was peddled in Washington by the settler at six cents a pound, or two shillings for a pound of lead or quarter pound of powder. Wild turkeys abounded in the County till 1830. Their meat was wholesome, and preferred to bear or deer. They have been killed of twenty pounds weight. Wolves are dangerous only when famished. They had here abundant food, and were never known to make an attack. The last wolf was killed in 1848, on the waters of Sugar Creek, by Daniel Carman. Hogs ran at large, and multiplied marvelously. Herds of them infested the woods. They had long tusks, long and sharp head and nose; and, when wanted to sport, were more to be dreaded than any beast of the forest. They were swift of foot, and ran like hounds. Their favorite resort was on the banks of Sugar Creek, where their dens were made in the "jangles." Snakes were numerous; of these there were rattlesnakes, black-snakes, the garter, the spotted or "cabin" snake, and the copperhead.

#### ORGANIZATION OF FAYETTE.

Adams County was formed July 10, 1797; Ross, August 26, 1799; and Belmont, December 9, 1800, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. In the month of May, 1800, Highland County was formed from the foregoing three, and finally from Ross and Highland. Fayette County was organized in the month of March, 1810, and named from the Marquis de La Fayette.

It is bounded north by Madison, east by Pickaway and Ross, south by Highland and Clinton, and west by Clinton and Greene. It lands were known as Virginia Military, and were taken up by speculators in a great extent and kept out of market. This action, in connection with the existence of tracts of wet lands, tended to retard the early settlement and growth of the County. Many camps, remained a short time, and, becoming discouraged, left for their old homes or other localities. The citizen labored by church, school, and fellowship



to induce settlement. Agriculture was a failure, but stock-raising a success. Cattle were more easily marketed than grain, and Fayette became noted as one of the finest stock-raising counties in the State of Ohio. The people learned the science and value of drainage; they raised large crops of corn. Sickness ended, and Fayette is now one of the healthiest sections. The County has a good reputation for fine cattle and hogs, and is a competitor with older counties for the honor of breeding the best of sheep and cattle. The completion of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad gave the County an outlet, increased value, and gave good markets. The elements of present prosperity were her hardy and industrious pioneers. Wayne Township had her De Witts, Harkins, Smiths, Groves, McElwaines, and Garingers; Perry, her Coopers, Mooney, Towlers, and McAdamses; Green, her Johnsons, Moons, and Andersons; Concord, her Rows, Wrights, and Maldoxes; Jasper, her Burdets, Rankins, and Bush; Jefferson, her Robinsons, Creamers, Honeys, Kerrs, Parrotts, and Kirkpatrickes; Paint, her Haynes, Morrises, and Robucks; Madison, her Harrisons, Myraces, Coons, Crabbs, and Knowlers; Marion, her Glazes, Cores, Turnipseds, Durhams, Thompsons, Charters, and Limbays. Most of these were settlers on or before 1810, and were of large families. They were the nerve and backbone of the new County. To them and many another, whose name merits an equally honored place, the wealth, standing, and influence of the County are due. Their brief history is the simple and general record of laborious effort. The father and mother living many years in their children in full possession of their inheritance, growing up independent, and satisfied with the life of a farmer. And it were well to preserve their memory, since

"Lasting gratitude to them the present owe,  
And from their toils the richest blessings flow."

## COUNTY SEAT OF FAYETTE.

Three-fourths of a century ago, what is now the growing and busy city of Washington was an unimproved tract of land where wild beasts lived and the red men made occasional camps. Forest-trees stood upon the present site of residence, church, and business block, and all of Fayette lay in the savage slumber of untold centuries. In 1810, contemporaneous with the legislative enactment creating Fayette County, Commissioners were appointed to select a suitable location for its seat of justice. The land on which the city stands was owned by Benjamin Temple, of Virginia, who had here located a thousand acres of military claims. Temple, through his attorney, Thomas H. Hinds, offered to donate one hundred and fifty acres to the County for a County seat. The Commissioners accepted his proposition, and in the spring of 1811 Washington was surveyed and the plat placed on record. The first house, or white man's habitation, had been erected in 1807, by Mr. Cruser; it was of logs. A few like cabins were built later. Some trees had been felled; the rest showed no indication of the "city yet to be." A man named Joseph Rook inaugurated storekeeping in the place. Soon after, a second store was opened by one Peter Heller, and competition began. Later, Robert Waddle, Pearson, and John Evans embarked in merchandising. Robert Casna was the first saddler, followed by Samuel Young, George Upp, and Robert Wilson. Dr. Baldrick was the first physician in town. He was also a Presbyterian preacher, and, as such, accredited priority to Dickey. Baldrick remained three or four years, and removed. Thomas McGarragh was the second doctor in town. Zimmerman, Benjamin and John Hinton, James David, and Joseph Hopkins were all physicians and inhabitants of an early day. G. Dempsey was the first school-teacher, and James Clark, of Ireland, one of his immediate successors. Sampson Dempsey was also the first Justice, and John Popjoy the next succeeding. Henry Fleisher was the pioneer blacksmith. Samuel Pisk supplied meat. John Willright and Peter Gay were butchers. G. Bloomer and S. Dempsey were tailors. Valentino Coll was the first to burn a kiln of brick, taking his material to build the court-house, and excavating the "Licks of Alliances." Joseph Blackmore pursued the business of tanning. Isaac Selix sought employment as a carpenter, and William Irvin as a cabinet-maker. These and some few others, not hitherto named, were the first inhabitants of the town.

## FIRST COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Judge Thompson, President, and Thomas McGarragh, Beal Harrison, and James Mooney, Associates, were the first Judges. Jesse Millikan was their first Clerk. Aaron Johnson was first Sheriff, Norman F. Jones first Auditor, and Jesse Millikan the first Recorder. The first Board of Commissioners was composed of Jacob Jimison, James Brooks, and John Harrold. Robert Robinson was the first Assessor, and James Deatty the first Deputy. The burning of the first court-house involved the loss of the first County records, together with the organization of the different townships, the opening of roads, the granting of licenses, and first suits at law. The books saved, and bearing marks of trial by fire, show precision in legal phraseology and legible penmanship.

## COURTS AND COURT-HOUSES.

The title "Court-House," affixed to Washington, was not bestowed on account of a fine building, but accordant with Virginia usage, and to avoid confusion in the reception of mails designed for other towns of like name. Feity Coll made the first brick over burned in the County. The clay was dug from the corner where the present court-house stands. From this brick was built the first court-house. It was begun in 1813, and completed in 1816, and was the only brick edifice in the town. About Christmas of the winter 1828-29, it caught fire from ashes left in the building, and was burned to the ground.

The first jail was built in the year 1825, and burned down shortly after its erection. A second jail was erected immediately, and continued to subservise its purpose till 1840, at which time the third and present building was constructed.

The present court-house was erected in 1828 and finished in 1829. Norman F. Jones was then Auditor. Joseph Lawhead laid the brick, and John Hobson did the carpenter work. Its form was a square, forty feet each way. It is surmounted in the centre of the roof by a cupola, in which a bell was hung about 1835. The bell was from Cincinnati, and the first of large dimensions put up in town. The court-house had been long used as a place of holding meetings prior to the erection of churches, and is still occasionally so used. In connection with the court-house, three offices were built as wings upon the County grounds, which embrace an area of ten rods square. The old house has been condemned as unsafe. A hall has been rented for the next court session, and steps will be taken to build a new court-house, such as present growth and prosperity demand.

The first court in the County was held above the present site of Bloomingburg, in the neighborhood known as "New Purchase." The session was held in a cabin; and, when the case was submitted to the jury, they withdrew to the vicinity of a hazel-chicket to agree upon their verdict. The first court held in Washington occupied a double log cabin, which stood on the corner where Willett's picture-gallery is at present. The building was owned by Valentino Coll, reported to have been raised by the Indians. The court presided, and the jury sat in one room, while Coll sold whiskey at his bar in the other. The jury retired to the log jail, which was in general loneliness, to consider their verdict. The principal cases were the results of whiskey, or for stealing hogs. In Ross County, these suits for hog larceny gave the organization the name of "Big Bristle;" so, when Fayette was struck off, she received the name of "Little Bristle." Early attorneys at the courts were principally from Ross, and were Richard Douglas, Henry Brush, William Croighton, and Plat Brush. The first lawyers of Fayette were Wade Lounsborrow and Samuel Buck. The first session of the Supreme Court was held in Washington, November 18, 1811. Thomas Scott, Chief Judge, appeared, and William W. Irwin and Ethan A. Brown not being present, and there being no business to transact, the court adjourned without a day. Irwin and Brown held court November 28, 1812, and the first case was a petition for divorce.

## FIRST RECORDED MARRIAGE.

There were five marriages in Fayette in the year of formation. On June 20, 1810, were joined in matrimony Henry Ellis and Charity Harper, by Thomas W. Swinney. Henry Thurman, Justice of the Peace for Union Township, joined in marriage David Hays and Theodora Wolf, on the 17th of July, 1810, and Edward Ferrell and Mary Wright, on the 13th of December of the same year. William Hurley and Lucy Kinkle were married November 22, 1810, by Joel Wood; and Henry Fleisher and Susanna Popjoy, December 20, 1810, by James Kerr, Justice of the Peace.

## WASHINGTON IN 1815.

In 1815, Washington Court-house consisted of a few scattering log houses. The only brick in the village was the just-completed court-house. There were two taverns. One was kept by William Harris, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Parvin, on Main Street, north of the jail; the other, on the corner now owned by Henry Dahl, corner of Court and Main Streets, by Jacob Jones. They were both cabins, with roofs of clapboards. In the winter of 1815, Thomas McDonald opened a good public house, distinguished by a shingle roof, on the lot built up by Colonel Yeoman. There were three dry-goods stores, kept by Evans & Sons, Millikan & Snyder, and Rank & Patterson. Their entire stock would not make a wagon-load. There existed

Court Street, on the site of Robinson & Herbert's building, a stream called "Pig Run." It was spanned on the street by a puncheon bridge. Heavy rains destroyed the bridge and required its reconstruction. West of the run there were but three buildings—a saddler and gunsmith shop on the south side, and a cabin on the north side, where is the residence of Dr. Rush. The town, on Court Street, extended east to the corner now owned by Mrs. Evans. Where Millitt resides stood a tan-yard and two cabins. On Main Street, there were log houses as far north as Judge Priddy's corner—all beyond was woods. On Market Street, scattering cabins stood along from the corner on which stands the Methodist Episcopal Church; west to the creek, north of Market, was a thicket, where Mother Hubbard, colored, shot quails and rabbits like "any other man." The grounds and residence of Benjamin Brown were an oak wood, in which stood the two-story log house of Samuel Buck, the lawyer. Henry Parley's home stands where Jesse Millikan, the first Clerk, Recorder, and Postmaster, had built a two-story log dwelling. The tavern kept by Harris had for a sign a likeness of Monroe or Madison. The people gathering to town on Saturday to trade and drink, shot out the eyes of the portrait, to the disgust of Harris and the ruin of the sign. The town site was heavily wooded with white oak, and for years their great stumps blocked the streets, wherein wagons sunk axle-deep in mud. Of all who resided in town in the year in question, but four are living.—Judge McLean, Z. W. Hoagler, Mrs. Mary Stockdale, and Joseph McLean. There was a one-story school-house built of round logs upon the lot on Market Street where stood the old Methodist Episcopal Church. Scholars came to the school from the De Witte settlement, four miles east of Washington. The town had no churches. Methodists and Presbyterians met at the court-houses, and held prayers at private cabins. There were but three or four Baptist church members, to whom Reverends Yeoman, Bell, and Snelsen preached at intervals. Bands of Cherokees and other tribes came to town and stayed for weeks. In 1813, Joseph Rank sold to Samuel Waddle lots Nos. 13, 10, 20, 21, and outlots Nos. 1, 20, and 6, for \$10,000. The same property was sold by the administrator of the latter, deceased, in 1824, for less than \$1000. Such was the depreciation of property after the war. Joseph Rank, of the first merchants, settled here in 1811, and failed in 1813. Peter McElroy, of the first also, changed his goods for a lannery and saved himself from bankruptcy thereby. Henry Snider and Jesse Millikan were pioneer merchants. The latter sold to Snider, who continued, but money, sold out, and returned to the farm heavily indebted, and by the farm paid off his obligations in time. The next merchants were Hickson & Sons, Samuel Evans & Sons, Thomas McDonald, and Evans & Boyd. The latter alone survived the crash. Evans sold to Boyd, who continued. At this time Boyd's store, managed by James Shivers, was the only one in Washington. In the spring of 1823 or 1824, Jones & Wood came in with goods and made money. Since then many have come and gone, the old buildings have been removed to be replaced by better. The original settlers are all gone, and the throngs upon the streets to-day are oblivious of Washington in 1815.

## CRIMES AND PENALTY.

The first murder ever committed in the County was that of a mail-carrier, who was killed and the mail robbed about two miles northwest of town, on the road leading from Chillicothe to Xenia, near a place known as "Big Spring." The criminal was never found. The first and only man hung in the County was G. W. Smith, for the murder of Jacob Gray, in 1807. He was hung in the jail-yard at Washington.

## SHARP-SHIN CURRENCY.

The currency of the early days was cow-skills, flax, and cut silver, or "sharp-shins." To keep the silver in the country and to make convenient change, silver coin was taken to the blacksmith and cut into segments. A dollar made eight three-cornered pieces; a half-dollar, four; and a quarter, four. The taste would have been; two-fifths make a bit, eight bits make a dollar. Financiering was sometimes done by cutting halves and quarters into five pieces, and the dealer and merchant became accustomed to test value by weighing. About 1817, this coin became scarce, and merchants issued individual shillings of values from six to seventy-five cents. These notes were printed by the pressmen on the coarsest of white paper, and tradesmen gave them to purchasers for change and redeemed them in goods and groceries.

## DISARMAMENT.

In 1824, Whigs and Democrats appointed meetings in town on the same day and evening. One meeting was to be held at Hamilton's corner, the other at the court-house corner, and both parties had procured the blacksmith's anvils to fire salutes. A party, with an ex-cart, loaded all the anvils in town upon it, hauled them down to the creek, near the site of the iron bridge, and dumped them in. This general disarmament prevented the grim challenge and reply of warlike sound, and curses were "loud and deep." In time the anvils were found and secured by their owners, who were the chief butts of the joke.

At this time Fayette was heavily Democratic, and so continued till 1840, since which Whig and Republican have held the balance of power.

## AN OLD-TIME SAFE.

J. W. Hoagler, Recorder for the last ten years, was appointed Treasurer in 1838, and held the office twelve years. When he took the office, the safe was a tin box, a foot long, four inches wide and six inches deep, fastened by a tin clasp with a brass padlock. This safe held the paper money. An old shot-bag held the coin,—about \$200. It was put in the box for extra-keeping. The office papers were kept in a sealed half-bushel measure. The books were three in number, having pasteboard backs. The office had neither table, desk, stationery, nor office-room. Business was done at the residence of the Treasurer, whose salary was about \$150 per year.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The earlier settlers of Fayette located upon the higher lands, and while a drainage was impossible, and their action could have been no different, yet the choicest agricultural portions, esteemed by them as valuable, have been the once wet lands, now drained and highly productive.

Exaggerated descriptions of noble scenery and unparalleled fertility of soil had been disseminated in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, and a tide of eager land-hunters swept up the valleys of the Little Miami and the Scioto. Some, settling in Fayette, began with undying industry the work of improvement and agriculture. So well has this labor been conducted, so fertile have proved the farms, that the following exhibit of Fayette's rank in the amount of agricultural products, compared with her sister counties, is by no means inferior, and in her staple nears the front and leadership. During the year 1873 the acreage of Fayette in wheat was 15,705, from which were raised 173,479 bushels, or 11.9 bushels per acre. The staple crop of the County is corn, of which the year in question shows the enormous production of 2,307,375 bushels from 92,077 acres. Sixteen counties out of eighty-eight produced above a million and a half bushels, and of these sixteen, Fayette ranks fourth; Ross and Pickaway being first and second, Butler, third, and Fayette, fourth. Of oats, 1007 acres yielded 23,983 bushels. In the rye crop the County stands fourth in the State. Four hundred and forty-seven acres in potatoes yielded 24,367 bushels. Thousands of acres have been sown to timothy and clover, and about 9000 tons of hay made. Flax and tobacco have been raised in limited quantities. In the dairy product Fayette has a credit of 271,671 pounds of butter and 1225 pounds of cheese. Sorghum and maple-sugar and syrup are manufactured in limited quantities. In her wool-clip, the County shows 151,357 pounds. An average attention seems to have been given to vineyards; and of fruits, the yield is sufficient for home use. The live stock of the County had in 1874 the following fair showing: horses 8476, value \$540,670; mules 601, value \$37,361; cattle 18,016, value \$551,001; sheep 30,575, value \$88,935; and of hogs 61,271, value \$230,091. The cultivated lands of Fayette in 1873 numbered 102,808 acres; the pasture, 69,492 acres; the wood, 37,582; and the waste lands, 13,043, or a total ownership of 128,698 acres. It will be observed from these statistics that a large amount of land is not yet utilized, and constitutes a reserve upon which to draw in the not far distant time, when the western tide will reflux and more thoroughly settle large semi-wild areas in every county of the State.

## POLITICAL.

The first civil government was established in the Northwest Territory on the 13th of July, 1788, with Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, as Governor. The first General Assembly met at Chillicothe on March 1, 1803, and in December, 1810, the Assembly convened in Columbus, the new and permanent seat of State government. Dr. Thomas McGara, one of Fayette's earliest settlers and the first physician in the town of Washington, represented his County in the Legislature, and was one of the early Associate Judges.

We do not find that citizens of the County were office-holders, and it is probable that the hearty and brave Virginia and Kentucky pioneers cared more for clearing their large farms and enjoying the results of their labors than for the empty honors of the legislator. Times have changed, legislation is important, and good, practical men are needed to fill offices of public trust.

Samuel N. Yeoman, a merchant by occupation and a resident of Washington Court-House,

is the present Senator in the General Assembly for the Fifth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Greene, Clinton, and Fayette. Fayette County is represented in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly by John L. Myers, a farmer from near the town of Bloomingburg.

Samuel F. Steele and Thomas M. Gray, the latter of Washington, are the Judges in the Court of Common Pleas for the Second Subdivision of the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Ross, Highland, and Fayette. The County officials for 1874 and 1875 are: John B. Priddy, Probate Judge; James P. Robinson, Auditor; Conrad Garcia, Treasurer; Mason Blanchard, Clerk of Court; John Milliken, Sheriff; Asa Gregg, Prosecuting Attorney; and L. W. Hoagler, Recorder.

The majority of the popular vote rests with the Republican party. In the election held October 13, 1874, for State officers, the vote for Allen T. Wilcox, Republican, for Secretary of State, was 1601; for William Bell, Jr., Democrat, 1245. The feeling of the people on the questions of a change in the Constitution, minority representation, and to railroads, and license are forcibly expressed by the following result of an election held August 18, 1874, upon those propositions: Constitution, 476, opposed, 1846; minority representation, 339, against, 1768; railroad and, 503, against, 1735; and for license, 688, opposed, 1592. This decided vote indicates an opposition to change, a belief in the rule of the majority, a disposition to let railroads be built as the capitalist and the needs of the country shall warrant, and unqualified opposition to the license system as a check to intemperance.

## GEOGRAPHICAL.

Fayette County is situated in the south central portion of the Scioto Valley. The surface is mainly level and slopes to the southeast. The soil is mainly of a clay character. A dark, vegetable loam mixed with a limestone gravel is found in about half the area of the County, and a yellow loam in the remainder.

Corn is the great staple of the County, and the fertile bottom of Paint Creek is famed for its abundant yield of this product. The fine breeds of cattle raised in Fayette have an outside and well-established reputation, and the heavy yield of corn argues, in truth, the presence of thousands of horses, mules, sheep, and hogs.

A small tract of land in the northeast was formerly designated "The Barrens," from the absence of timber and the growth of grasses; this section is useful for the pasturing of stock. We have noticed the fact that large claims were made in the first settlement, and while improvement was checked by the spirit of speculation, the lower lands, and the most valuable, were undrained and unfitted for occupation and tillage.

Settlements, however, were made at an early date and improvements began; other settlers moved in, till in 1870 a population of 17,170 had been reached. As illustrative of increase in population we give the figures for 1820, 1830, and 1840, respectively, as 6356, 8133, and 10,079. The salubrity of the climate, the nature of the soil, the kind of water used, and the habits of the people, all influence the health of the community. During the year ending March 31, 1874, there were one hundred and eighty-eight deaths, or one and nine-tenths to the one hundred of those living in the County.

While the character of many early settlers was notorious for undisciplined propensities, the leading minds of Fayette, in the years of first settlement, were swayed by moral and generous influences, whose effects were not lost upon the rough, brave adventurers who located near them.

The County has no cities; Washington Court-House is the County seat—a town of 2117 persons in 1870. It is located on a fork of Paint Creek, forty-three miles southwest of Columbus. Bloomingburg, to the northward of Washington, on the east branch of Paint Creek, is the second town, and Jeffersonville, ten miles to the northwest of Washington, is the third; besides these are Waterloo, Stanton, Martinsburg, and other villages. The geographical position of the County renders it unlikely that its towns will become large cities; but there is a capacity for much greater than existing development.

## RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES.

The County has but one railroad,—the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley. A charter was granted in 1850-51. The work to Washington Court-House was completed in 1853. The citizens enjoyed an excursion to Cincinnati to celebrate the occasion. Another and general excursion occurred in 1854, when the line was finished to Zanesville. To its construction the County gave \$100,000 in bonds, and the private subscription reached \$35,000, but richly has the road repaid them. The road extends through the central portion of Fayette east to a bearing to the southwest. It has seventeen and eighteen-hundredths miles of main track, valued at \$9000 per mile, and has a grand total of \$123,014 of taxables.

STATEMENT OF FREE TURNPIKES IN FAYETTE COUNTY, OHIO, TAKEN FROM RECORDS IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

NAME OF ROAD.	WHEN BUILT.	LENGTH OF ROAD.		COST OF ROAD.
		Miles.	Poles.	
Deer Creek	1807	5	229	\$13,592.78
Columbus	"	13	141	45,686.25
Jeffersonville	"	10	155	57,607.29
Hillsboro	"	5	...	25,680.70
Chillicothe	"	8	220	39,551.20
Paris	"	10	151	35,013.25
Good Hope	1863	5	193	18,076.73
Williamson	"	7	150	24,842.13
Martinsburg	"	5	222	24,735.17
Paris	"	8	25	22,866.49
Circleville	"	8	178	18,024.81
Leesburg	"	13	...	46,637.05
Bloomingburg	"	8	230	27,108.61
Upper Jamestown	"	3	64	10,207.28
Jamestown	"	13	215	60,662.70
Harrod	"	4	232	17,647.21
State	"	10	282	41,440.10
Indian Creek	1809	4	301	18,220.87
Greenfield	"	6	72	36,190.74
Lyndon	"	2	170	9,540.27
Snow Hill	"	4	194	23,303.05
Palmer	1870	9	62	30,000.00
Bloomingburg and Holland	1871	16	46	63,000.00
Waterloo	"	8	220	30,500.00
Anderson	"	2	315	13,400.00
White Oak	"	6	...	18,600.00
Buena Vista	1874	11	292	33,000.00
Merchant	"	5	18	16,500.00
Lewis	"	7	133	23,000.00
West Lancaster	"	3	79	12,300.00
Allen	"	5	145	18,000.00
Total number of miles.....		241	171	Total cost.....\$821,643.81

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The increase in valuation of property is indicative of growth and improvement. Among these counties whose return for taxation was nearly the same in 1850, Fayette County has taken the lead. Progress is shown by the following statement: property valuation in 1850, \$1,304,639; in 1860, \$9,210,858; in 1870, \$11,318,358; and in 1874, \$14,210,371. The total tax in the County for the year 1874 was \$177,051.25; of this, \$45,697.98 was a State tax, and the balance, \$131,453.27, exhibits the amount of local taxation. An indebtedness of \$23,014.30 in 1873, has been reduced, in 1874, to \$30,413.57.

The banking interest of Fayette has a creditable showing. There are two national banks, both located at Washington,—the First National and the Fayette County National. Capital stock of the former, \$200,000; circulation received of \$180,000; of the latter, \$100,000; circulation, \$30,000. There are two savings banks incorporated under the act of February 26, 1873, whose capital amounts to \$25,765, and one private bank with a capital of \$100,000; giving to the County five banks and a total capital of \$652,763. The public buildings are four in number, and are valued at \$50,000.

New structures built during the year ending April 12, 1874, show the ability and disposition of the citizen to improve his home and surround himself with comforts and conveniences. Seventy-two dwellings have been constructed, at a cost of \$61,060. Eight places of business have been erected, costing \$36,900. The total gives eighty structures, built at a cost of \$97,960. During the same year 353 deeds and 161 mortgages were recorded, the latter securing the payment of \$306,164.

Attention has been given to the improvement of roads; and the turnpikes, all free, number twenty-three, and have a total length of two hundred and twenty-eight miles.

The poor of the County are supported in the County Infirmary. On the 31st of March, 1874, the number of infirm inmates was 96. There were during the year in question 131 marriages contracted. The birth register gives 210 boys and 235 girls, or a total of 445. The population has not been increased by foreigners; the development of the County mainly rests in the hands of the descendants of the early settlers residing on the old farms, or following, in the towns, the business handed down by their fathers. The County has a capacity for far greater development, and one value of these statistics of 1874 will be that of a basis of favorable comparison in coming years. But little more than sixty years have elapsed since the County was formed, and the conversion of a wild waste into a region worth fifteen millions sounds more like a tale of the Arabian Nights than sober reality.

### COUNTY INFIRMARY.

One of the finest infirmaries in Ohio is the property of this County. It is located two miles from Washington, upon lands devised for that purpose by Peter Carder. A view of this beautiful structure is seen in its place in this work, together with a sketch of its history, founders, officials, cost, and regulations.

### WATER-COURSES.

Main Point Creek runs into Fayette, and joins the line between Jefferson and Paint Townships to the Union Township line, crossing Union by Washington to the northwest corner of Wayne; thence forming the line between Union and Wayne to near Pike's Run; thence to William Sturgess's mill; thence between Wayne and Perry to the County line.

Sugar Creek runs through Jasper Township and Jeffersonville; thence southeast to the east corner of Jasper, forming the Jasper and Union line to Jasper Mills; thence as the line between Union and Concord to the north corner of Perry and Union to Main Point, at the corner of Wayne Township.

Battlecreek runs southward through Jasper and Jefferson; crosses the east corner of Clinton County; thence crosses Concord, in Fayette County, to the Perry line; and then on as the Green and Perry line.

North fork of Paint heads in Paint Township; flows through Madison and Marion to the Ross County line, on the land of J. Bryan. East fork of Paint crosses Paint Township near Bloomington, and joins Main Point on Jerome farm, one mile east of the County seat.

Compton Creek has its source in the townships of Paint and Madison; crosses Madison; flows through Marion into Ross County, near the farm of Jacob Bush.

Other water-courses traverse the lands of the County as follows: Little Battlecreek heads in Greene County; crosses the southwest corner of Fayette County on the farm of William Palmer; joins the Main Battlecreek on C. A. Trimble's farm. Grassy Lick runs through Jasper Township, and Lee's Creek flows through Concord and Green Townships.

It is but recently that general concerted action has been taken to drain and underlain the low, rich lands; large open ditches have been cut, and miles of tile-drains have been laid, resulting in immense gain. The work is in active progress at the present time, and at no distant date will be fully completed. A heavy frost late occurring, takes of considerable extent submerged the corn-fields; but in thirty hours the artificial and natural channels had drawn off the water and saved heavy losses.

### THE CHURCHES.

About the year 1811 the Paint Creek circuit of the Methodist Church was formed, and the first quarterly meeting held at the house of Joel Wood, of Paint Township. The first church of that society was called the "Rowe Meeting-house," and was located about six miles south of town. Some time in 1833 an attempt was made to erect a church in Washington, on the corner of Main and Market Streets; defective in construction, it was never finished. The next Methodist church was built during 1843 or '44, and was a frame, now changed to a tenement, and stands on Market Street, a square north of the first. John W. Keely was preacher on the circuit, and William Simmons preached the dedication sermon. The present church building was completed in the winter of 1869. Rev. Reed, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, preached at its dedication. Its dimensions are seventy-six by forty-six feet inside. Ample capacity to seat five hundred persons. It has a fine organ, a good bell, two classrooms, and a steeple one hundred and five feet to its pinnacle from the ground. The original cost of house and grounds was \$18,000; parsonage \$2500. Membership four hundred. A flourishing Sabbath school, of which James C. King is Superintendent.

The first Presbyterian church was erected in 1837, of brick, and on the site of the present. It was torn down, and the present built in 1852. Rev. Miller was the first to preach in it, and continued its pastor for fifteen years. Dr. Baldwin was the first preacher of this denomination in the County.

The Lutherans rented the City Hall, and attempted to support an organization, but up to the present they have not been successful.

The Catholics have had occasional services for years. The first church was built in 1857. The present building was constructed in 1870.

The Baptists Church. The sole member from 1829 to 1841 was Mrs. Asenath Yeoman. The present and only church was erected in 1867. Its value is placed at \$10,000. Its dimensions are forty by sixty. It is provided with bell and organ. The first Baptist minister was the Rev. Wedge, who remained but a year. Elder Moore was the itinerant and pioneer preacher. The church is growing, and both the membership and the school attendance show a gain.

### THE PRESS.

The *Washington Herald's* initiatory number was issued on the 11th of December, 1858, by William Millikan, editor and proprietor. In 1860 the title was changed to that of *Fayette County Herald*; and on the 19th of November, 1868, W. W. Millikan, son of the founder of the paper, was taken into partnership, and the publication continued to the present time, under the management of William Millikan & Son. Its circulation is thirteen hundred copies, its politics Republican. It is a matter of pride that full sheets and regular issues have been unexceptionally maintained till the present date, June 10, 1875. It was begun as a five-column

paper, and has been twice enlarged, and is now an eight-column sheet, printed upon an excellent cylinder press.

The *News* was established June 3, 1874, by W. C. Gould and Frank M. Jones, as the firm of Gould & Jones, editors and proprietors. At the expiration of six months the latter purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued sole editor and proprietor. The motto of the paper is, "Independent upon all subjects; opposed to all monopolies." Beginning with a circulation of seven hundred and fifty, it has already reached twelve hundred and fifty copies.

The *Freedom's Advocate*, started in the fall of 1827, by Joel S. Berryman, was the pioneer paper of Fayette County. Berryman was succeeded, in 1830, by Arthur Crighfield, who changed the name to *People's Palladium*, and the politics from Whig to neutral. Samuel Lydy became proprietor and William Hill editor of the paper published in Democratic interest from the old material of the office. R. B. Lindsay became publisher in 1834, and Eliza W. Saxton in 1837. The paper was renewed by Berryman and David Butler, followed by John C. Truesdell, and by John L. Scott, in 1849. The paper was purchased by George B. Gardiner, and known as the *Fayette News Era*, and conducted by him till 1852, when Messrs. Pearce and Harmon bought the office and founded the *Washington Register*, which was conducted by the firm till 1858, when Pearce became sole proprietor, and published the paper till 1864. Pearce died, and Colonel Sam. Pike took charge; he changed the name to *Ohio State Register*, and continued six months, then selling to W. C. Gould, who ran it up to 1873, when it was purchased by Simmons & Beardslee, and by them edited till February, 1875, when W. A. Beasley purchased the interest of H. H. Simmons, and continues its proprietor. Circulation one thousand. Politics Democratic.

### EDUCATIONAL.—HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL.

The school interest has always been a prominent feature of the Fayette County population. Soon after the location of the County seat, a rough log cabin, though not unlike the settlers' houses, was built on Maynard Street. Up a log two feet in height the children clambered into a floorless room, to learn the rudiments from James Clark, the pioneer teacher, a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a person of fifty years of age. A curious feature of this school was the "oral method" of study; that is, all studied aloud, and noise was the index of study, maintained by fear of the rod. Other teachers were Webster, and Pierson, of New Hampshire.

A frame was erected in 1826 on the site of the steam mill. It was a two-story, and twenty by forty feet. In 1852 or '53 the union school building was commenced on a three-story plan. Two stories only were completed, at a cost of \$13,000. In 1870, needing a new roof, the third story was added, and roof put on, at a further cost of \$8000. The building is situated in the north part of town, and surrounded by a fine grove, traversed by broad walks. Jesse J. Worthington was the first principal of the school, and remained in charge seven years. Then and now the school had and has a leading rank among the many fine schools of Ohio. The present superintendent is Rev. A. C. Hurst, a gentleman of fine attainments.

The following statement of the condition of schools in Fayette County is compiled from the Auditor's report to the State School Commissioner, for the year ending August 31, 1874. The balance of school moneys on hand September 1, 1873, was \$31,447.58. Total receipts during the year, \$94,592.77. The amount paid teachers was \$36,732.07. For sites and buildings, \$13,788.41. Total expenditures, \$50,607.57. Balance on hand, September 1, 1874, was \$35,985.10. The school year begins at date last given. The number of youth between six and twenty-one years in the year 1874 was—of boys, 2564; of girls, 2795; total, 5359. Between sixteen and twenty-one, 1384. Number in Virginia Military District, 1655. Fayette has ten townships, ninety-two subdivisions, and four separate districts. She has 98 school-houses, and a grand total of \$35,500 worth of school property. She has 113 school-rooms, and as many teachers required. There were employed 162 teachers. Average monthly wages of men, \$45; of women, \$36; of high school men, \$57. Average daily attendance of pupils, 2844, or 74 per cent. Number in branches: history, 619; physiology, 200; philosophy, 690; German, 181; general history, 54; algebra, 57; geometry and surveying, 2; chemistry, 20. Applications for license, 206; licensed for two years, 7; for eighteen months, 27; total licensed, 160.

Says the Auditor, J. R. Robinson: "Fayette County is fully aroused in the cause of education. The proof of this is justly found in the energy manifested in the building and comfortable furnishing of new school-houses. Teachers are striving for higher grades of scholarship."

### THE CRUSADE.

To Dr. Dio Lewis belongs the honor of inaugurating a movement which, originating in the Presbyterian Church at Washington Court-House on Christmas morning of 1873, spread like an electric wave over the United States and called out the best and noblest of women to attempt the herculean task of destroying the traffic in liquors.

At this meeting Z. W. Heagler was Chairman, and Messrs. P. E. Morehouse, C. F. Dean, and Dr. Matthews were elected a committee to select a committee of visitation, and forty ladies were at once enrolled in the work proposed. The following appeal was prepared by Mrs. A. C. Hirst, Mrs. G. Carpenter, Mrs. A. E. Pine, and Mrs. B. Ogle:

"Knowing, as you do, the fearful effects of intoxicating drinks, we, the women of Washington, after earnest prayer and deliberation, have decided to appeal to you to desist from this ruinous traffic, that our husbands, brothers, and especially our sons, be no longer exposed to this terrible temptation, and that we may no longer see them led on these paths which go down to sin and bring both body and soul to destruction. We appeal to the better instincts of your hearts, in the name of desolate homes, blasted hopes, ruined lives, widowed hearts, for the honor of our community, for our prosperity, for our happiness, for our good name as a town, in the name of God, who will judge you as well as ourselves, for the sake of your souls, which are to be saved or lost, we beg, we implore you to cleanse yourselves from this heinous sin and place yourselves in the ranks of those who are striving to elevate and ennoble themselves and their fellow-men; and to this we ask you to pledge yourselves."

Mrs. Daniel McLean and Mrs. J. L. Vandeman were elected leaders, Mrs. Geo. Carpenter reader of the appeal, and Mrs. A. E. Pine to lead the singing. Out of the church, down the street into the saloons and drug stores, determined as veterans. Excitement ran high. "Buy us out," said the dealers. Friday saw no gain, and so on Saturday. From 9:30 A.M. till dark

the Presbyterian Church aisles resounded to the prayers of those within. The bell's clang at the close of every prayer told the workers without that they were being remembered. Oh, it was grand, that movement! Sunday work proceeded in the churches. Monday success came, and during the day four saloons capitulated, and liquors were poured out upon the frozen ground amid such cheers as soldiers give when colors stand on captured ramparts. The movement was contagious, and spread far and wide with wonderful effect. The result is, so far, not decided; whether a success or failure, we deal only with its inception,—the nobility of its inspiration and the heroism of its execution.

### WAR RECORD.

The guns of Sumter were silenced; Anderson had surrendered, and the American flag had been assailed by recreant citizens. The loyalty of Fayette was aroused, and soon a company was raised, known in the 23d Regiment as Company F, Captain Bull, and, before May 9, off to the field. Others soon followed, and, under the seventy-five thousand and three hundred thousand calls, Fayette County raised six hundred and eighty-six men.

The first thrill of feeling had passed; the magnitude of the struggle began to be apprehended; and the people, conforming to necessity, organized a system of enrollment, recruiting, and drafting. On the 1st of October, 1862, Fayette enrolled three thousand two hundred and forty-three men. Up to the 1st of September, one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight men had volunteered, and there was no necessity of a draft. During the Morgan raid the County furnished twenty companies, in which were one thousand five hundred and thirty men. When Kirby Smith, in September of 1862, menaced Cincinnati, and the Squirrel Hunters hastened to the rescue, twenty-five of these men went from Fayette County. The best test of patriotism and endurance is the final report of County standing, under all calls, when Lee yielded to destiny at Appomattox Court-House. The last quota called for one hundred and twenty-seven men. There were one hundred and thirty-four furnished, and a final surplus of seven.

### PROMINENT SOLDIERS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Stephen B. Yeoman is a son of Fayette County. Began service as a private in Company F, 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was appointed First Sergeant; recruited in September, 1861, and went out Captain Company A, 54th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; wounded in breast and left leg at Pittsburg Landing; at Russell's House, again wounded in the left leg; on picket line, wounded in the arm and abdomen; in battle of Arkansas Post, his right arm struck by a shell and amputated. Promoted Major; wound prevented service, and he resigned. Appointed Captain in Veteran Reserve Corps, and May, 1864, made Colonel of 43d United States Colored Infantry; joined regiment November 20, 1864. For a time commanded Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Among many manly qualities personal bravery entitles him to high regard.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. N. Adams was also native to Fayette County. Began service in the 20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1861, he organized a company at Greenfield, his native place, and became its Captain; May 7, 1862, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 81st Regiment, and August 8, 1861, commissioned Colonel. Commanded a brigade in Atlanta and Carolina campaigns. Appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, May, 1865. The war over, he entered upon the study of theology, a cherished purpose of years.

It being impossible to write the history of each regiment in which soldiers served from Fayette, a few leading organizations will be named, and, by them, others judged. The 90th Regiment contained Companies C and K, from Fayette; the 114th Regiment, Companies C and D; the 1st Ohio Cavalry contained Company A; and these organizations a synopsis is given. 90th Ohio was mustered into service August 28, 1862; next day it was on the way to Covington, Ky. Major Yeoman, with four companies, was ordered to picket approaches. The regiment's first march was one hundred miles in eighty-six hours, with sixteen hours' sleep. October 20, charged with a yell near Wild-Cat Mountain, Ky., capturing two hundred prisoners; destroyed Goos Creek Salt Works. They fought like veterans of many wars at the bloody combat of Stone River, and fell back, overpowered by numbers, with a loss of one hundred and thirty men, killed, wounded, and missing. Lieutenant S. W. Reahard, of K, and a position held north of the river by the rebels. On the 19th of September, the brigade of which the 90th was part moved by the left flank to the support of Thomas, at West Chickamauga Creek. The enemy were in front, and a charge by the brigade enabled them to form on Thomas's right flank. From 1 P.M. till half-past 2 the line was held. Out of ammunition, the regiment retired a short distance. Front and right an oncoming roar of musketry showed an impending rebel charge. A counter-charge by the 90th drove the rebels four hundred yards. September 20, the regiment stood behind a breastwork of logs, which caught fire, and amid a concentrated but harmless fire the men leaped the works and put it out with hands and clubs. The loss at Chickamauga was eighty-six, killed, wounded, and missing. The regiment engaged in all the marches, skirmishes, and battles of the Atlanta campaign, gave their help at Franklin and Nashville to repel and rout Hood, and were moved to Nashville, and thence returned to Ohio.

The 114th Regiment was mustered in September 11, 1862; December 20, assaulted enemy's works at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; May 1, 1863, fought at Thompson's Hill; at Chattanooga's Hill, May 16, Big Black, the 17th, and in the siege at Vicksburg. During its service the regiment marched ten thousand miles, fought eight battles, and during the last nineteen months of service no regimental burying occurred: a fact of rare exception.

The 1st Ohio Cavalry was mustered in October 5, 1861. The finest of men were taken. The strictest discipline was required, and drilling was a daily duty. September 15, 1861, Companies A and C, under Captain Robinson, were sent to West Virginia, thence to the Shenandoah Valley, and attached to the command of Shields, Banks, and Kilpatrick. They took part in many a sharp and bloody contest during the war, and returned to the regiment in 1865.

### CONCLUSION.

To all who by pen or speech have contributed of their knowledge to furnish the history of Fayette County thanks are due. We have taken liberally from any and all available sources, and outlined a work which fully detailed will be of the highest interest and value.

## HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

### UNION TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers of this township was Jacob Caselman, of Pennsylvania, who, in 1807, came to the West and made an improvement in Union. Jacob Judy was an early pioneer, and took an active part in the war of 1812. Isaac Templeton is mentioned as the father of eighteen children. William Rusk emigrated to Sugar Creek, in this township, in 1815. Robert Smith, originally from Virginia, came from Ross to Fayette, and engaged in farming. Like many another of that day he had a large family, consisting of eight boys and two girls. The first school-teacher in the township is given by Mrs. Rush as William Cockerall, and Robert Iron as the first Surveyor. The township contains the County seat, which was incorporated pursuant to an act passed February 25, 1831. An election by ballot resulted in the choice of Benjamin Hinton for Mayor, Calvin B. Woodruff for Recorder, and Thomas McCarragh, William Holt, Jesse Millikan, Eber Patrick, and James Shivers, Trustees. The first Council meeting was held April 4, 1831, at which Daniel McLean was appointed Treasurer, and Arthur McArthur, Marshal. An ordinance, March 19, 1839, was passed to drain off a pond back of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### WASHINGTON OF 1873.

A city of three thousand people, half a dozen churches, elegant residences, fine school buildings, commodious hall, three newspapers, banks, gas works in progress, and public buildings contemplated,—a live city. We give the reader a brief mention of

### ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Heagler & Shaw turn out thirty to fifty carriages annually, besides a large amount of repairing. They began business in March, 1873, and employed ten hands. M. S. Sager deals in shoes and tinware. Commencing business in 1853, their work in cornices, spouting, and guttering is known and demanded in other cities. B. Millikan has been engaged in mercantile calling since 1820, commencing with a small supply of books and stationery. His business

has steadily increased to its present flourishing condition. The firm of S. N. Yeoman was established January 16, 1858, and a mercantile trade constantly enlarging is one of the agencies which are conducing to city growth. The saleroom is one hundred and thirty-five feet deep by twenty-four wide; dress-goods, clothing, hats, and furs, and other articles in profusion fill long lines of shelves. A capital of \$50,000 gives the business strength, and sales of \$100,000 evidence the trade.

J. L. Vandeman & Co. started in 1865 as merchants, and being encouraged by liberal trade, constructed a spacious building, thirty-six feet wide by one hundred deep, wherein a trade of \$100,000 is annually received. W. Robinson & Son have a saddler and harness establishment founded in 1852. The son was admitted as partner in 1869, and the firm has become one of the strongest and largest in the County.

Ely, Stinson & Co. are wholesale grocers, and dealers in hardware and farming implements. They commenced trade in 1865, and have steadily increased their efforts, till, at the present time, their store is one of the largest, and their business one of the greatest magnitude in the County. Employing a dozen men regularly, their business calls, at busy seasons, for forty or fifty hands, and the dealings of 1874 amounted to half a million dollars. Connected with merchandising, the company deal in pork, grain, and provisions. In 1874 eight thousand hogs were packed by the company and fifteen thousand handled. At their elevator forty thousand bushels of wheat were purchased and eighty thousand of corn. The partners are four in number, namely, J. F. Ely, Charles M. Stinson, who are in both establishments, G. W. Stinson, in wholesale grocery, etc., and A. M. Stinson, in grain and pork-packing. All straight business men.

J. F. Hopkius has been a dealer in furniture of all kinds for years. His store is twenty-two feet wide and fifty-six in depth back from the street. Its three stories are well stocked with first-class goods.

Sillcott, Millikan & Co. are an old firm, which has grown with the growth of the city. William Sillcott opened a store in the town of Washington about 1852, and steadily pursued his chosen calling. In 1871, Mr. Millikan became a partner, and, January 1, 1873, Mr. Robin-

son, Cashier of the First National Bank, purchased an interest in the business. A saleroom twenty-five by eighty-five feet, fully occupied by the best and most fashionable lines of dry goods, invites the patronage so freely and deservedly bestowed.

C. H. Brownell & Bro. take their stand in the city as one of its successful and heavy firms. Beginning in 1863, with small capital and varying fortune, the house stands to-day in the front ranks of business, and enjoys a trade of \$75,000 per year. Their block is twenty-two by seventy feet, has three stories, and a good basement for packing eggs and butter,—specialties, in connection with groceries and provisions, of the firm.

G. P. Vandeman & Co. are grocers, who have an ample store-room, and do a creditable business. J. M. McLean, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, has a leading position in the dry goods and notions trade among business men. The firm of Stucky Bros. are dealers in coal, lime, etc., and do a grocery and commission business upon a large and thriving basis.

L. C. & B. F. Cuffman, planers and builders, are just being established. They begin with a capital of \$50,000, and employ fifty hands. The weekly pay-roll amounts to \$750. Their new shops, southeast of town, are but the nucleus about which shall gather other industries for which this locality is adapted, and which so rapidly conduce to a town's prosperity. While yet improvements are in progress the building resounds with the clatter of machinery, and promises a lively and heavy trade. Amos Cook is the architect and general superintendent of the firm.

Arrangements are in progress for the construction of two new railroads to pass through Washington. Surveys have been made, subscriptions taken, and these works will go on. The future progress of the city is assured from the vitality and liberality of her people.

### WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Wayne Township was John Do Witte, originally from Clark County, Kentucky. His was the first cabin in that section,—a human habitation in the woods. He had made a purchase of one thousand acres, on what is called Turkey Run, during the year 1805, and there established his home and raised a family of ten children.

The original grave-yard of the township is upon his land. A brick house, built in 1822, indicates the old pioneer's early home. Richard Haskill came to this township in the fall of 1805, and bought three hundred acres of land from John L. Choler. This large tract was the heritage of ten children, whose descendants still live in the neighborhood and on the old farm.

Isaac Smith, of Virginia, settled on Main Point, and brought up his five sons as farmers. Martin Graves came in before the war and settled a neighbor to Smith; he also had a family of five sons.

Captain Robert McElwaine arrived in Fayette the year of its organization, and located upon the waters of Indian Creek. From that family have sprung descendants who are known as Wayne's leading agriculturists. Prior to the last-named arrival, Benjamin Rogers, of Virginia, had settled, in 1807, in the woods bordering upon Indian Creek.

Jacob Davis came from North Carolina, with his father, in 1802, and is spoken of as a settler in Wayne. This date, if correct, gives him precedence. Christopher Coffman emigrated from Kentucky in the spring of 1805, and cleared three acres, which he planted in corn. He was absent for his family, and on his return found that the meadows had eaten his crop, and he related upon them by felling one tree upon another, and so getting at it to destroy them. Stephen Yeoman, of New York, a settler near Rockville, on Main Point, at an early day, is reputed to have built the first brick house on that stream.

David Garinger, an early emigrant to Wayne, is remembered as the father of nine children, to whom, at his death, he was able to leave \$10,000 each. George Heath, Felix Pegg, and Henry Sawyers, were others of the very many deserving the appellation early settler.

A fine camp-meeting ground is located on the south side of Chillicothe Pike. It is located in a fine grove, and contains the finest of sulphur-water for refreshment. It was in the camp-meetings held by preachers chancing in and by local talent that the revivals were created, opposition braved, and conversions made. The first tavern-keeper was Noah Haskill, an occupant of the old Haskill farm. Henry Thurman was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township. The first couple married by him were David Hays to Theodora Wolf, the ceremony being performed July 17, 1810. Other early marriages were of Addison Day to Elizabeth Compton, April 30, 1811, and Isaac Hartman and Jane Rowe, August 4, 1811.

The first store was opened and conducted by Bush & Co., at what is now Good Hope. Edward Shobe was the first farmer in Wayne Township. Benjamin Davis built the first horse mill in Fayette County. James and Walter Yeoman built the first flouring mill, and located it near the site of Joseph Bonham's present mill, in Rock Mills Village, on Paint Creek. The first builder and manager of a distillery was Christopher Popjoy, upon the farm of Rev. Byd. The first tavern-stand was opened by Noah Haskill, on his present farm. One of the first school-houses was erected on what was once the Haskill farm, and the early teachers were Andrew Hays and Thomas Finney.

The first church was built by the Baptists, on land owned by Grandfather Archer, who was crippled. The old log meeting-house was raised near his home that the good man might be able to attend service in it. John Snelson was the first preacher, and James Yeoman was afterwards ordained and preached there. A second church was built below Rockville. A third, and a frame, was erected, about 1860, in the village. John Moore was of the first to preach in it. For years the Methodists met in each other's houses, but in 1862 they built a neat brick house at Good Hope. The Dunkards have a frame meeting-house on the Chillicothe Pike. Wayne Township has two drain-tile factories, carried on by Hegler & Co., and J. Miller. They supply a constant want.

Ira Yeoman is considered Wayne's best wheat farmer. The finest house in the County is owned by Milton Hegler, possessor of a fifteen-hundred-acre farm of Wayne's lands.

The surface of the country is flat but well drained. There are some rolling lands, but the township is mainly level. Half a dozen creeks wind through the farms, supplying stock and draining surplus waters. There is a good timber supply of the white and burr oaks. The walnut once found has been culled out and sold off. The people are occupied in grain- and stock-raising. They bear a reputation for honesty, industry, frugality, and hospitality.

## PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry was formed from Green and Wayne about 1810. It is well watered by tributaries of Paint Creek. Its level surface is highly productive; its farmers have grown wealthy, and their improvements are substantial. The early settlers of Perry were Robert Irwin, who combined surveying with farming; John King, a minister, farmer, and soldier; John Orr, an early store-keeper and farmer; Samuel Edwards, a farmer and millwright; David Garinger, who followed carpentry; James Crothers, a farmer, and a person of ability and influence. There were the Todhuns, Abner and Jacob, remembered as practical farmers and good neighbors, and Robert Eyre, who was for over twenty years a Justice of the Peace, and nine years a County Commissioner.

The homely black and the hand mill were the only early mills. The journey was one of much trouble to reach the mill to get the grinding done, and then half the grain was taken for toll. Whoever started a mill in a settlement was a benefactor, and gained influence; to his mill roads were surveyed and cleared out, and its location was made a point in lines after wards run. The credit of erecting the first mill in Perry township is claimed for Thomas Stout. The initial school-teacher of this part of the County was John Christy. Bearing with them into the settlements the fervent zeal for religion which marked their lives, so strikingly in contrast with the wickedness of many early settlers, the early Christians stamped their lives with an earnest piety, whose effects were manifested in the powerful sway of their preachers over the feelings of their auditors. Men lived in extremes,—very good or very bad. The lines of distinction are now much obliterated, and the Christian is hardly to be distinguished from the worldlyling.

It is said of the Rev. John King that he was the "father of Methodism in Fayette County." The first Methodist class was organized in his log cabin, and he became its leader. From this small beginning that denomination has grown till Perry Township contains three Methodist churches and good societies. The first church was erected on the farm of Barnabas Cochran. An announcement was made that at a designated time settlers would meet to build a church. All came, with axes; trees were soon felled, measured, cut, and hewed; the logs were placed in position, and the balance of the labor left to the carpenter. In these rude temples the old settlers enjoyed religion, and seemed to be not far from God.

The first school-house in Perry was erected on the farm of Robert Scott; of its early teachers nothing has been learned.

The township contains one town, laid out or founded by Thomas Ellis, the first cooper in that locality. The town was named New Martinsburg, and has become a lively and thriving place, containing several mercantile establishments, a drug store, blacksmith shops, and other business places. The first storekeeper in the place was Thomas Ellis, Jr., and the first house-carpenter was David Garinger. Richard Williams deserves mention as the pioneer stone-cutter, and was also known as a merchant.

The township has four churches and nine school-houses, which latter are being replaced by buildings accordant with the spirit of the times. The longevity of early settlers in this township is remarkable; more than twelve lived to be over fourscore years of age. The oldest, William Landing, reached the patriarchal age of ninety-seven.

## GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Green was organized cotemporary with the formation of Fayette County, in the year 1810. Its original bounds included all or portions of Concord, Jasper, and Perry townships. Its soil is in general a black loam, which requires drainage, and is then highly productive of corn and wheat. A system of drainage has been undertaken which has proved highly remunerative, and encouraged its continuance. Several small streams and runs extend their course through the township. Among the early settlers was Joseph Marks, son of Peter Marks, who came to this portion of the County in 1808. George Kneeder settled in Green Township in 1810. His father was a Continental under Washington. Kneeder found a wild-wood home on the banks of the Rattlesnake, in the woods. He had a family, by a first wife, of twelve children. Isolated from society, and deprived of its conveniences, the Kneeders, like others, made game their main subsistence. Corn parched, grated, boiled, and baked, and wild meat, were accustomed food. The course fare was healthful; children grew up hardy, and parents came down to our time with the snows of nearly a century observed. Robert Anderson arrived in Green Township in the year 1807. He engaged in the labor of "making improvements" till the call to arms withdrew him for a time. On his return, work was resumed on the farm. Of Thomas Moffat, Sr., we have elsewhere spoken,—a settler from Virginia, in 1810, upon the Rattlesnake; his mills and distillery take priority, not alone in Green Township, but in the County. The history of the family, in their backwoods life, and later prominent future, is full of interest. John Grasser, a pioneer, soldier, and farmer of Green Township, died at the age of ninety-three years. Robert Iron, Isaiah Bows, and Joel Rogers were others of the pioneers in this locality.

William Johnson came to Fayette in 1816, and bought one hundred acres from Jesse Rowe, Jr. He became the father of thirteen children. Though six years after Fayette's organization, the forests were unbroken, save here and there a clearing. Deer went in herds of twenty; wolves were seen eight in a pack, and turkeys were in abundance. For many years

later children of old settlers, or new-comers, bought tracts in the woods, raised their cabins, and cleared a "truck-patch," and lot for corn. The family moved into the cabin while yet it was destitute of fire-place, windows, door, or chiming. There was work enough to do, and no one was idle. The women assisted in the field, and boys of sixteen were accounted men, and performed their labor.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1836. At present there are three churches in the township. The first school-house was built in 1819, on the banks of the Little Wabash. This primitive structure was composed of round logs for walls, a clapboard roof, fastened on by poles, a puncheon floor, a mud chimney, seats of poles split into two equal parts, and windows made by greasing paper and pasting it over the cracks where the scholars found light most convenient. In this pioneer cabin Ebenezer Christy taught the first school, in the winter of 1819. The school-houses of the township are now all frame buildings, with needful apparatus, and schools meet fair support.

The first person to engage in storekeeping in Green Township was L. D. Vickers, as late as 1835. The first blacksmith was William Merchant, who built and began work in a shop on the banks of the Rattlesnake, in 1833. The first tavern was opened to the public in 1838, the proprietor and host of which was John Rowe.

The first distillery was started in 1818, by Thomas Moon, Sr., and the next by Abraham Orpington, in 1840. The settlers, thrown upon their own resources, either went barefoot or wore home-made moccasins. The first shoemaker in the township came in about 1817; his name was David Bushaw. The first wagon-maker was Abram Bush. Doctors were early on hand; the pioneer of this calling bore the name of Zimmerman, a half-breed Indian. He was known to the settlers from the organization of the township. The first preacher is given as Robert Dobbins, and the date 1816. Ralph Stout was the first Justice of the Peace. The first marriage was on January 7, 1811, between David Moon and Mary Ellis. Justice Stout also married Jesse Mckay and Martha Saunders during January, 1811; and March 7, 1812, he united Ulrich Jackson and Ann Allen. The first births and earliest deaths have not been ascertained. The memory of the old settler is here at fault.

The records of the township fully indicate an industrious people,—patriotic, religious, and educationally inclined. The age at which the oldest residents have died proves a salubrious climate, and the unexcelled turnpike make marketing a pleasure, unchanged by storm or season.

## CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

It is a noticeable feature of pioneer settlements that all those of permanent character were generally made by heads of large families. Their aim seems to have been to take advantage of cheap lands, locate large tracts, and when children became grown and the farm had enhanced in value, to portion off smaller farms; and so each original cabin became the nucleus of a family colony. The records of Fayette County are full of these examples, and the present illustrates the advantages to children of parental far-sightedness.

Jesse Rowe, from Virginia to Ross County in 1803, came to and located upon the Little Wabash in 1807. He was elected first Justice; was the first Methodist Episcopal class-leader. The first meeting and church organization was held in his cabin. He had nine children, fifty-six grandchildren, two hundred and fifty great-grandchildren, and lived to see five generations after him. Peter Mark, Leonard Bush, Sr., Berryman Allen, Eli West, James Wright, and Jonathan Mark were early pioneers, and of the class to clear up lands, build homes, lay out roads, and open up the country.

Daniel Carmaine was a settler prior to 1812, did his share of hard work in the early day, and raised a large family. The same may be said of James Maddox, a settler upon Sugar Creek. One of his children, T. H. Maddox, was the first blacksmith in the township. He was class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a licensed preacher in the United Brethren Church. O. H. Wright was the first millwright and carpenter in Concord Township. Adam Taylor was among the first settlers of this section, and established his home on Sugar Creek.

The first grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery in the township was built by Taylor, on Sugar Creek. Chills were long a disease, induced by clearing low, wet lands, and whiskey was a favorite remedy. Settlers made Taylor's mills and "still" a favorite resort.

William Thompson is named the first Justice of the Peace. We do not find him named in the record of marriage licenses. James Wright, of Ireland, had two sons, Jacob and Josiah. The former had five sons and eight daughters; all married and raised large families. Peter Brown, a poor boy in 1818, grew up with the township, became owner of thirteen hundred acres of land, was a benefactor to college and church, and a man of whom his neighbors were proud.

John Wright was a settler of 1808; when the "general call" was made, he went out under Colonel William Clark. Meanwhile, his wife, aided by a small boy, put in nine acres of corn. The boy plowed the corn, and Mrs. Wright hoed it. They together harvested the crop, which amounted to four hundred bushels. Among the first births in Concord Township was that of Anthony W. Wright, born March, 1812.

The village of Stanton was laid out by Willis Rowe, in 1845. Here clustered the early merchants and tradesmen of the township. The larger, older places were centres of business, and extended journeys required to be made for necessities. The location of country stores, churches, and shops gave people home supply, and were a great convenience. Ellison is given as the first store-keeper, the next being T. N. Ormigh. The pioneer blacksmith was Cates Wright, and John Ormigh was the first shoemaker. An early saw-mill was the property of Willis Rowe. A log meeting-house, erected in the village by the Episcopal Methodists, was the first built in Concord Township. The Methodists built a house of worship, which bore the name of "Macedonia Church." The first school-house stood on the banks of Sugar Creek. Levi Bows says that the first school-teacher was named William Sweet, and the next teacher was J. D. Moon. There are at present two meeting-houses, both belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; one erected in 1851, the other in 1863. There are seven school-houses in the township, and a creditable interest is shown in schooling children. A Sunday-school in Stanton has able and experienced teachers and a good attendance. The honor of organizing the Pleasant Valley Sunday-school and church belongs to Rev. S. Allen and Rev. L. Morris. The first funeral in Stanton was of a child from the Maddox family. The name of James B. Rowe is remembered in connection with prowess in hunting. He was never known to say that he had killed Indians, but he had seen them "get down from fences," or some such expression, indicating that he might have hurt them. Concord Township is no exception to that hostile climate which extends the lives of her people. It is no uncommon thing to meet those of over eighty years, cheerful, lively, and showing little of the infirmities of age. This region certainly commands itself from this fact and fertile soil, water convenience and convenient roads, and is the home of an enterprising, wide-awake people.

## JASPER TOWNSHIP.

To give honor where honor is due is strict justice and our desire. Some thrust themselves into notice, and steal the birth-right from their heedless neighbors; the following of Jasper is derived from her best qualified citizens. The township was organized from Concord and Jefferson in 1840. The first Justices were Jacob Rankin, William Rankin, and Alexander Roberts. The primary election was held at the house of Levi Arnold. Henry Burnett was the first Constable, B. Burnett the first Assessor. Trustees, Levi Arnold, Jacob Wood, and A. Carr. Burnett gives as follows: first preacher, Rev. Isaac Pavey; school-teacher, Robert Burnett; merchant, E. L. Ford; blacksmith, James Parkenson; shoemaker, John Cole; grocer, J. W. Williams; wagon-shop keeper, Daniel Blue; carpenter, Ansel Hise; brickmason, A. Carr; doctor, J. De Groat; miller, Hugh Rankin; and horse mill, Peter Elsher. The settlement in different localities accounts for diverse statements. The original school in the south part of Jasper was taught in a cabin on the farm of Abram Bush, in 1818, by John S. Burnett; Joseph Sweet was his successor; the next, John D. Moon, a very good instructor for the times. The first teacher in the Rankin neighborhood was John Ponds, followed by Jerry Gail. The first school-house stood on lands owned now by John Porsinger. Frame houses supplanted the log structures about 1855. The first preaching was by a "New Light" preacher, at the house of H. Wright. The first occasional preacher was Rev. Isaac Pavey, Methodist. James Brooks was an exhorter, presided on funeral occasions, and was finally licensed. A sermon was preached at a very early day in the cabin of a squatter named Henry Hillman, on Barrett and Bigbee's survey. The first church was built on the land of Jonathan Marks; it was of hewed logs, and the work of all, irrespective of creed; this fraternal act occurred about 1828. There are now several churches in Jasper. A log church was built by the Baptists in 1835, Rev. Tuttle preacher. A frame meeting-house was constructed about 1840 by the Christians. The Methodists have built three churches, the first was never completed. The first substantial house was built in 1871, at Plymouth, of brick. The first birth in Jasper was named Abby Wright. The first death was of an infant, buried at the Hogue grave-yard.

Travellers passing through the settlements found no taverns, but the pioneers welcomed the stranger, and freely gave him a share of their food and accommodations. The first mill stood on Rattlesnake, and was the property of Haines. Hugh Rankin built a saw- and grist-mill on the Main Rattlesnake in 1834, and ran it several years.

The hamlet of Jasper, a station on the railroad, was founded by the Bryans,—Samuel, John, and Joseph; they put up a steam saw- and grist-mill and several houses in 1833. Millidge-

ville, on the Charleston Road, has a good mill, built by Stanley and Creamer. South Plymouth, located near the centre of the township, is the largest and oldest village. It was laid off in lots by Ely Ford, and contains about 100 inhabitants. The first frame barn was erected by Abram Carr, in 1833; the carpenter was Reuben Burnett. The brick house now occupied by Elijah Johnson was the first built, and dates from 1830. Leonard Bush planted the first orchard, embracing about four acres. Richard and Francis Ayres and James Brooks, settlers of 1812, were the next to plant fruit-trees. Fine orchards were later planted; fruit became abundant; and apples, barreled, were left all winter under the trees uninjured. The first slasher was run by John Cherry, who could thrash about two hundred bushels per day, at prices similar to the present. The first reaper was run on the farm of John Kirke. The township is reputed one of the best. Republicans are in the majority. Education is a matter of interest; eight good school-houses contain as many fair schools. Religion is not forgotten, as is shown by the erection of ten churches. Its early settlers are recalled by the names of Ayres, Brooks, and Coreys. Lands in common were grazed by squatters, till the time the various surveys were purchased and cleared by actual owners. To the northward of the township, the first settlers were Robert Smith, Gabriel Sellers, of Virginia, Josh Wright and his brother Hesse, and John McFarland. The first cabin was erected in 1811, by Gabriel Sellers. At the present date, large farms, heavily stocked with hogs, and having numerous extensive fields of corn, are a feature of the township. The varied scenery of woodland, pasture, and tilled land is pleasing to the traveler's eye as he journeys along the incomparable pike, but the absence of fine houses is a deficiency, the more remarkable from being causeless.

## JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The map of Jefferson contains large tracts bearing the names of McArthur, Washington, Morley, Duff, Spotswood, Pendleton, and others. Among the first settlers on these surveys were Joel Wood, Joseph Hidy, and Michael Carr, who came on or before 1811. Colonel Carr, of Washington, is authority for the following. The first settlers in Jefferson were the Robinsons. Aaron Kendall and family, from Stafford County, Virginia, left that State in 1805, and settled in this township, on land owned by the late Charles Harrold,—a part of the Washington survey. The father returned to Virginia, and died there. The family grew up and scattered. Peter Harness and a large family came from Virginia prior to 1812, and, buying the entire Duff survey, divided it among his sons, giving to each a good farm. George Creamer and family were settlers of 1811. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. James Sanderson and family and John McKillep and family were settlers prior to 1812. Old Madam McKillep, mother of John, William, and Daniel, came here from Carolina prior to 1812, and was held in high repute for her services among the settlers in the character of midwife. Patrick Kerns emigrated to Jefferson prior to 1810, and cleared a piece of ground on the Duff survey, adjoining the farms of Jenkins and Creamer. He is reputed the first blacksmith in the township, and followed his trade for some years. It is said of him that he brought his forge with him, and was assisted in striking the iron to be beaten by his wife. He built a two-story log house, which was in appearance far in advance of its day and generation, and was standing and occupied as late as 1874. Jacob Jenkins is another settler of 1810, and a neighbor to Kerns for many years; he tilled his farm, and finally, worn by age, moved to Jeffersonville, and there ended his days. Daniel Chipman and James Horney settled near the village of Jeffersonville. James F. Boyer is given by Joseph Hidy as the first brickmaker; another authority gives George Sharrlette. The first marriage was at the house of Aaron Kendall, between William Morley and Lucy Kendall, and was solemnized by Joel Wood, Esq. The first teacher of a subscription school was David Creamer. The first clerk was Samuel Hunt. The pioneer doctor was Thomas McGarver. The first merchant in the township was D. McCoy, and the first carpenters Joseph Hidy and Stephanus Hunt. William Robinson built the first mill on Sugar Creek, and found sufficient water to run it through the year, but heavy drainage has reduced the water, which is only renewed after rains and melting of snows. William Blackmore erected the second flour-mill on the creek.

Jefferson Township has its name from Thomas Jefferson, third President. Its surface is level, with occasional ridges and low, rolling hills. The soil is black and rich, especially between Sugar Creek and Rattlesnake. It is finely timbered with elm, hickory, oak, and sugar-maple. The latter growing in abundance along the stream gave it the name of Sugar Creek. Rattlesnake is named from an Indian chief, whose camp was on land now owned by Clement Shockley.

Five pikes traversing the township make travel easy and pleasant. Eight school-houses supply accommodations for educating the young. Eight churches furnish accommodations to religious societies, of which there are as many: four Methodist, one Universalist, one Baptist, and two Union. Two villages exist in the township, Lancaster and Jeffersonville. The former has a store, and a Methodist Church. The latter was laid out by Chipman Horney and M. B. Wright, on the last of March, 1831, Phineas Hunt being the surveyor. At the time, Wright was living in a frame house, which stood near the Universalist Church. The first inhabitant to move in was Robert Wiley. He built a hewed-log house on lot No. 1, known as the Creamer lot. William Devault next moved in. Edward Popjoy was the first to open store, with Woodruff for his clerk, on a lot near Carpenter's hardware store. William Rankin brought out Popjoy, and continued merchandising. The Vickor brothers next moved in and established a competition in trade.

Hiram Duff was the first blacksmith in the town, and Jacob Creamer was known as a millwright and carpenter. The first physician was Dr. Boarer. Abel Armstrong kept the first tavern, in a frame which stood on the present site of the American House. In 1833 there was built a school-house in the lot now used as a grave-yard, and the pioneer of teachers in Jeffersonville was John B. Dowden; and next to succeed him was M. B. Wright. A frame school-house was erected in 1837, on the lot upon which, in 1840, a Union Church was built. This church, now standing, is used by the Methodists. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Moore. Two churches, each of brick, and the same size, thirty-six by fifty feet, were built in 1874. One is known as Universalist, and has about eighty-five members; the other as a Union Church. Jacob Creamer erected a saw-mill where the covered bridge stands in 1840. The village has two hotels of first-class conveniences, stores, and tasty homes. Lines of shade-trees manifest the taste and love of the beautiful. Cordial greetings meets the stranger, and the completion of a railroad will be new life to a lively town.

## PAINT TOWNSHIP.

The first settler within the present limits of Paint Township was George Coll, who soon after his arrival erected the first cabin in that region. He was followed by Solomon Sowards, who came in about 1808, and, imitating Coll's example, began to clear up a corn-patch. James Kirkpatrick came in 1809, from Virginia, bringing a family of eleven children. Next came Jacob Denple, from Kentucky, in 1810. Slowly the settlement of this ill-fated region proceeded till 1811, when Andrew Morris moved in and located upon a part of Galt's survey. Morris moved in from Western Virginia, and has led a life of toll, and is a present resident of Jefferson Township. Abraham and Joseph Wendell were settlers in 1811, from Pennsylvania. James Hazer and Adam Funk were early settlers in Paint Township. It is related by one of the old pioneers that, in 1814, persons looking for a place to locate found many deserted cabins and brush-grown improvements, from which the occupants had gone on account of sickness and other discouragements. Sowards, a present resident of his old farm, erected the first grist-mill in Paint Township, and connected with it the only distillery in that section. Grinding and stilling were here carried on for ten to twelve years, and then both institutions went down together. Samuel Robbins was the first school-teacher, and a useful man of that day. The early preachers were James Quinn and William Dickey, and the first sermons delivered in Bloomington were by them. The early blacksmith was known as Jacob Pinsky. John Oliver has the credit of being the first carpenter. The services of the carpenter were not then required in elaborate workmanship and fine roofs; it was sufficient to have a clapboard covering and mud-chinked sides; yet here large families lived in comfort, grew up strong in limb and gifted with native sense, ready for a fight or a frolic, the labor of the farm or the adventures of the woods. Paint Township claims Colonel James Stewart as her first officer in the militia of that rank, and Beal Harrison as her first brigadier. Her later record is honorable in her gallant offering of citizens in the war of the Rebellion.

The character of the pioneer was best exemplified by such men as Adam Funk and sons,—fond of excitement and ardent spirits, robust and courageous,—they had little of the graces of the present, and seemed especially fitted for the task of subduing a wilderness.

Colonel Carr gives Paint's early settlers as Samuel Myers, James Hayes; the Roebucks, George and Russell; the Salmons, Benjamin and Solomon; Gideon Yeazy and William Rankin.

Paint Township takes its name from the creek which forms its western boundary. Its soil is exceedingly rich, and cannot be exhausted. Its fields support domestic animals of different kinds. Corn- and hog-raising are chief employments, and very successful. Bloomington is the chief village, and was once a threatened rival of Washington. It first bore the name of Lexington, and was laid out in November, 1815, by Solomon Sowards, upon lands then called the "New Purchase." The first residents in town were Matthew Gillespie, John Oliver, John Duff, William Bryant, Mrs. Gilmore, and Mrs. Rosebone. Gillespie was the first storekeeper, who had a small stock of goods, and is credited with having proposed to the residents to give



them two gallons of whisky to change the town's name to Bloomingburg. The measure was unanimously carried. A hatter named McCoy settled in the town. James Dunham was the first shoemaker; came in 1818. Thomas Oester, of Virginia, was the first blacksmith; next to him were Duff and Watts. Smith & Rustle were first tanners. William Weeks carried on the first wagon shop. George Mantle was the early tanner, and set up his business in the town about 1820. John Oliver was an early carpenter, and kept a tavern for some time, and in 1826 returned to Pennsylvania. Doddridge was a liquor vender prior to 1830; appeals, like an earlier crusade, induced the latter to turn his stock into vinegar and cease the traffic, and the town has never since had a saloon to remain any time. The first cabinet-maker was H. Bryant, and the first school-teachers were Dr. McGarough and Stone. The first physician was Dr. George Allen. The first preaching was by Rev. White, of the Presbyterian Church. The first supply was James Dickey. William Dickey was called as pastor, and preached his first sermon in the barn of Colonel Stewart. The next pastor was B. W. Wilson. The church was established November 22, 1817, and a log church erected. A brick was built in 1825, and heavy accessions made to the society. A frame was erected in 1850, was repaired, and is neat and handsome.

The first Methodist Episcopal quarterly meeting was held at Joel Wood's house. Solomon Langdon was the presiding elder. Ralph Latsperet was the preacher in charge. The first class was formed in 1813, with Jesse Rowe as leader. In 1832 there were three churches in Bloomingburg. One has ceased, and the building is a blacksmith-shop. The colored Baptists have the old Baptist, and the Methodist Episcopal continues.

The town has four churches, two school-houses, a Masonic hall, and a fine academy, which cost \$20,000. It was incorporated in 1847. The first Mayor was Joseph Counts; Recorder, James M. Edwards; Council, John Gunning, Samuel Worrell, James M. Willis, William S. Carr, and J. N. McLaughlin. The Marshal was George Worrell. J. M. Edwards is given as the first Justice. The population numbers between 600 and 600.

#### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

During the year 1810 the township of Madison was formed from part of the territory taken from Highland and Ross Counties. It is no exception to the statement that the soil is famous for its fertility, requiring only to be drained and properly cultivated to yield the most ample returns.

General Dental Harrison was the locator and settler upon a large tract of military land now in this township. The country was a wilderness, with scattered human habitations at a distance, at the date when Harrison erected the first cabin on the waters of Paint Creek in that section of country and began heavy improvements.

Colonel Samuel Myers settled in the fall of 1807 on Deer Creek. He is said by S. L. Myers to have been the first Township Clerk of Madison Township, and to have got up and enrolled the first militia company in this section.

Isaiah Pancoast, from Pennsylvania, emigrated to Madison in the spring of 1810, and settled on Deer Creek. The season was mild, and the family camped out and cleared seven acres of ground, which was planted to corn. The Coons—Peter, Michael, Adam, and Henry—were from Virginia, and came to Fayette County at an early date.

Leonard Jefferson was the first tanner, and, like other tradesmen, gave his principal attention to farming in connection with it. Isaiah Pancoast was a millwright and miller by occupation, and his son Samuel after him. They built a mill on Deer Creek, near Waterloo.

John Gilmore is remembered as an early miller—first mill on Deer Creek. Shreve Pancoast was an early settler, and devoted his time to farming. Andrus Gregory, near Yanketown, Joseph Farmer, John Sellers, and Isaac Cook were of the early pioneers.

Andrus Gregory was the first to sell goods within the limits of the township. Robert Abnather received the name of being the first tavern-keeper, from having made it a custom to entertain at his house such as required accommodation as a matter of business.

At the Pancoast Mill, John Mesmore set up as a wool-carder, and, at proper seasons, attended to this business, putting in the rest of his time at farming. Joseph Adams was the owner of the first steam mill. James Fordam was the first house carpenter, and Otho Williams the first blacksmith in the township.

During the winters of 1808 and 1809, Samuel Myers taught school in a poor rude log cabin with puncheon flooring, and gained wide reputation. The next teacher was C. Trufon. Samuel Harvey was also a pioneer teacher of the locality.

Madison Mills is a little hamlet in the township, and contains besides the mill a church, township house, and other buildings. The leading occupation of the agriculturist is stock-raising, and wealth is made to be counted by acres. Benjamin Level, James Abernathy, and James Jones are large land-owners and types of useful and influential townsmen. The township, with the impetus given to the development of its resources, is known as one of the best.

#### MARION TOWNSHIP.

The surface of this township is level, and the soil is rich and fertile. There are scattered trees of various kinds, but the oaks constitute the bulk of the timber. North fork of Paint and Compton Creek, besides smaller streams, water the lands amply, and are a convenience to the raisers of stock. The township was organized in 1840, at which time an election was held, giving the following first township officers: Amer Loyd and George Mantle, Justices; Wm. S. Williams, Clerk; Smith Chaffin, Treasurer; Benjamin Glaze, Jacob Rhodes, and Ralph Durham, Trustees; Jacob Troxwell and George Holland, Constables; Abel Lloyd and John P. Blue, Overseers of the Poor; and John Rhodes and Jerry Luce, Fence-viewers. Among the many deserving of mention connected with the settlement of Marion we have the following: John Kora located his bounty-lands in the northwest corner of the township, in a long, narrow strip on both sides of Compton Creek. David Turnipseed, emigrating early from Virginia, settled on the creek, and erected a two-story log house, which is still standing and used as a habitation. East of Kora's survey was that of Benjamin Adamson, who settled upon his tract of over one thousand acres about 1812. This settler was the first preacher in the township, and was of the Baptist faith. It is said of him that he was a worker during the week at farming and preached on Sundays.

William Strope was an early settler, a well-known citizen, and has held the office of Justice for thirty-three years. Daniel Grubbs settled on Glaze's Run, near Strope, and was fond of the chase. Thomas Thompson settled west of Compton and just north of the Waterloo Pike. He was from Delaware, and had been a soldier of the Revolution. He was a Methodist minister, and preached for forty-five years. Samuel Coover, of Virginia, was a pioneer and useful man,—the first tailor,—and became wealthy. Jonathan Shepherd came to Marion, and established his home in the west part of the township in 1810. He was the first Methodist in that section, and is remembered as a man of benevolent, hospitable disposition, whose home was ever the asylum of the travel-worn and weary, the circuit-rider or the stranger.

Horatio Walker made his home on Paint Creek, upon a farm joining Strope, some time near 1812, and was known as a quiet, steady resident. A man named Miller inhabited a log cabin, which is still standing, on the borders of Compton, at an early day. It is said that sickness was general, and fever and ague prevalent, hence a good practice was enjoyed by Dr. Potts, the first physician of the township, and a habitation near Compton Creek. A little shop was erected on the land of Samuel Coover, in which the first blacksmithing was done by a man named Cahill. He continued but a year or two; others came and went at intervals. "Robert Fulton was the first school-teacher," says Kate Carder. William Strope recalls the name of Webster, a teacher during 1813, in a cabin standing on the north fork of Paint, on land of John Johnson.

Abel Lloyd was a noted settler in West Marion. He erected on his place the first log church in the township, for the use of the Methodists. Till 1874 the old structure was standing, but it was then torn down, and the material employed in the construction of a tenant-house. His remains lie buried in the family grave-yard on his old farm. Samuel Johnson was an honest pioneer, respected and happy, a resident upon Compton. The first bridge over this stream was the work of Ichabod Hinkle. Some time in 1818 a bridge was constructed over Paint. Samuel McGowan was an early farmer. John Gould was the first tanner; he was succeeded by Amer Lloyd, who taught and carried on the tannery which stood in West Marion. John Popejoy, of Virginia, is recalled as a dealer in stock, and zealous member in the Methodist Church. John Myers, on Myers' Run, Henry McClure, and Hugh Dyer were pioneers of Marion; and Joseph Alloways is known to be worthy of the title hunter, in its old-time sense, when a cool aim brought down a bounding buck at long range, and well-set traps thinned out the prowling wolves which frequented the feeding-grounds. Upon the "barrens" grass grew horseback-high, and gave abundant feed, and when, some time later, the settlers fired the dry, rank herbage to bring early grasses, the fires which swept over those plains were grand and fearful to behold.

Adam Turner raised the first log barn in 1814, and settlers came to help from far and near. It is adduced in proof of generous feelings that log-rollings, huskings, and raisings were always well attended, and frontier etiquette demanded observance of the custom; but while it was a needed help, it was a great hindrance, and some who ignored the habit and hired their hands made better headway. There have never been any water-mills in the township. The first horse-mill was owned and run by Carr, on farm now owned by John Johnson. There are five good frame school-houses in the township, and education receives proper attention. Corn is the staple crop, and full nine-tenths are left all winter in the shock. Crib, built high and roofless, may be seen at various points in the fields, and herds of sleek cattle, flocks of fine sheep, and droves of fat hogs are found grazing in extended fields where pasturage is rank and luxuriant.

Along through the southern part of the township extends a range of limestone, useful for foundations and wells. A quarry has been opened by Jonathan Shepherd, and abundance of stone found.

Long deprived of railroad facilities, reputed sickly and as having marshy lands, the County of Fayette had been shunned; but a new era has dawned, and from county to town, and town to farm-house, evidences are general of a spirit of enterprise, which, being supported by a vast area of highly-productive land, is destined to make Fayette universally acknowledged as one of the most valuable sections of the State, attractive to those seeking permanent homes and safe investments of capital, and a resort of those who love pleasant scenery, a healthful climate, and never-varying roads.

## PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF A VETERAN PIONEER.

We enroll upon the page of history the name and perpetuate the example of the life of one of Fayette's most worthy early settlers. Joseph Hidy, son of John and Christina Hidy, both of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1783. He was the second child in a family of ten. At the age of six years, the family removed to Chester County, and there remained three years. During this time, Joseph was aroused to a consciousness of his life's work by being set at his first labor in the garden and kept at it till its completion. In 1792 the family removed to Virginia, and, shifting to various localities, lived on rented farms for a period of thirteen years. Joseph Hidy went with the pioneers of the after great wave of emigration which poured into the new State of Ohio, and settled in Ross County in 1803. Here he married Miss Elizabeth Kias, who died during the year of the marriage. Two years elapsed, and Mr. Hidy again took a wife, in the person of Miss Sarah Shepherd, and by her had two children, —Jacob and Isaac,—both living. He now removed to Fayette County, and on February 12, 1812, located permanently upon his present farm, upon the waters of Paint Creek, Jefferson Township. In February, 1814, he was called to mourn the loss of Mrs. Sarah Hidy, and was left once more a widower. In time he became acquainted with Miss Mary, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Carr, and born in Hardy County, Virginia, on December 13, 1795; this acquaintance resulted in their marriage, on April 9, 1816. This last union has been blessed by ten children,—four sons and six daughters,—named in order of seniority as follows: Joseph, Humphrey, Sidney, Margaret, Clarissa, Olivia, Urban, Volney D. (deceased on March 15, 1852), Mary Jane, and Maria T. All happily married, settled, and respected members of the community.

Mr. Hidy's opportunities of securing an education were extremely meagre, and he was compelled to take his lessons in the school of life. When nineteen years of age he had been apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter. In Ross County, he aided in clearing lands and worked at anything which promised wages till he had acquired the means to purchase lands. His first purchase was of two hundred acres of Duncan McArthur, at two dollars per acre,—Government price and terms,—paid before due; McArthur rebated the interest which would have accrued. War was raging, and Hidy was averse to its harsh duties. A hired hand was drafted, and alone he cleared and planted out a deadening of half a dozen acres. Again the call came, "To arms!" and Hidy gathered up his resources and hired a substitute.

Lands were cheap, the family grew in numbers, and Mr. Hidy began to purchase lands about him at prices ranging from one dollar and twenty-five cents to five dollars and fifty cents per acre, till he was the sole owner of two thousand five hundred acres of fine fertile lands. As children grew to maturity and married he portioned off to each two hundred and twenty acres, reserving finally to himself a homestead of two hundred and thirty acres, whereon he and his aged partner now reside; he in his ninety-third, his wife in her eightieth, year. He has never held an office, and is averse to official honors. Prospered in acquiring wealth, he has been liberal in its dispensation to school, church, and college. To the Buchtel College he donated eleven hundred dollars, and to the Universalist Church at Jeffersonville seventeen hundred dollars,—examples these of many.

For twenty years he has enjoyed the society and embraced the faith of Universalism. Always a Democrat, he has uniformly voted the ticket of that party; his first vote being cast for Duncan McArthur. To farming he has united trade and stock-raising. He well remembers the privations and drudgery of the early day, and now in the glowing sunset of life looks forward to a brief night and a glorious morning. Kind and firm, his children grew up lovingly obedient. Almost a centenarian, he is still hearty and active, shrewd and clear-headed, and bears his years nobly. In the course of a long and useful life he has seen his children grow up and become established honorably, the country become peopled, and the wastes reclaimed, and now calmly awaits the coming of the angelic messenger.

### COMMISSIONER E. L. FORD, OF JASPER TOWNSHIP.

The biographies of citizens are indicative of popular character. The resources and development of a township may be gleaned, and the enterprise and prosperity of its occupants learned, by individual portraiture. Labor is noble and industry has its price. Our object is to notice one who from poverty has risen to affluence and high social position by honest labor and rigid economy. E. L. Ford, eldest son of James and Lucy Ford, was born September 20, 1819, in Cumberland County, Maine. Till the age of fifteen his occupation, when not in school, was to assist his father in the store or aid at gardening. Educational advantages, though of a common order, were well improved, and several terms' attendance at a neighboring seminary were of great advantage. Anxious to put in practice newly-acquired principles, he engaged a school and began the life of a school-teacher, which was continued up to 1841. At this date, the alluring reports of Western advantages induced him to "go West." He emigrated to Hamilton, Ohio, and there taught school till 1843. On June 4, 1843, Mr. Ford married Martha M. Snider, daughter of General John Snider, of Hamilton County, Ohio, an influential and representative citizen. Miss Snider was born September 16, 1825, and was

one of a large family. Seven children were the result of this marriage,—four sons and three daughters,—all living, and promising well as useful members of the community. Shortly after marrying, Ford engaged in the mercantile business in Sharonville for a period of two years. He soon afterwards followed stock-trading, and took two droves of horses to Boston, Massachusetts, riding on horseback the whole distance. In the fall of 1846 he located at South Plymouth, Jasper Township, and for some time drove a two-horse wagon, buying farm produce, which he hauled to Cincinnati, seventy miles distant, and sold, then purchased and brought back a load of staple goods. This system speedily resulted in accumulative capital, which was at once employed in the purchase of one hundred acres of land at eighteen dollars per acre. From the time of that first purchase up to the present lands have been bought at the varying prices of twenty dollars to seventy dollars per acre, until the Ford farm embraces a wide domain of more than thirteen hundred acres of valuable lands,—all in good farming condition, and presenting a fine landscape of field and wood, hill and dale, village, plain, and flocks, droves and herds. The farm is all well fenced, and over one hundred substantial gates lead into and out of its many fields. This expanse of soil is all tillable, and produces fine pasturage, hay, corn, wheat, and various grains. He deals heavily in sheep, hogs, and cattle. He has just made a sale of three hundred sheep; has four hundred fine hogs fattening; and raised last season *eighteen thousand bushels of corn*. This large estate is well watered by running streams and convenient wells. Excellent turnpikes extend through the lands.

Mr. Ford is thorough in business, and not unmindful of the issues of the times; he is well posted in agricultural literature, and is not unmindful of the claims of benevolence and religion. He has contributed to the building of churches and school-houses with a liberal hand.

For several years he has filled the offices of School Director and Township Treasurer, and, in 1872, was elected County Commissioner, which position he now holds. As an evidence of his popularity, it may be said that politically a Democrat, his County is Republican, and he was elected by opponents in politics.

A man of his sound financial character is advantageous to the community as a banker, and, accordingly, we are not surprised to find him occupying a position as Director in the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Washington. May Mr. Ford live long to illustrate by business habit, official integrity, and growth of resources the truth of our vaunted assertion, that the road to honor and wealth is ever open to the persevering and deserving!

### SQUIRE RANKIN, OF JASPER TOWNSHIP.

Incapacity and brazen effrontery crowd themselves to the front, while modest worth remains in the background till called forward to bear a prominent part in local and general interests. Instances may be indefinitely multiplied to illustrate the eminent fitness of the agriculturist for the duties of high official position. We are content with a single illustration.

Jacob A. Rankin, son of Smith and Christina Rankin, early Western pioneers, and the youngest of a family of nine children,—three boys and six girls,—was born in the county of Ross, Ohio, on the 8th of October, 1800. At the early age of seven years he removed to within the present limits of Fayette County, in or near the village of Bloomingburg, whence, after a sojourn of four years, he removed to Concord Township, and inured himself to the severe but honorable labors of pioneer life. During the year 1818, Squire Rankin became a citizen of Jasper Township, and, on March 20, 1820, was married by Squire Thompson to Miss Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Carr; Miss Carr was born in Ross County, on January 30, 1805.

Anticipating the future, Squire Rankin gave his energies to the accumulation of landed estates and a preparation of homes for his children, of which he had ten,—eight boys and two girls. Death has claimed his portion, and but four sons and one daughter live to call him father. The oldest of these, Smith Rankin, is the parent of five children,—four girls and one boy,—all of whom have filled the honorable positions of public school-teachers.

In the month of February, 1833, Squire Rankin and his sturdy and efficient helpmeet moved into the woods and began the laborious employment of clearing up what is at present the beautiful and valued farm of the Rankins, and now containing in the old homestead two hundred and thirty-six acres. We have seen them beginning poor and patiently laboring on for years, till now, in old age, Squire Rankin has a full competence of property, and is known as one of Jasper's most solid citizens. As an evidence of thrift, it must be stated that for fifty-four years each year has seen for Squire Rankin a clear gain of over one thousand dollars.

Active in politics, his sympathy and support have uniformly been given to the Whig, and later to the Republican, party. He was chosen, while serving as Justice of Jefferson Township, as the first justice of the peace in Jasper Township, immediately on its organization. This office was held seventeen years, and has fallen to his son,—Smith.

In the year 1853 he was elected County Commissioner, and served in that honorable capacity for sixteen consecutive years. A consistent upholder of open, plain legislation, he jealously guarded the rights of the people. A firm friend of education, he has given his children the full

benefit of the common school system. Having united in 1838 with the Baptist Church, he remained a member till its dissolution, when, in 1870, he joined the Christian Church, and to its society yields his hearty support.

Squire Rankin is to-day in his seventy-fifth year, a hale, hearty man, at peace with the world, enjoying the results of manly toil, and held in high estimation by an extended circle of relatives and friends.

### DR. WILLIAM H. JONES,

of Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Ohio, was born February 12, 1816, in the parish of St. Asaph, Flintshire, North Wales. He was the fourth child of William and Jane Jones. His grandparents were farmers, and natives of the same parish. In the year 1818 his father moved about six miles off, to the town of Denbigh, celebrated for its ancient ruins of a fortified feudal castle, which was dismantled in the days of Oliver Cromwell. In due time the boy William attended the grammar-school, until, at the age of fifteen, he was put to the carpenter trade. In his seventeenth year he lost his father, and from that time until he was thirty years old he devoted the proceeds of his labors to the maintenance of his mother and the six younger children. In his nineteenth year he moved to Manchester, England, where he was a constant attendant at the evening classes and lectures of the Mechanics' Institute. He was a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and a regular attendant at public worship and the Sunday-schools. He emigrated to this country in the year 1842, and, after traveling awhile through a portion of the Eastern and Southern States, settled at Cincinnati, and followed the business of stair-building; but having for a number of years pursued a course of studies with the intention of qualifying himself for the practice of medicine, he attended four courses of lectures at the Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated in the year 1849. For two years he practiced medicine at Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Thence he came to Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Ohio, in the year 1851; was married to Olivia Hidy, the fourth daughter of Joseph Hidy, one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood, in February, 1852. They reside now on their farm,—the gift of her father,—one mile east of Jeffersonville, with a family of six children. He has led a busy life, and by devotion to his profession has gained an enviable reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician. About ten years ago he published in the County papers several articles criticising the extravagance and carelessness displayed by some of the County officials, and urged the better improvement of the public roads, there being at the time but one graveled road in the County; the discussion aroused public attention. In 1865 he was elected as one of the County Commissioners, and served for three years; the year 1866 witnessed the commencement of the construction of those splendid graveled roads that now traverse the County in every direction and have made Fayette County famous. Later, in 1872, he opposed through the press and on the stump, with unremitting effort, the construction by taxation of two new railroads in the County. The people at the County seat, the proposed point of intersection for the roads, were all but unanimous and wild with excitement in favor of the project; but the curse and calamity of mortgaging the homes of widows and orphans for the benefit of railroad corporations was averted by an adverse vote of the people. His stature is below the average; he looks hale and hearty now in his sixtieth year, and gallops his horse in the pursuit of his profession as easily as a youth of twenty.

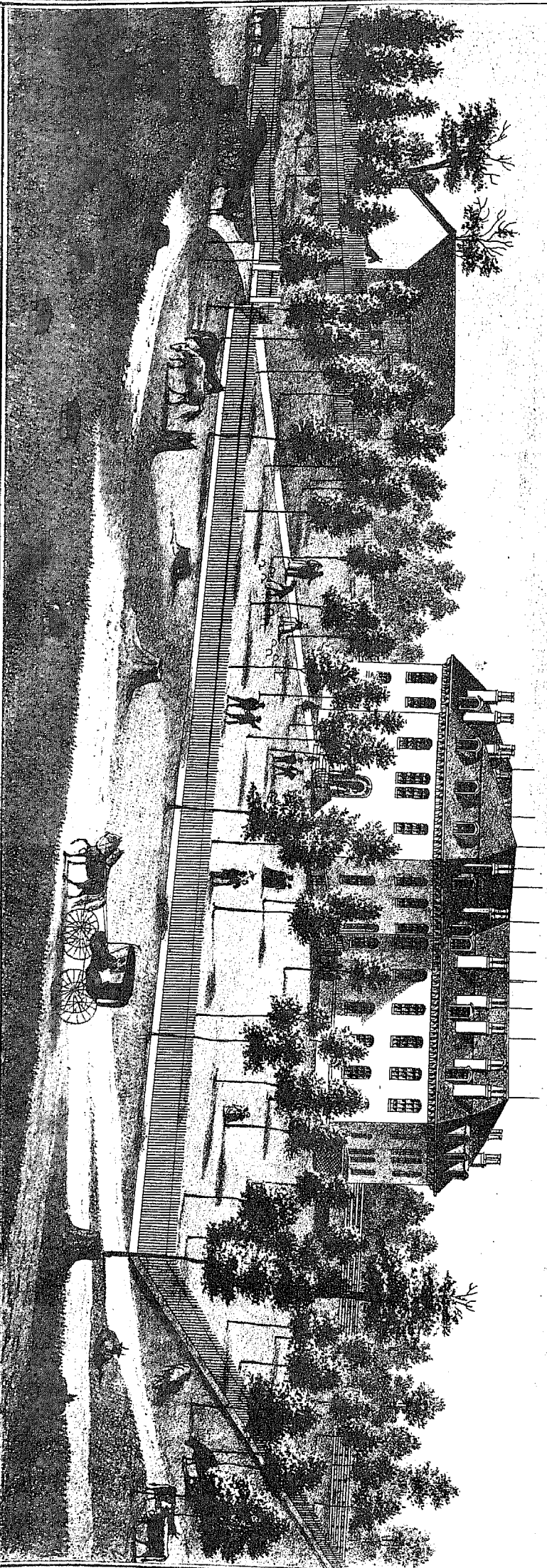
### JOHN F. GREGG.

Among the energetic and public-spirited men of Jefferson Township, few are held in higher estimation or as more worthy of confidence than the subject of the following sketch. John F. Gregg was born on the 27th of September, 1816, in the county of Hamilton, Ohio, is the son of James and Nancy Gregg, and is the second of a family of seven children. Called to give his aid to the task of raising a large family, young Gregg faithfully and freely labored for the household till his twenty-fourth year, which was marked by his marriage to Mary Jane Liggett, daughter of John and Eliza Liggett, of Warren County, Ohio. This pleasing event was consummated by William Crossen, Esq., on September 20, 1841. Nine children are the result of this happy alliance,—four boys and five girls; two of this band have died. Acc, the oldest son, is at present at Washington, and holds the office of Prosecuting Attorney. The remainder of the family are yet under the parental roof, and growing up beneath a fostering care to become useful citizens. Mr. Gregg located temporarily at Clermont in 1842, and in October, 1842, removed to Fayette County, and purchased the farm where he now resides, in this township. He entered at once upon the task of making a home, and now, in the summer of 1875, he may well look with laudable pride upon his well-cultivated fields, his handsome grounds and residence, and his well-ordered home, the abode of a loved wife and affectionate children. Raised a Methodist, Mr. Gregg and wife in time became convinced of the claims of Universalism, and are members of that church. During the existence of the Whig party he was a Whig, at its fall he joined the Republican ranks, and of late has been independent in politics. His labors upon the farm have been given to breeding stock, raising grain, and careful tillage. His surroundings indicate taste and refinement, and he may be regarded as a successful farmer.





PETER CARDER.



### CARDER INFIRMARY. FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

CARDER INFIRMARY is a noble public institution, beautifully situated upon the Columbus Pike, two miles northeast from Washington. Peter Carder prior to his decease, influenced by a truly philanthropic spirit, willed to the County of Fayette five hundred and seven acres of his estate as a home for the poor, the invalid, and the unfortunate. Upon this donated tract, the County, by its agents, Commissioners William Clark, William Jones, and Allen Hedges, caused the present elegant and spacious building to be constructed. The foundations were laid during the summer of 1867, and by 1869 the building was ready for occupancy. It is a fine, two-story building, with a central hall, and is divided into several wards, each of which is well lighted and ventilated. The building is surrounded by a large tract of land, which is well cultivated and produces a large amount of food for the inmates. The building is also surrounded by a large tract of land, which is well cultivated and produces a large amount of food for the inmates. The building is also surrounded by a large tract of land, which is well cultivated and produces a large amount of food for the inmates.

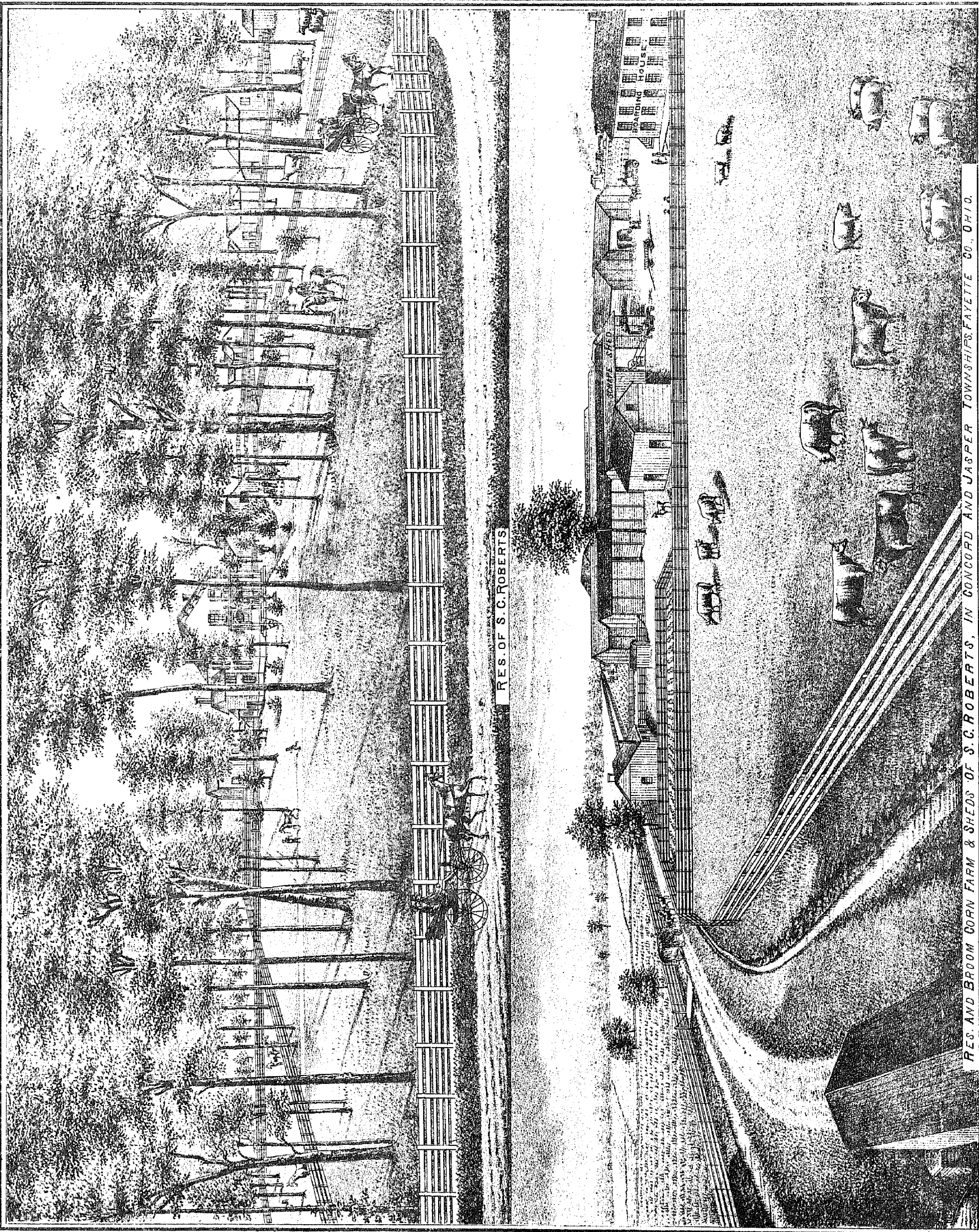
#### PETER CARDER.

The ancestors of Peter Carder were of German and English extraction, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. They afterwards emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky, where Peter was born. Stanford Carder, the father of Peter, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving all through that glorious struggle as a cavalry rider. He lived to see the Colonies, dependent on the will of a foreign power, emerge into a grand and powerful nation, the government vested in the people, and every man his own sovereign. While Peter was yet an infant, his parents emigrated to Fayette County, Ohio, where they settled and remained all their lives. Stanford Carder lived to the extreme age of ninety-nine years. Peter was brought up in the primitive habits of those early days, having but few

each wing are known as family or sitting apartments, and beyond these are the sleeping-rooms. Ascending a flight of steps, the third floor is reached, and here we find a school-room, eighteen by thirty-six feet in size, where it is designed that a school shall be kept for six months annually, to furnish means of information. The first school-room taught the present year, and has just closed a satisfactory session. Northward, and over the dining-room, are three so-called family rooms, designed for sociability; and beyond are sold as dormitories. One other room, attached to the dining-room, from its airy, clean, and pleasant appearance. It is known as the hospital, and is supplied with the most complete medical apparatus. The other rooms are used as dormitories. The government of the institution is vested in a board of three Directors, appointed by the Commissioners. The first Directors were John A. Carder, John A. Carder, and John A. Carder. The second Directors were John A. 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advantages for acquiring an education, remaining at home and assisting in clearing off the forest, and performing his part on the farm, until he was about twenty-eight years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine M. year, of Pickaway County, Ohio. By careful management and frugal habits he became a possessor of a large tract of land, which he has now in the year 1863, being about sixty-five years of age, and feeling that he had not long to live, he has willed to the County of Fayette the Carder Infirmary, for the poor of Fayette County. This magnificent gift was accepted by the County, and the infirmities of the will have been fully carried out in the erection of suitable buildings and improvements, as may be seen in the above beautiful view. Mr. Carder died on the 17th day of May, 1863, and the Carder Infirmary stands to-day a noble monument to his benevolence and philanthropy.





RES. OF S. C. ROBERTS

RES. AND BROOM CORN FARM & SHEDS OF S. C. ROBERTS, IN CONCORD AND JASPER TOWNSHIPS, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



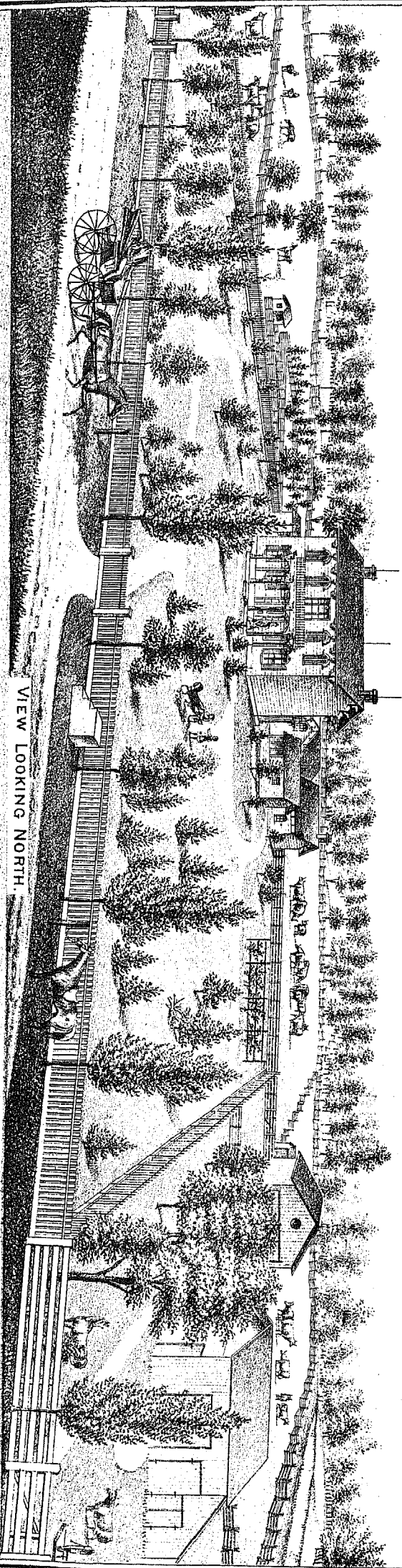
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# MAP OF PEIRRY TOWNSHIP

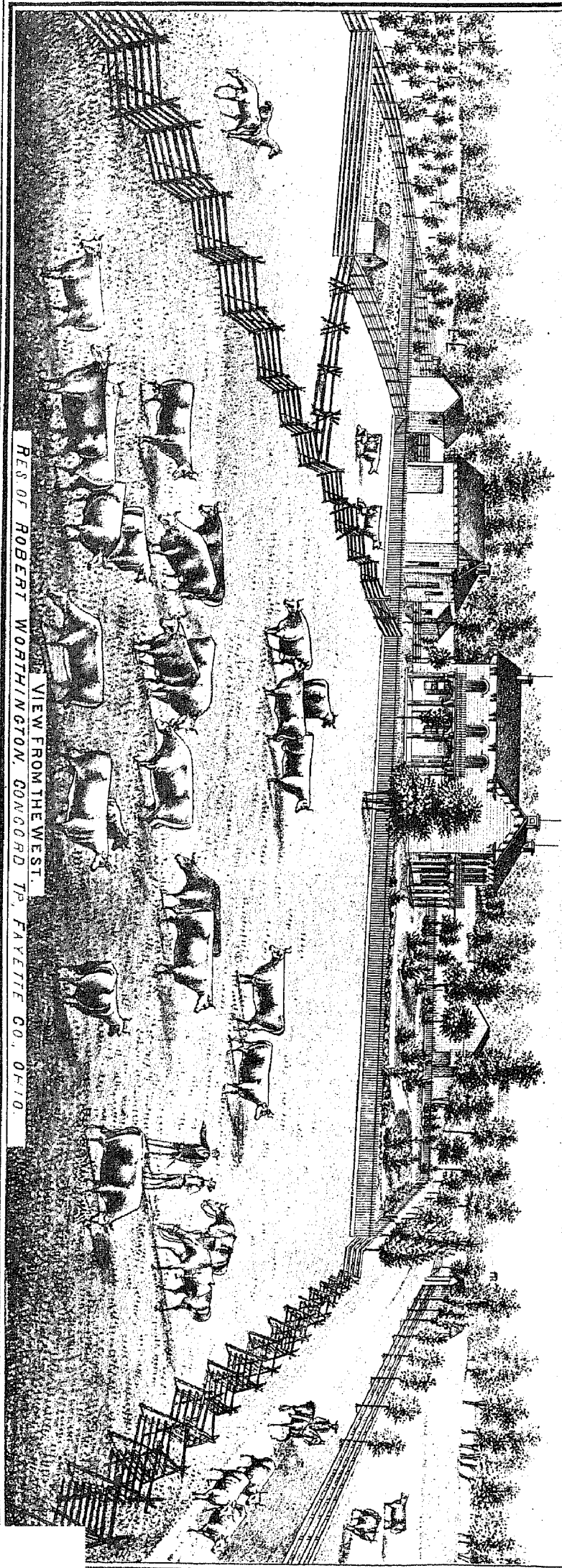
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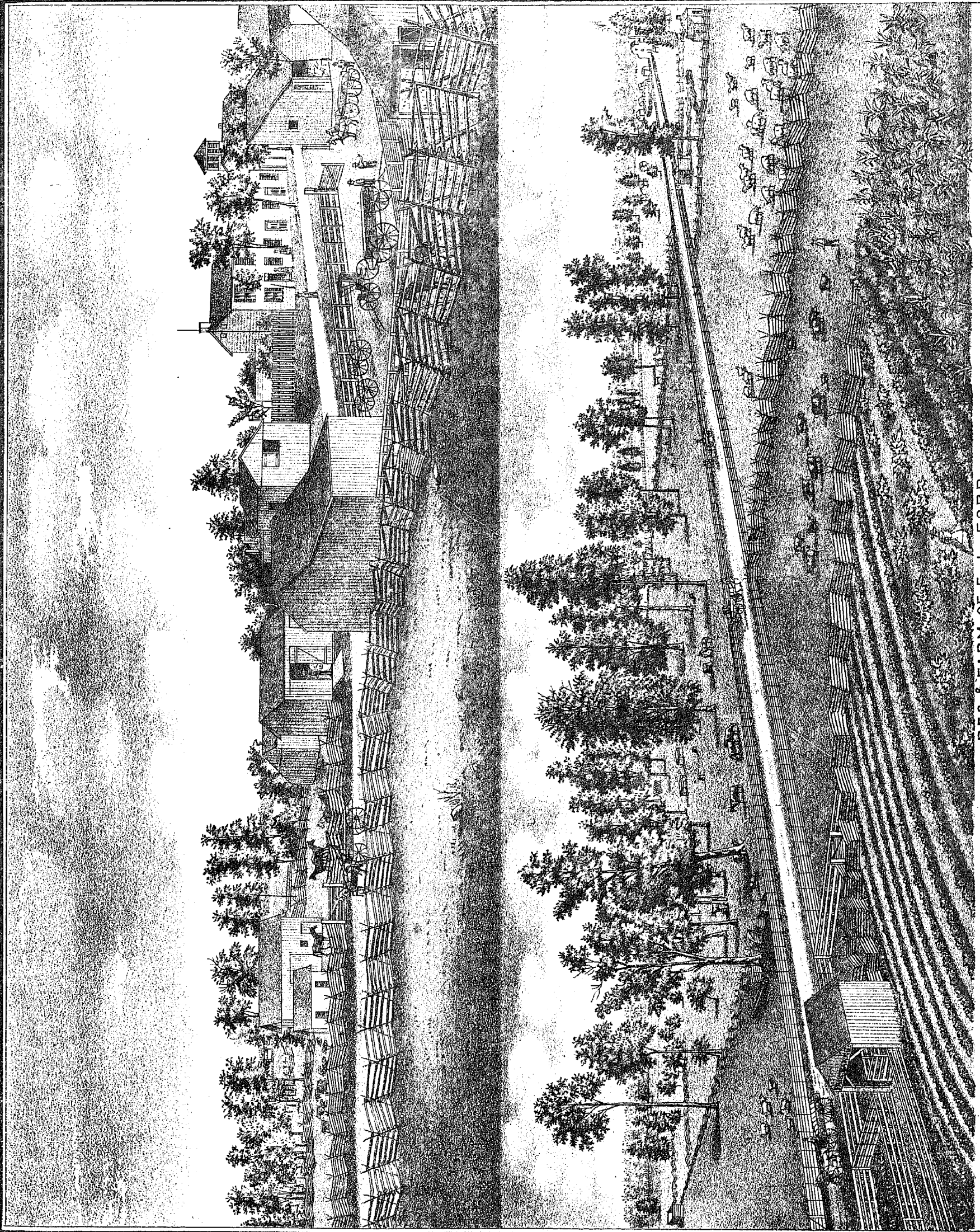


VIEW LOOKING NORTH



VIEW FROM THE WEST  
RES. OF ROBERT WORTHINGTON, CONCORD TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.





RES. & FARM OF E. L. FORD.  
PLYMOUTH, JASPER TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

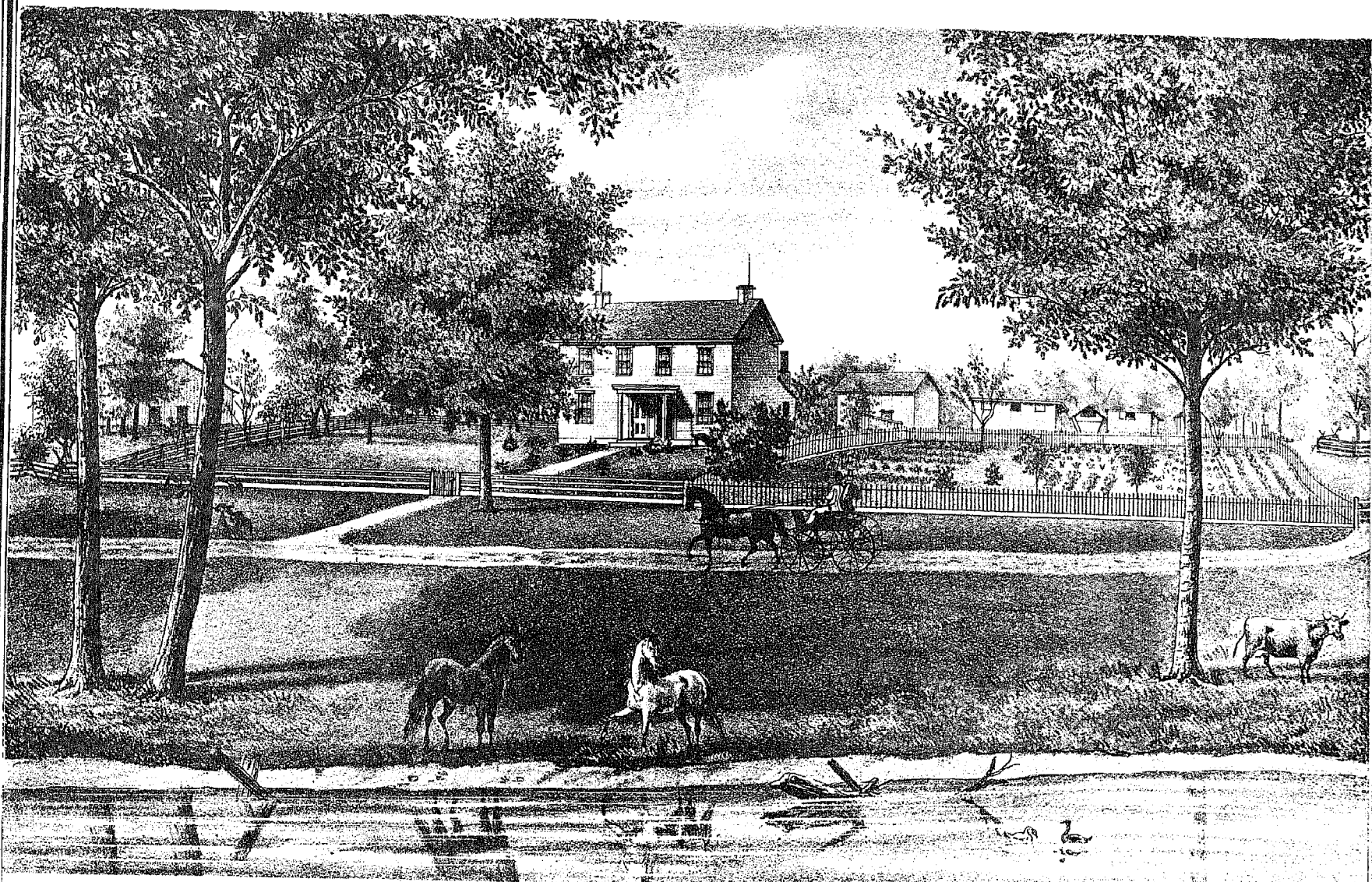




*Elizabeth Rankin*



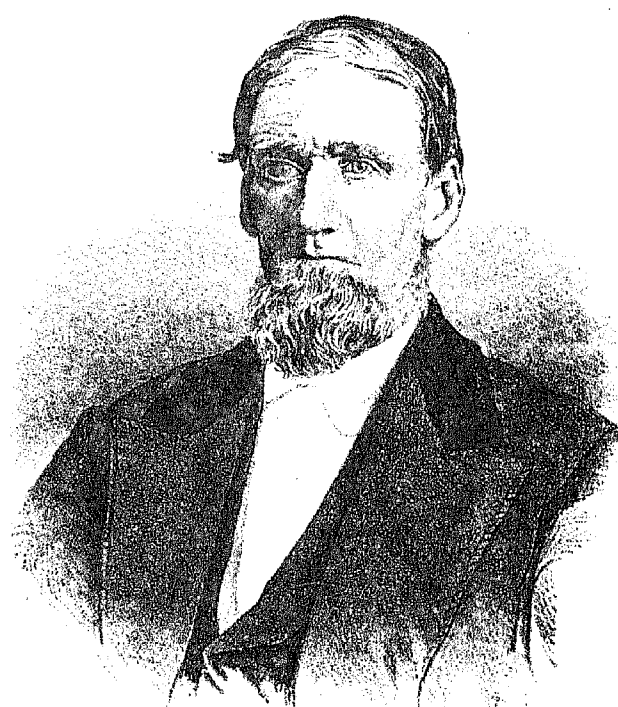
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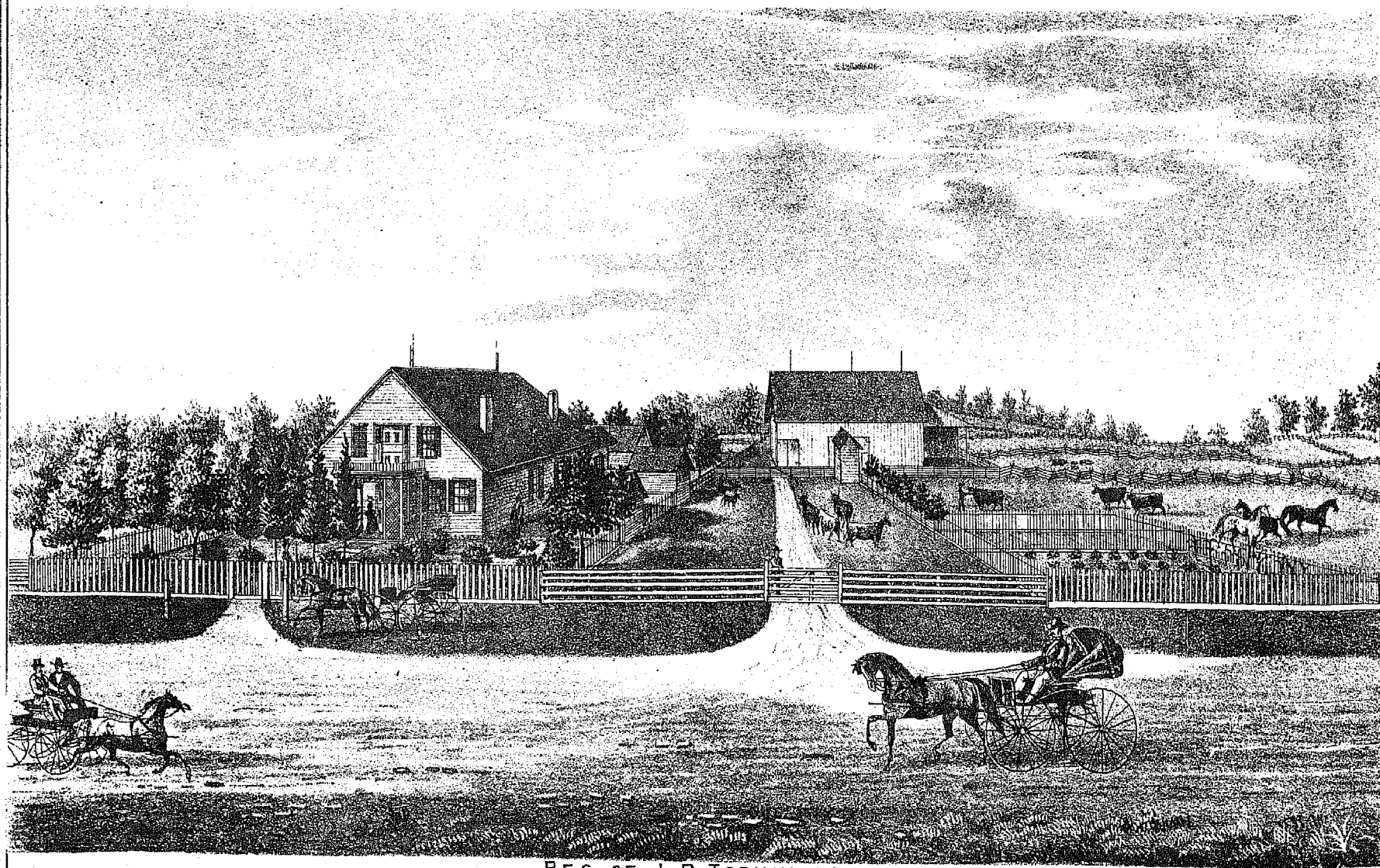
RES. OF JACOB A. RANKIN.  
JASPER T. FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



MRS. J. P. TODHUNTER.



MR. J. P. TODHUNTER.



RES. OF J. P. TODHUNTER.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

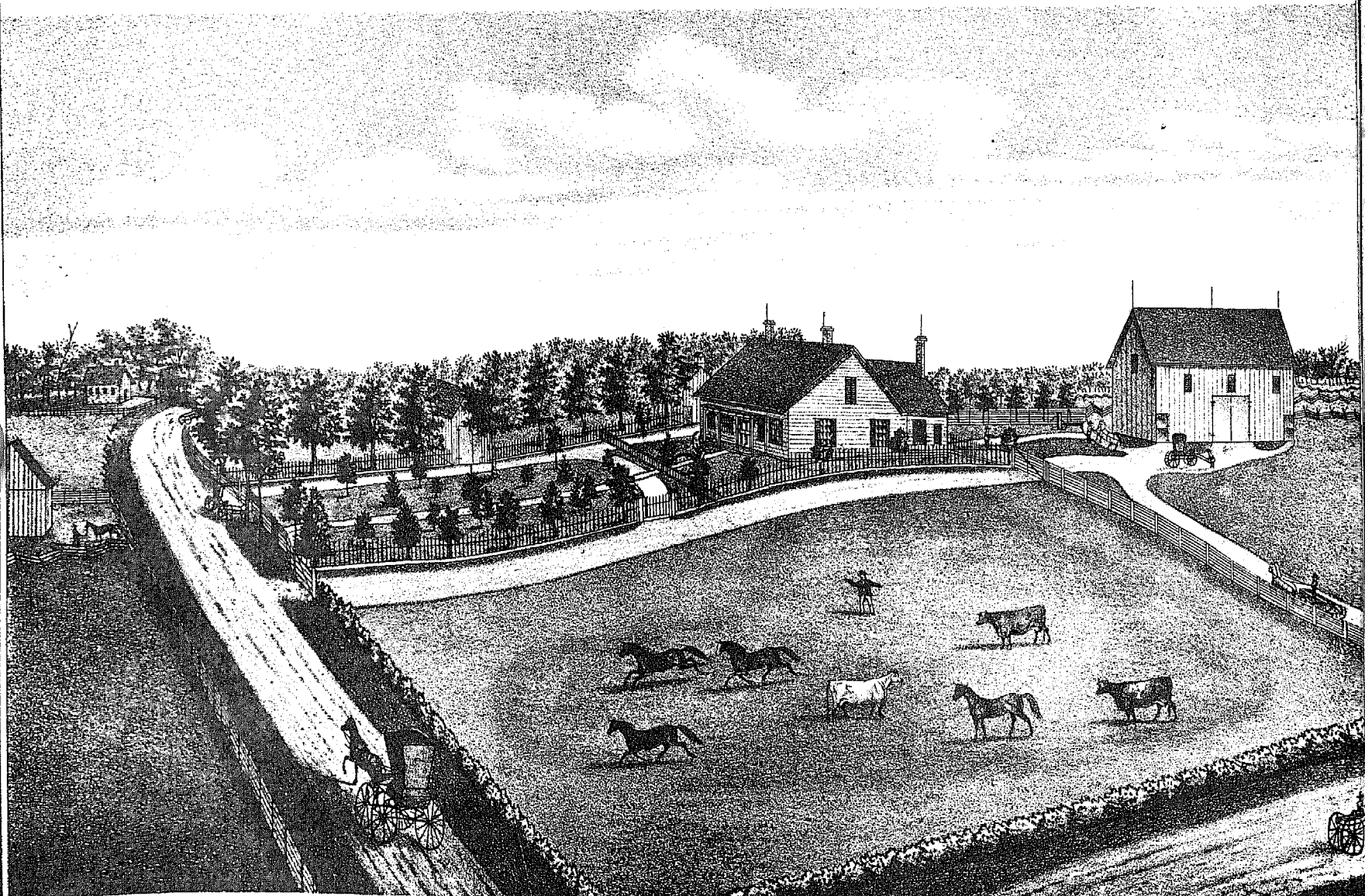




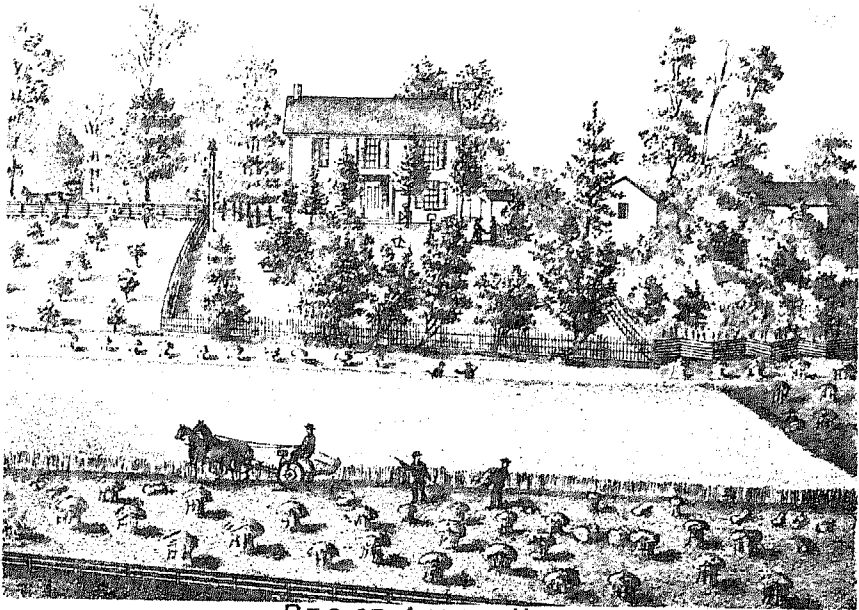
REV. W. A. KING.



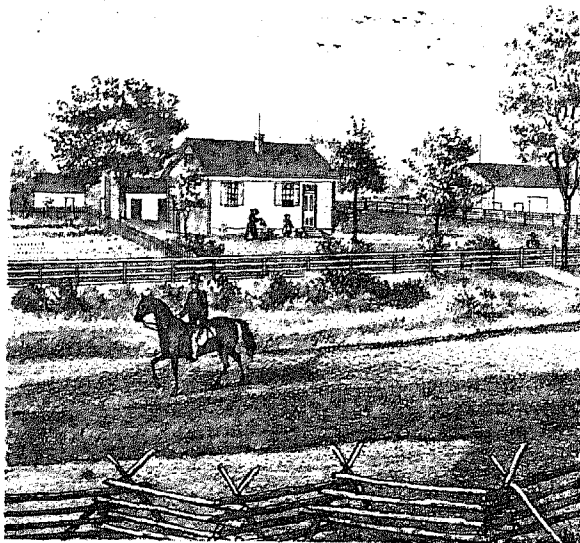
MRS. SUSAN KING.



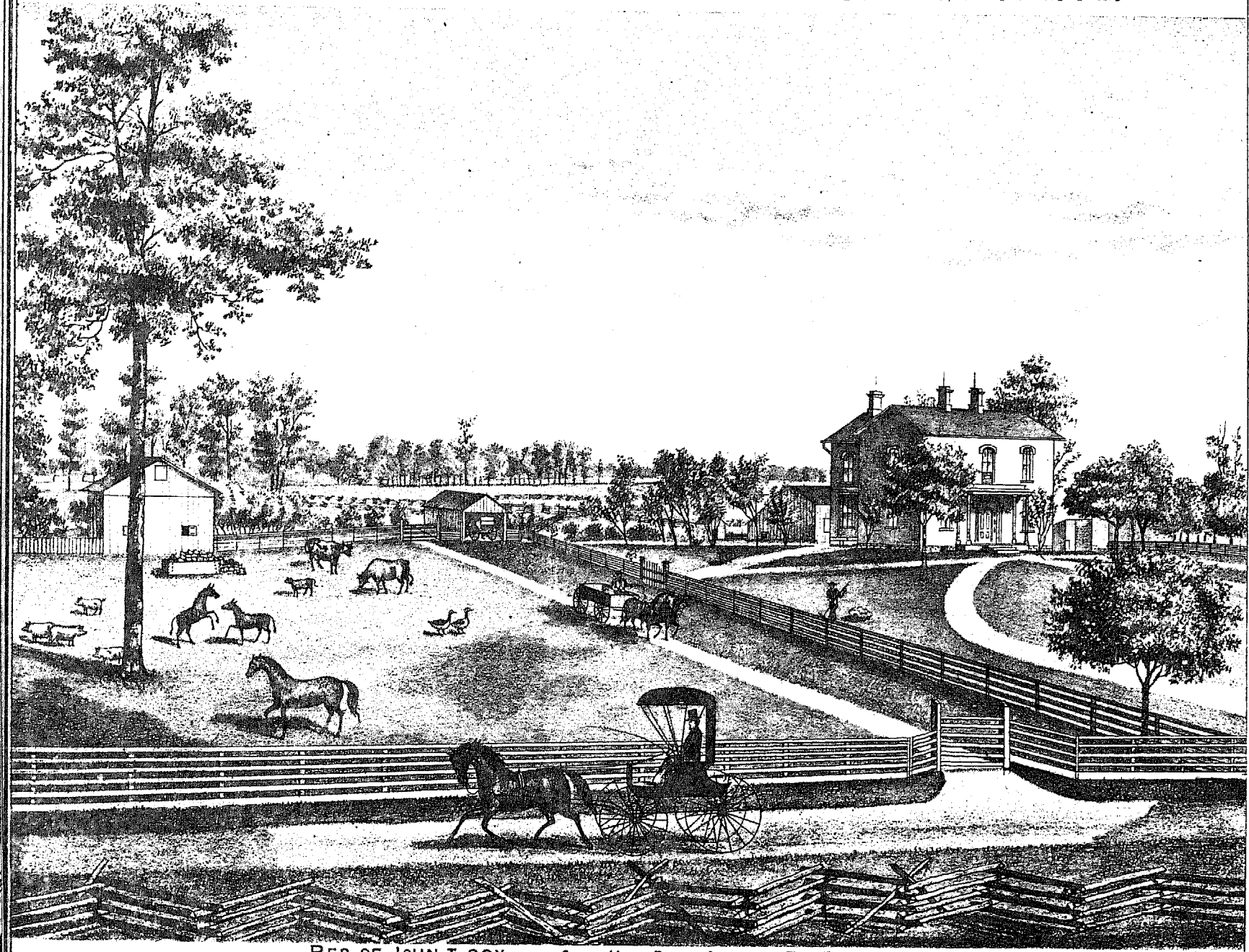
RES. OF REV. WILLIAM A. & SUSAN KING.  
PERRY, TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF AARON HYER.  
CONCORD TP. FAYETTE CO. O.



RES. OF JOSEPH MARK.  
ON LEE'SBURG PIKE, CONCORD TP. FAYETTE CO. O.

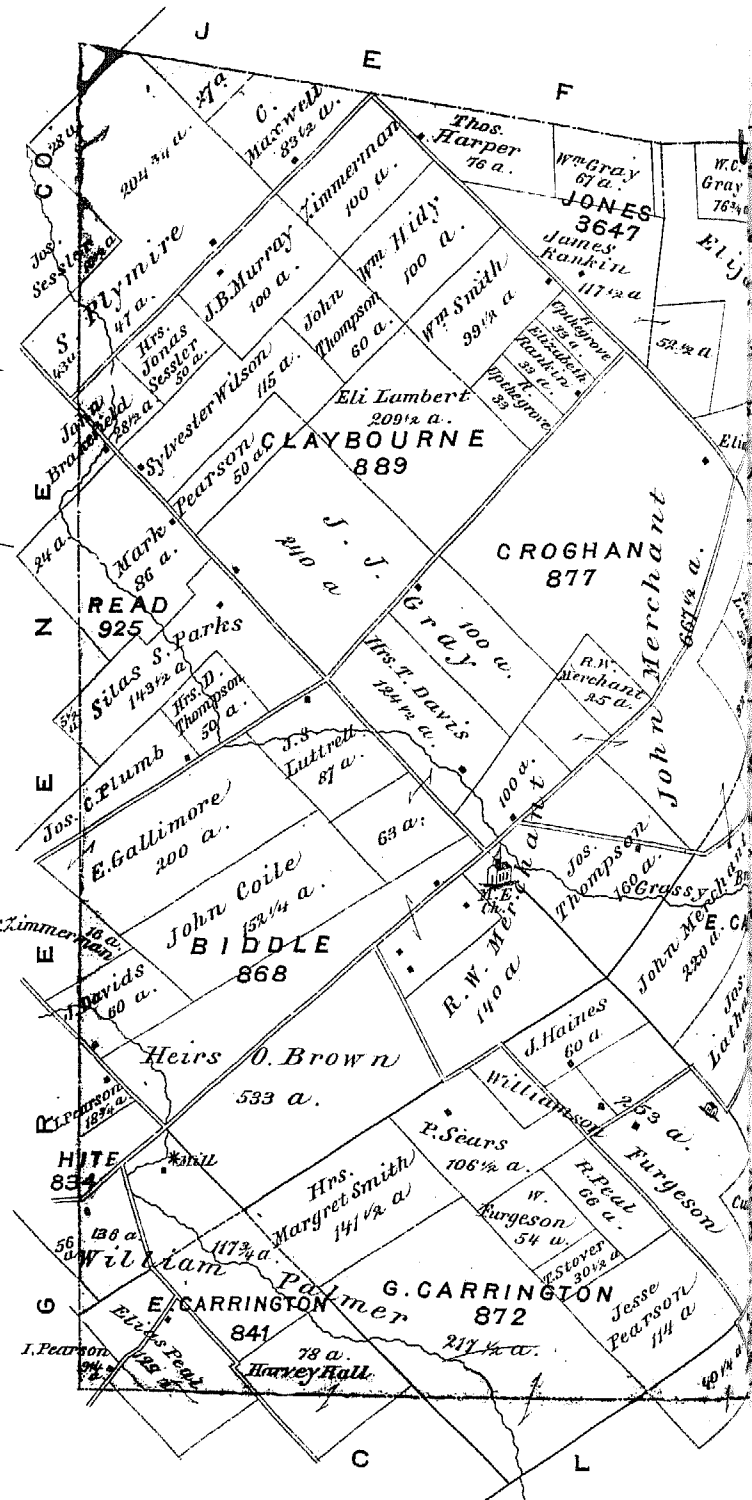
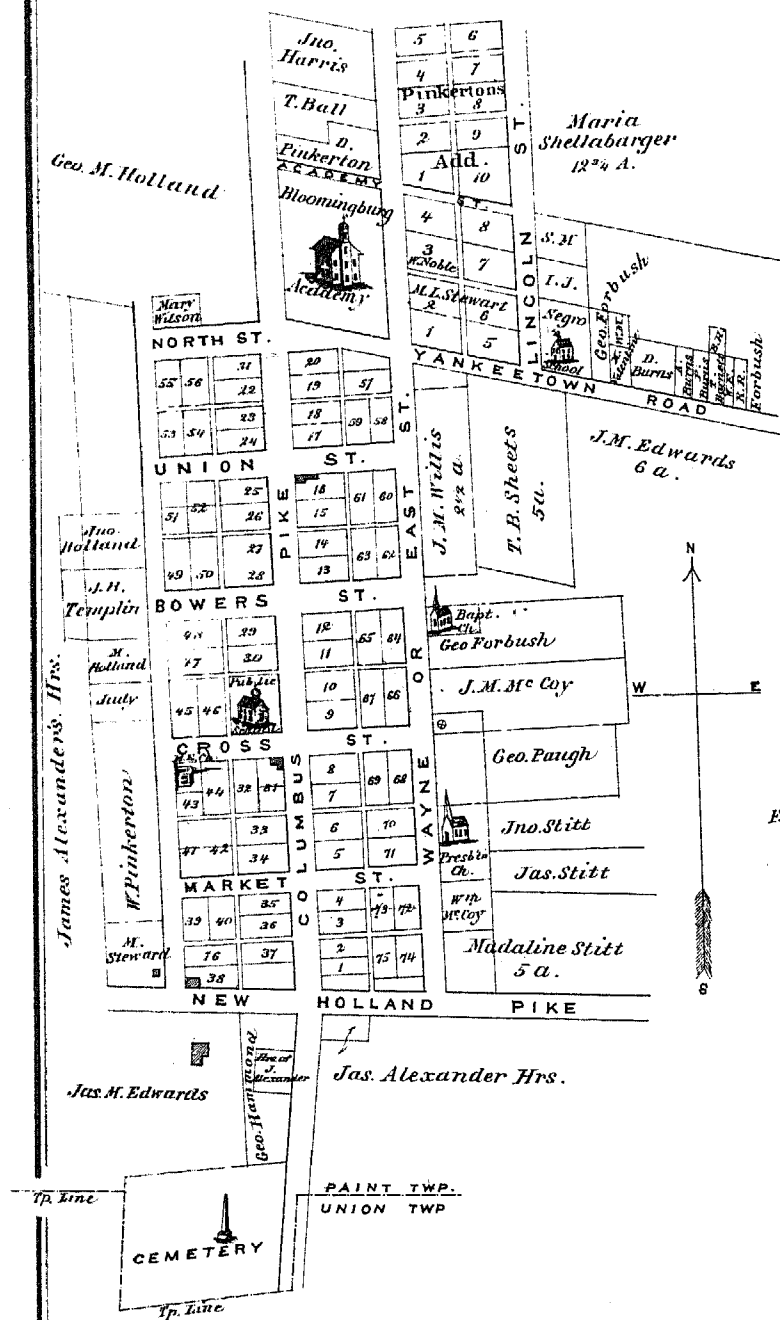


RES. OF JOHN T. COX, ON SNOW HILL PIKE, CONCORD TP, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



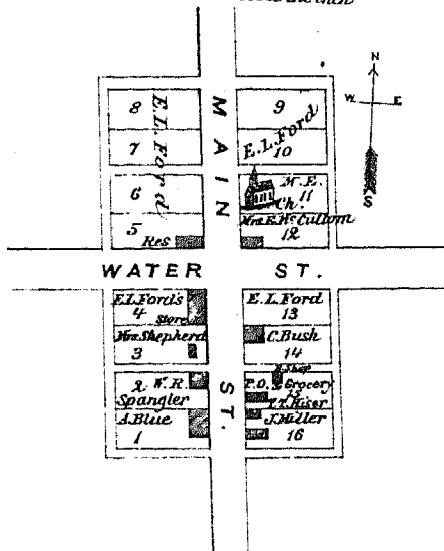
# BLOOMINGBURG

Paint Twp.  
Scale 1 inch to 400 Feet



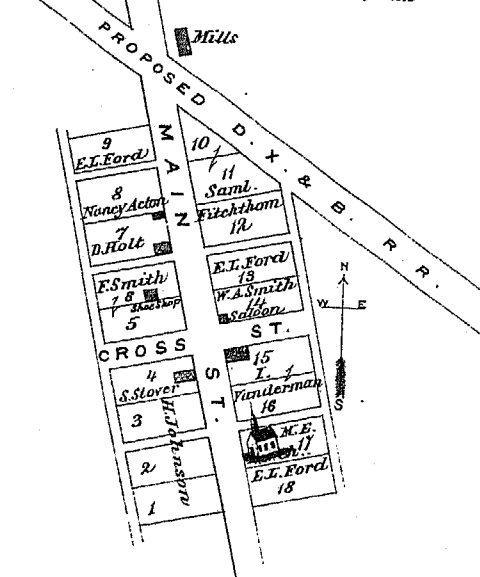
## PLYMOUTH

Jasper Twp.  
Scale 250 Feet to the inch



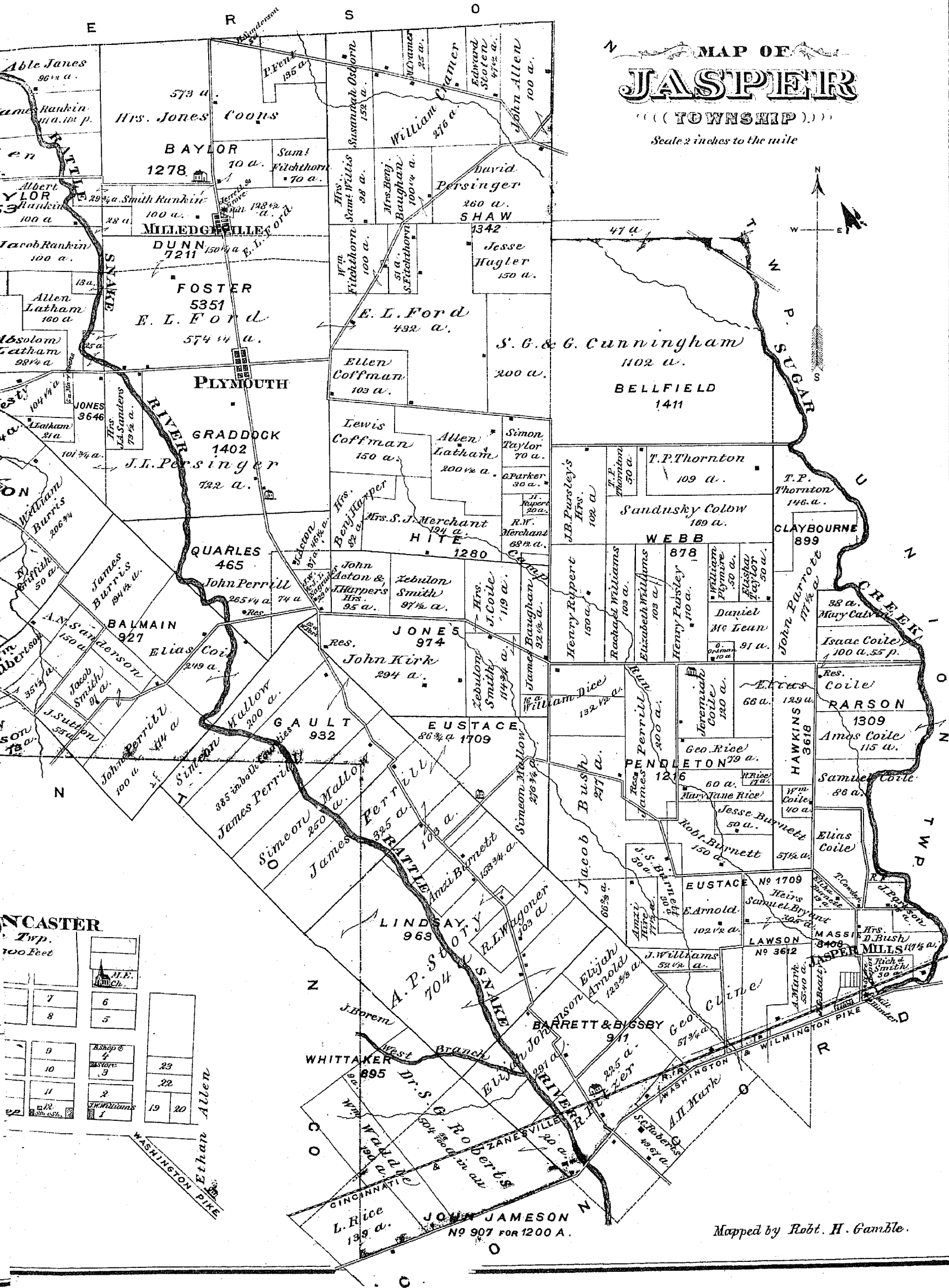
## MILLEDGEVILLE

Jasper Twp.  
Scale 250 Feet to the inch



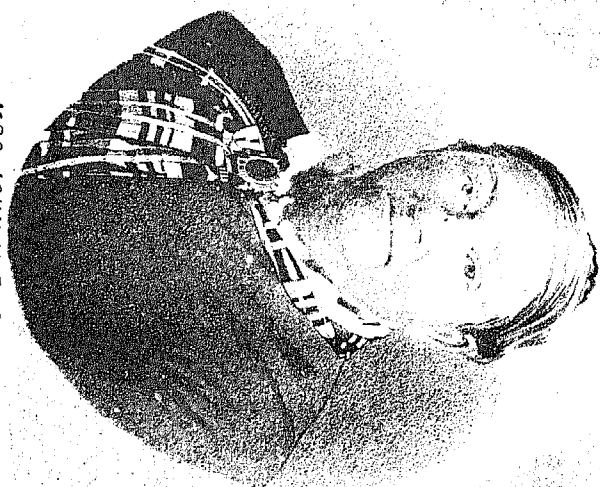
(( ( TOWNSHIP ) ))

*Scale 2 inches to the mile*



Mapped by Robt. H. Gamble.

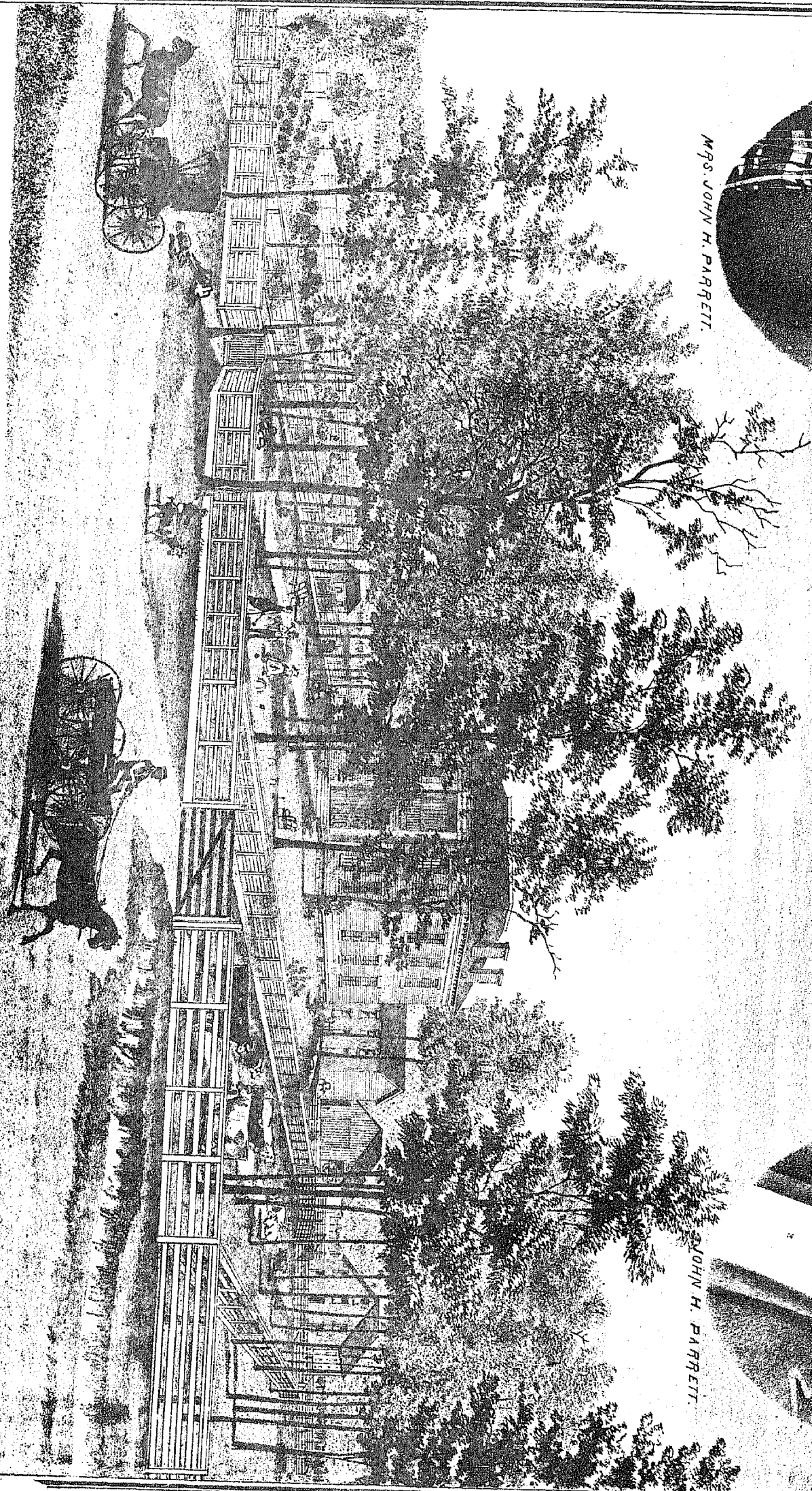
MRS. JOHN H. PARRETT.



JOHN H. PARRETT.



FAIR OAKS FARM. RES. OF JOHN H. PARRETT.  
WAYNE TWP., FAYETTE CO., O.



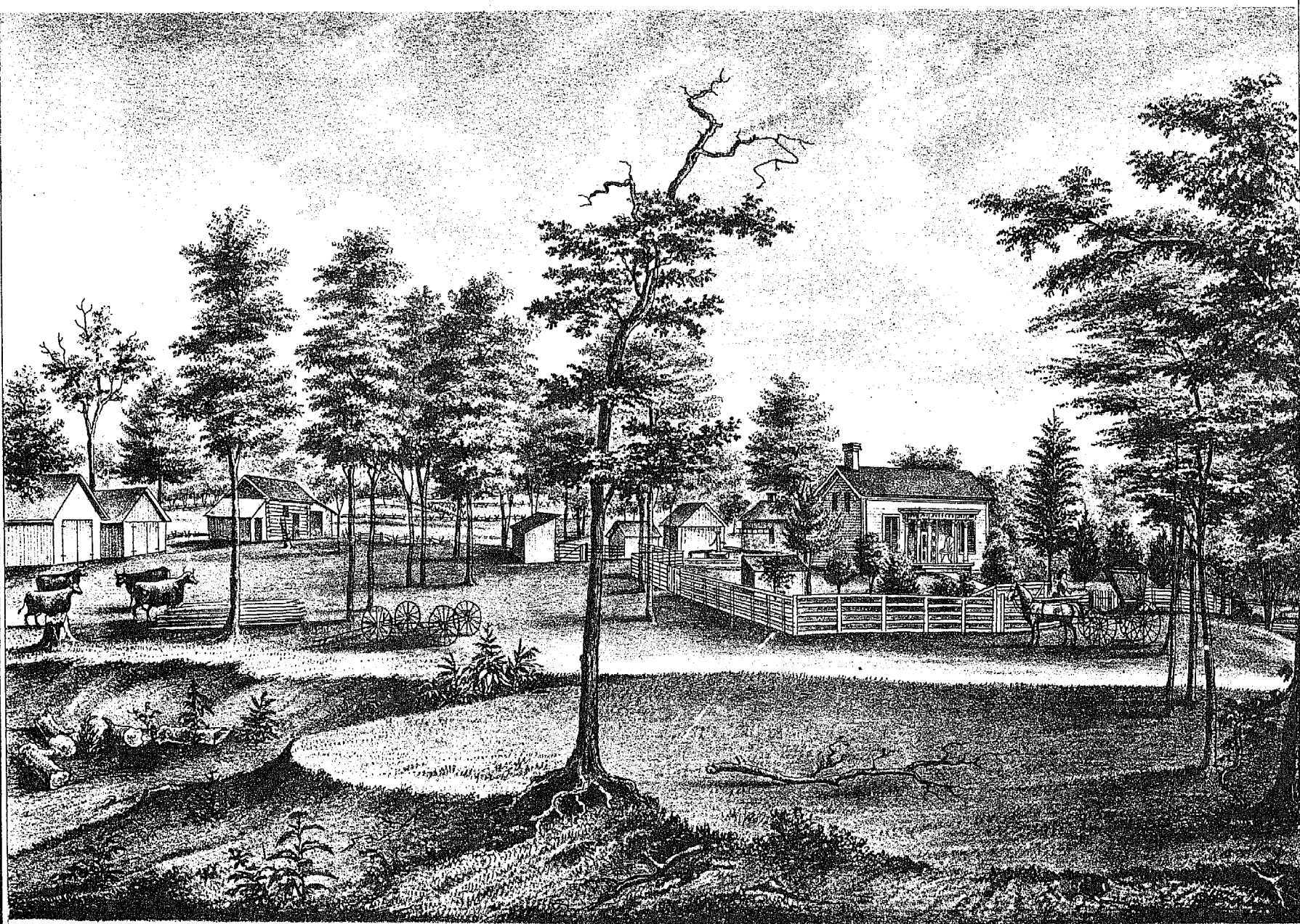


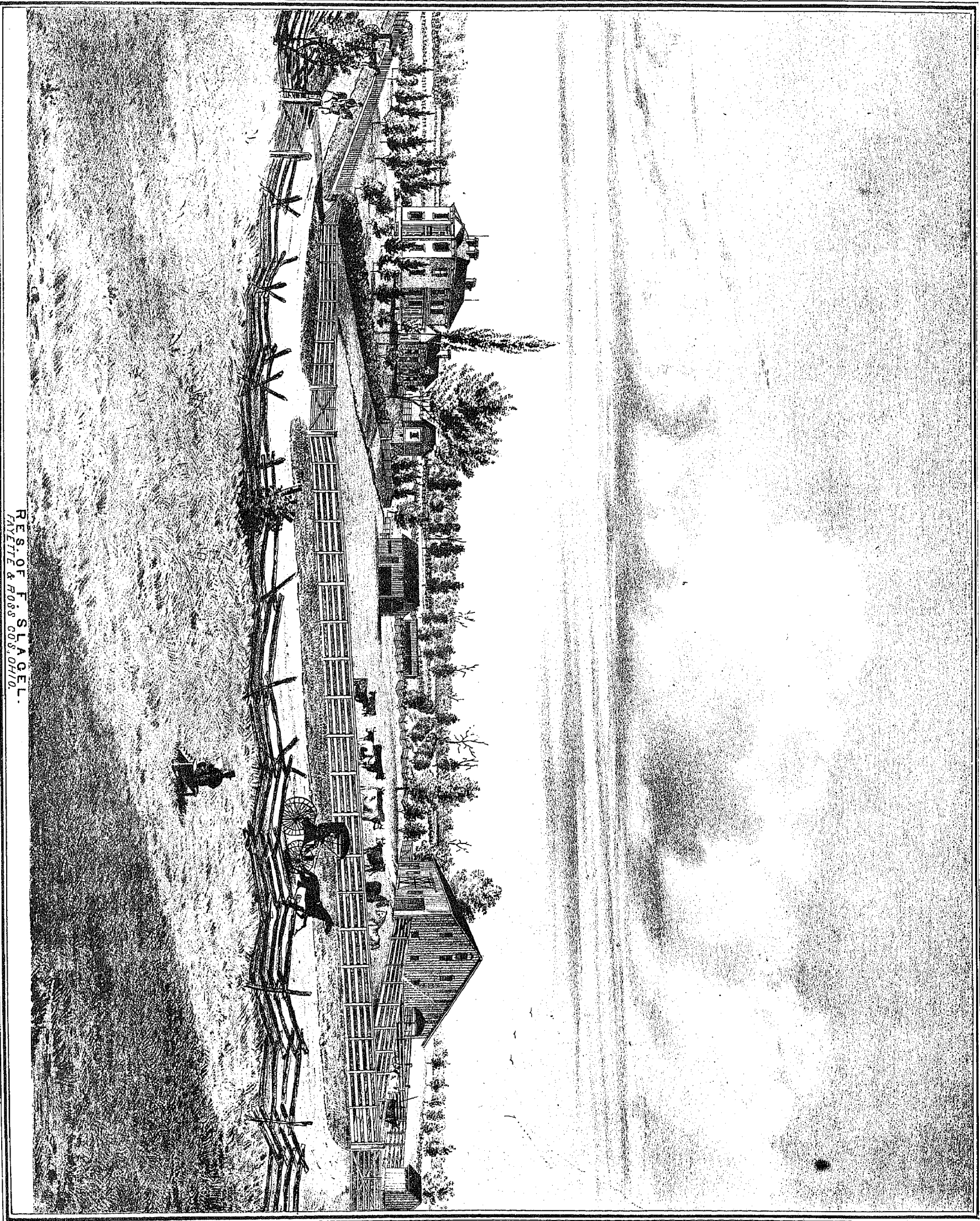


AARON PARRETT.



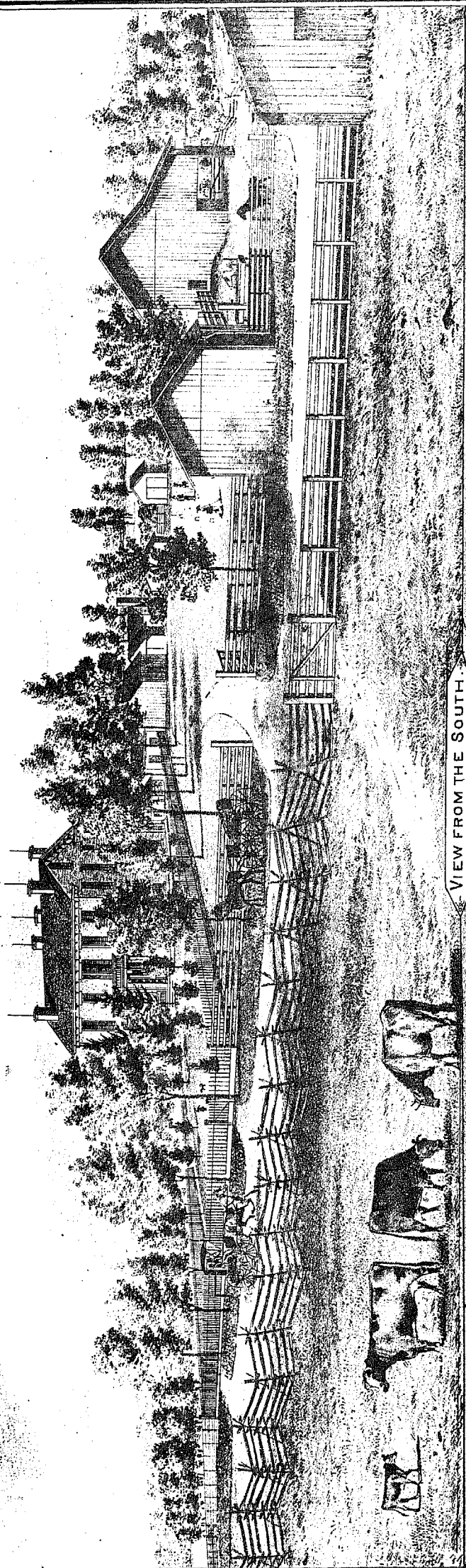
ANNA PARRETT.

RES. OF AARON PARRETT.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

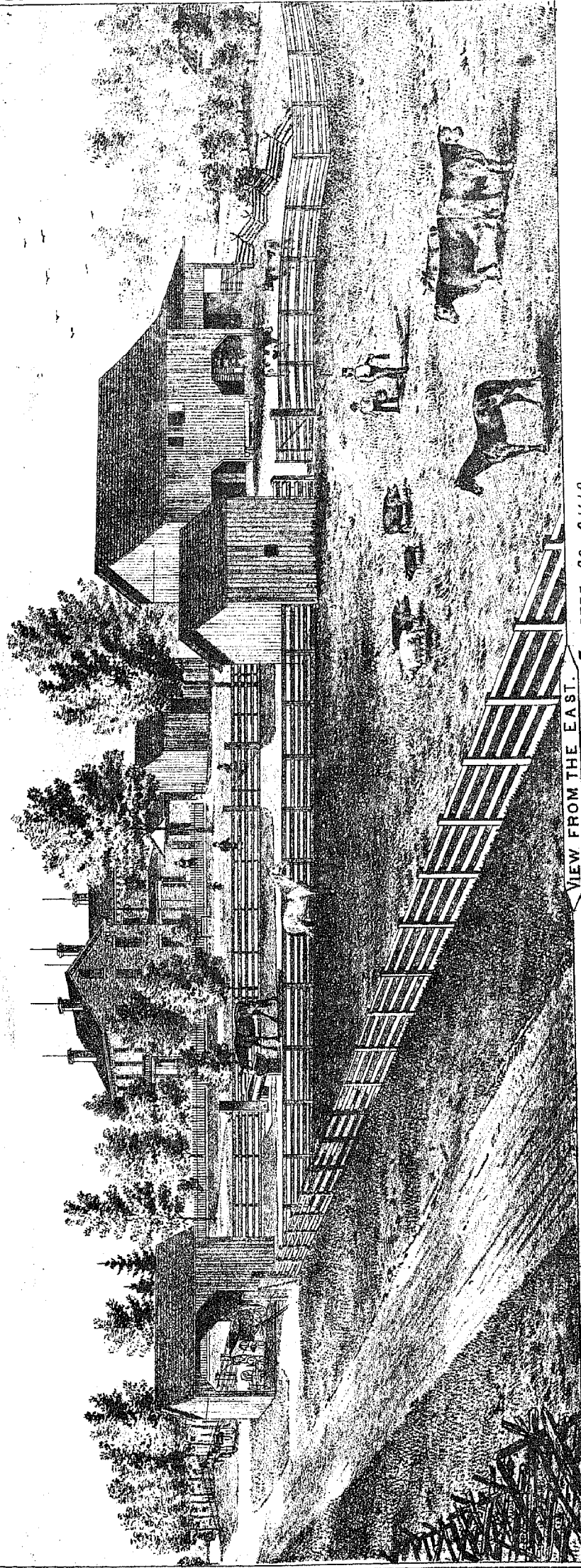


RES. OF F. SLAGEL.  
FAYETTE & HOSS COS. OHIO.

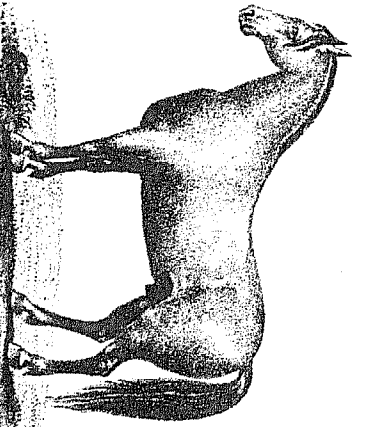




VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.



VIEW FROM THE EAST.  
RES. OF NATHAN COFFMAN, WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



GEORGE, HALF BLOOD NORMAN.



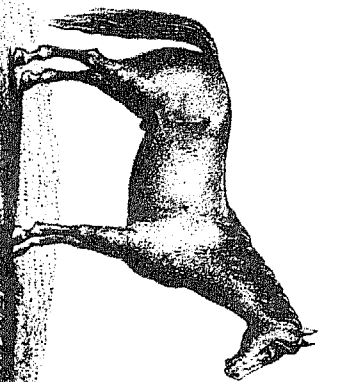
JANE McELWAIN.



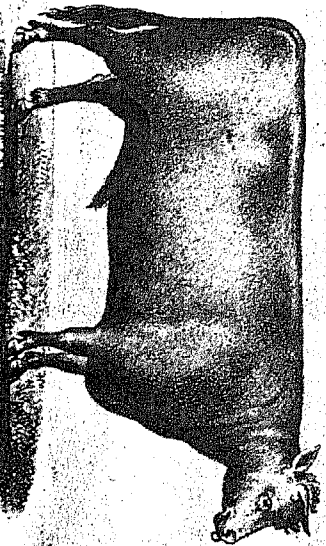
THOMAS M. McELWAIN



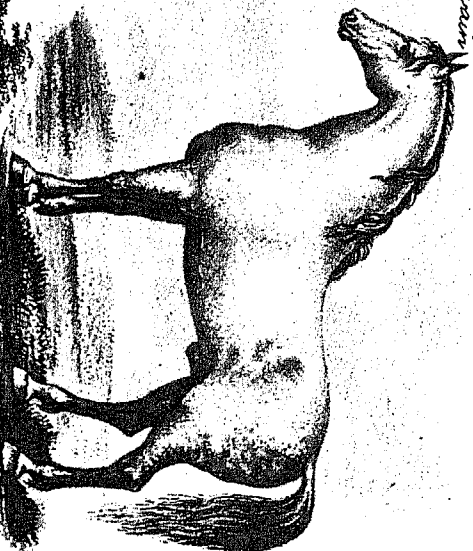
JACOB M. McELWAIN



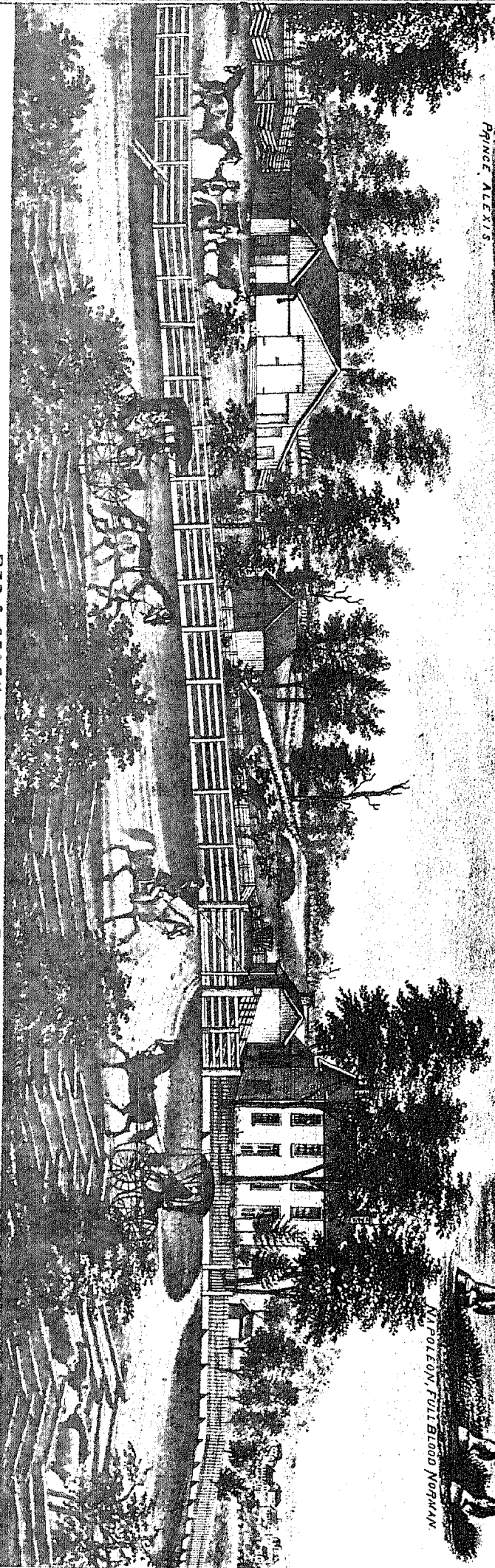
BOB.



PRINCE, ALEXIS.



ALFOLSON, FULL BLOOD NORMAN.



RES. & STOCK OF THOMAS N. McELWAIN.  
WAYNE TWP., FAVEREE CO., O.





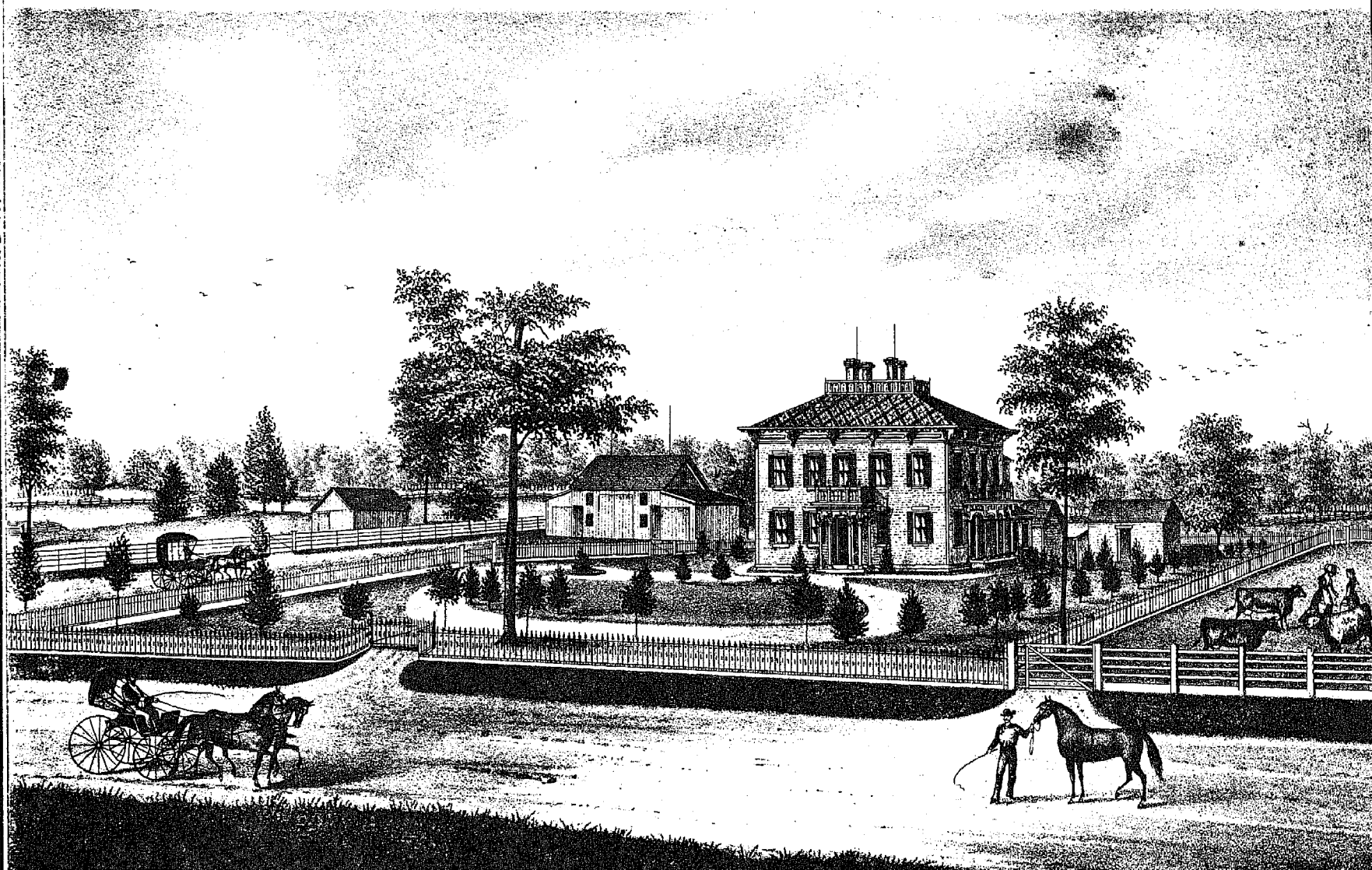
MILTON HEGLER.



OUR DAUGHTER.



MRS. MILTON HEGLER.



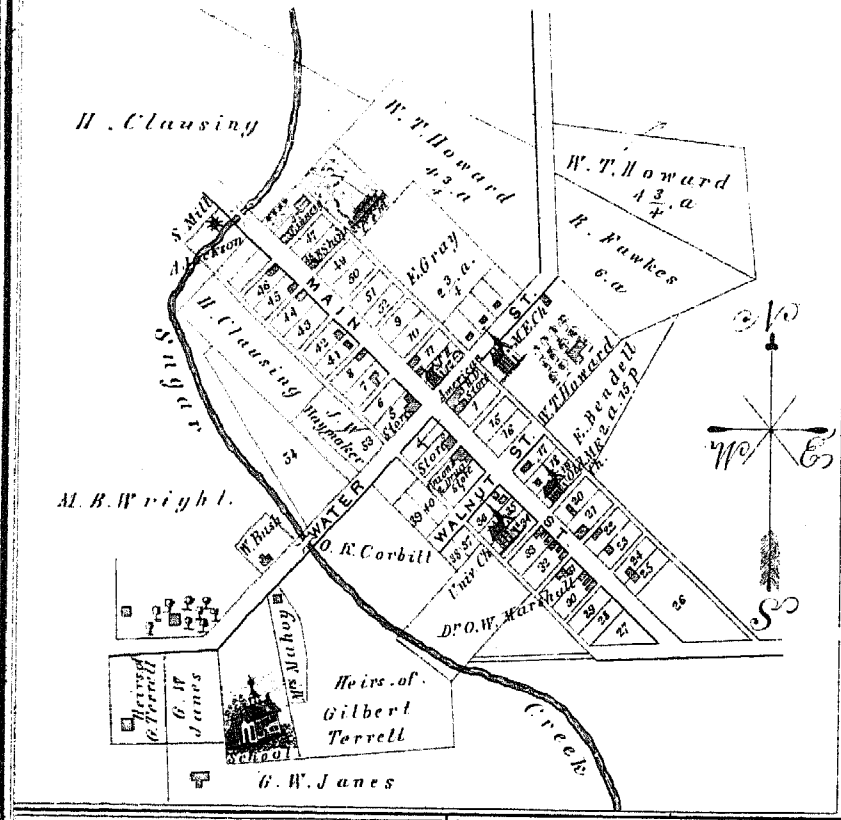
NO OF ACRES IN FAYETTE CO., 1850.  
 " " " " 1858 " 250.

FAIR VIEW, RES. OF MILTON HEGLER.  
 WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

LADY LIGHTFOOT.

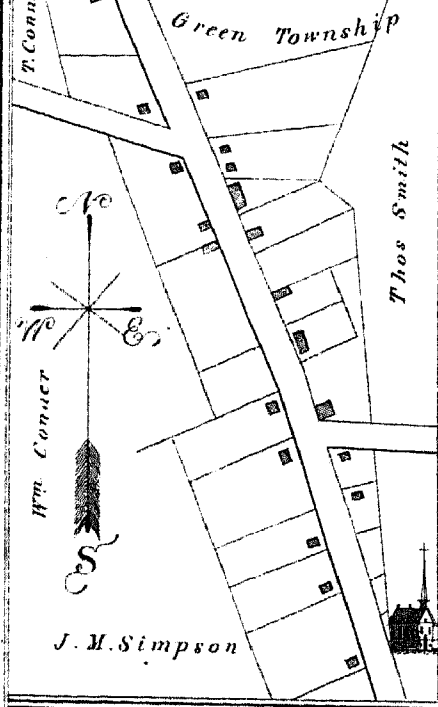
# JEFFERSONVILLE

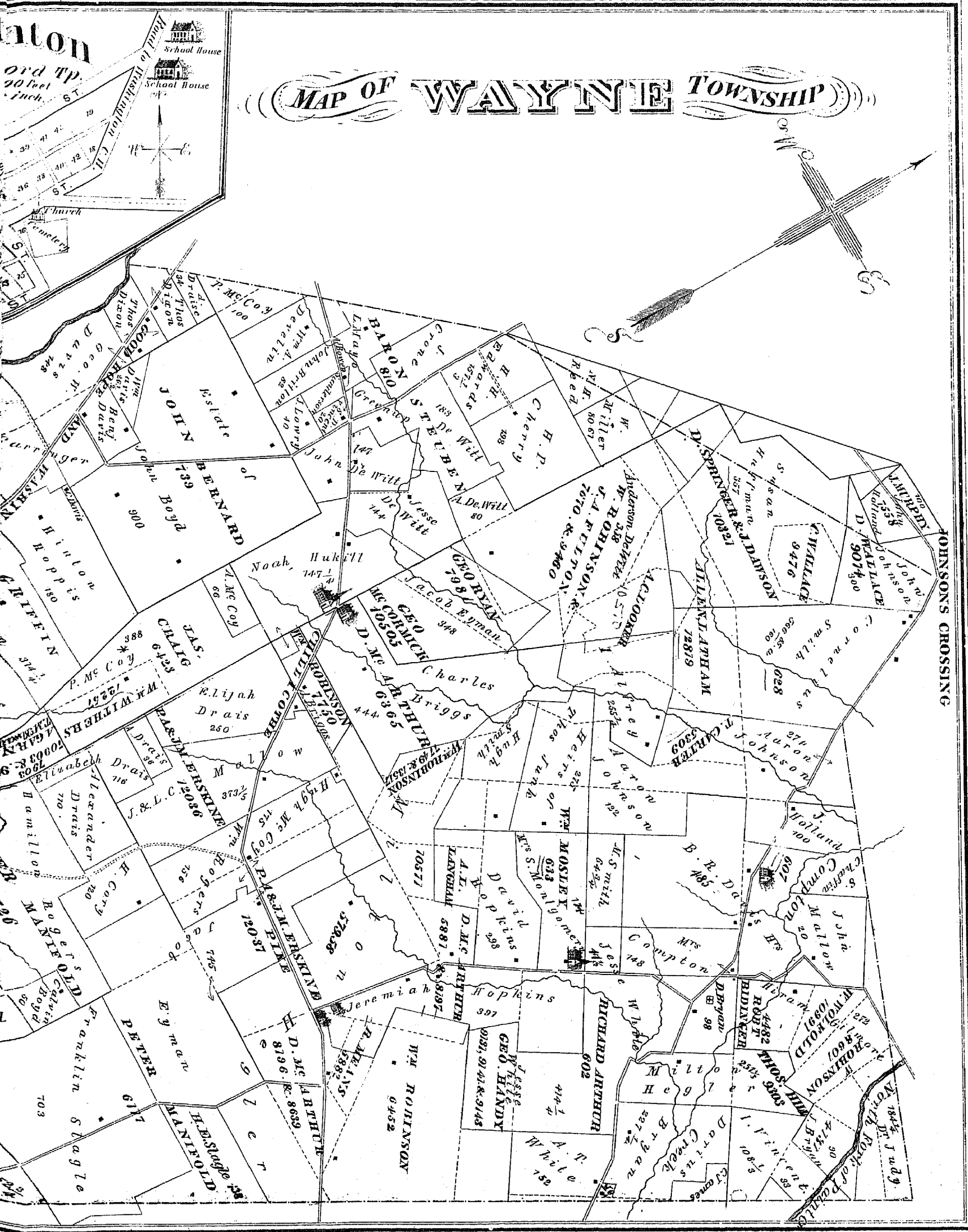
Jefferson Township. Scale 500 feet to the inch



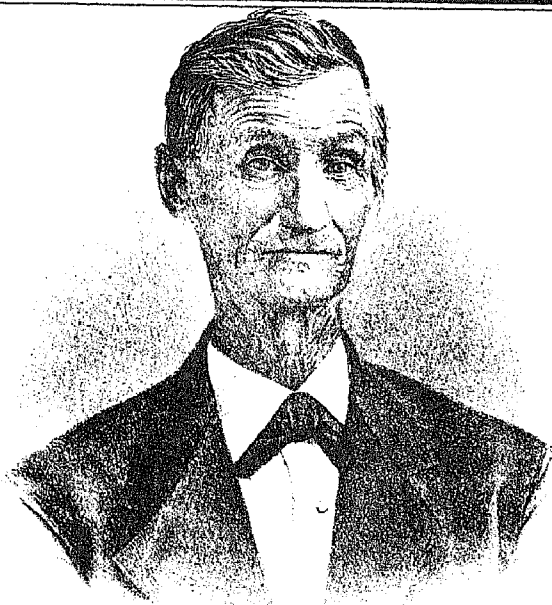
## BEUNA VISTA

Scale 300 feet to the inch.





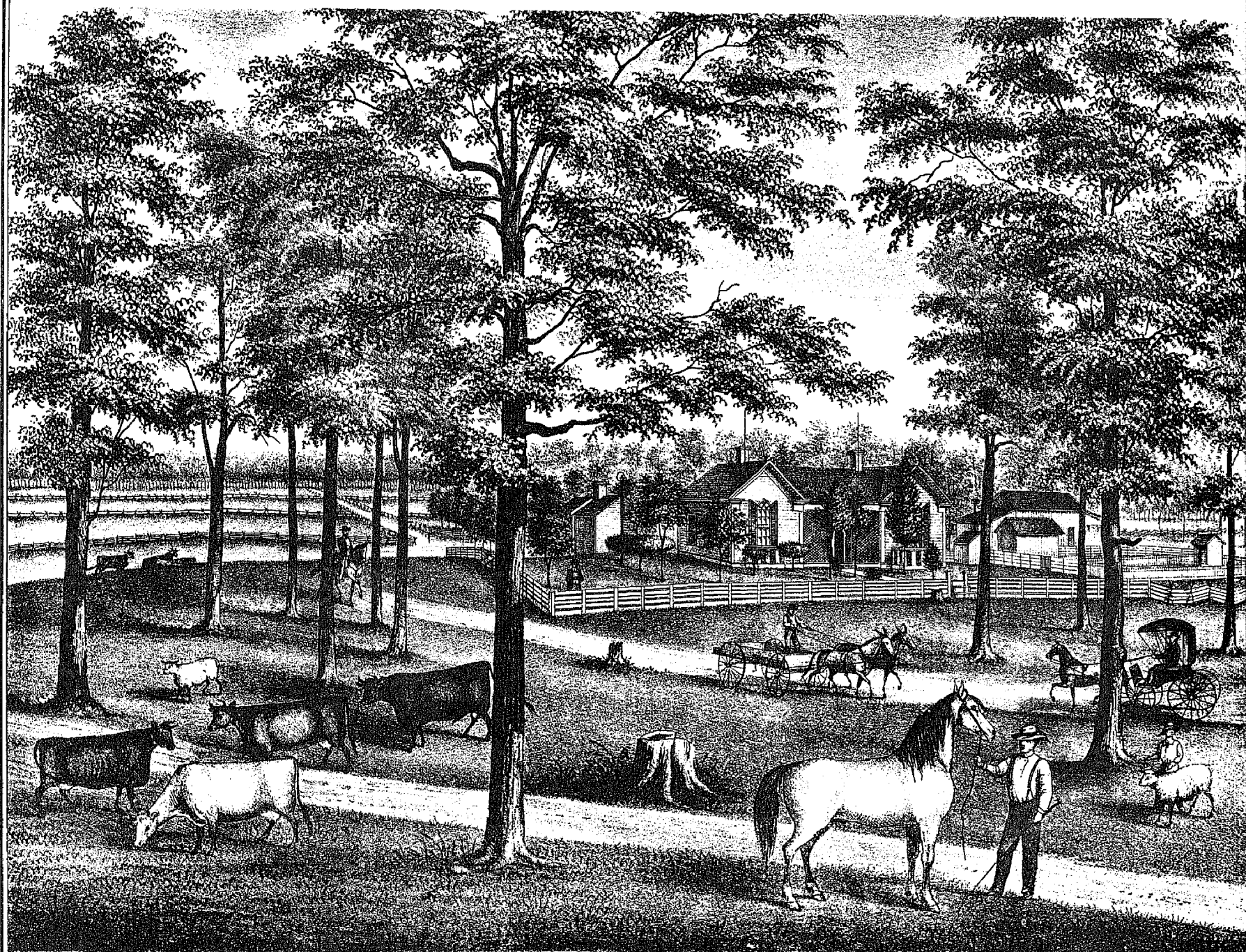




HAMILTON RODGERS.



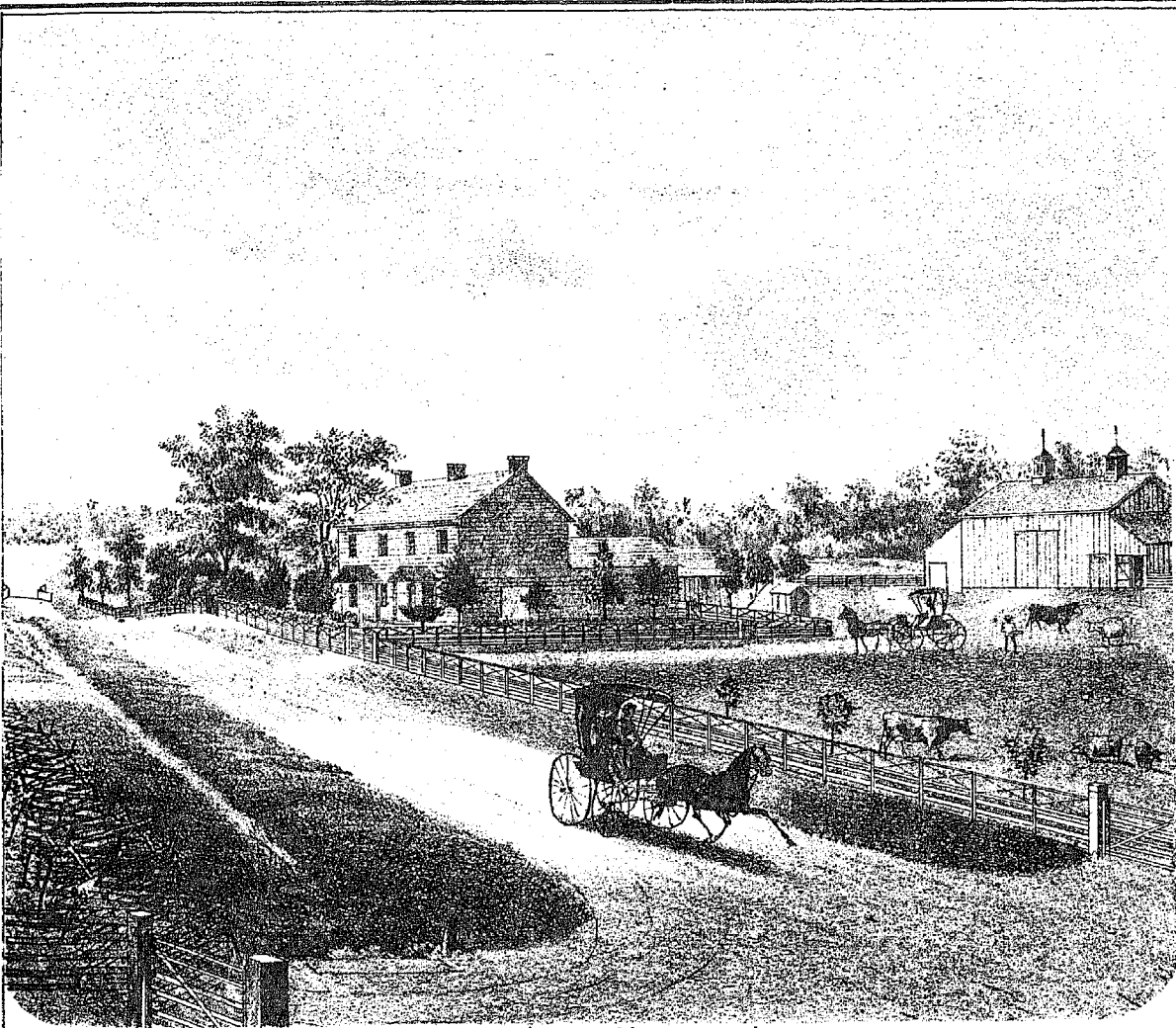
MRS. HAMILTON RODGERS.



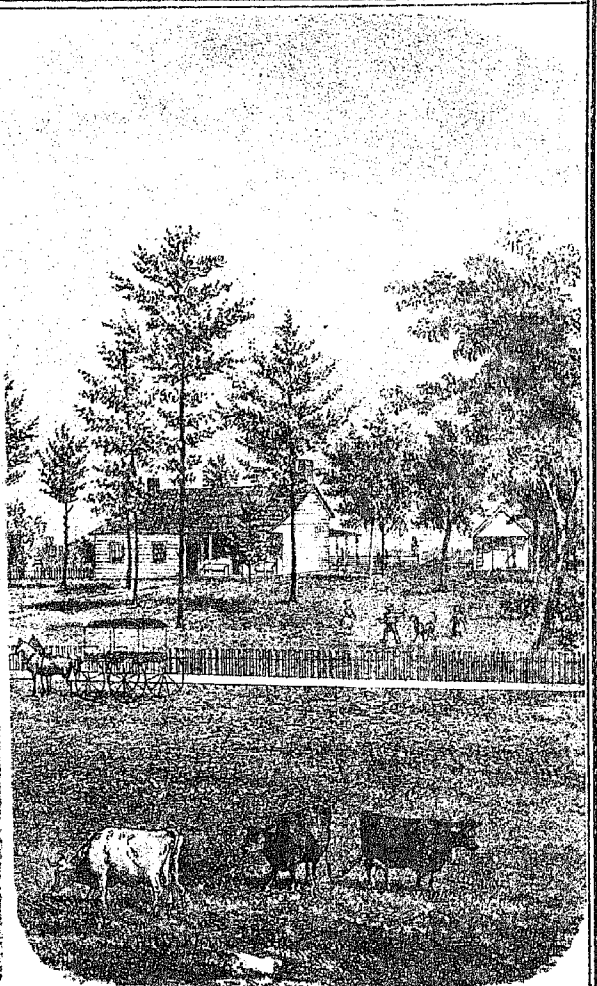
RES. OF HAMILTON RODGERS.  
WAYNE TWP. FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

FRANK.

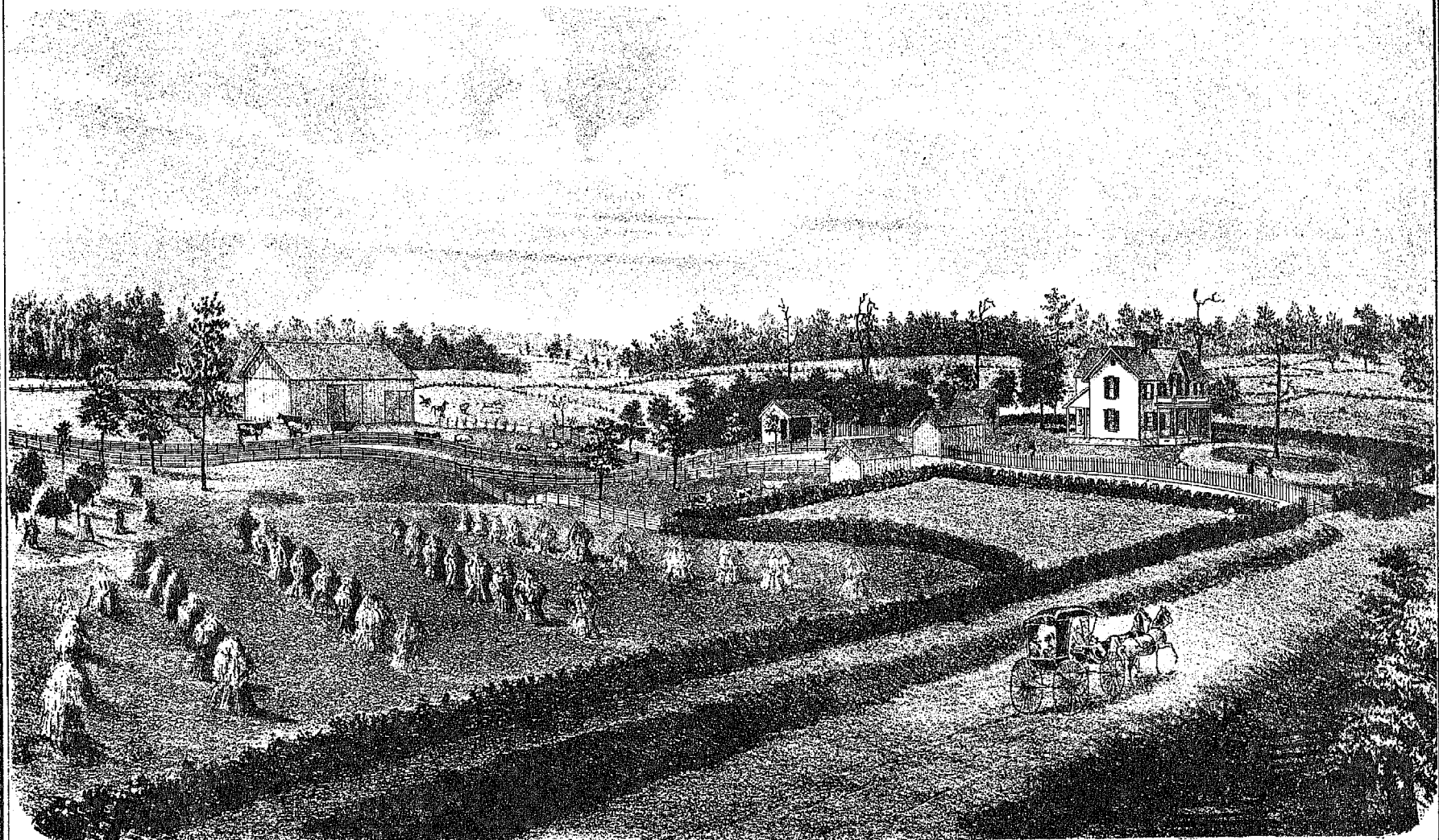
ORVILLE & PET.



RES. OF JOHN MALLOW, JR.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

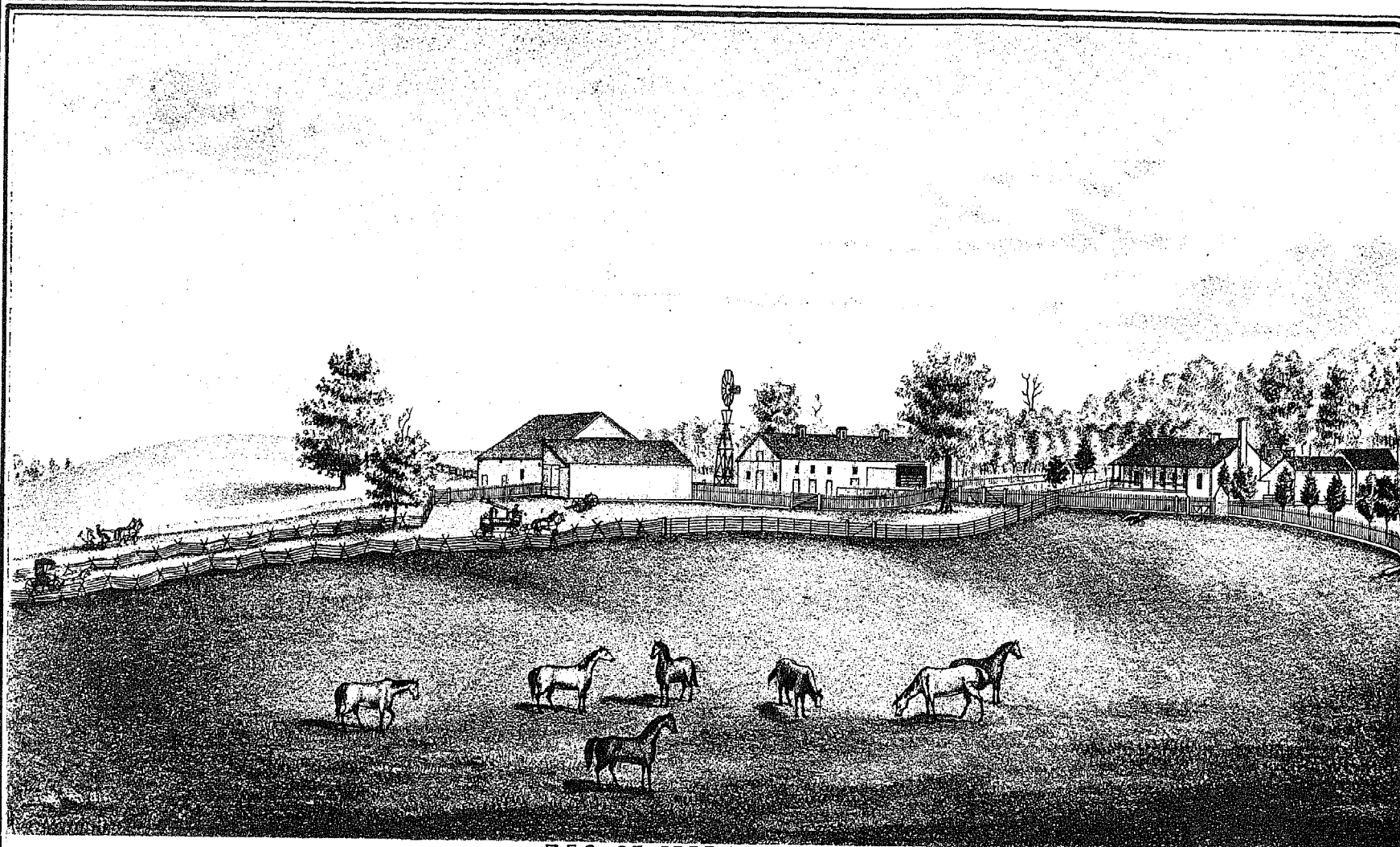


RES. OF HUGH MC GOY.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

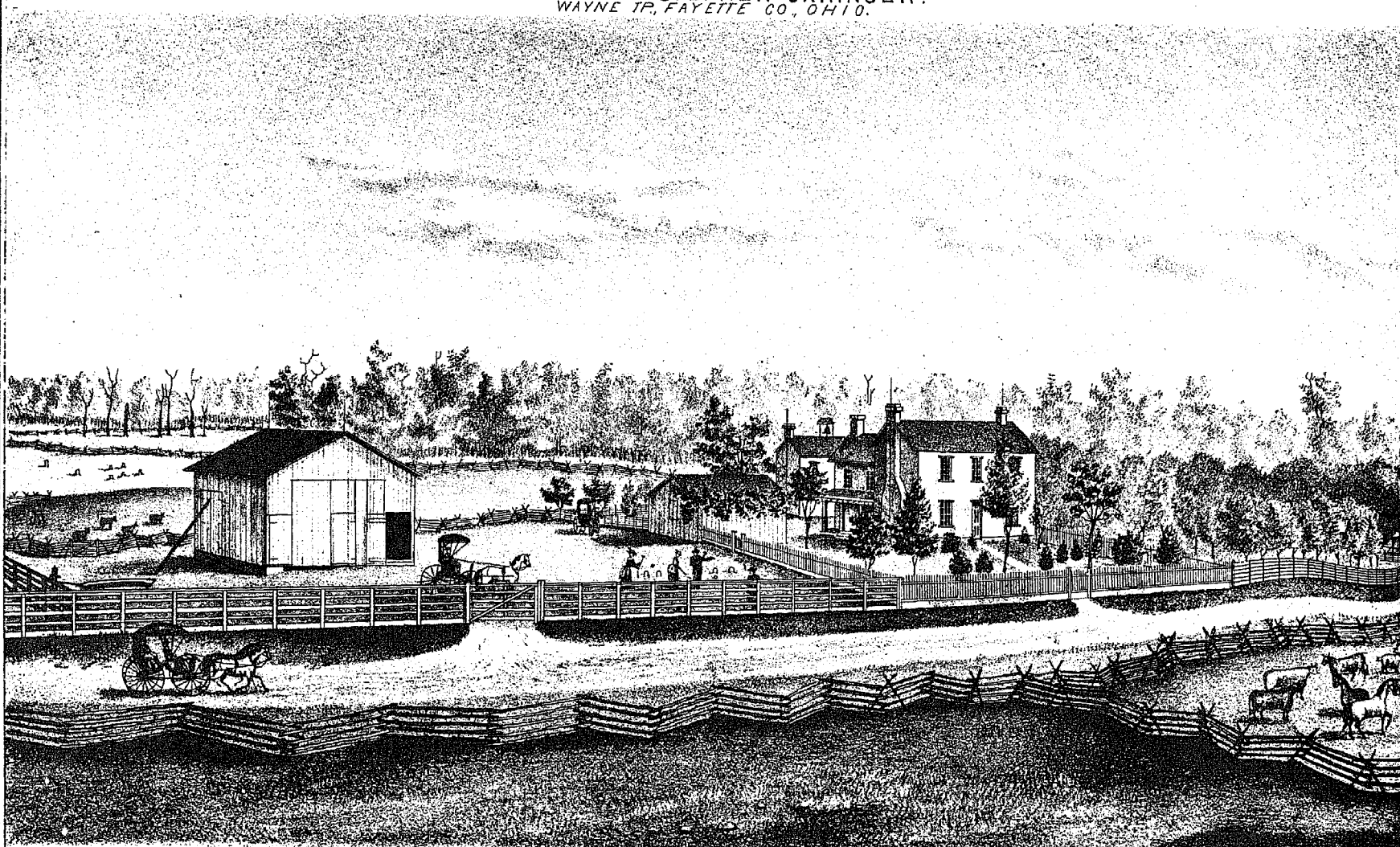


RES. OF JOSEPH MC GOY.  
GOOD HOPE, WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



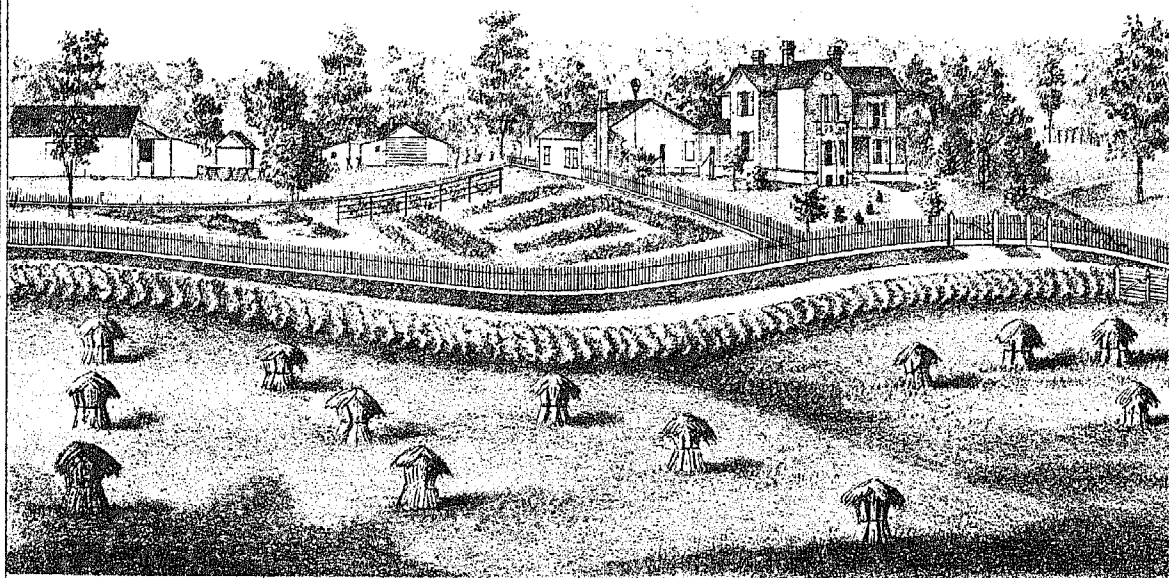


RES. OF STEPHEN GARINGER.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

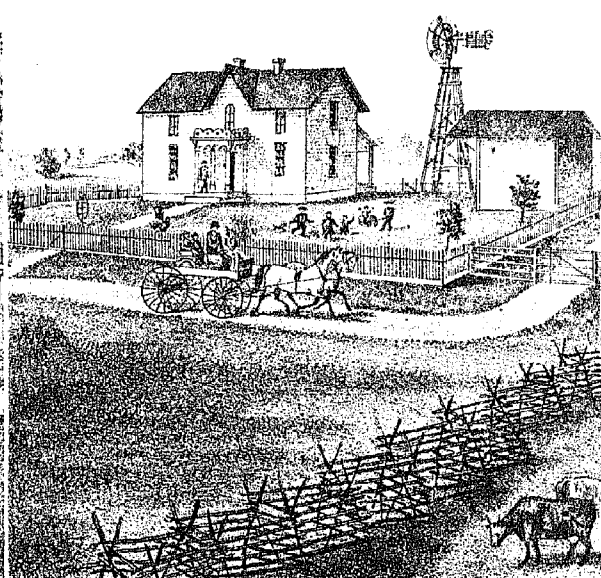


RES. OF ADAM NEBBERZOLL.  
N<sup>o</sup> OF ACRES 240. ENTRY 6118. WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

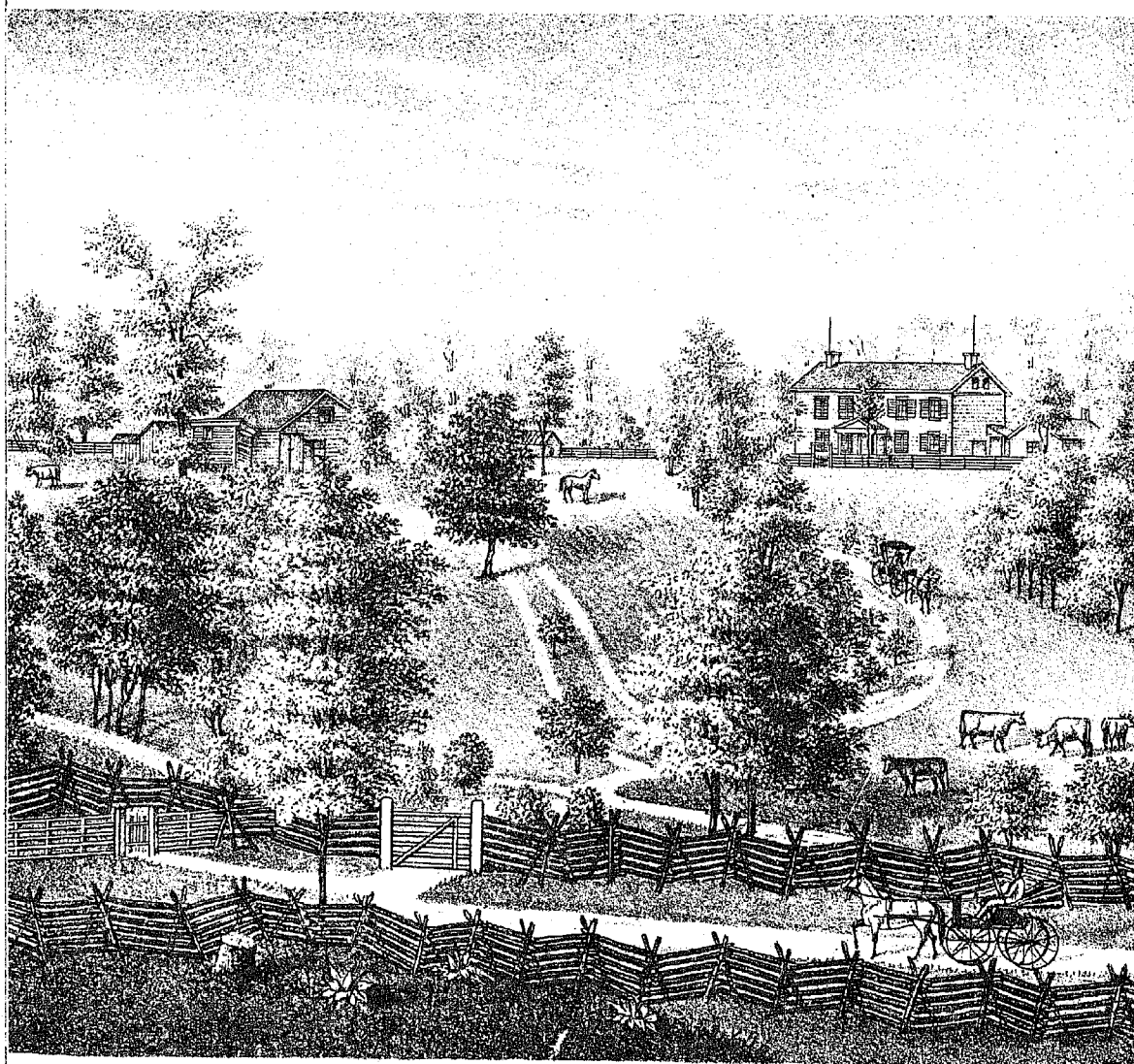




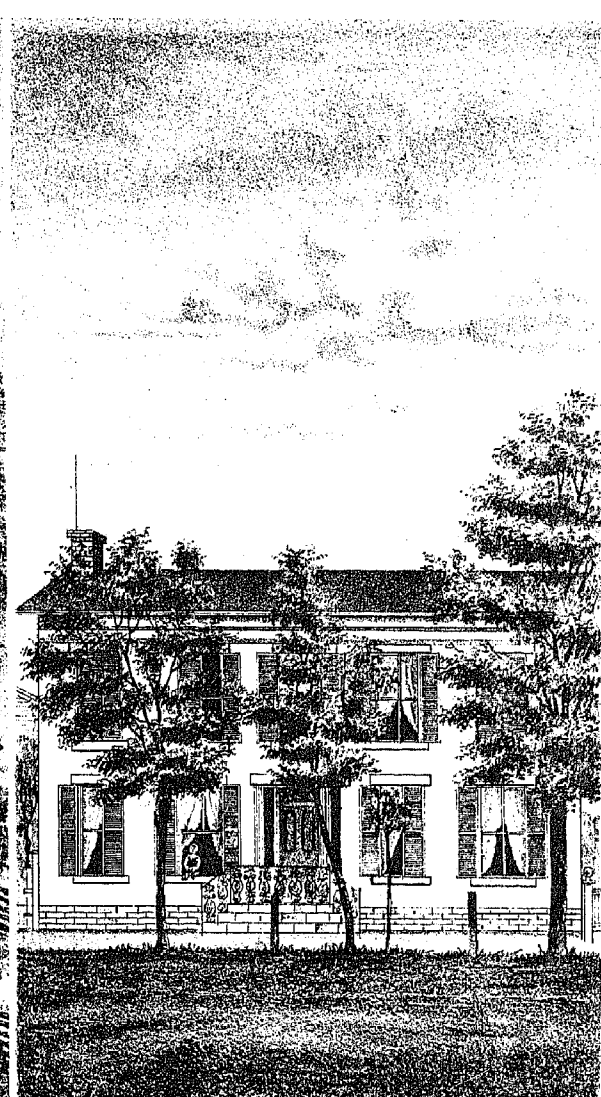
RES. OF R. J. YEOMAN.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



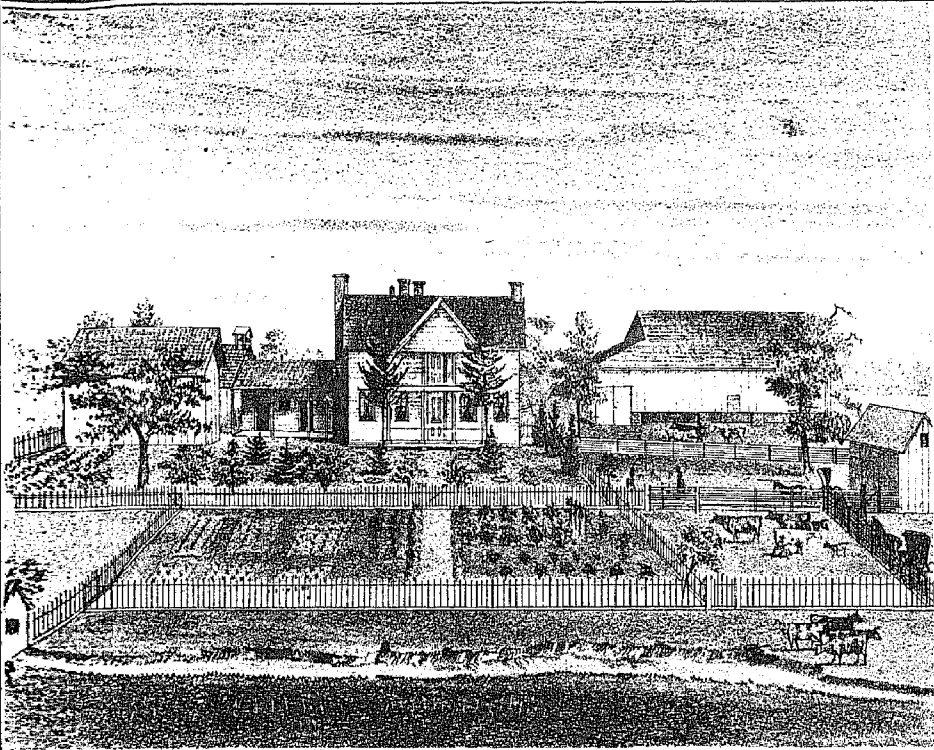
RES. OF H. S. CORY.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



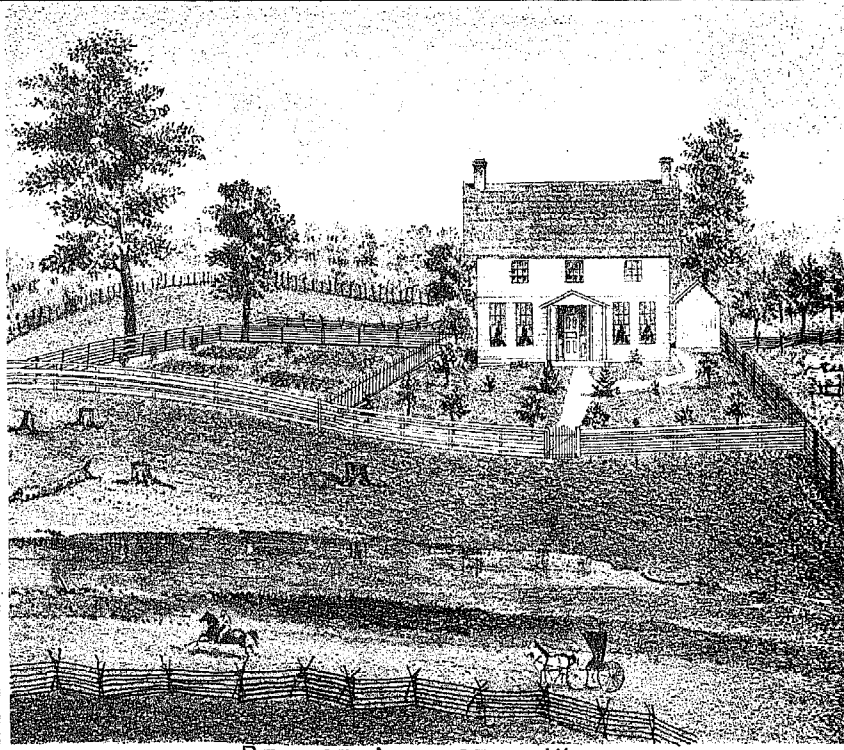
RES. OF JESSE WHITE.  
WAYNE TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



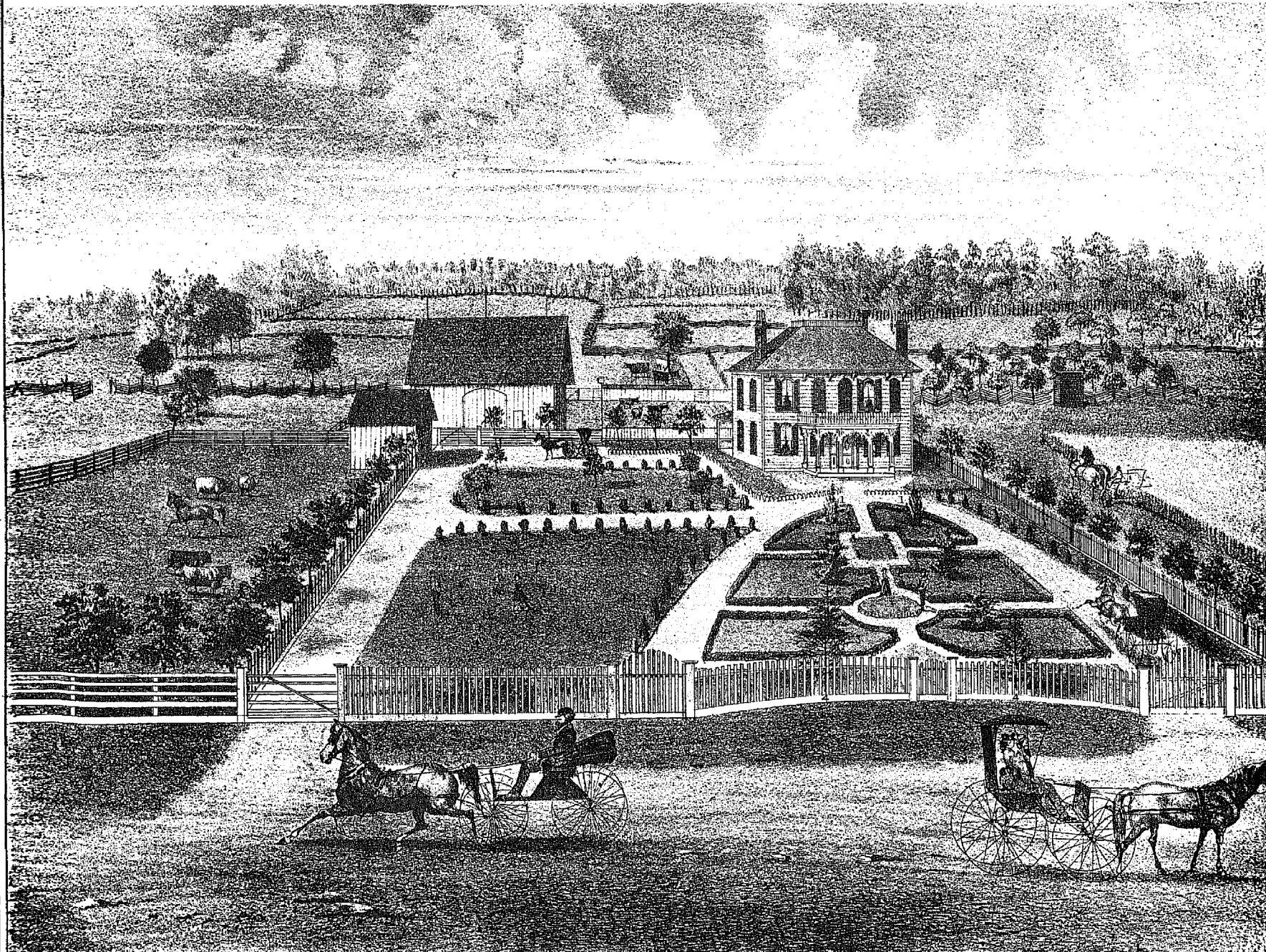
RES. OF M. WILLARD.  
WASHINGTON C.H. FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF AMOS TODHUNTER.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF AUGUSTUS WEST.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

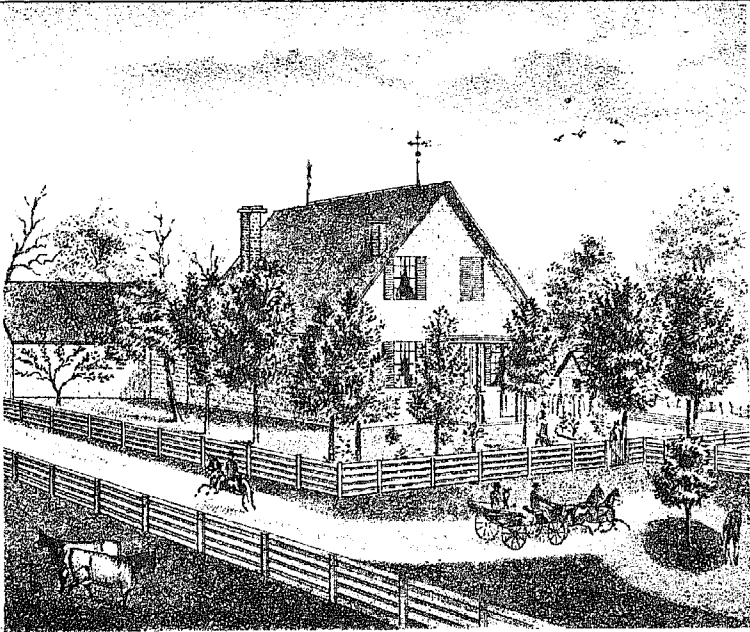


LYING BETWEEN WASHINGTON C.H. AND  
GREENFIELD, DISTANCE FROM FORMER 8,  
FROM LATTER 6 MILES.

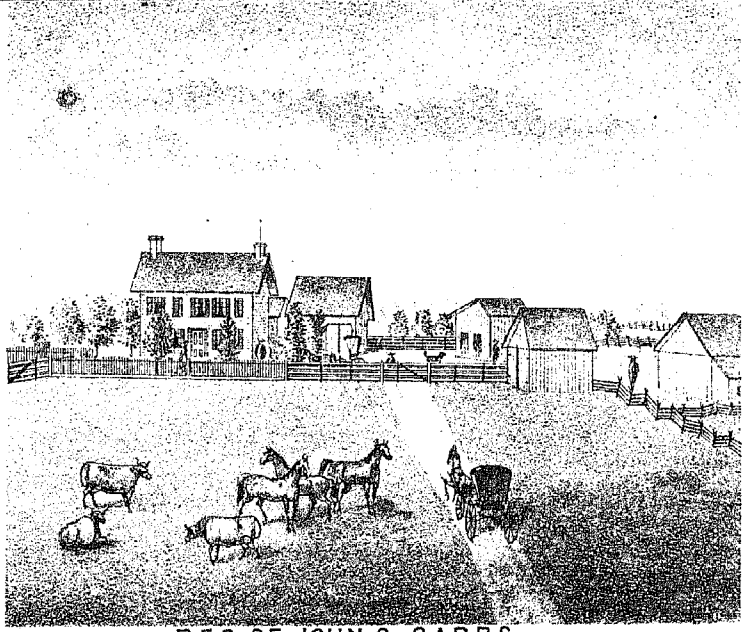
RES. OF J. M. COFFMAN.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

Nº1 ARBUVITE Nº3 NORWAY SP  
Nº2 SCOTCH FIR Nº4 CANADA BAL

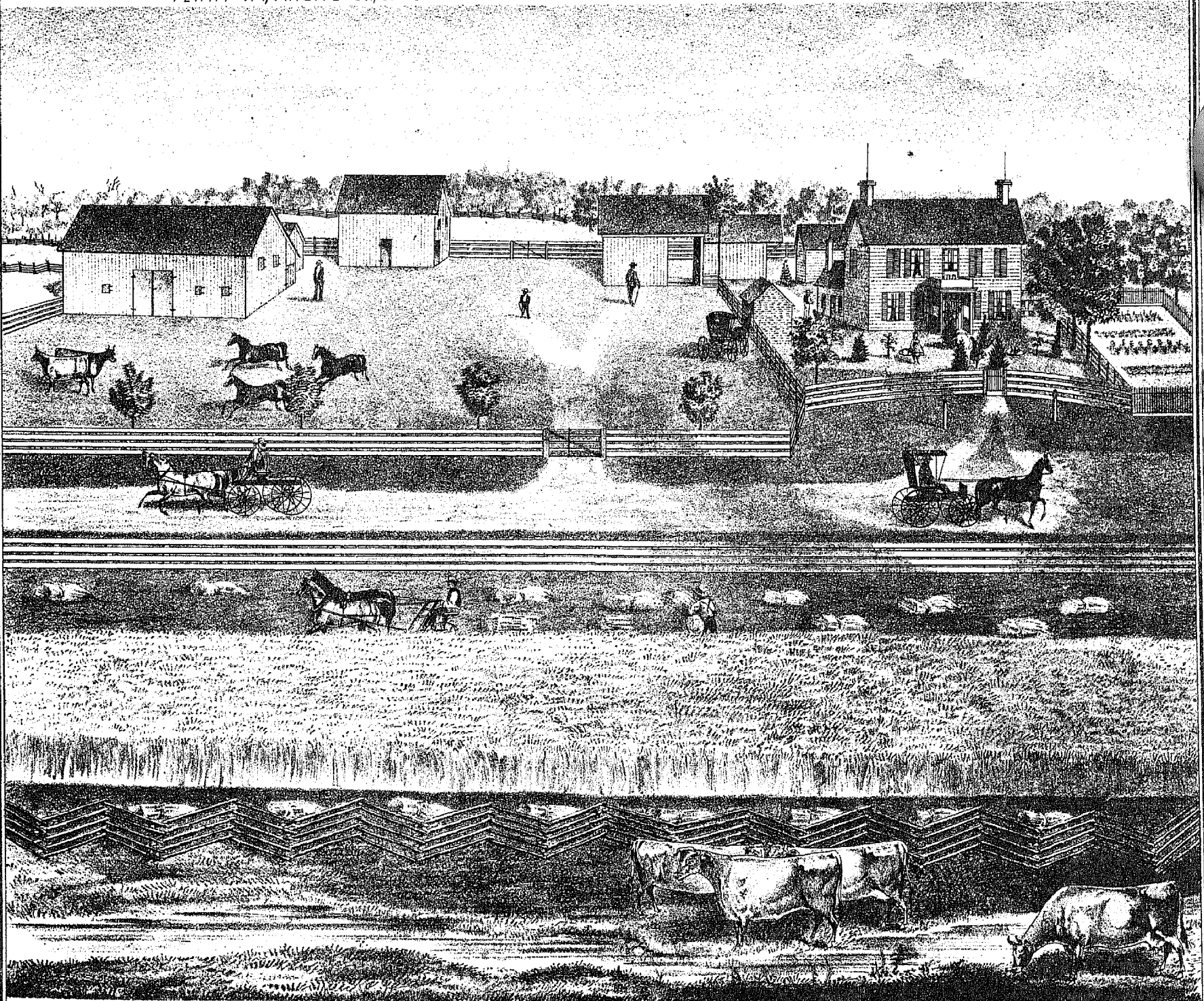




RES. OF C. G. MEAD.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

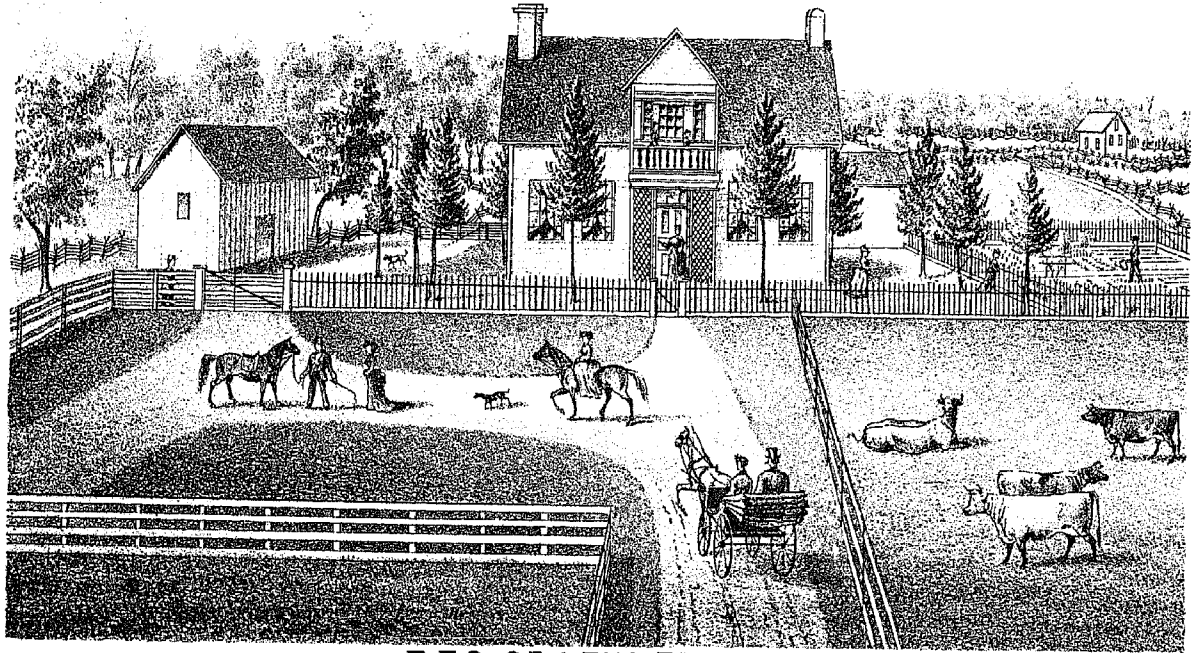


RES. OF JOHN C. CAPPS.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

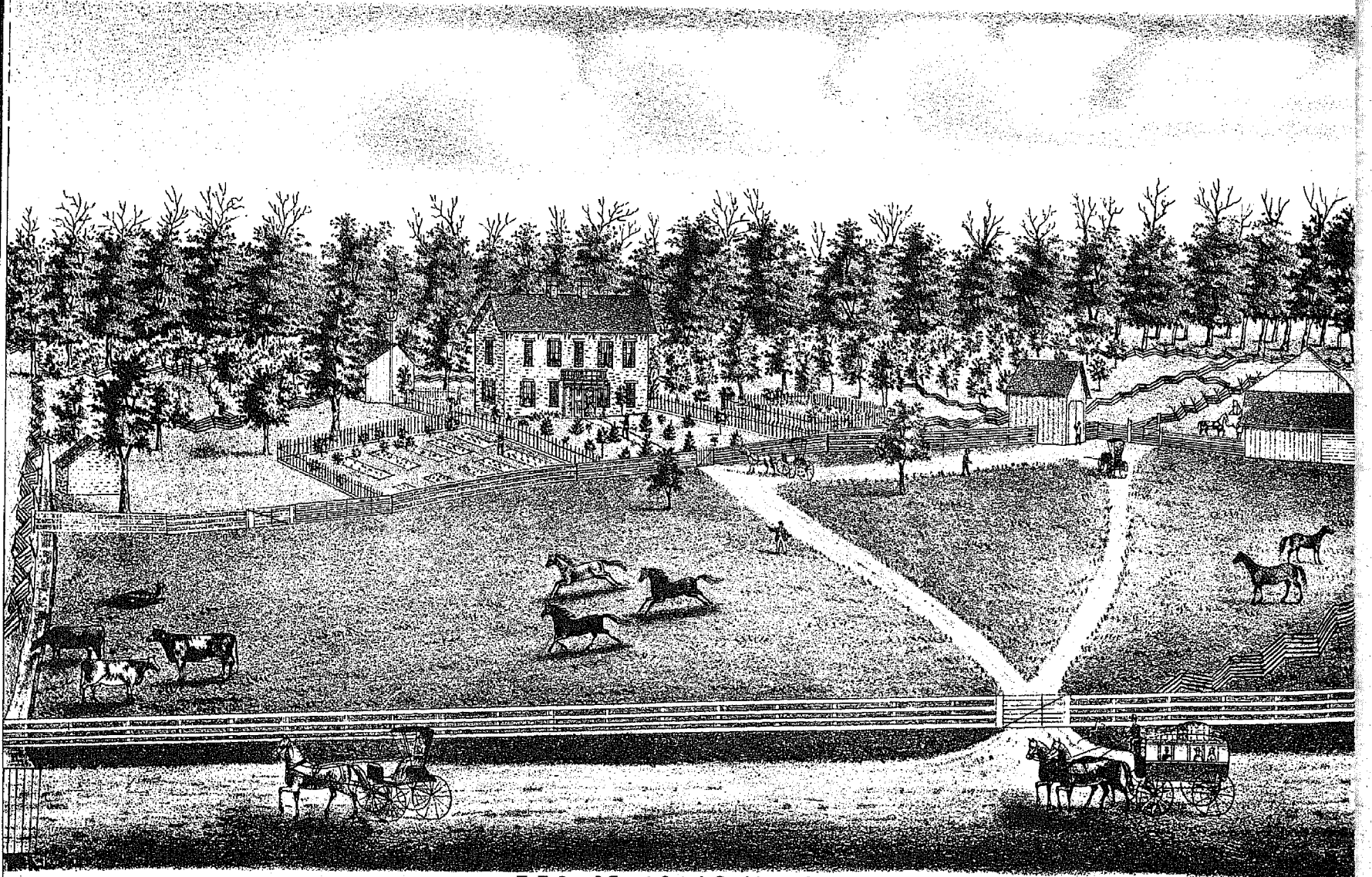


RES. OF MATHEW ANDERSON.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

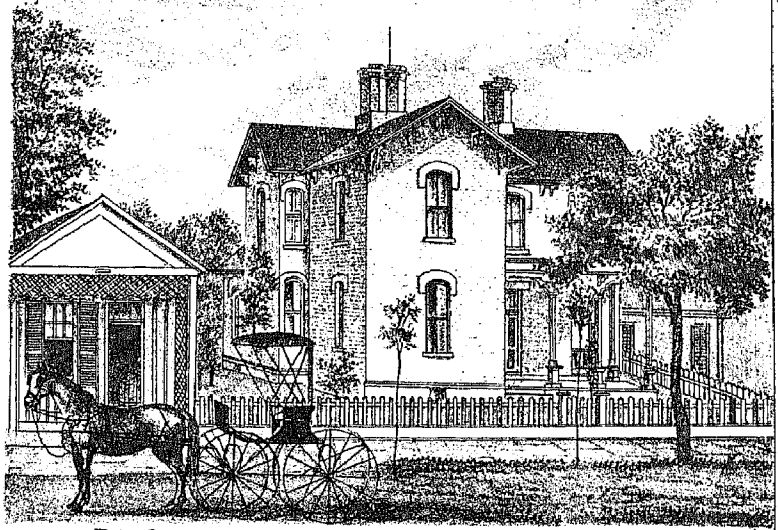




RES. OF LEVI TRACY.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF ISAAC M. JOHNSON.  
PERRY TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. & OFFICE OF DR. A. WORLEY.  
COURT ST., WASHINGTON C.H., OHIO.

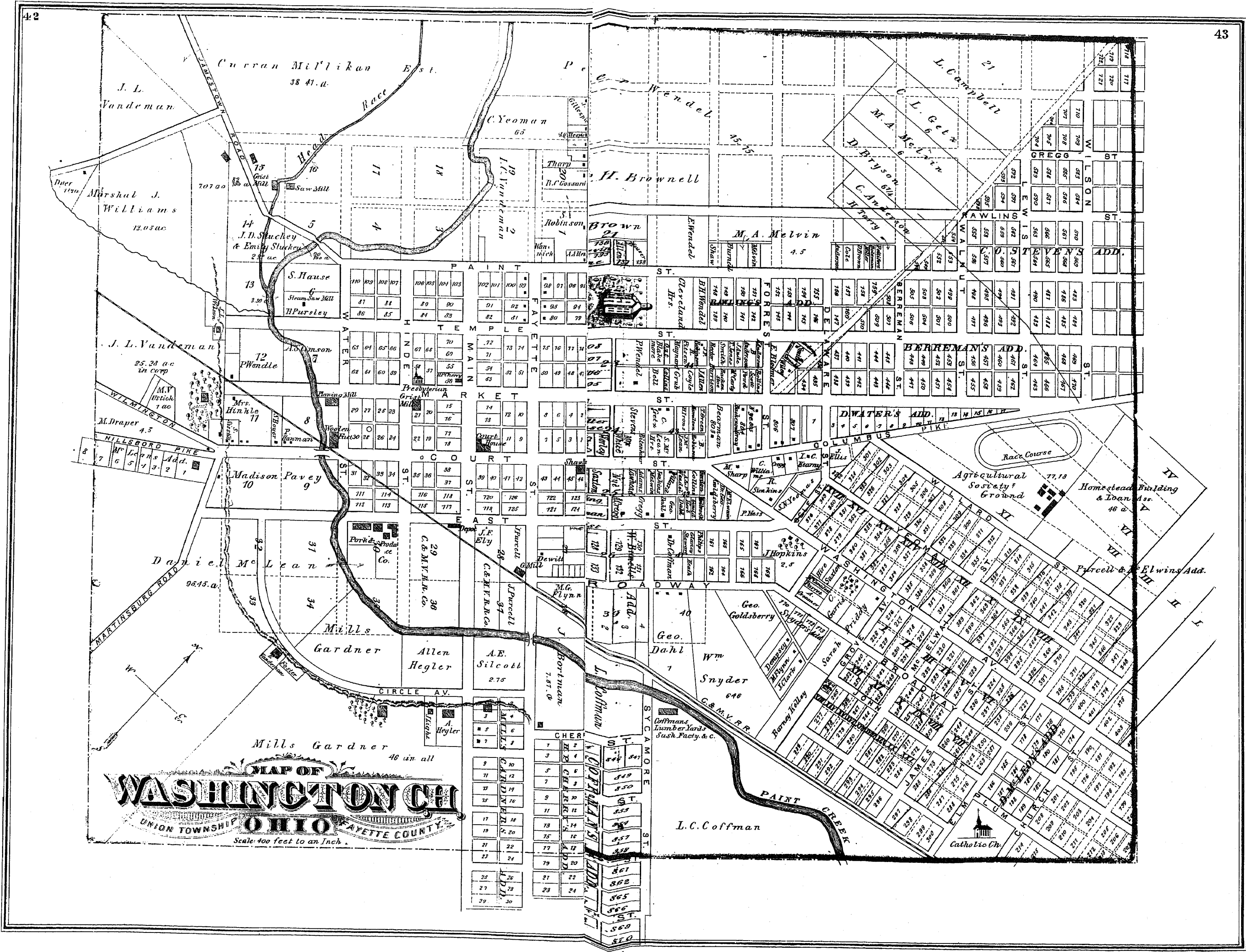


J. L. VANDEMAN.

J. N. VANDEMAN.  
**VANDEMAN BLOCK.**  
WASHINGTON C.H. BUILT BY J. L. VANDEMAN, A.D. 1873.

T. M. USTIQU.



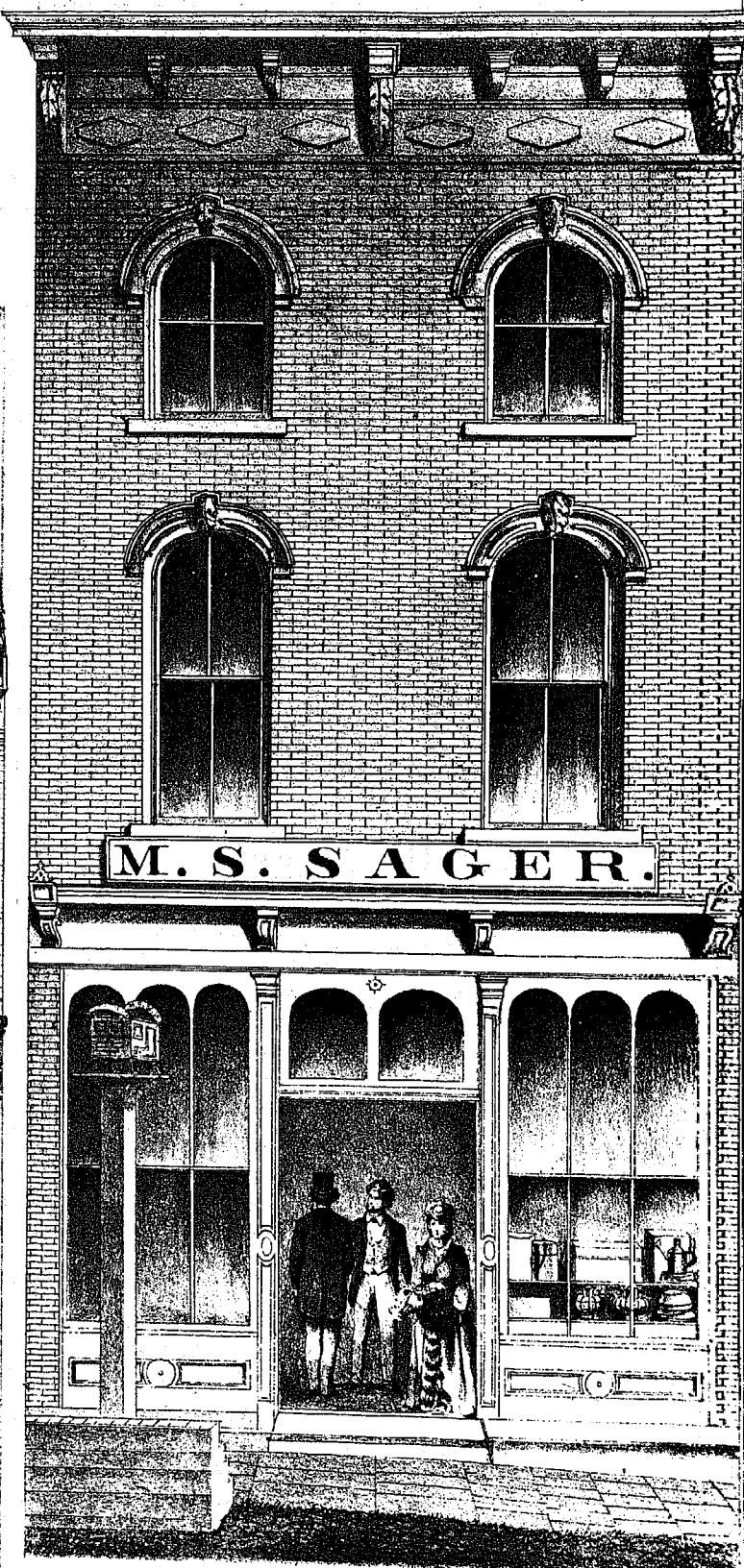




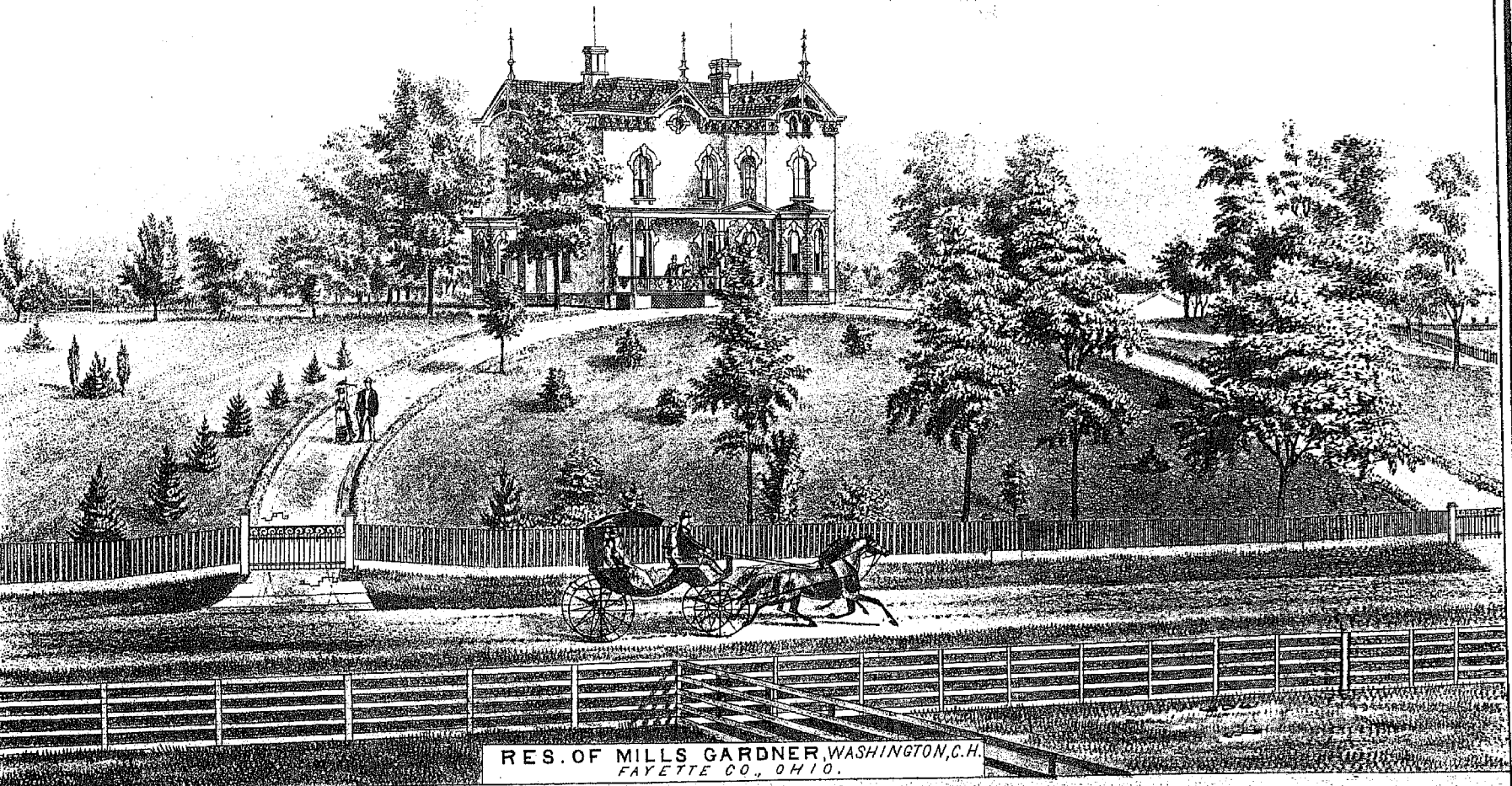
RES. & SHOP OF PAUL HARTMAN, MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS,  
BUGGIES, PLOWS & GENERAL REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS. COURT ST. WASHINGTON C.H., FAYETTE CO. O.



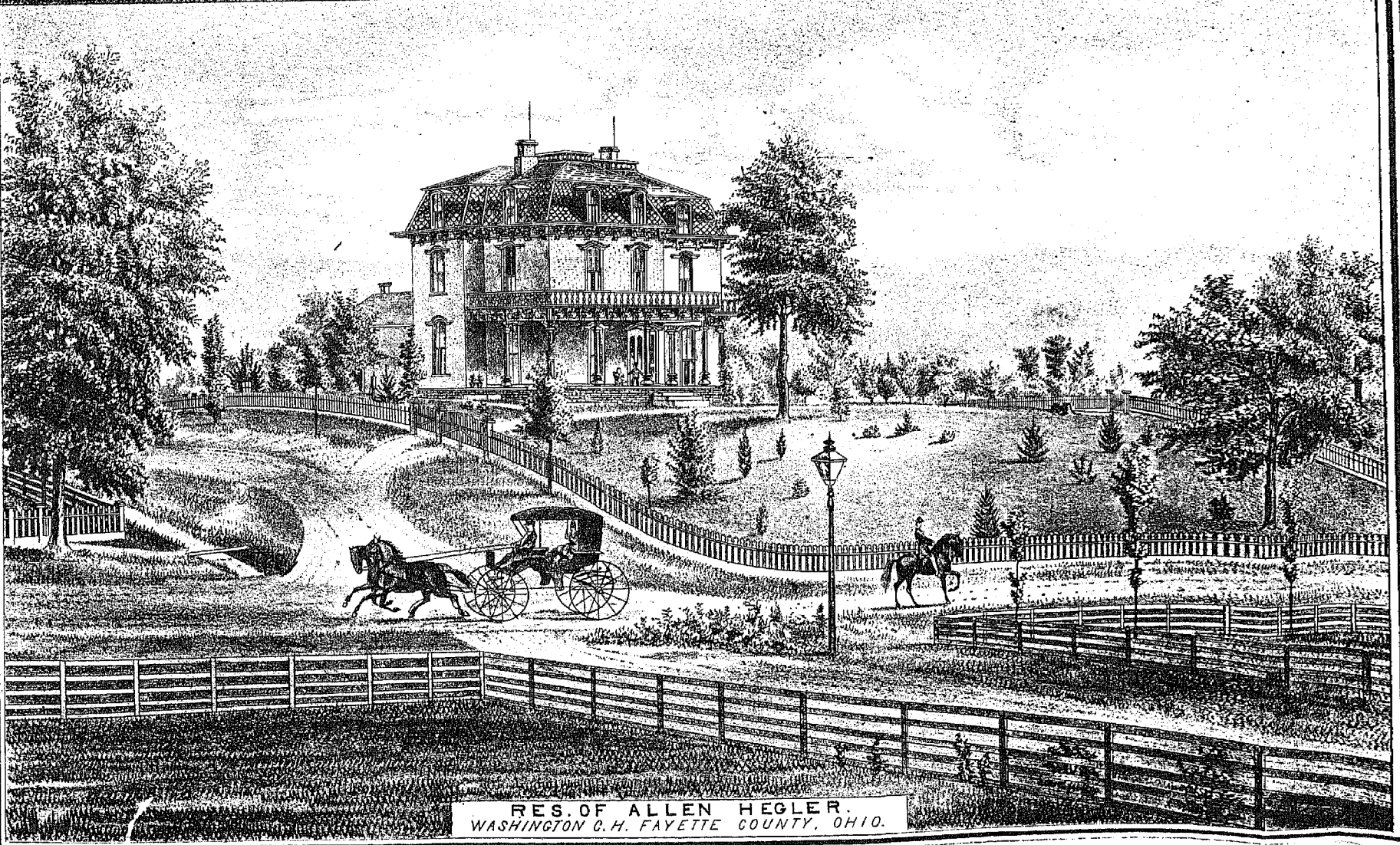
FIRST NATIONAL BANK. R. MILLIKAN.  
CAPITAL 2500,000.  
R.A.ROBINSON, CASH. DANIELS, MRS. PREST. BOOK SELLER & STATIONER.  
WASHINGTON C.H. FAYETTE CO., D.



MARCUS S. SAGER  
MANUFACTURER OF STAMPED WARE, TIN, COPPER, BRASS & SHEET  
IRON WARE, & DEALER IN STOVES, CASTINGS & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.  
WASHINGTON C.H., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF MILLS GARDNER, WASHINGTON, C.H.  
FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

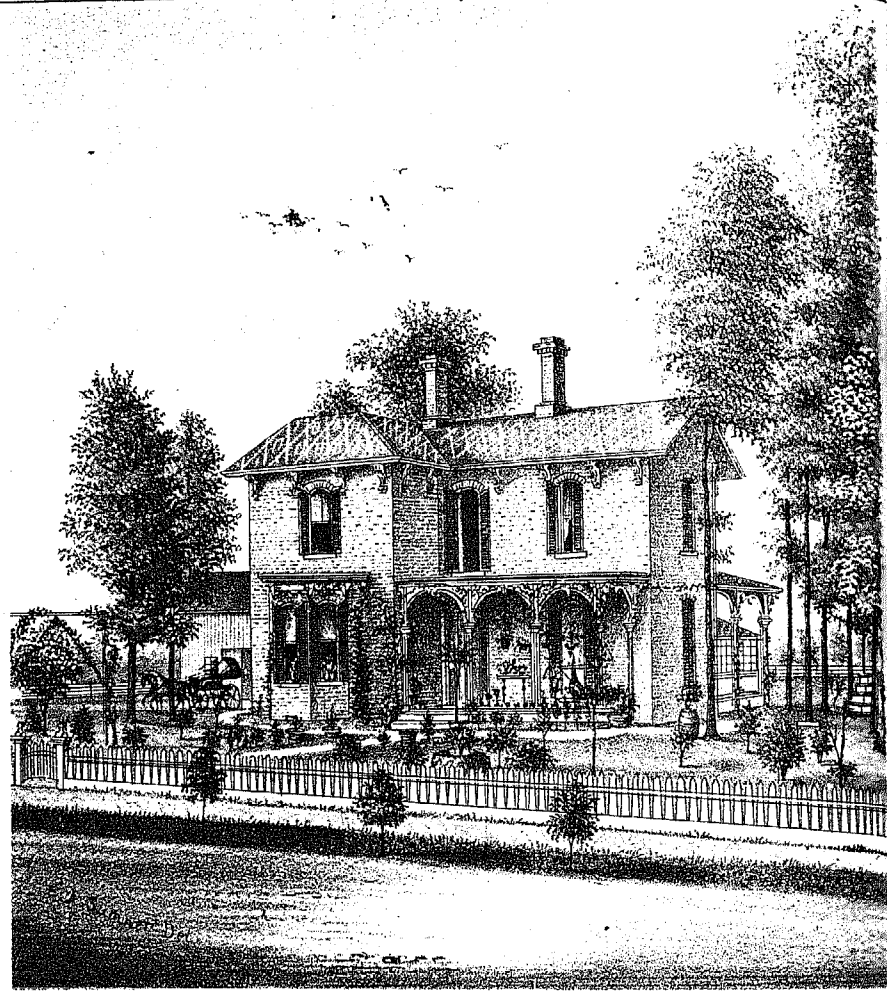


RES. OF ALLEN HEGLER.  
WASHINGTON C.H. FAYETTE COUNTY, OHIO.

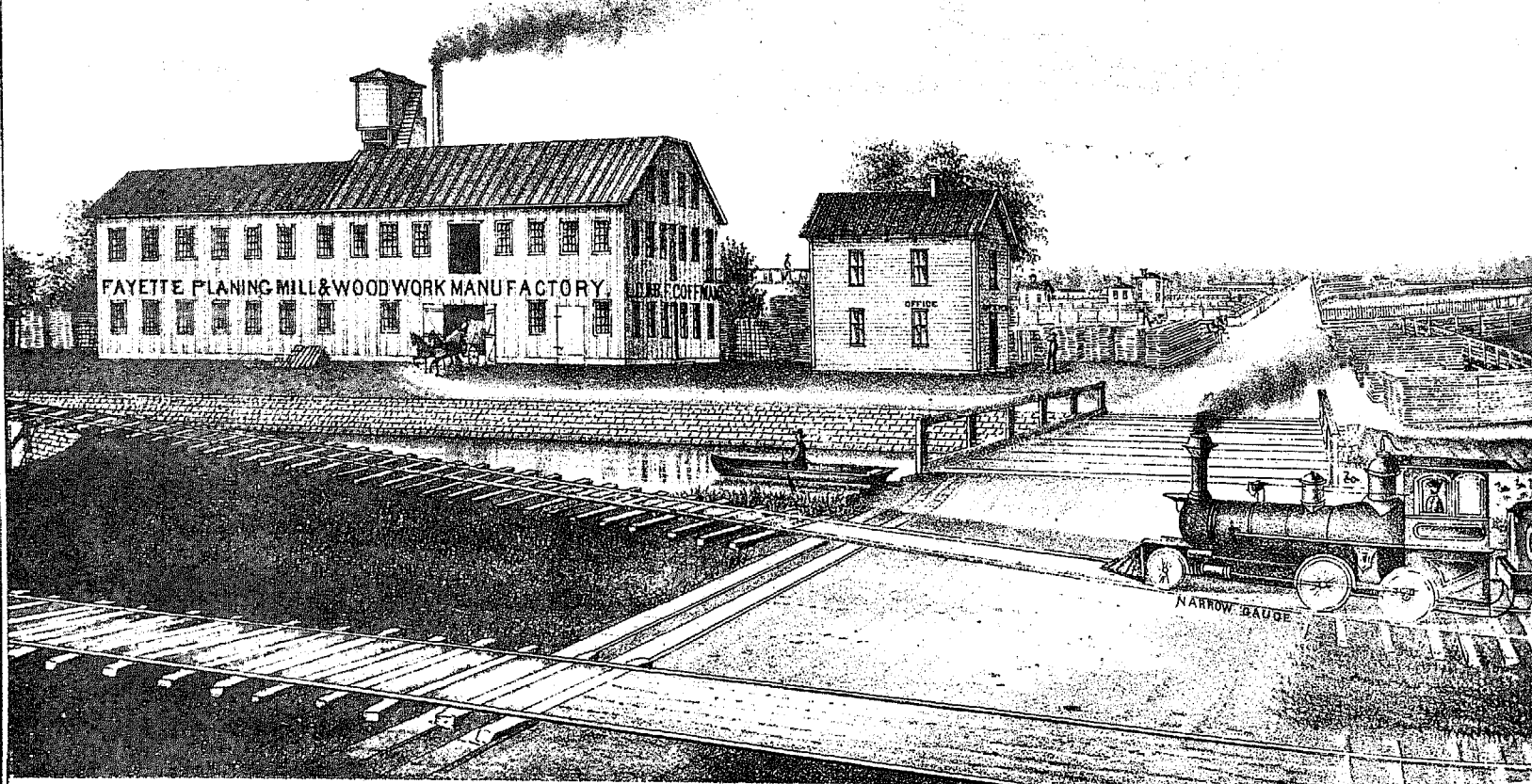




CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF HEGLER & SHAFF.  
FAYETTE ST. WASHINGTON C.H. O.

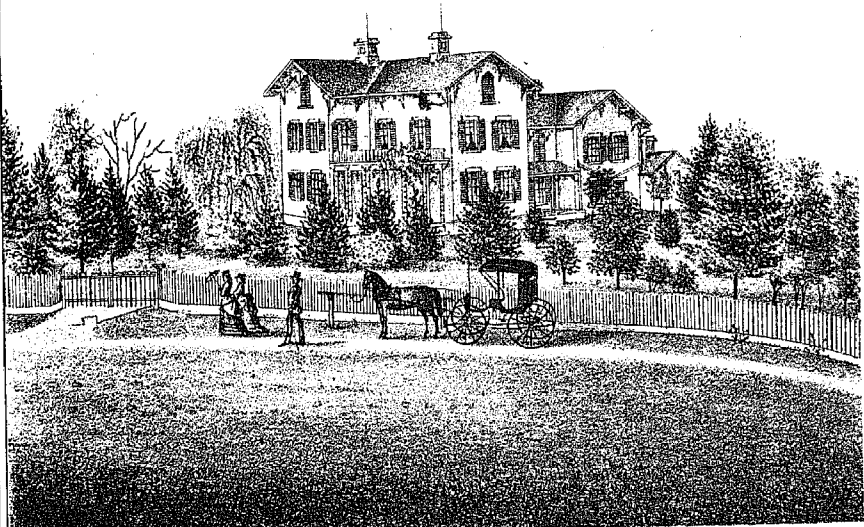


RES. OF COL. C. GARIS,  
WASHINGTON AVE. WASHINGTON C.H. OHIO.

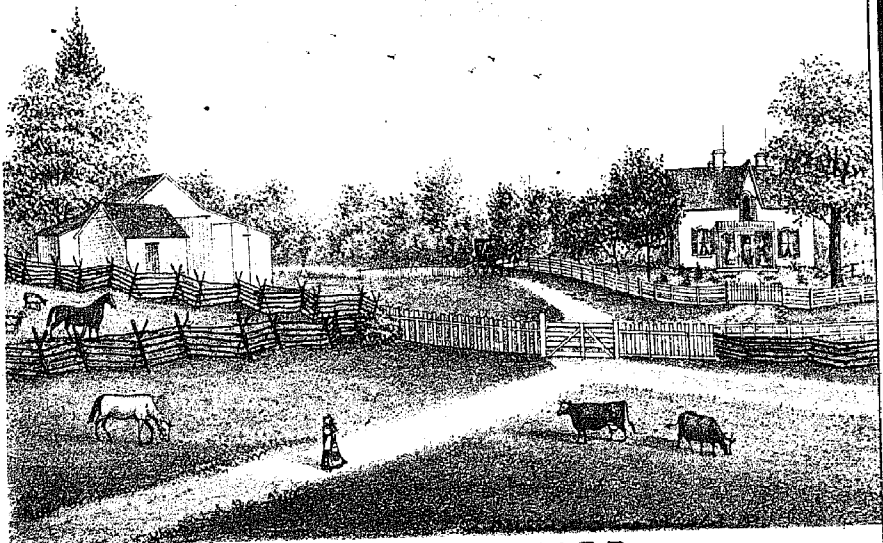


FAYETTE PLANING MILL, PROPERTY OF L.C. & B.F. COFFMAN.  
WASHINGTON, C. H. OHIO.

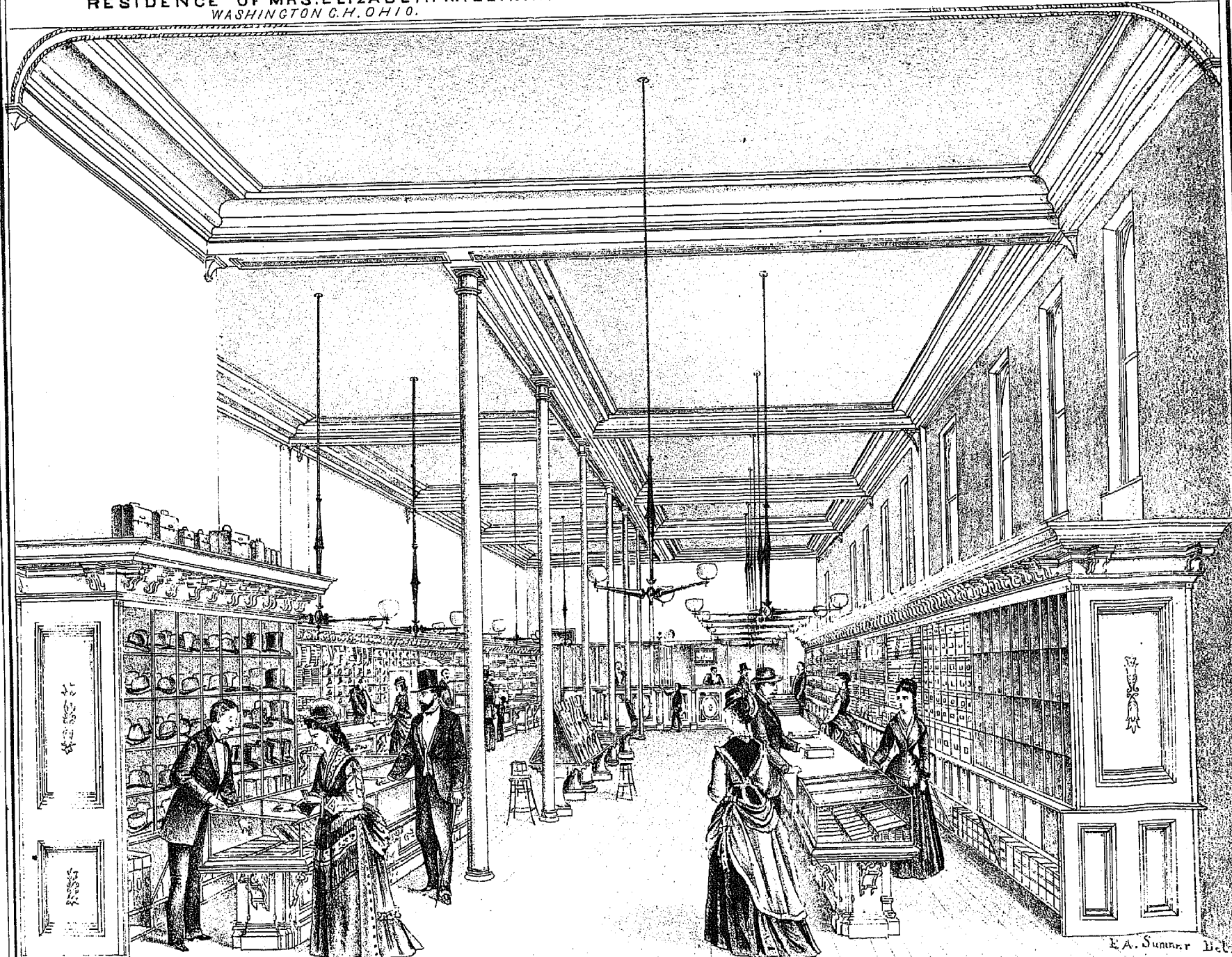




RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELIZABETH MILLIKAN.  
WASHINGTON C.H., OHIO.

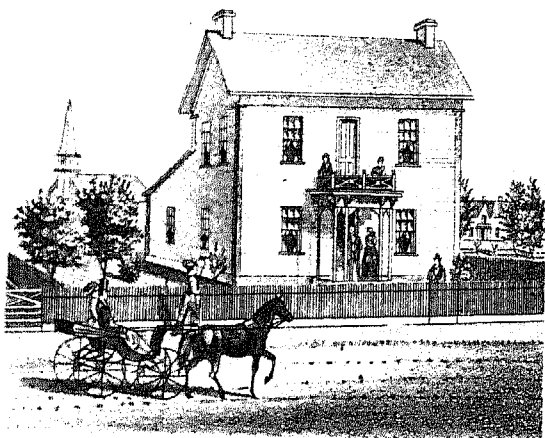


RES. OF JACOB CARR.  
UNION TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

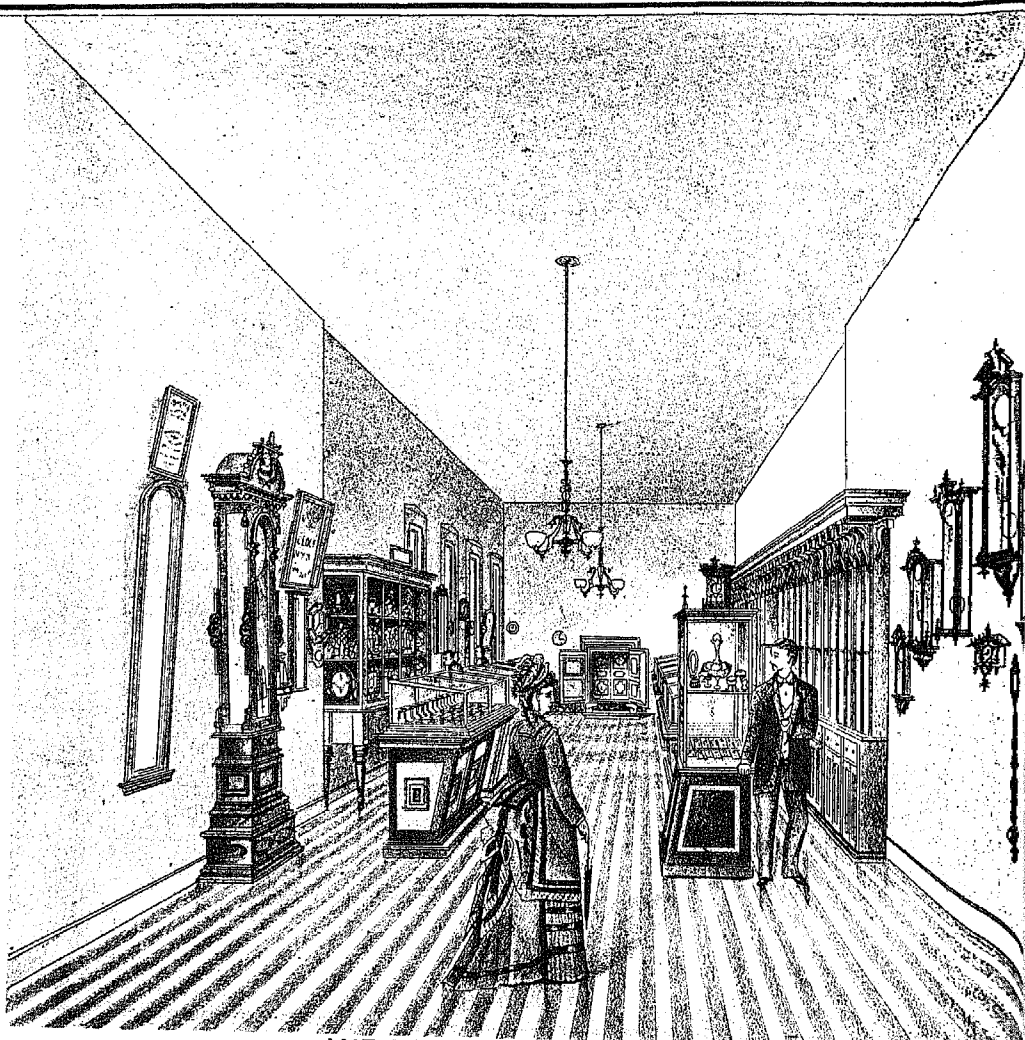


INTERIOR OF S.N. YEOMAN'S STORE.  
IN YEOMAN & NITTEHOUSE'S BLOCK, WASHINGTON C.H., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

E.A. Sumner Del.



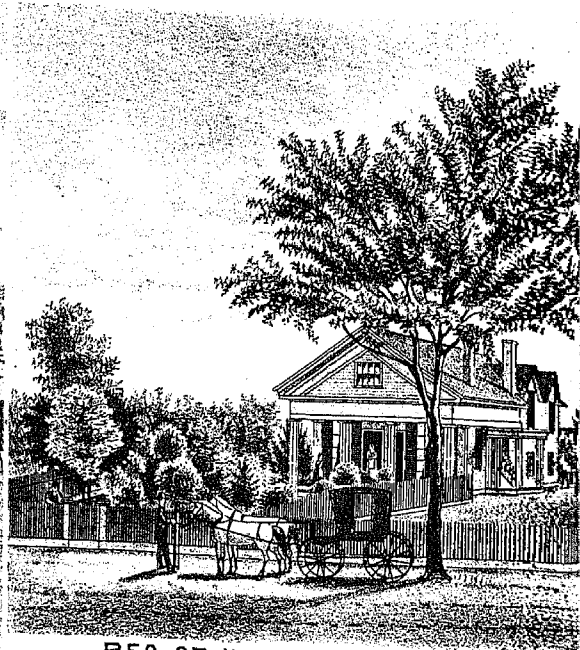
RES. OF J. P. A. DICKEY.  
BLOOMINGBURG, PAINT TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



INTERIOR OF L. HEGLER'S STORE.  
COURT ST., WASHINGTON C.H., OHIO.

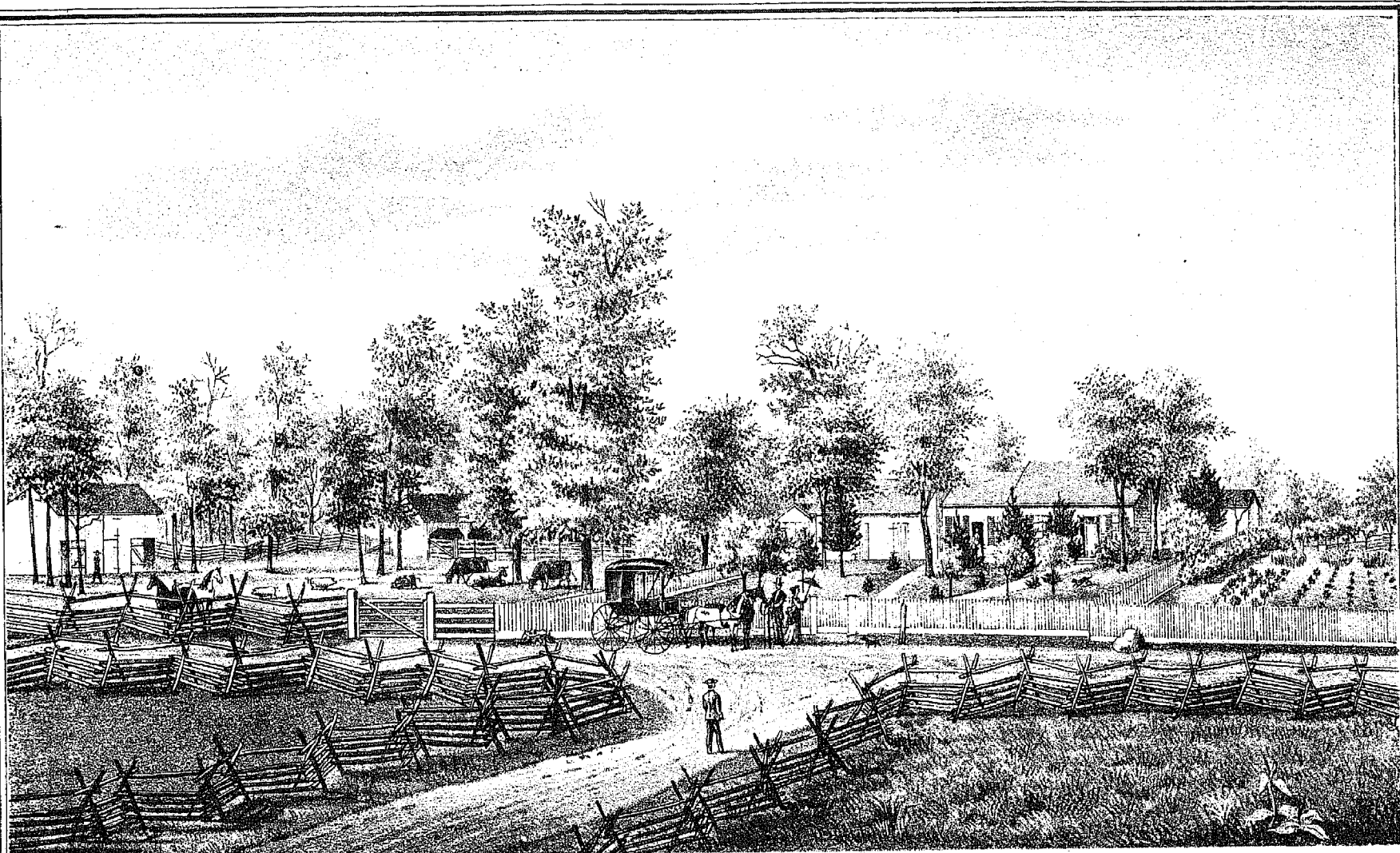


MC LEAN'S BLOCK.  
WASHINGTON C.H. FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF W. R. STEELE.  
PAINT TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.





RES. OF ANDREW POST.  
UNION TP, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



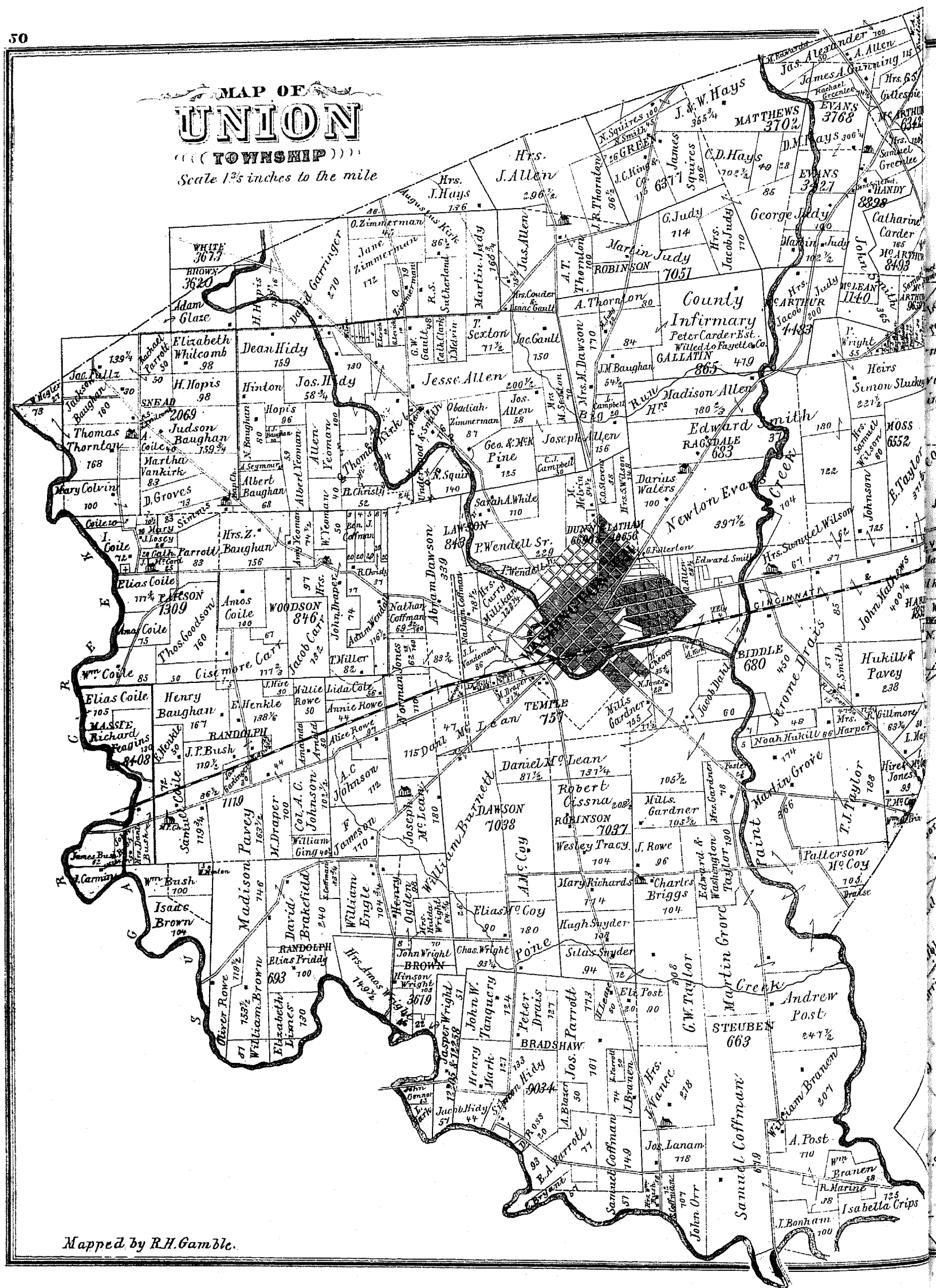
TRIPLETS.  
RES. OF JOSIAH HOPKINS.  
UNION TP, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



# MAP OF UNION

((TOWNSHIP))

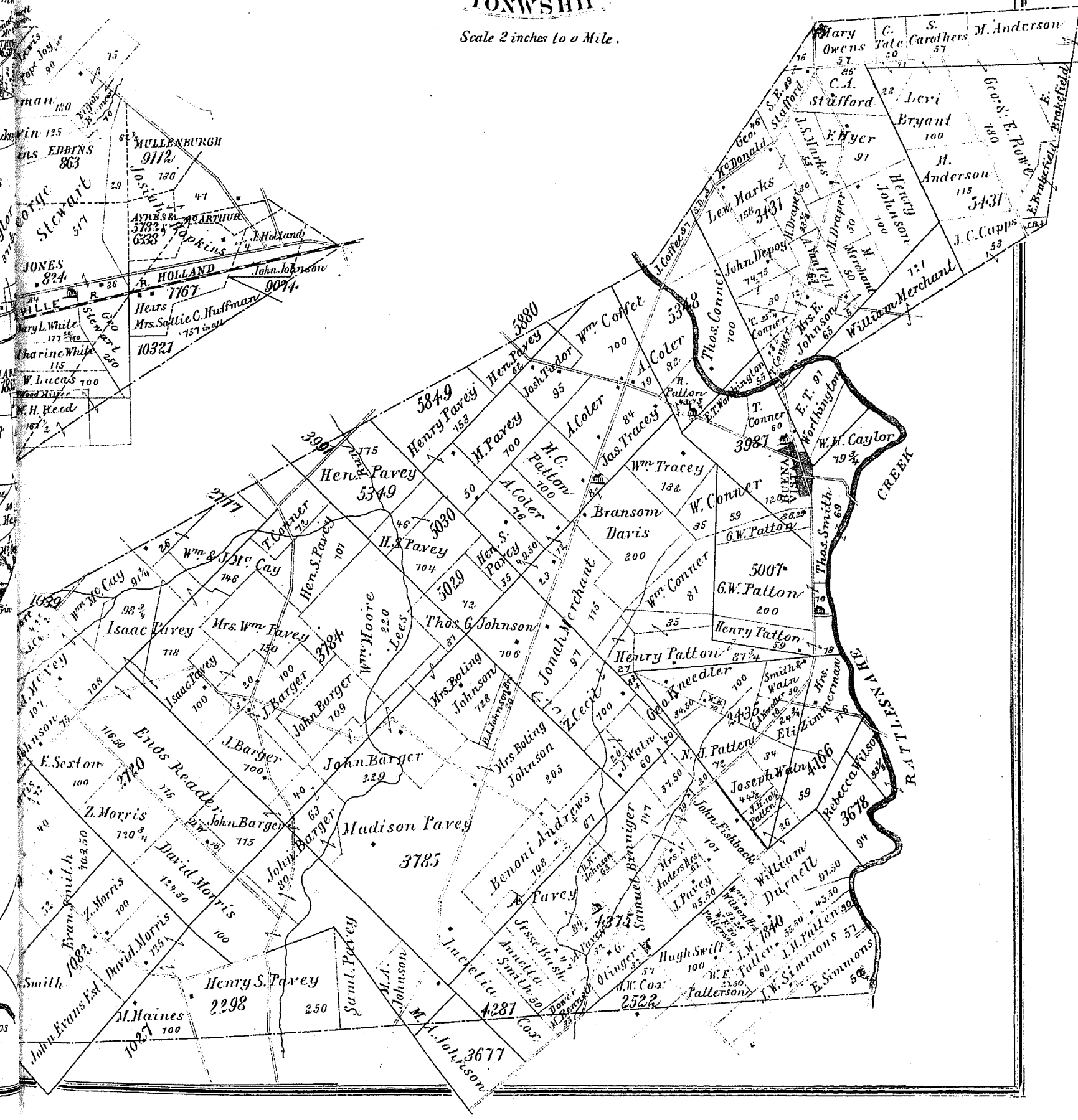
Scale 1 1/2 inches to the mile

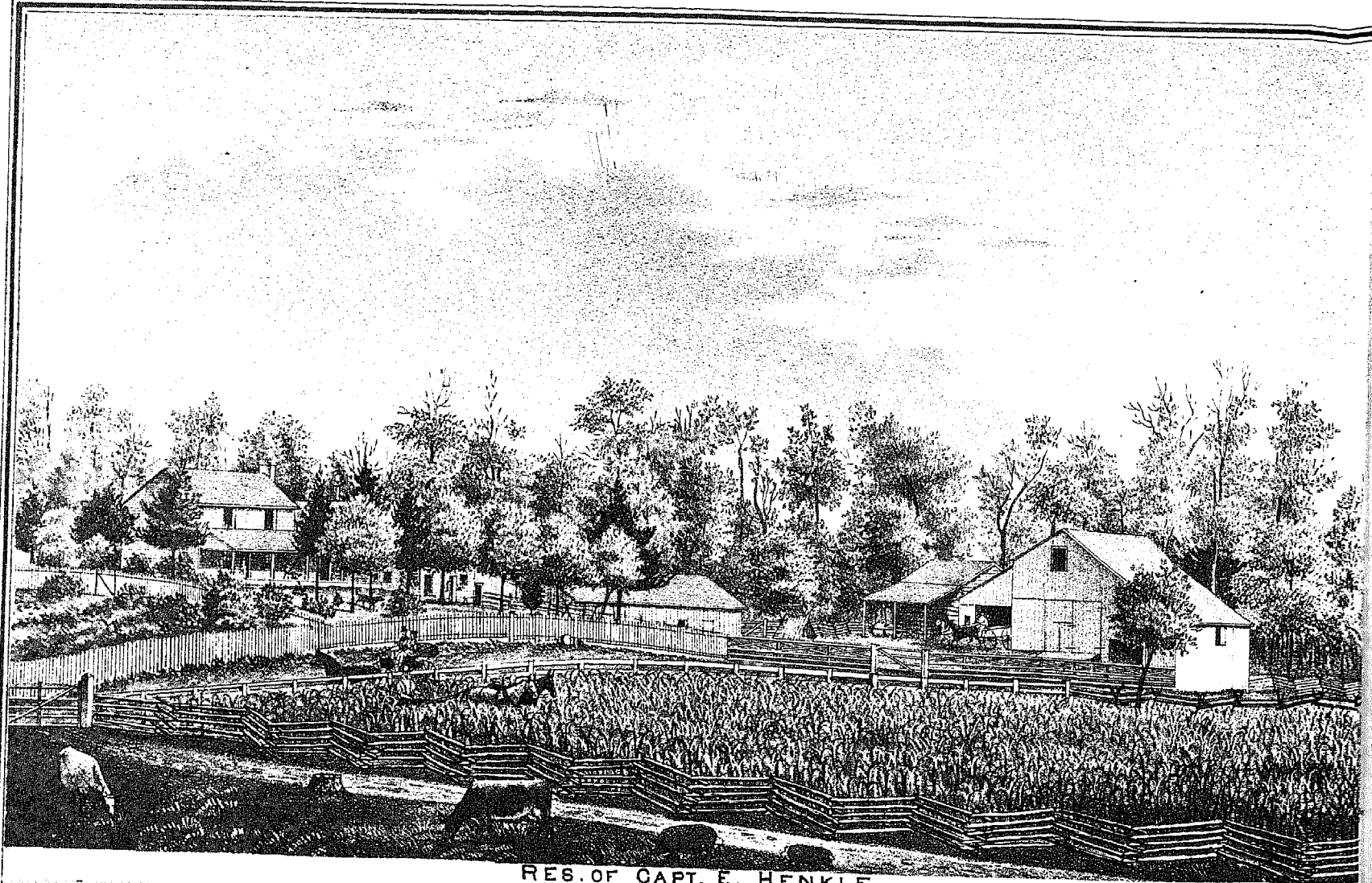


Mapped by R.H. Gamble.

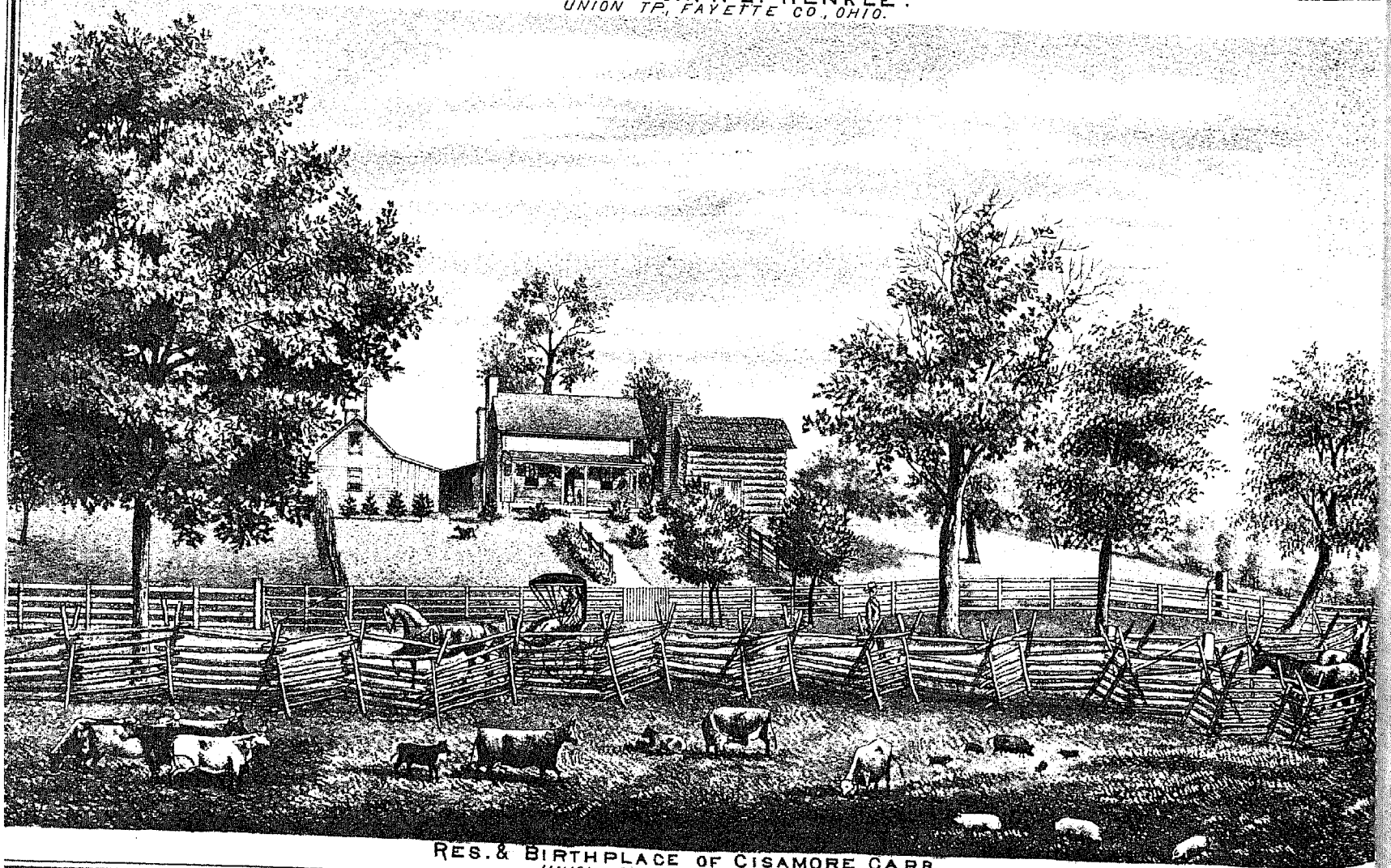
# Map of GREEN TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to a Mile.





RES. OF CAPT. E. HENKLE.  
UNION TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. & BIRTHPLACE OF CISAMORE CARR.  
UNION TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



# WILLIAM BURNETT.

He has real nobility who renders himself useful. The clash of arms awakens enthusiasm, but the tiller of the soil is known only as the solid citizen and a needed producer. Modest worth forbids fulsome adulation, and seeks only to be known in the plain, unvarnished sketch of parentage, life, employment, and character.

William Burnett, son of Robert L. and Elizabeth Burnett, was born in Union Township, Fayette County, Ohio, on May 18, 1820. He is the third in a family of seven children, —three sons and four daughters. His childhood was marked by the patient industry and early perception of the difficulties of a pioneer life, and as he grew in age he grew also in a knowledge of those sterling qualities which win esteem and insure success.

While yet but eight years of age, the boy was called to mourn the loss of a father, and a widow was thrown upon her own resources and the aid of her little ones. In 1830, Mrs. Burnett married George Miller, and beneath his roof the children found a new home. William was no laggard at farm-work, and assisted Mr. Miller during the summer in raising and caring for the crop; and regarded his own welfare during winter by an attendance at the common schools. He knew no such advantages as are enjoyed by the youth of to-day,—book, seat, desk, instruction, and teacher were alike deficient; still, some facts were there fixed in memory which have proved an aid through later life.

Years passed away, and in 1841 Mr. Burnett is known to have entered upon his chosen field of labor, and therein found much hardship and remunerative return.

In time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eveline Jenkins, daughter of John and Margaret Jenkins, of Ross County, Ohio, and on December 25,

1845, a marriage between the parties was duly solemnized, and a commencement made to a long and pleasing routine of domestic life.

Seven children have been born to the family,—five sons and two daughters. Scarcely a family circle where all can gather at the festal board, rarely we find that every chair is filled and all are there. But a kind fate has destined this exception, and death has never entered the Burnett homestead.

We name the children in the order of their age, as follows: Robert A., William J., James A., Elmer, Charles, Rosaltha, and Elizabeth. Robert A. Burnett, the oldest child, and both his sisters are happily married and heads of families.

For years William Burnett has been engaged in transacting public business and holding important offices. His name will be found in the list of County officials as a sheriff of Fayette County—a position filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community.

Of late his attention has been given more exclusively to farming and dealing in stock, and in either capacity he is recognized as efficient and progressive.

He is reputed to be a well-to-do citizen and a fair dealer, keenly alive to his own and the public interest.

Connected with no church, fettered by no creed, he is liberal in his religious views. Knowing by bitter experience the deficiencies which education can supply, he is a firm supporter of the Common School; and, believing in the right of all to the full and free enjoyment of liberty and the unity of the great republic, he adheres to the cause championed by the Republican party.

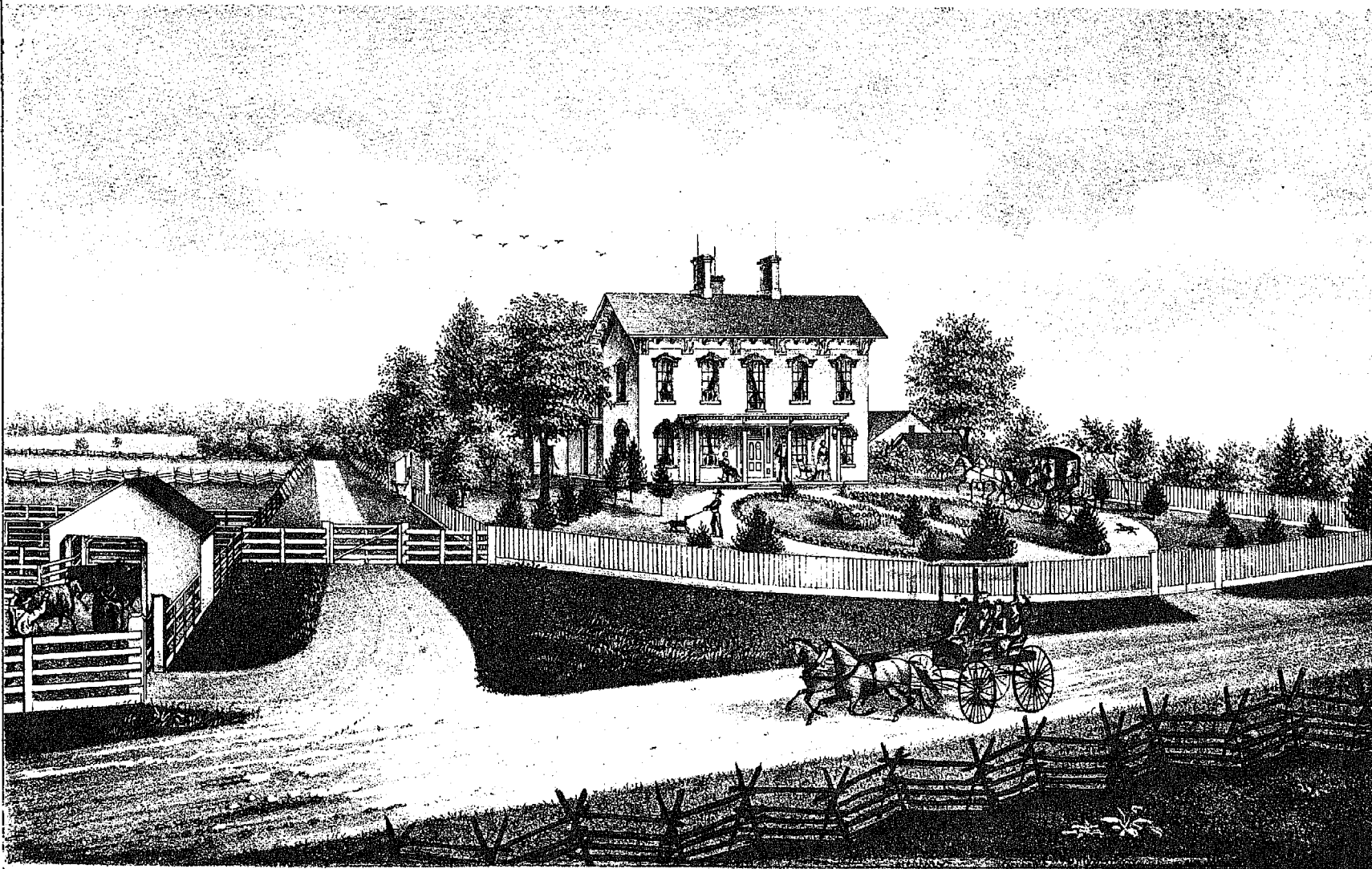
To ability he unites diffidence, and shrinks from notoriety, and is best satisfied when he knows that his life is unblemished and the comfort of his family secured.



*Eveline Burnett*

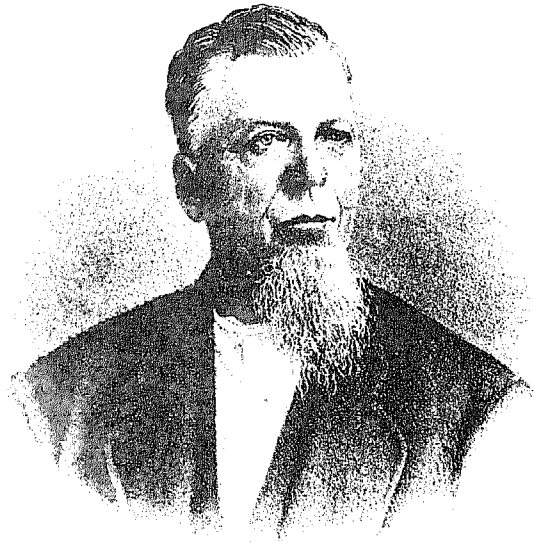


*Wm. Burnett*



RES. OF W. M. BURNETT.  
UNION TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

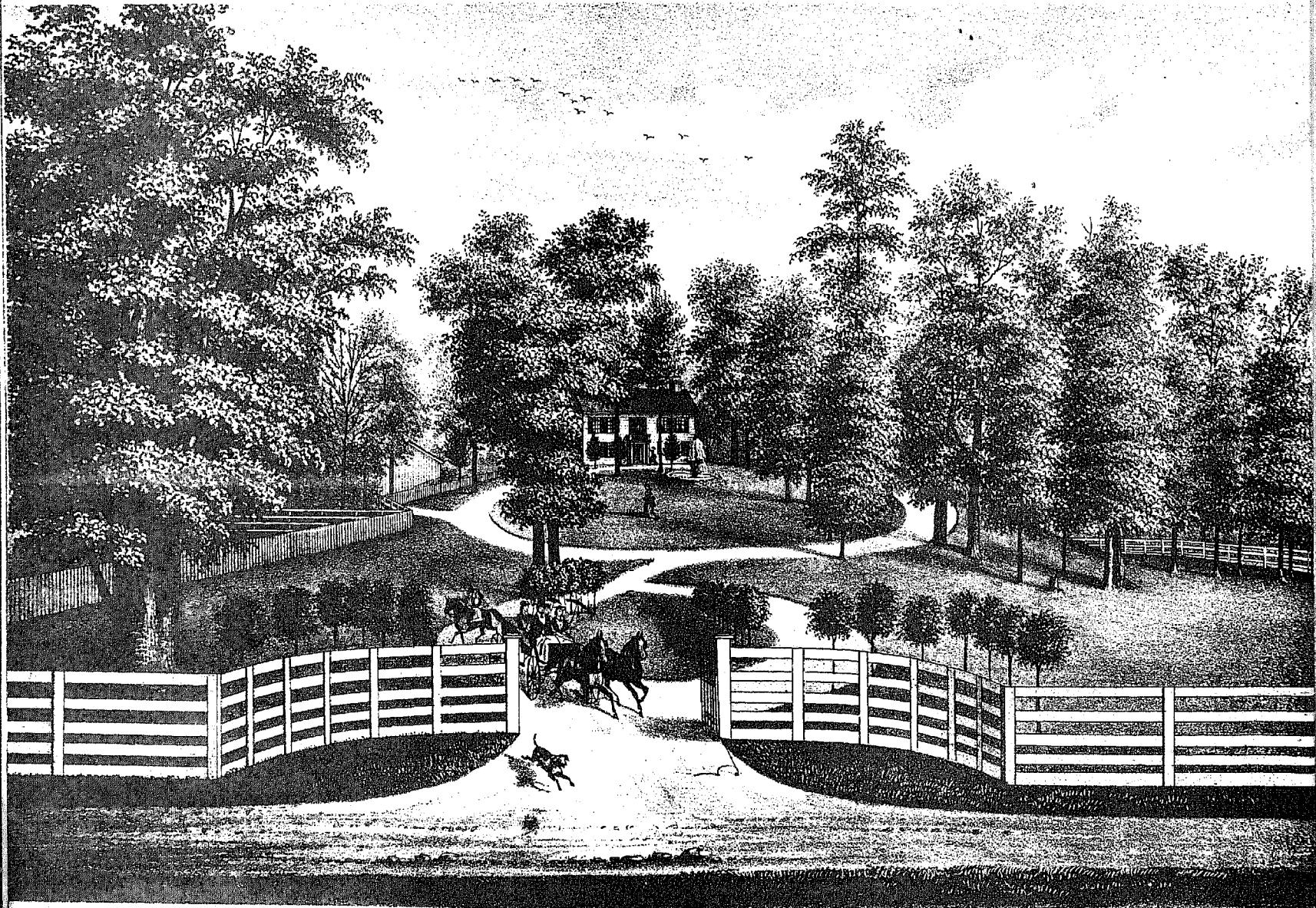




*D. M. Hays*



*R. Hays*



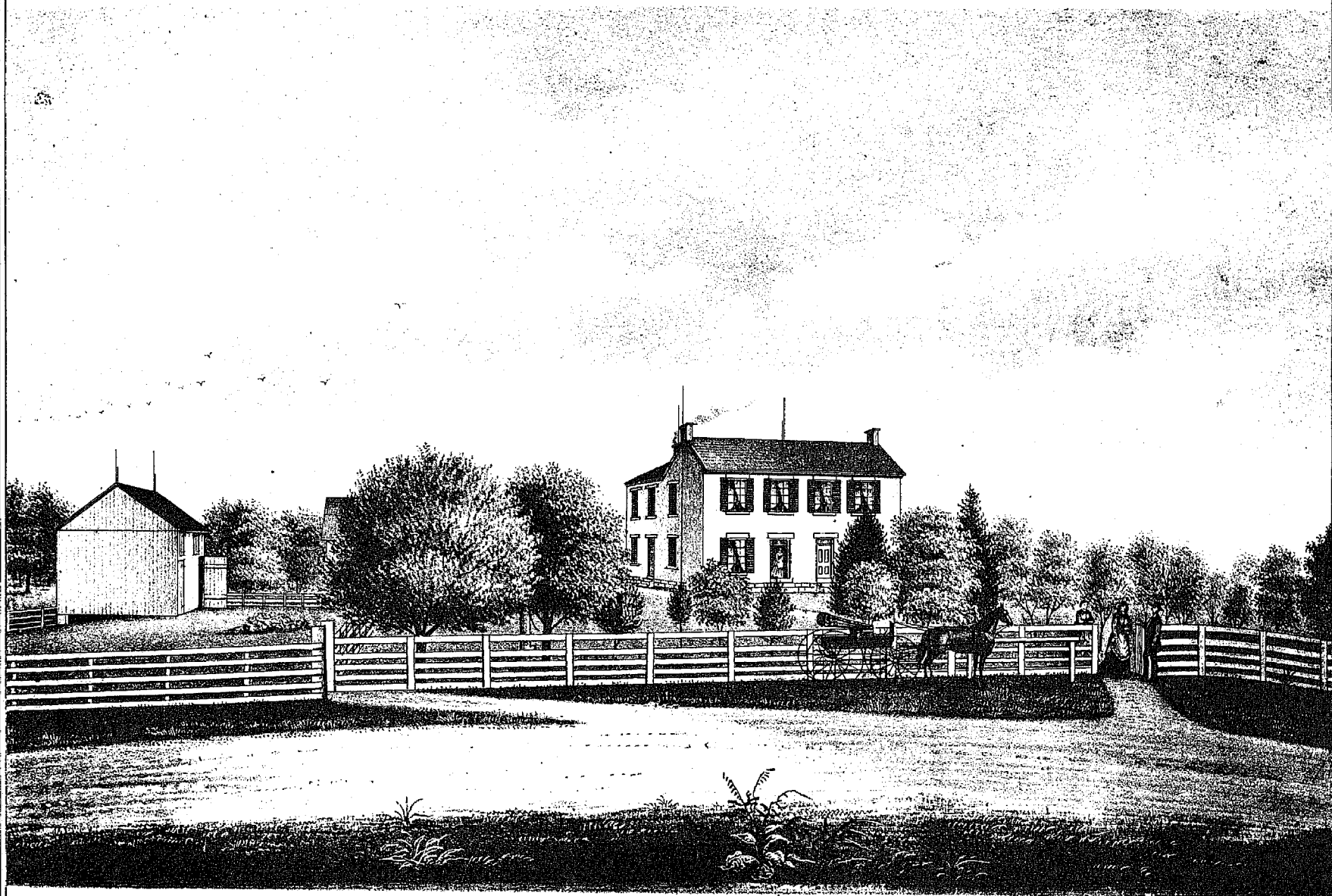
RES. OF D. M. HAYS.  
UNION TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



CATHERINE CARDER.



PETER CARDER.

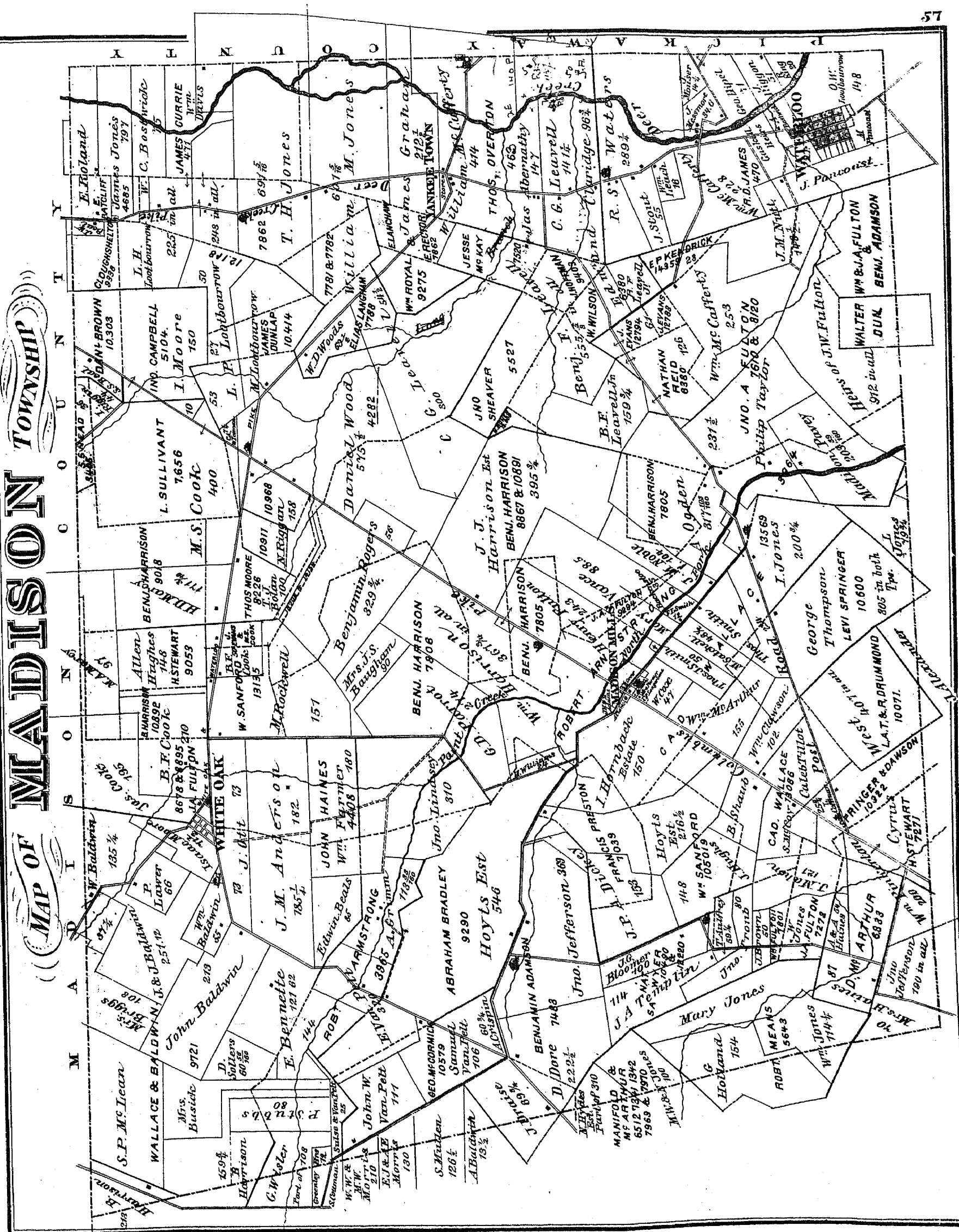


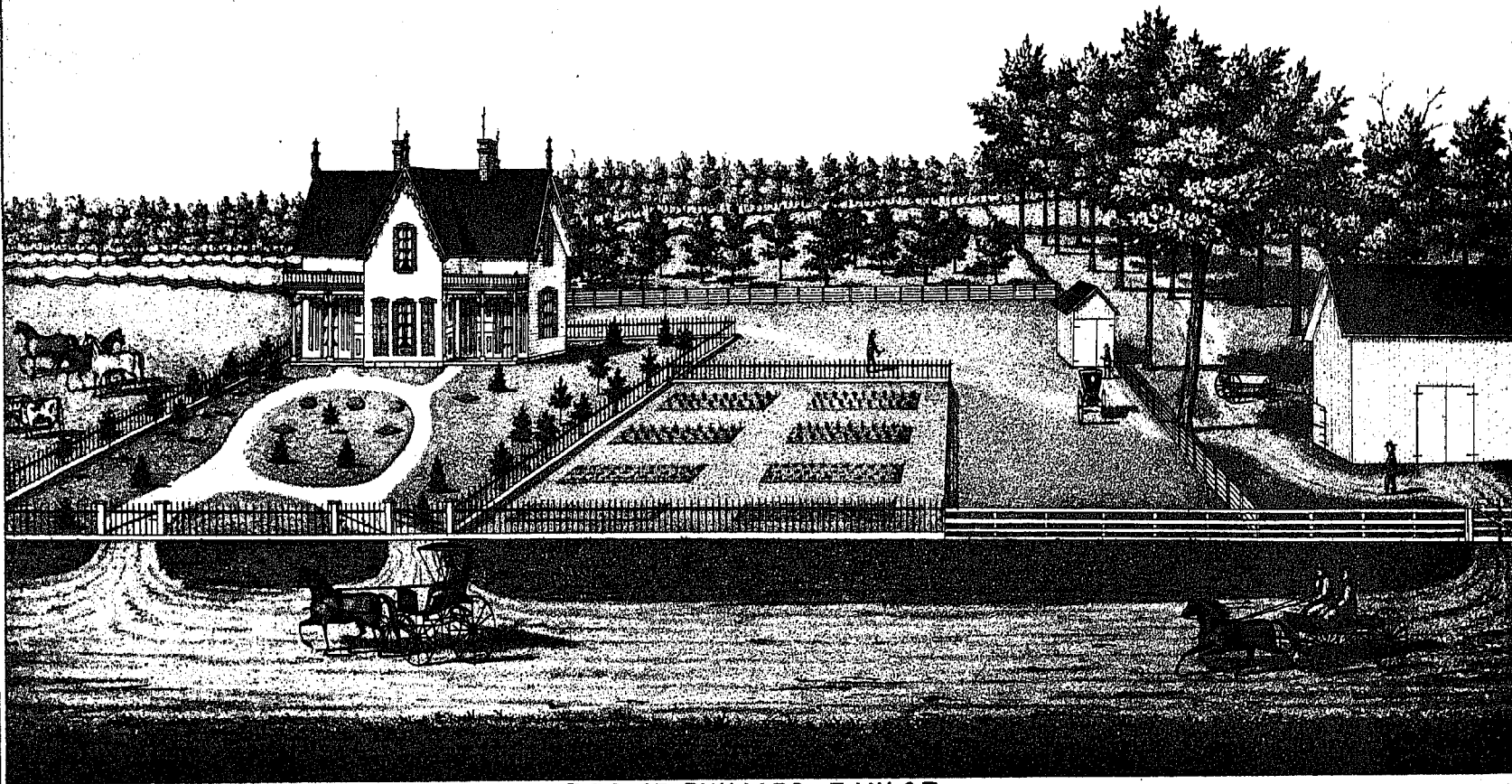
RES. OF MRS. CATHERINE CARDER.  
UNION & MARION TFS, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



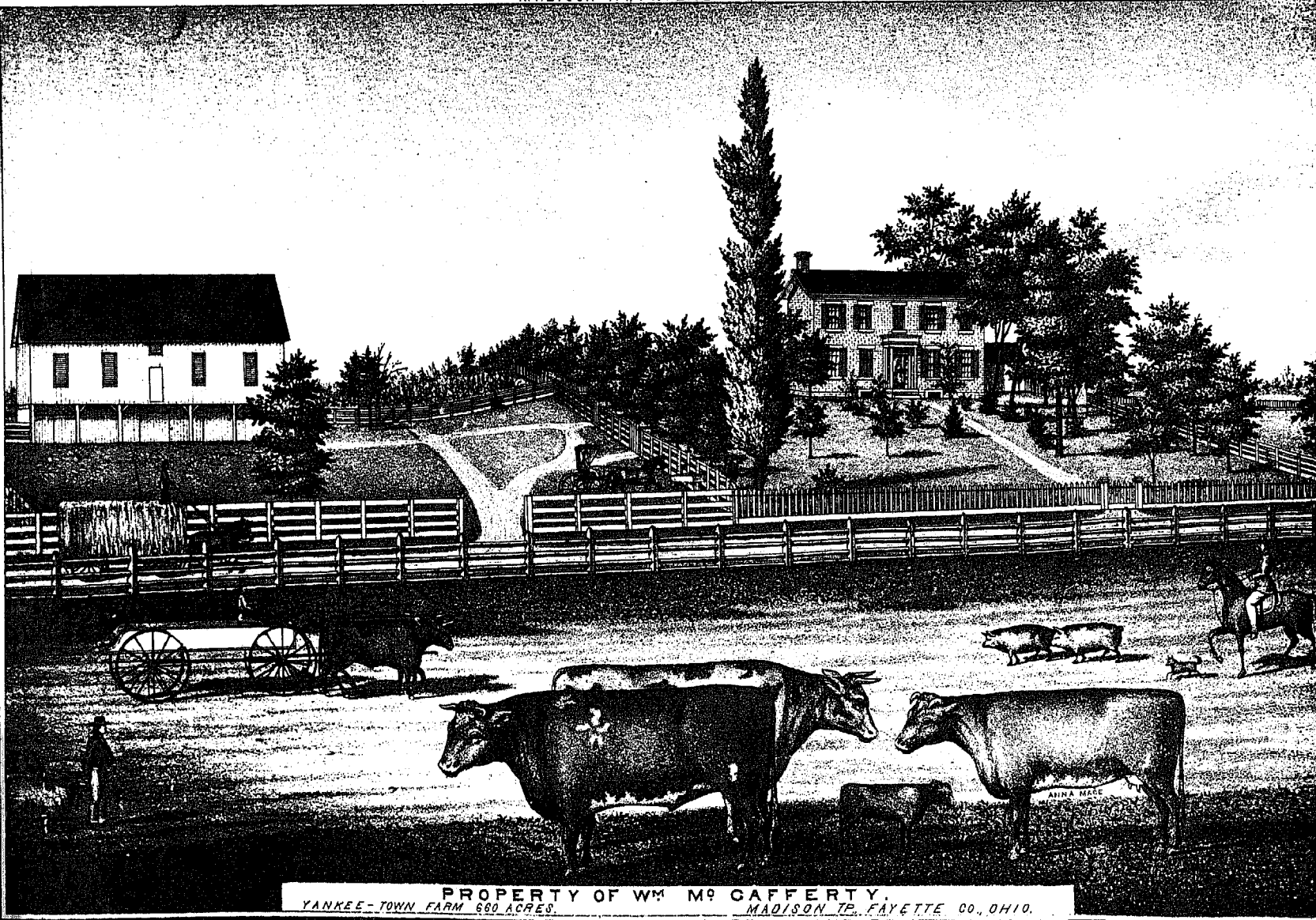


MAP OF MAIDISTON TOWNSHIP



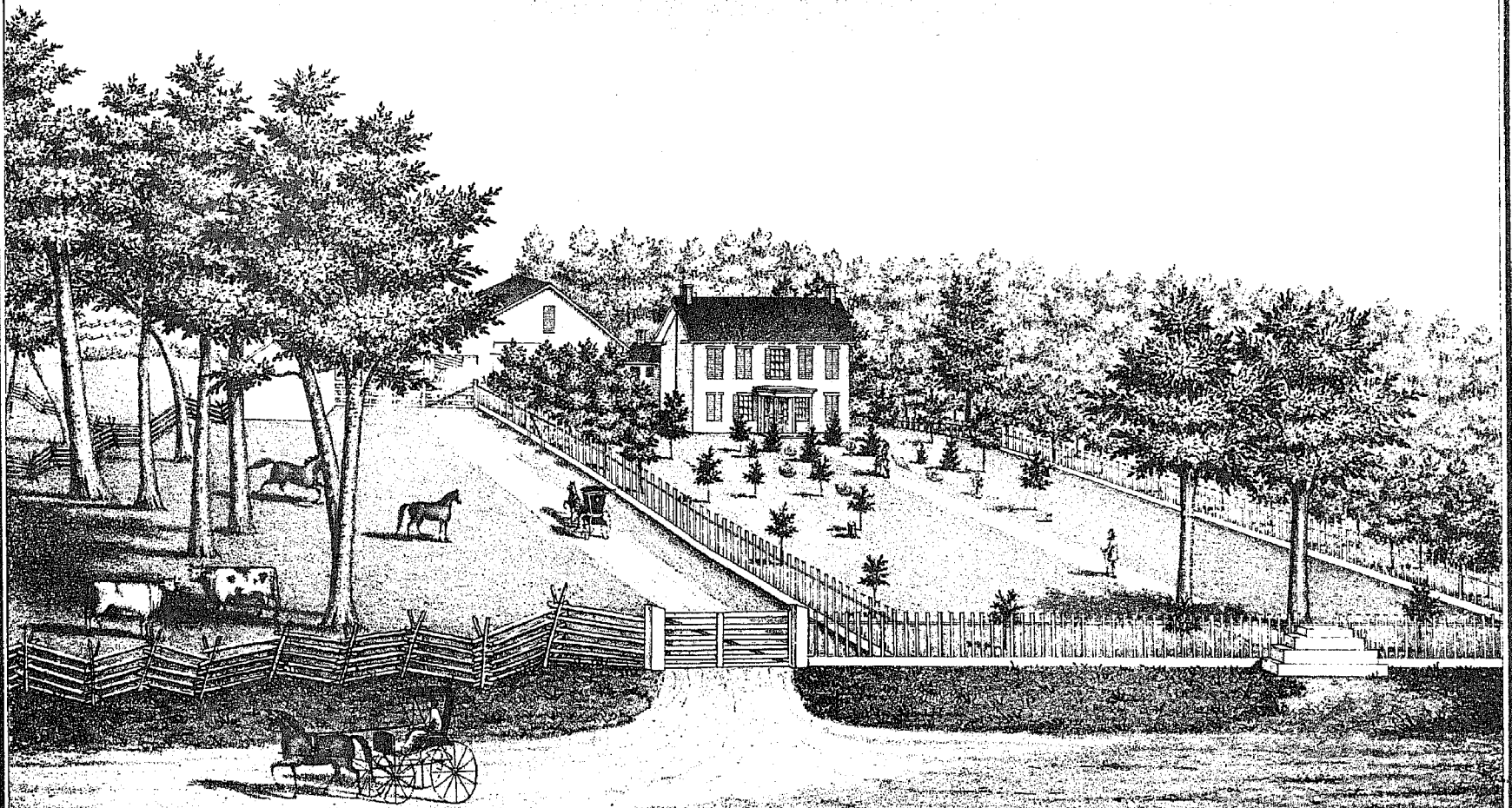


RES. OF PHILLIPS TAYLOR.  
MADISON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

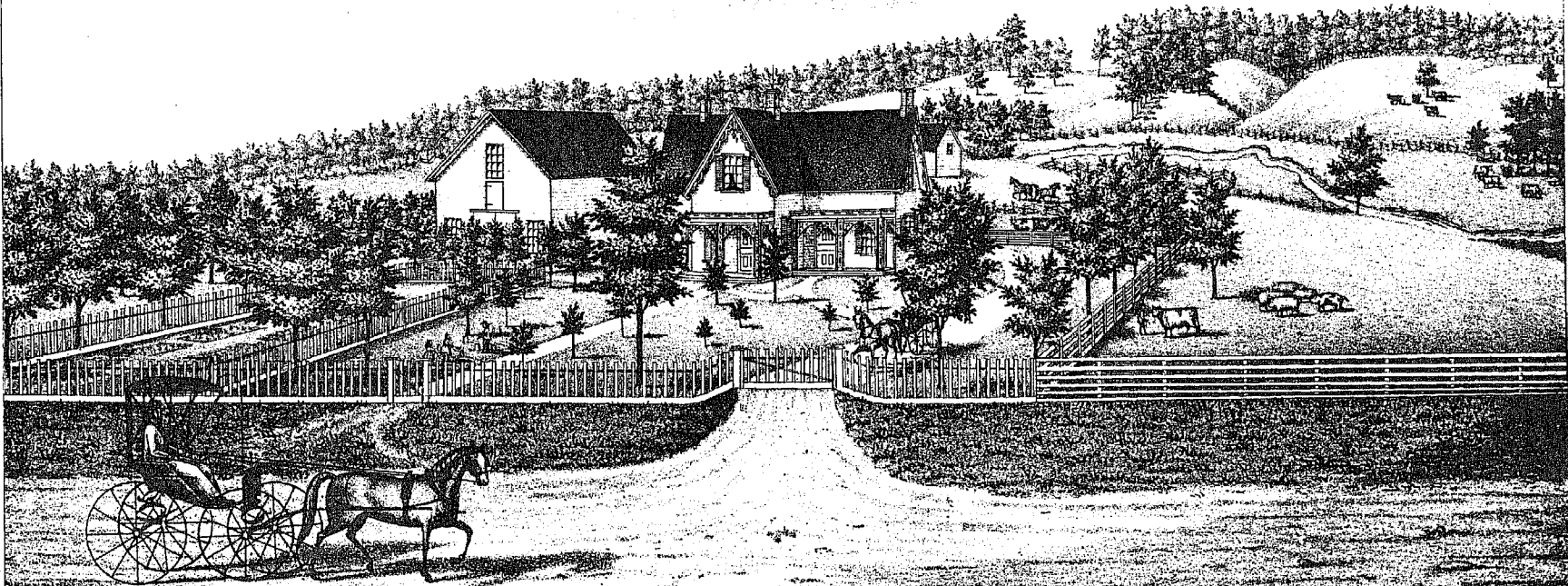


PROPERTY OF WM. M<sup>o</sup> GAFFERTY.  
YANKEE-TOWN FARM 680 ACRES. MADISON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

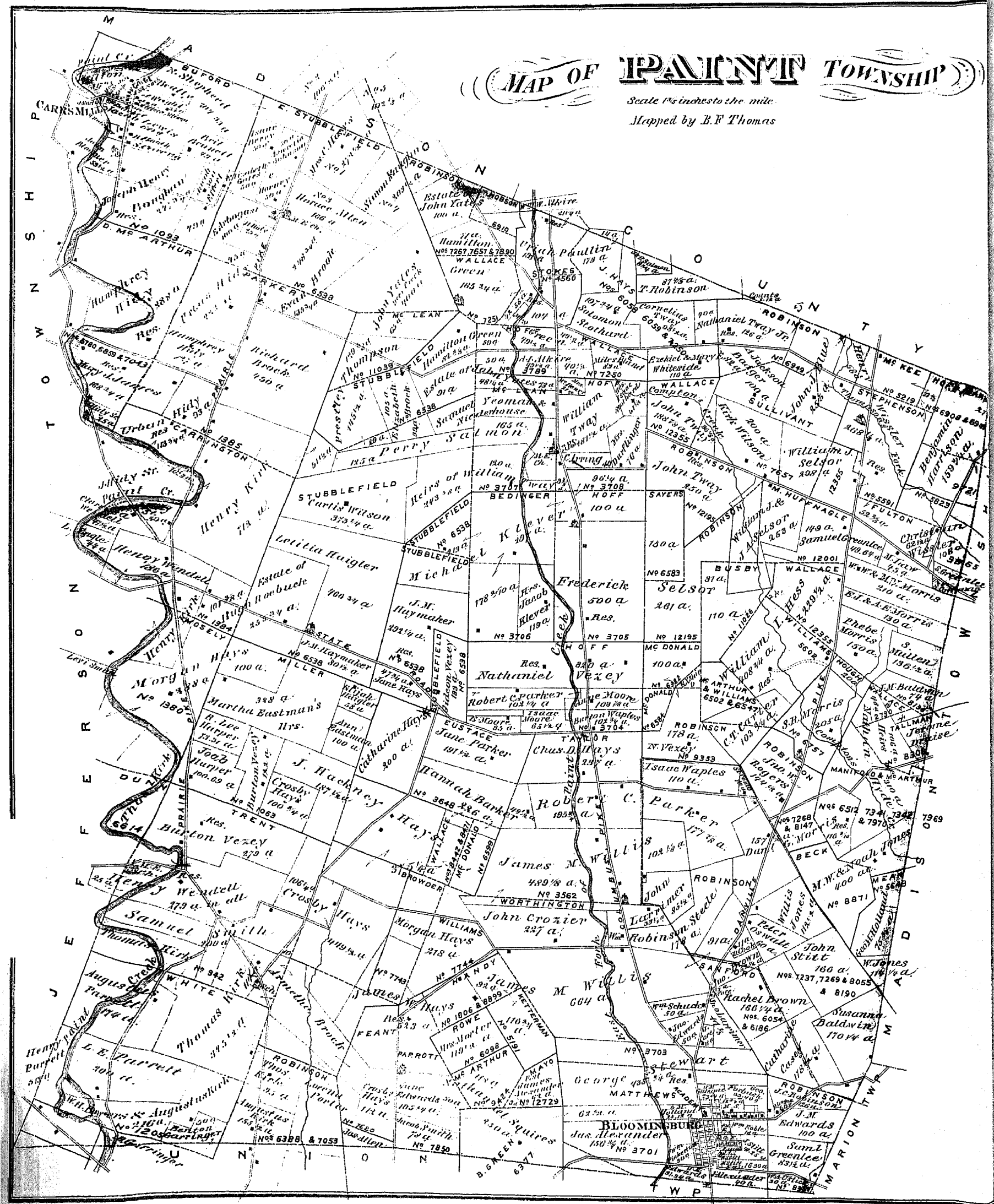




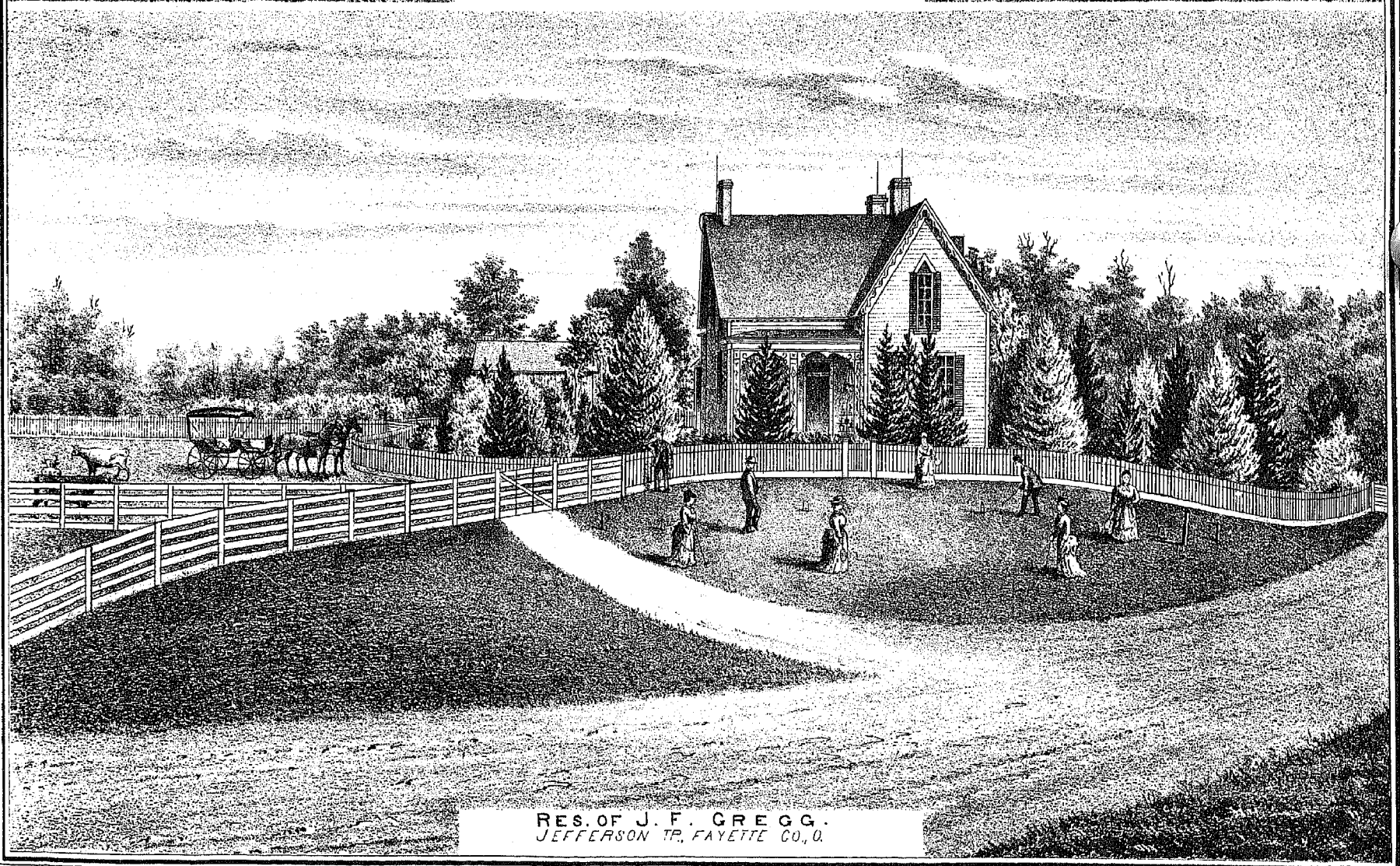
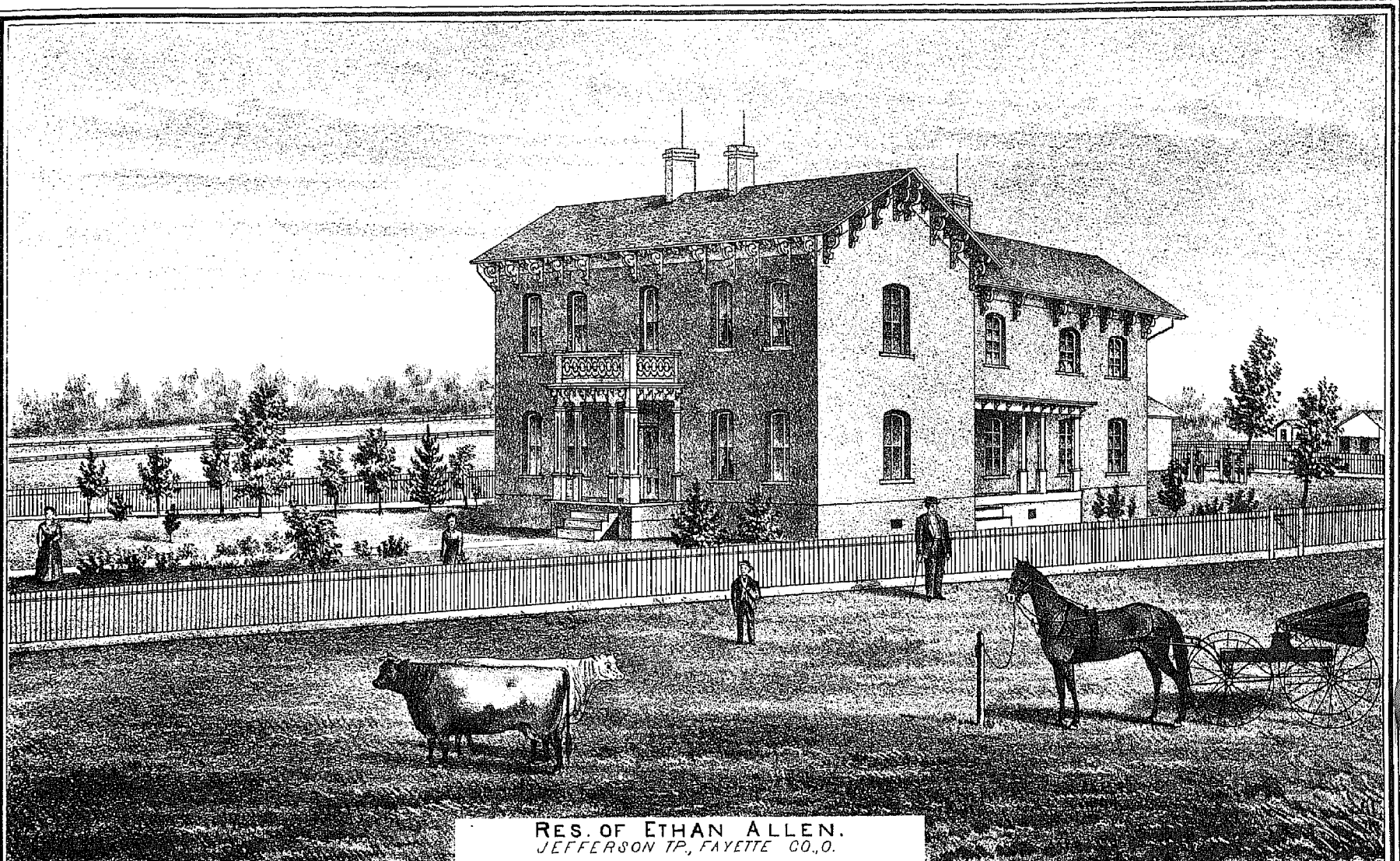
RES. OF DANIEL WOOD.  
MADISON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF ROBT. S. WATERS.  
MADISON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



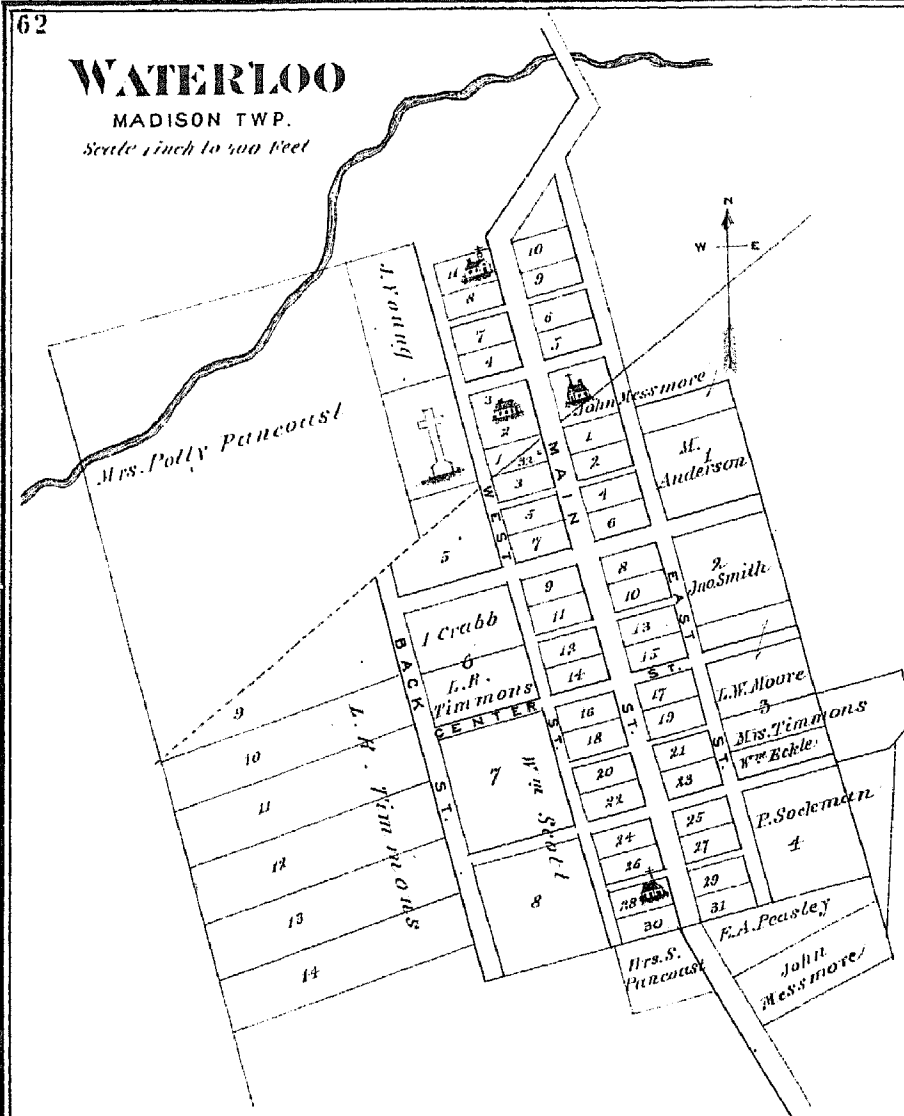




**WATERLOO**

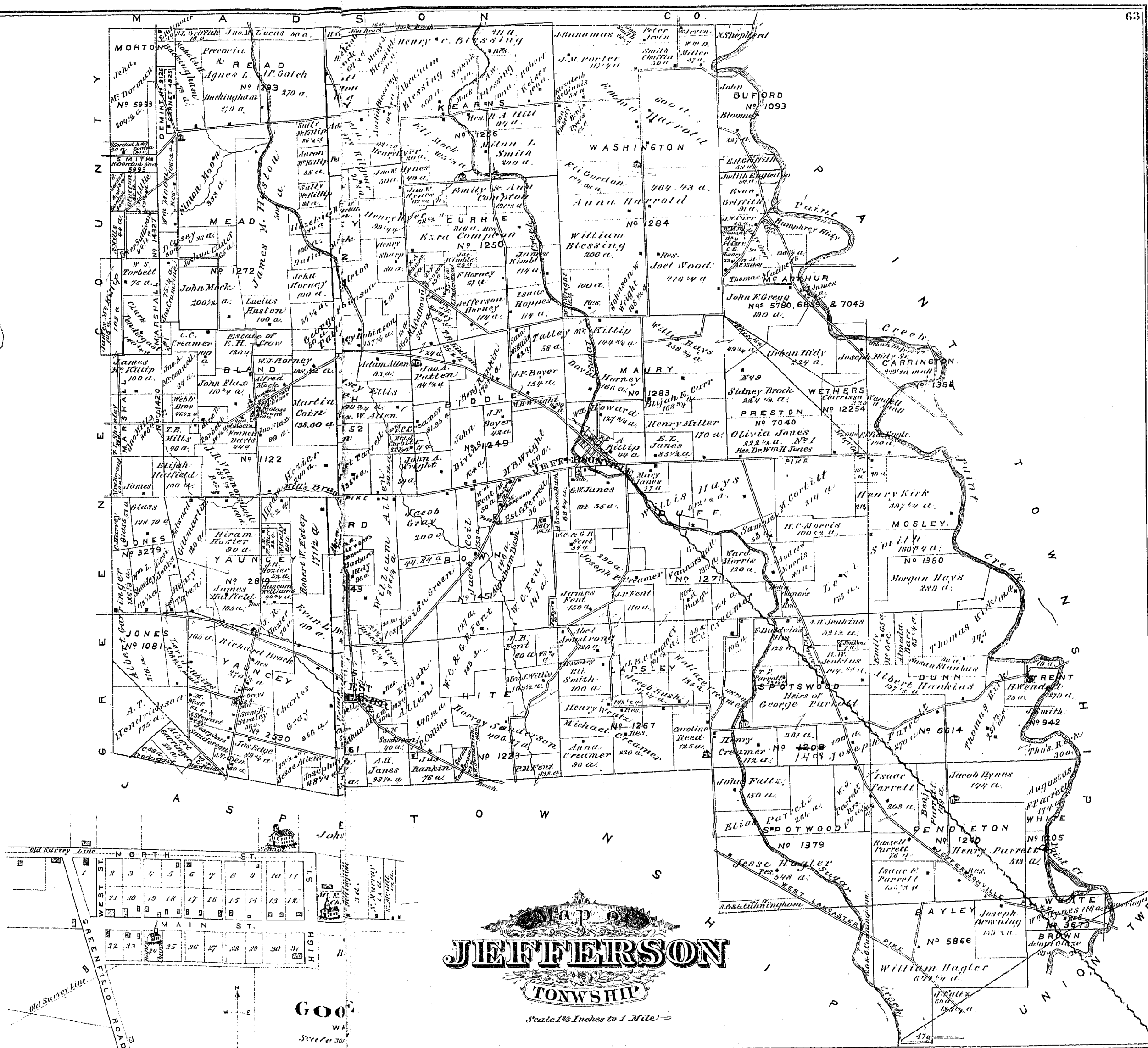
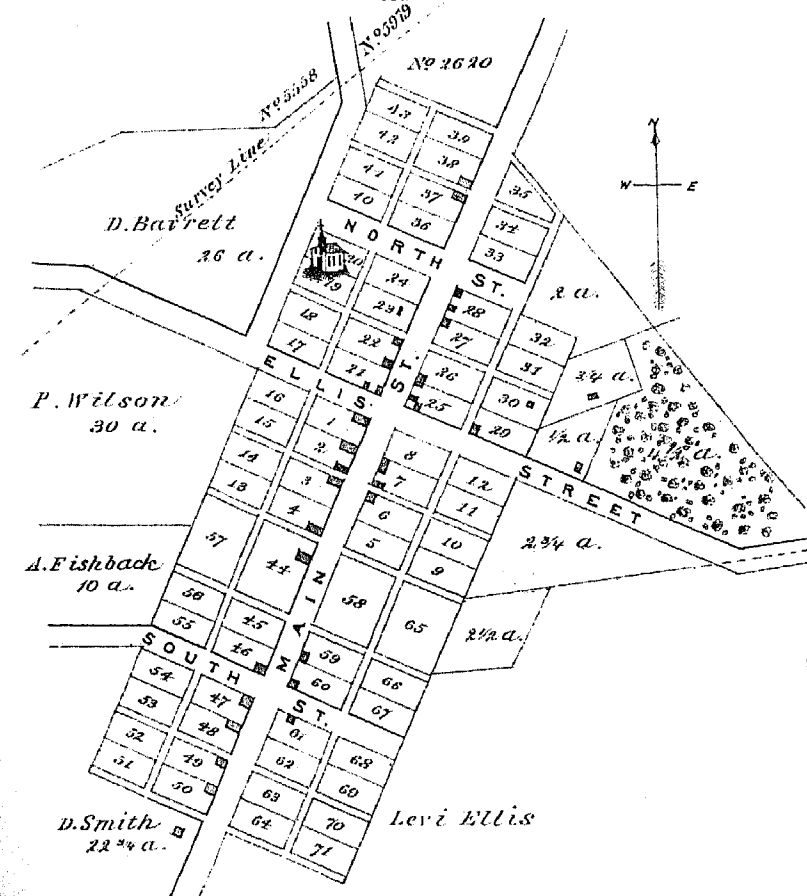
MADISON TWP.

Scale 1 inch to 100 feet

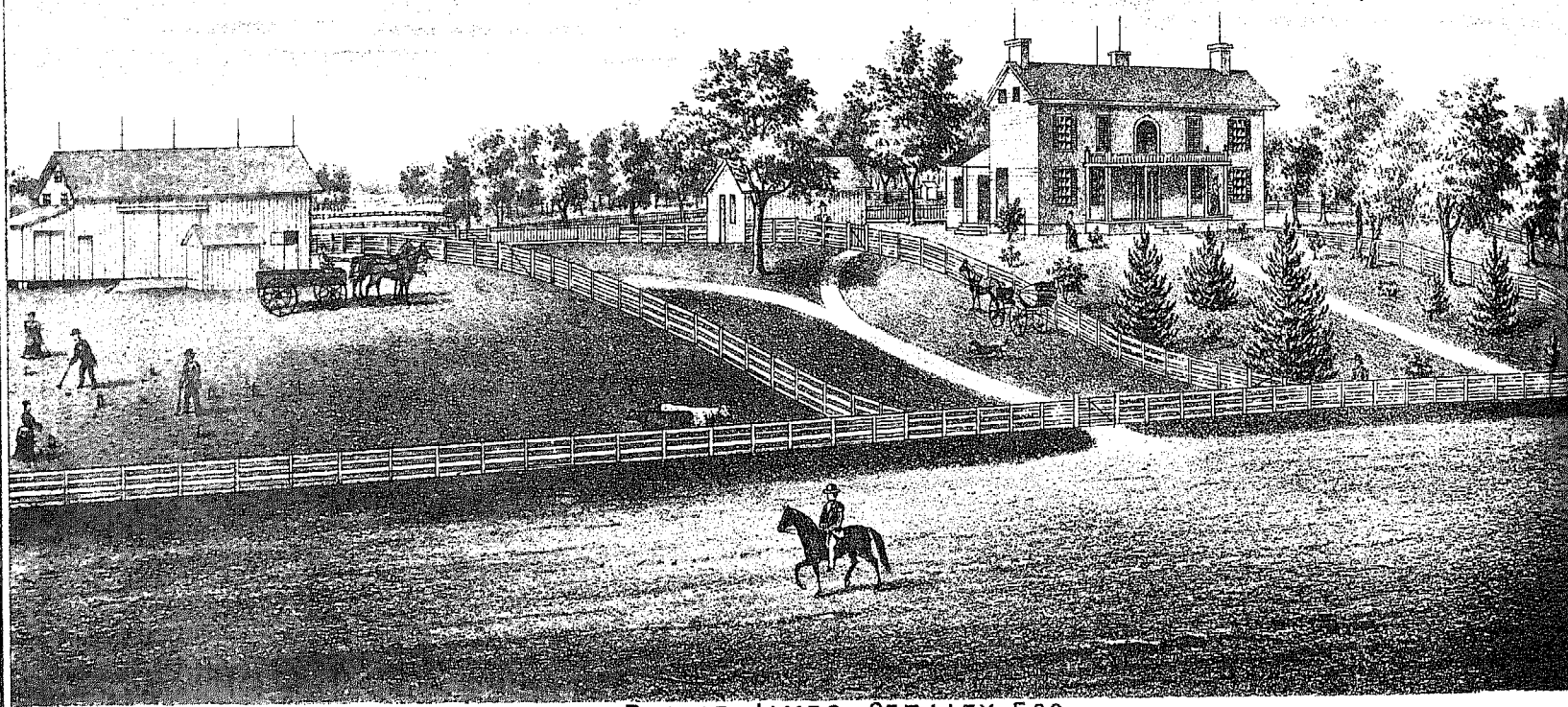
**NEWMARTINSBURG**

PERRY TWP.

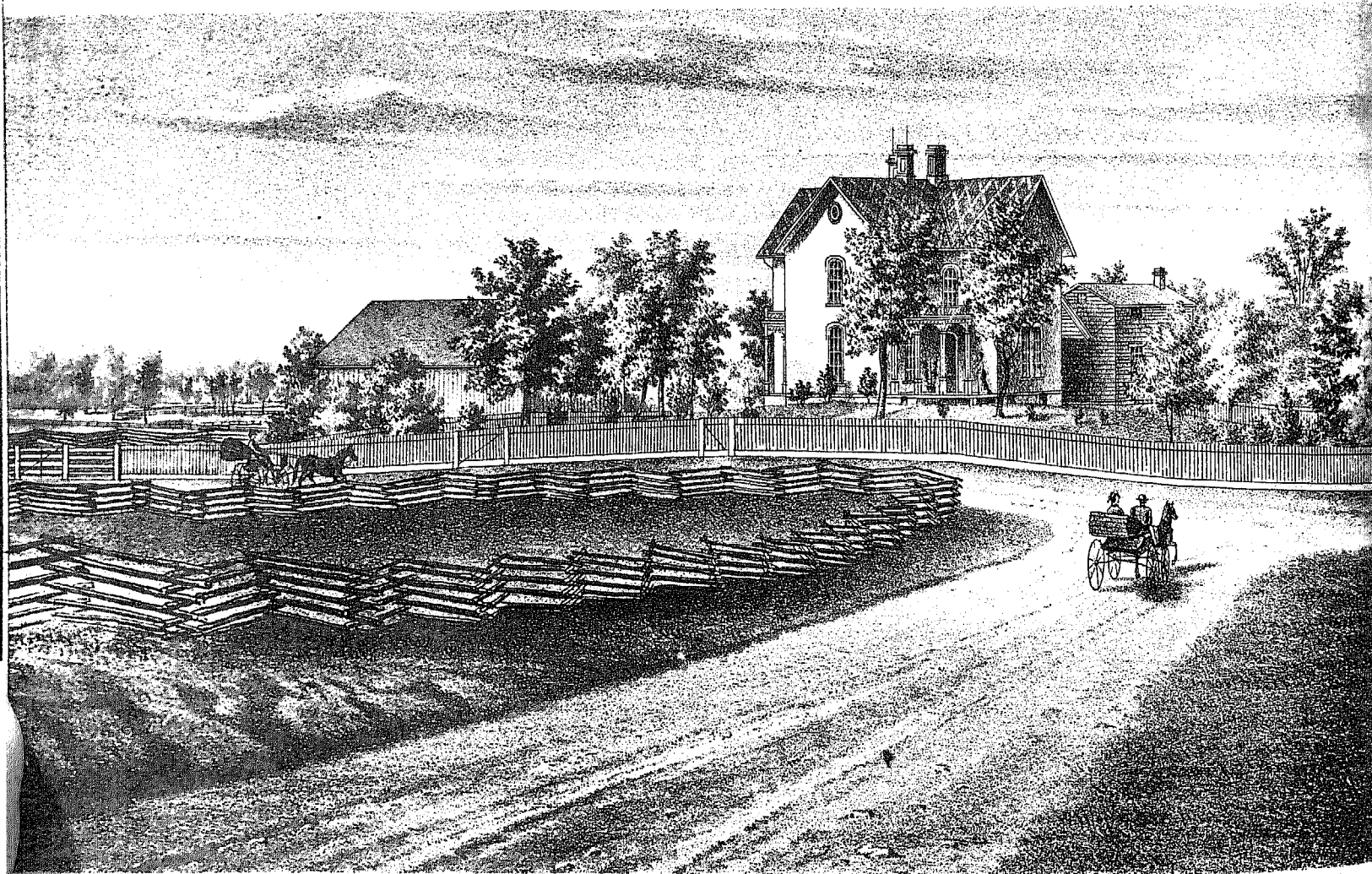
Scale 200 Feet to the inch



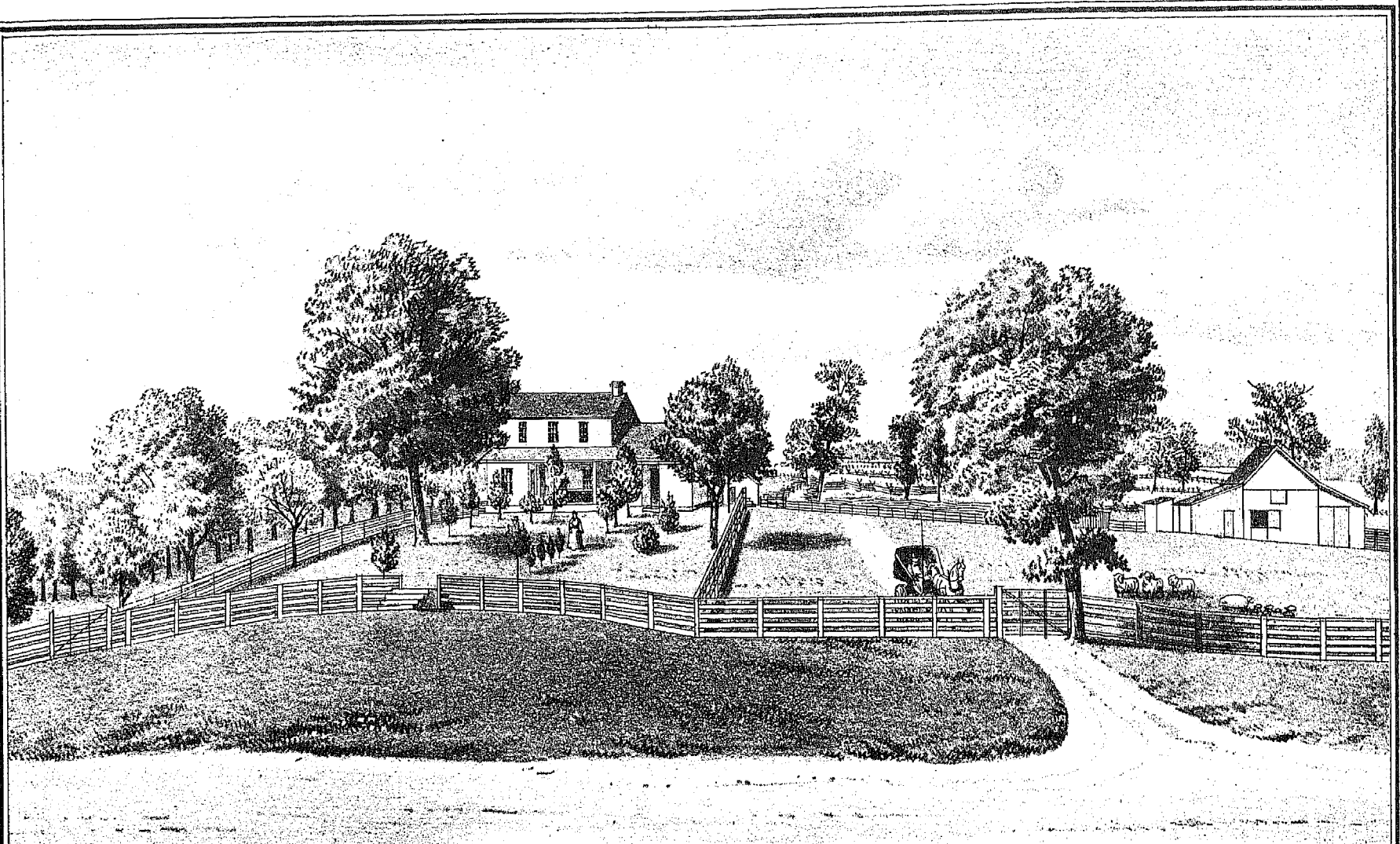




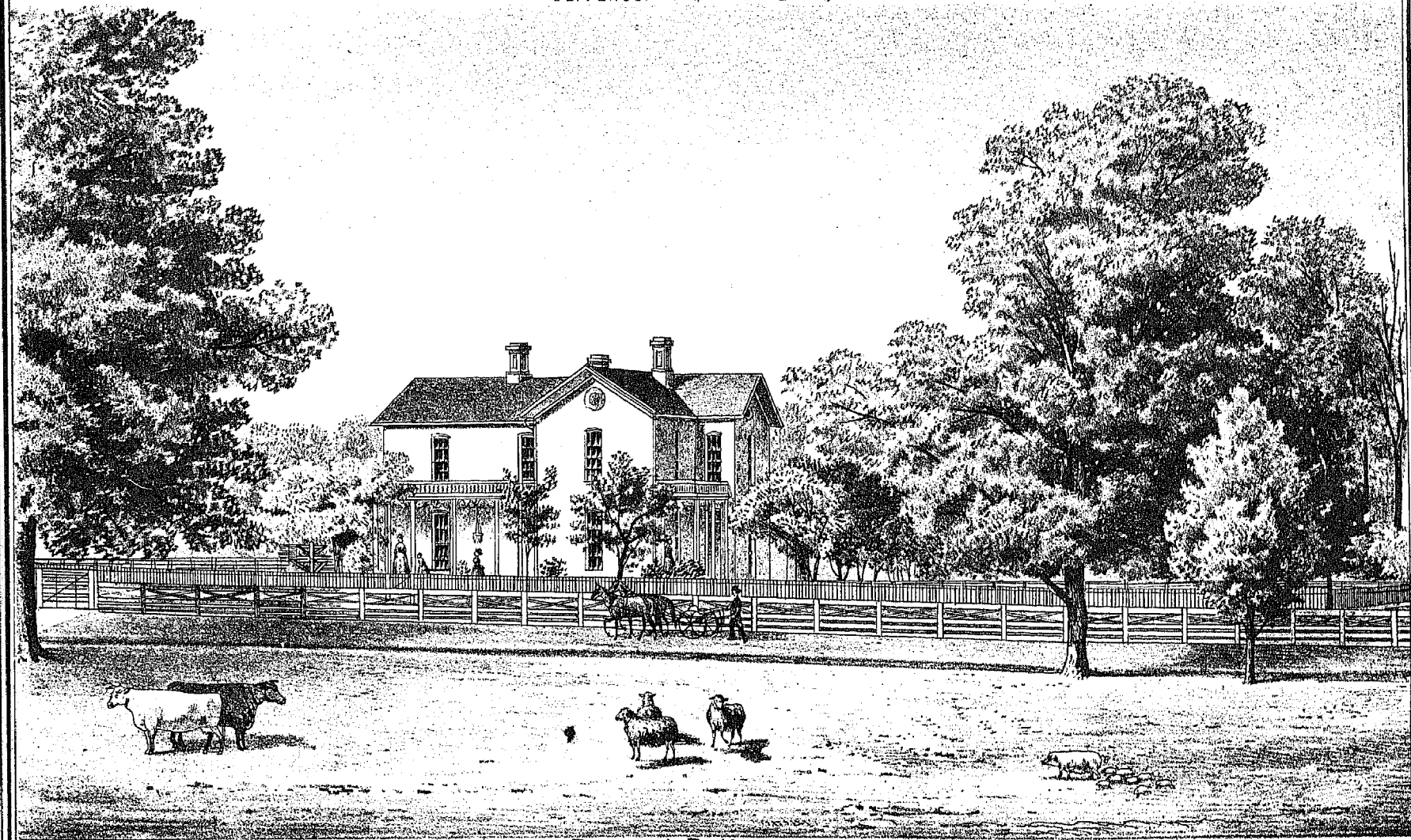
RES. OF JAMES STRALEY ESQ.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF DR. WM. H. JONES.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF J. W. WRIGHT.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF J. R. VANNORS DALL.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

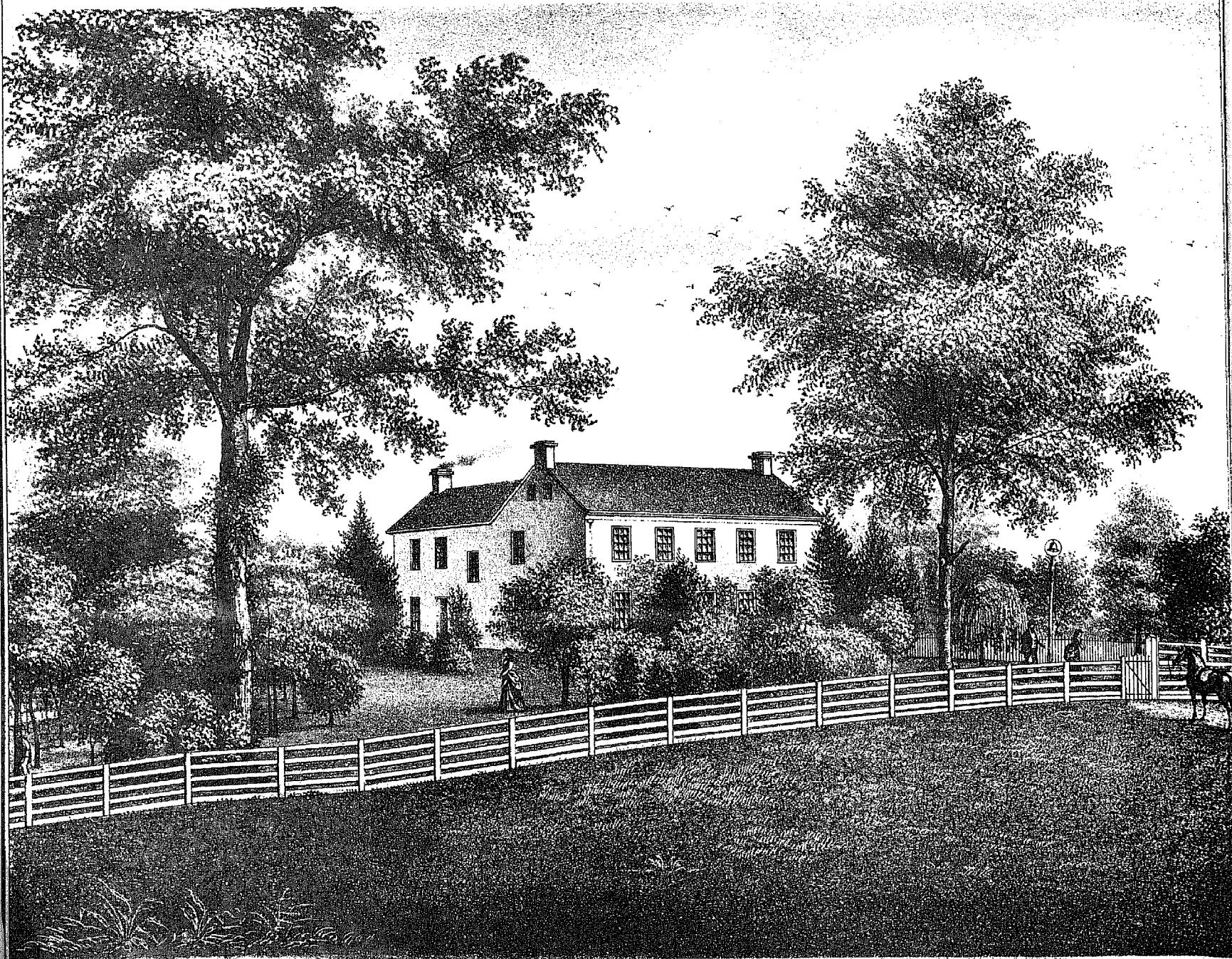


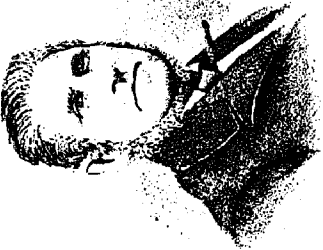


JOSEPH HIDY.



MRS. JOSEPH HIDY.

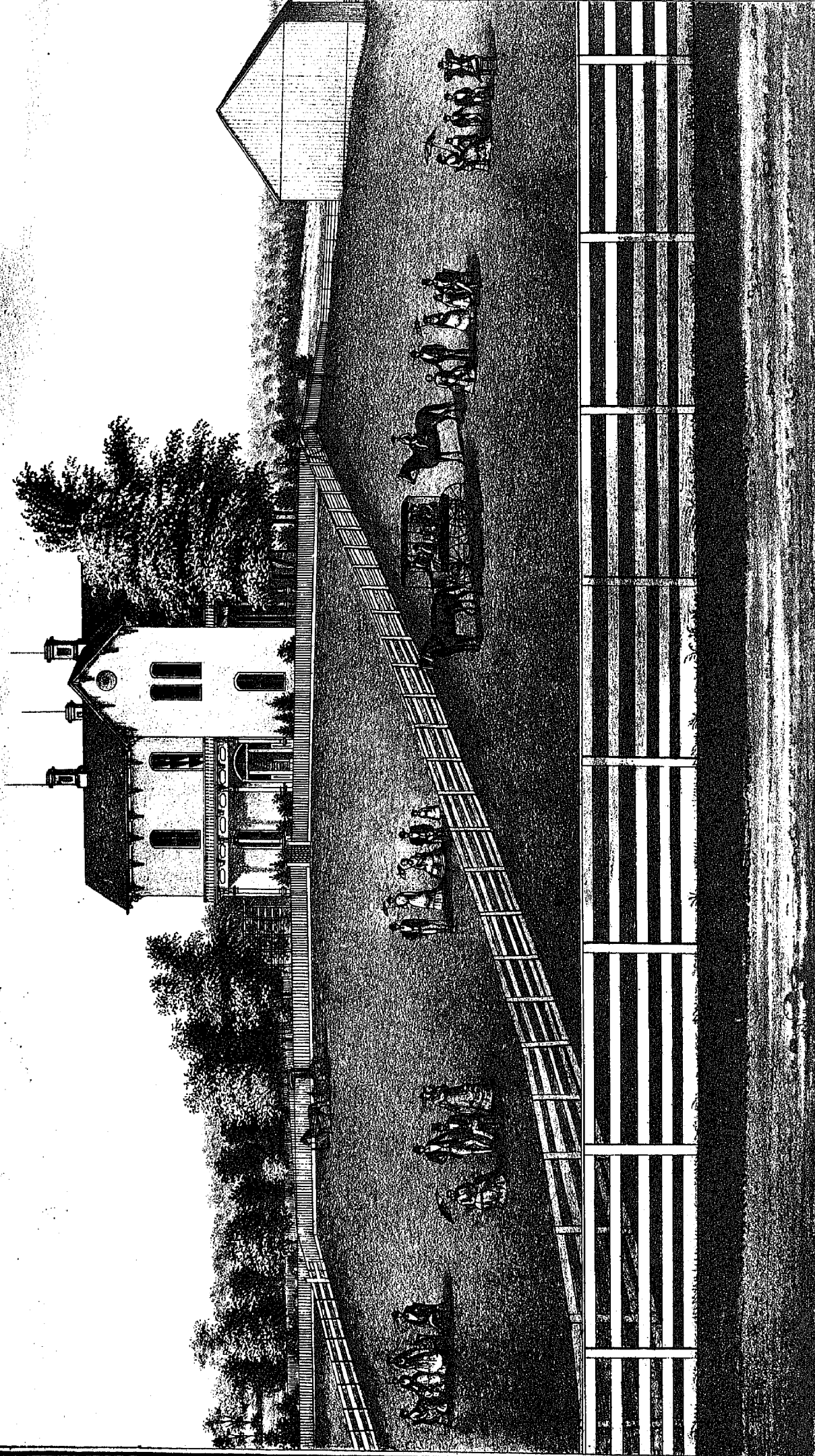
RES. OF JOSEPH HIDY.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



M. B. WRIGHT.



MRS. M. B. WRIGHT.

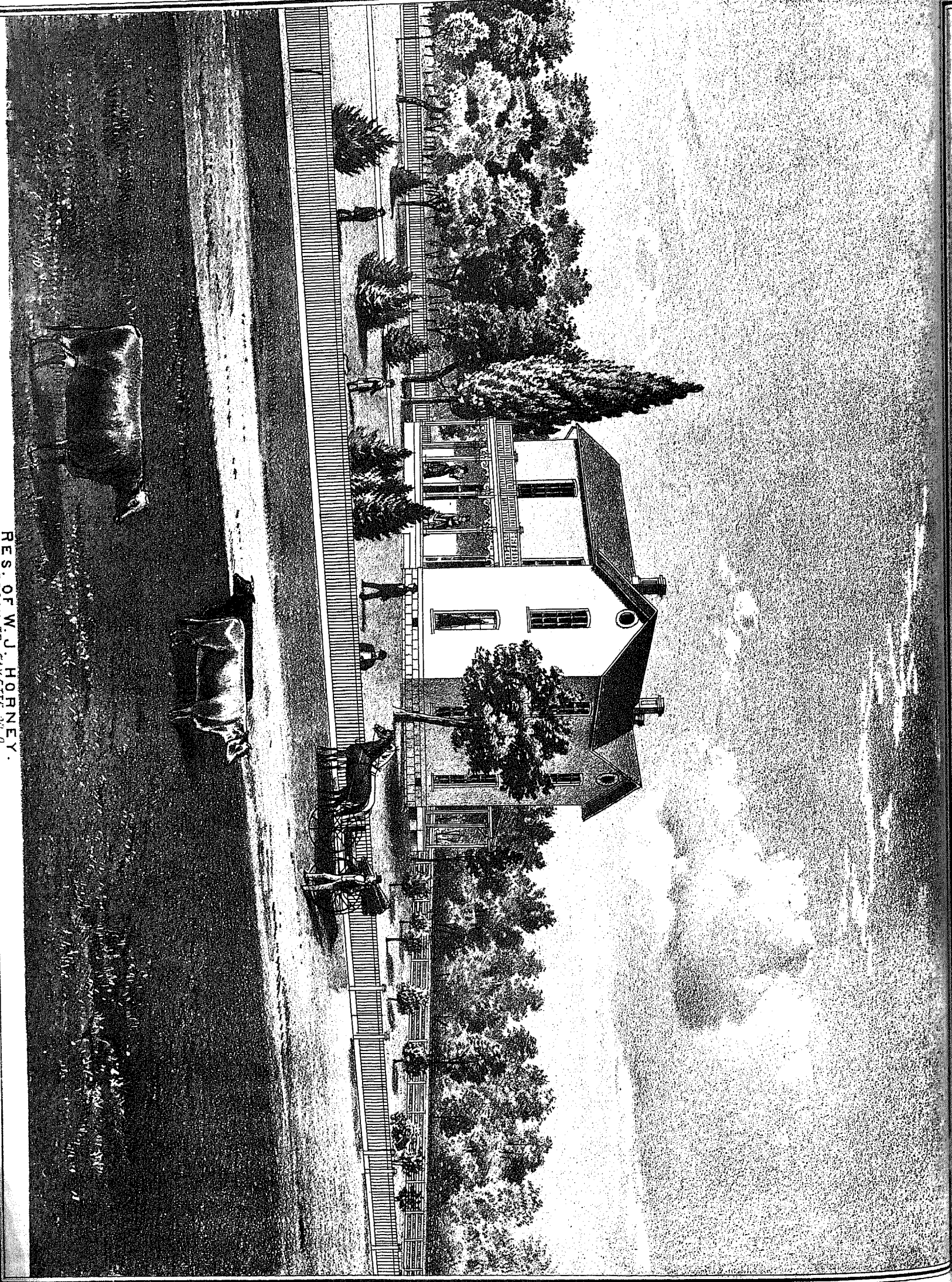


FAMILY OF J. W. HAYMAKER. FAMILY OF M. B. WRIGHT. FAMILY OF M. K. WRIGHT. CHARLIE. FAMILY OF JOHN M. WRIGHT. FAMILY OF R. W. WRIGHT.

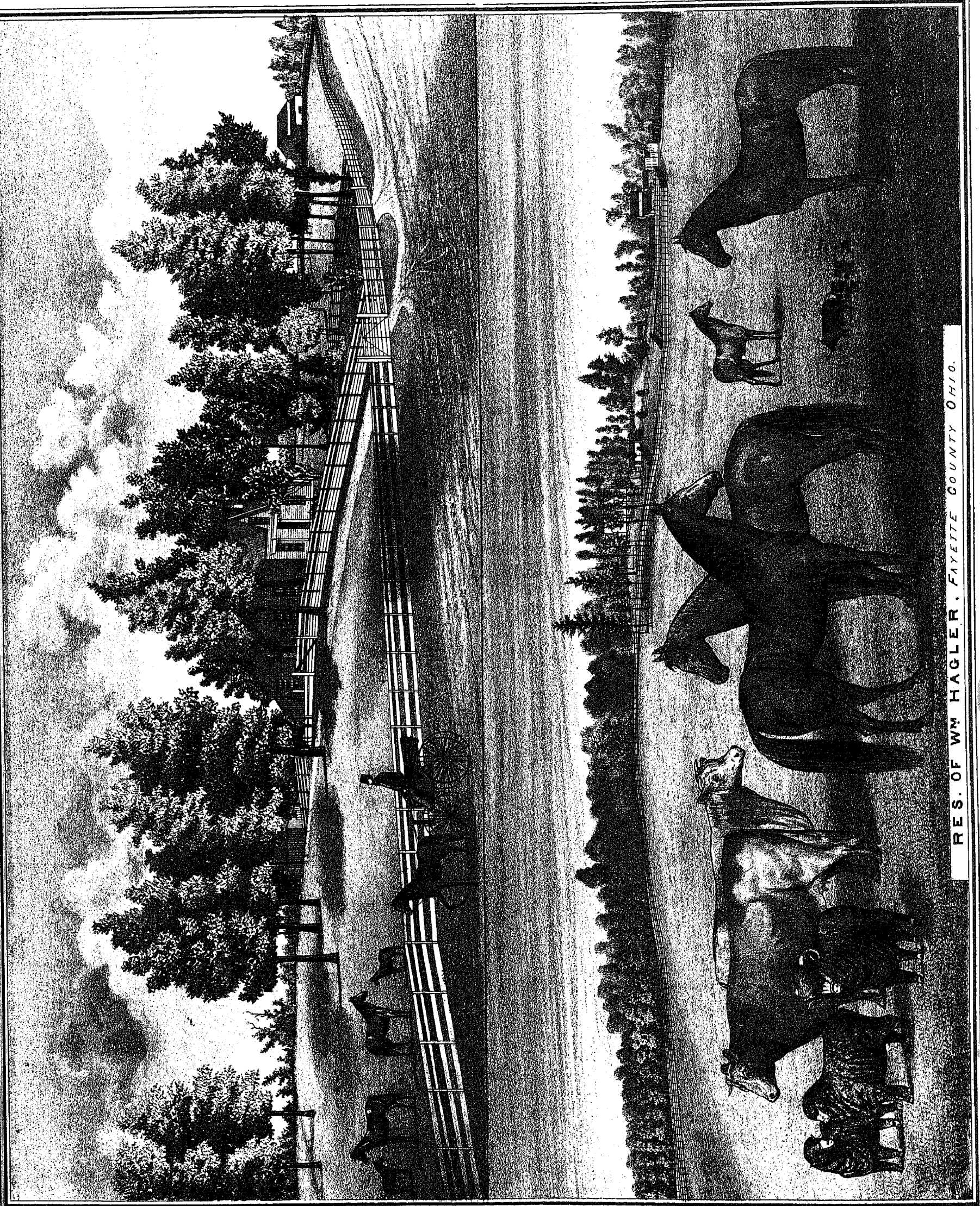
VIEW OF M. B. WRIGHT'S RESIDENCE, SHOWING FAMILY GROUPS OF CHILDREN & GRAND-CHILDREN.  
JEFFERSONVILLE, FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF W. J. HONEY.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO. O.

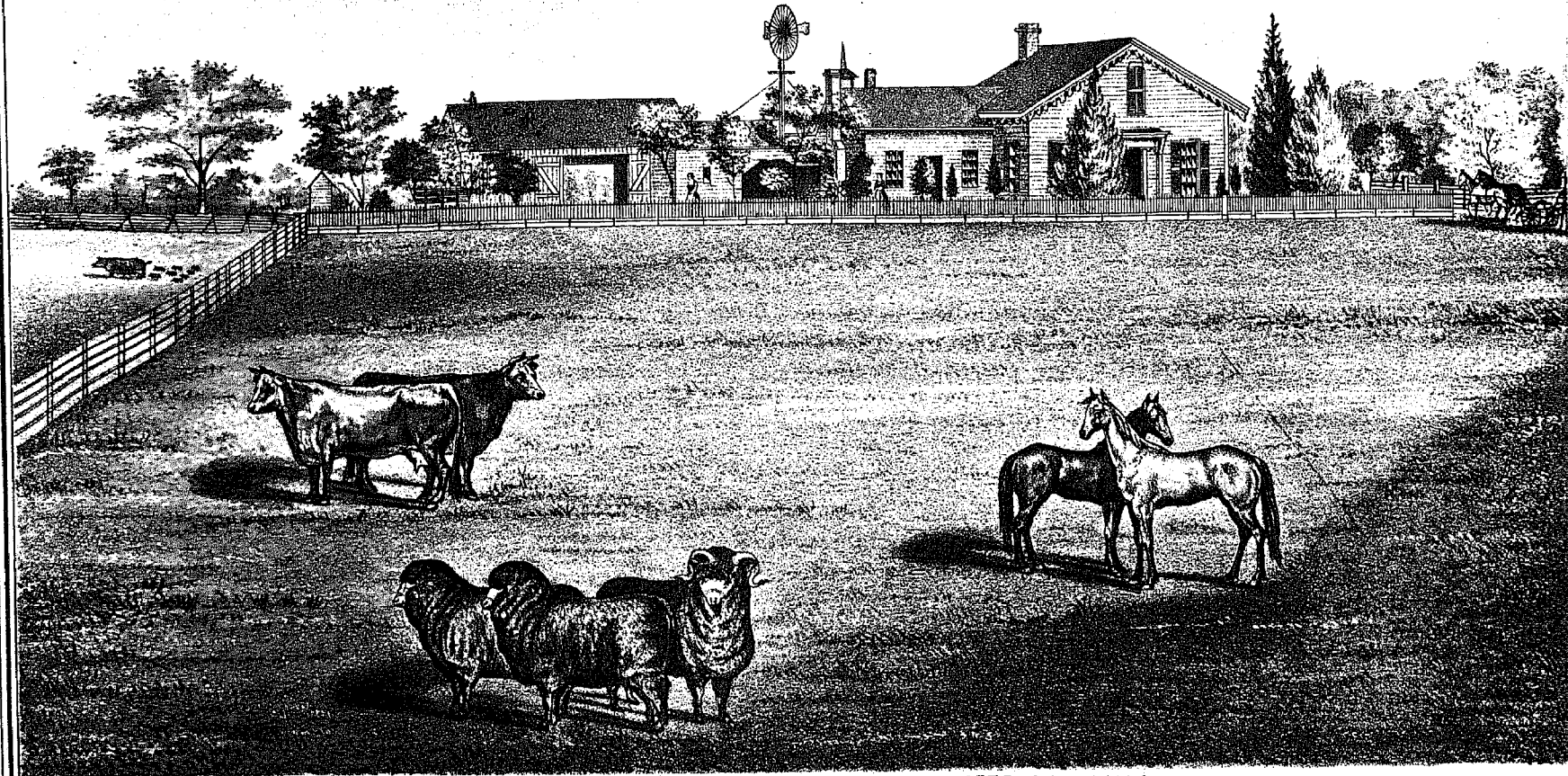




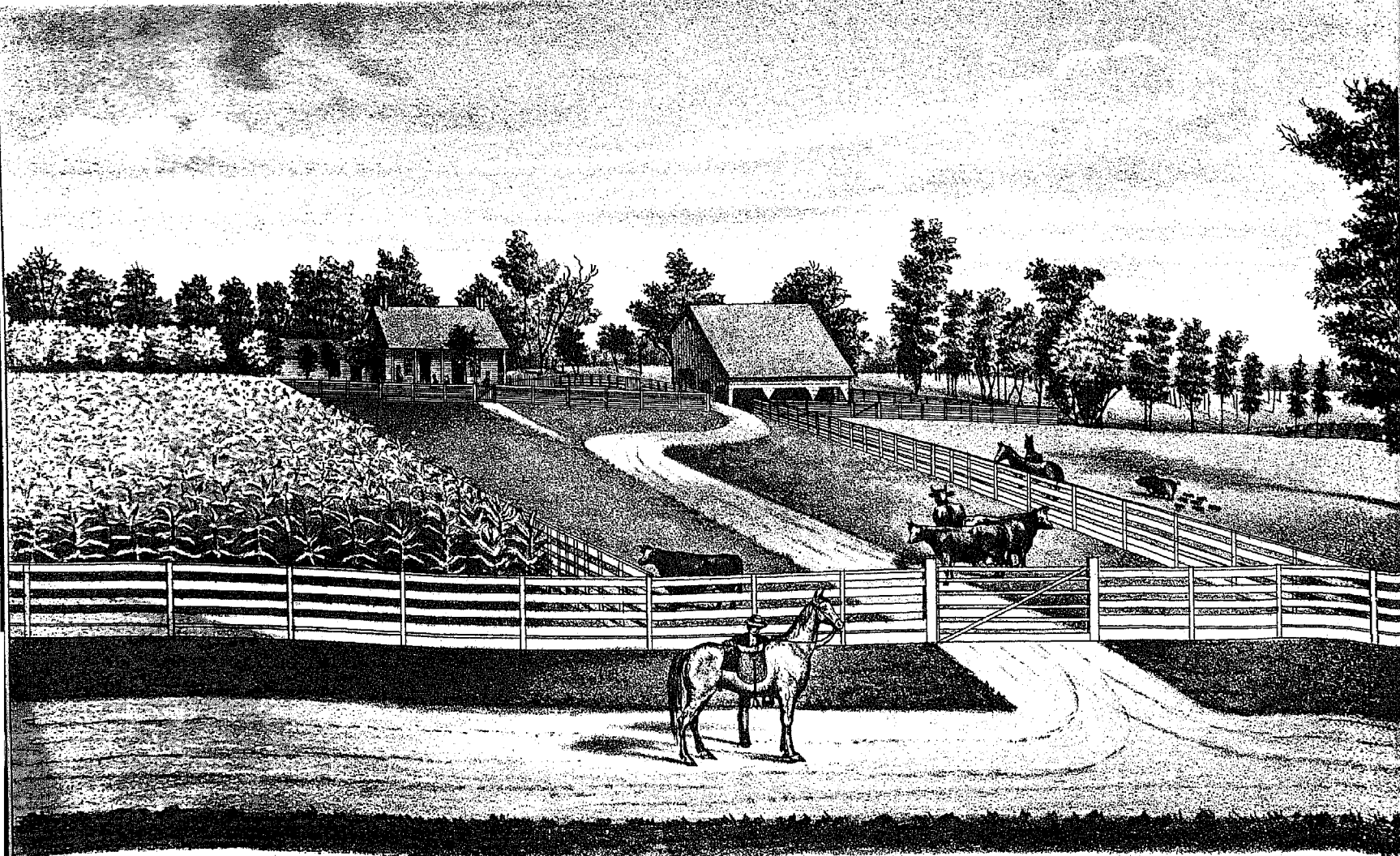


RES. OF WM HAGLER, FAYETTE COUNTY OHIO.

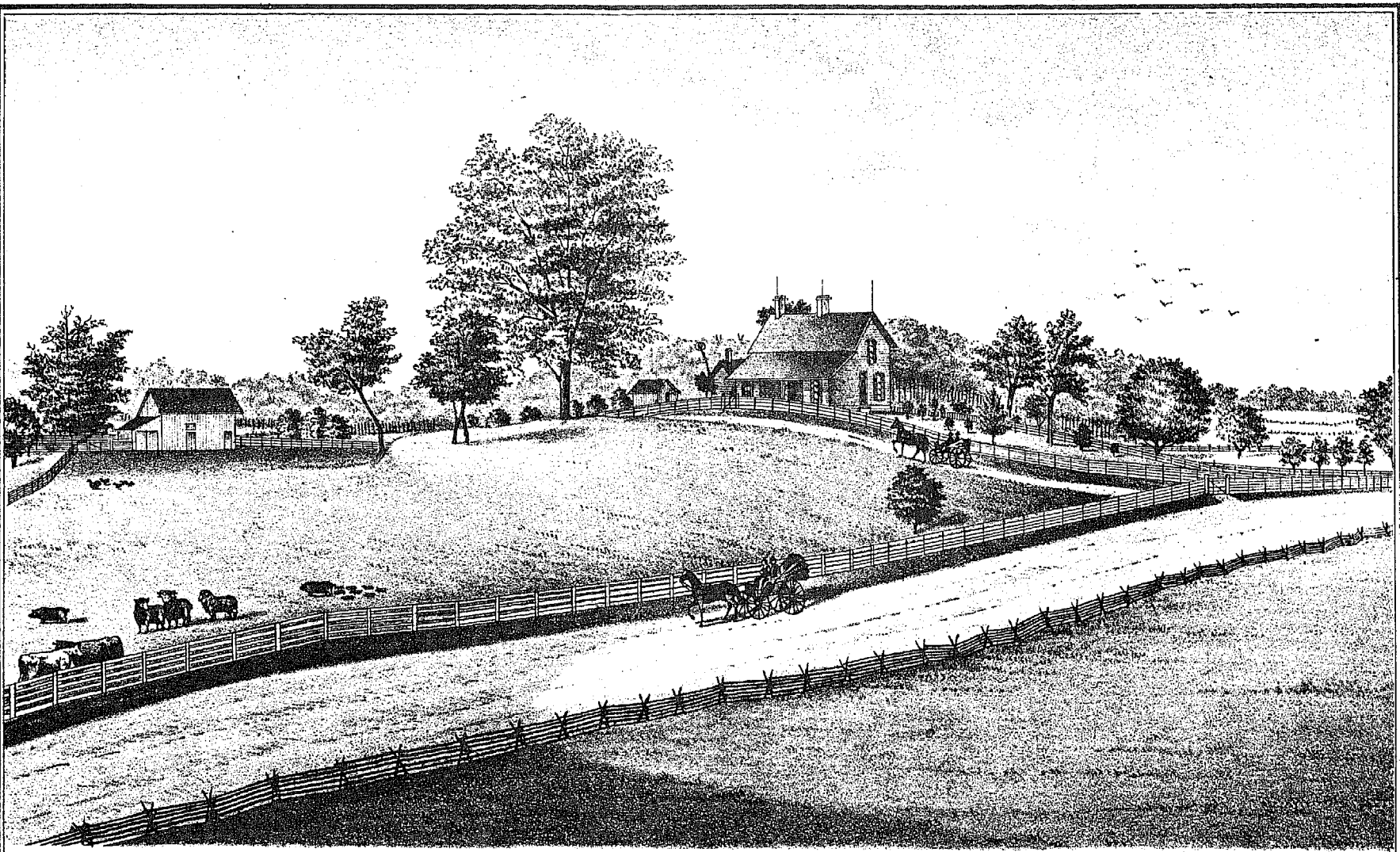




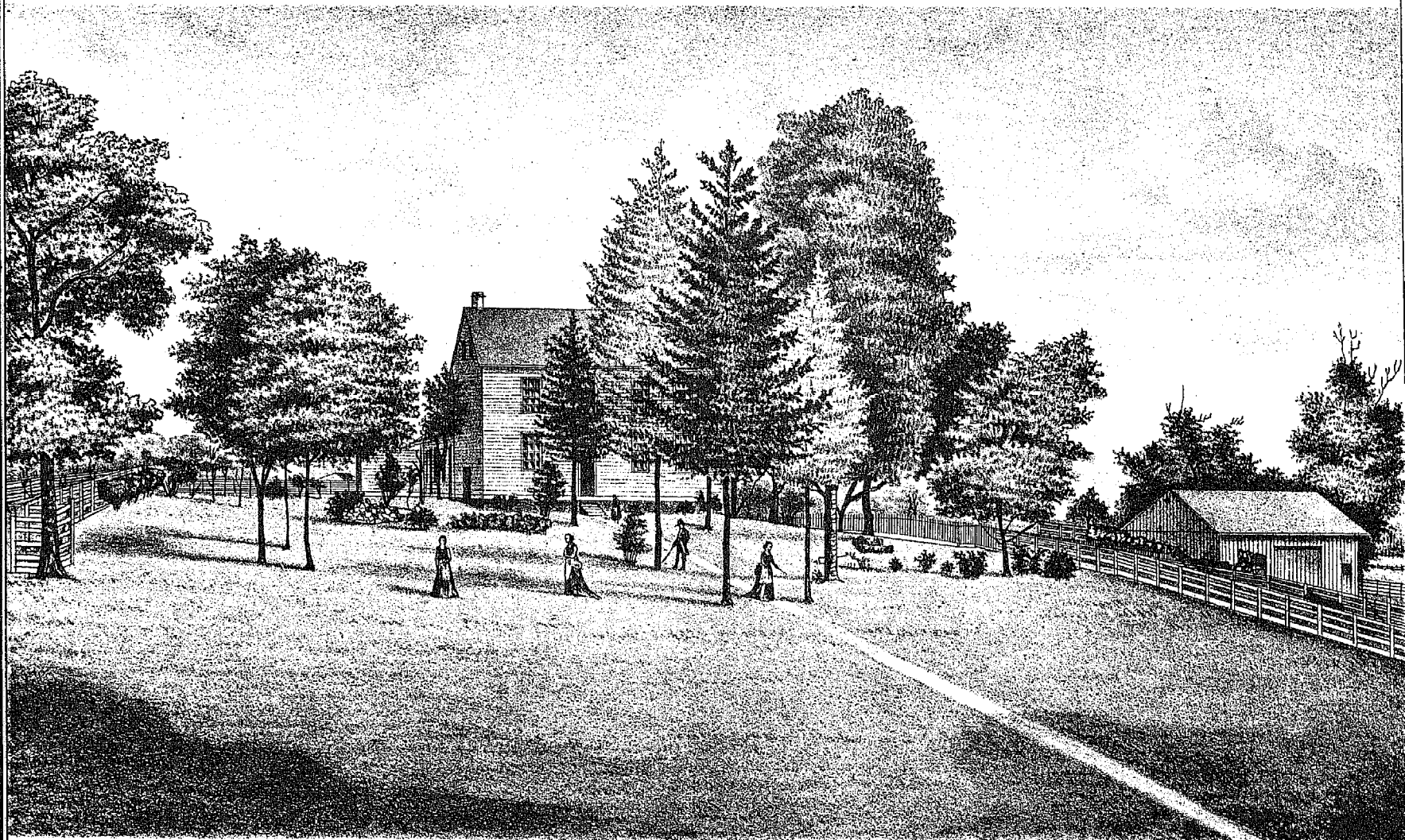
RES. OF H. K. MOCK. JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.



RES. OF WM BLESSING, INVENTOR OF THE BLESSING CORN PLANTER.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

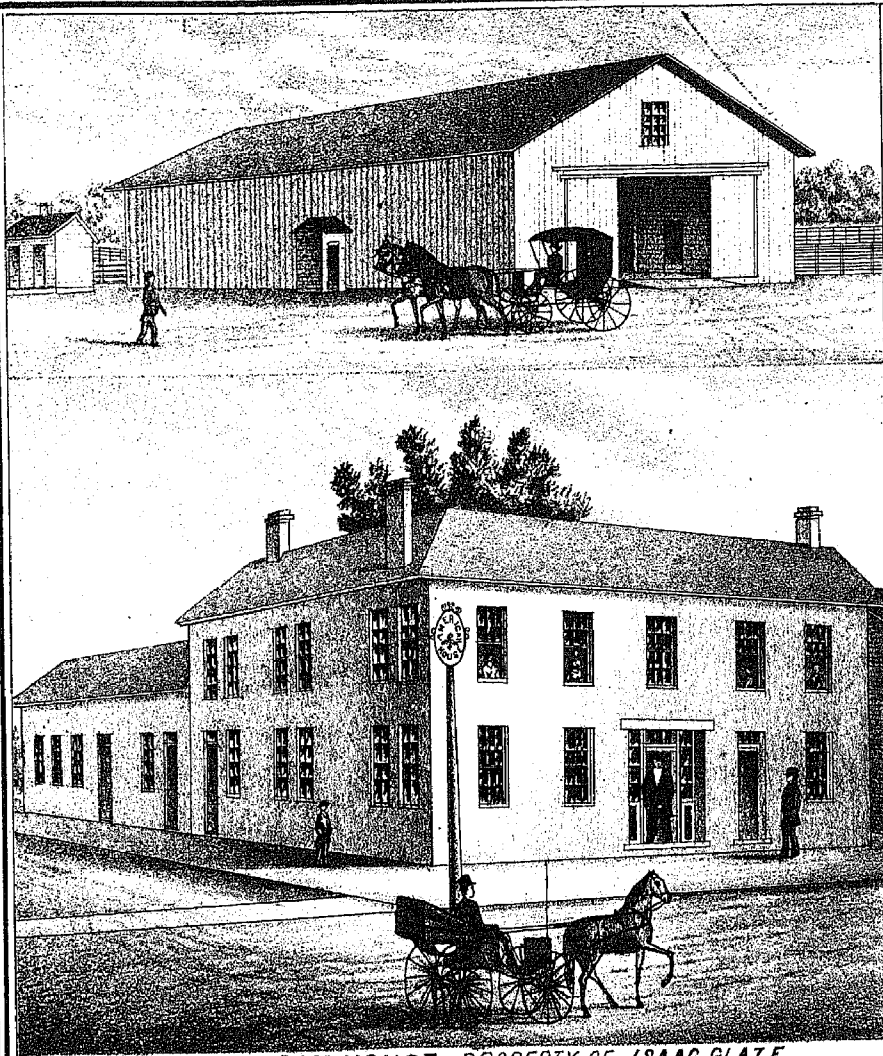


RES. OF THOS. F. PARROTT. JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.

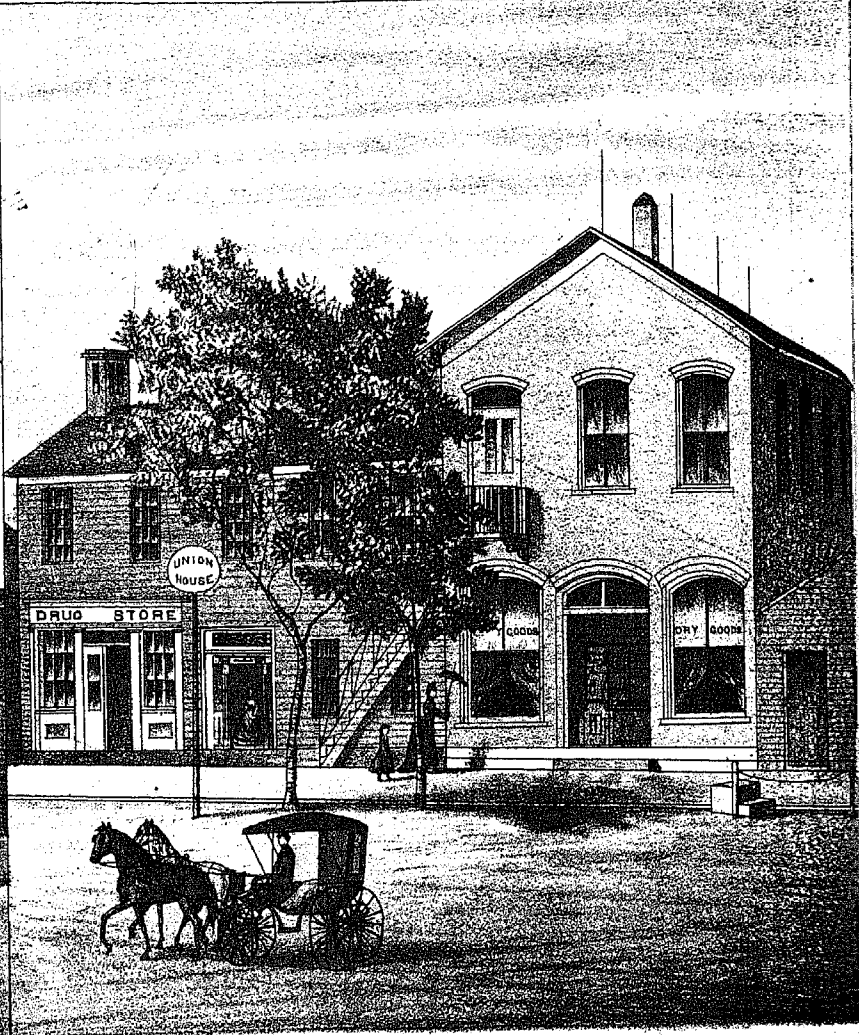


RES. OF GEORGE PARRETT.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

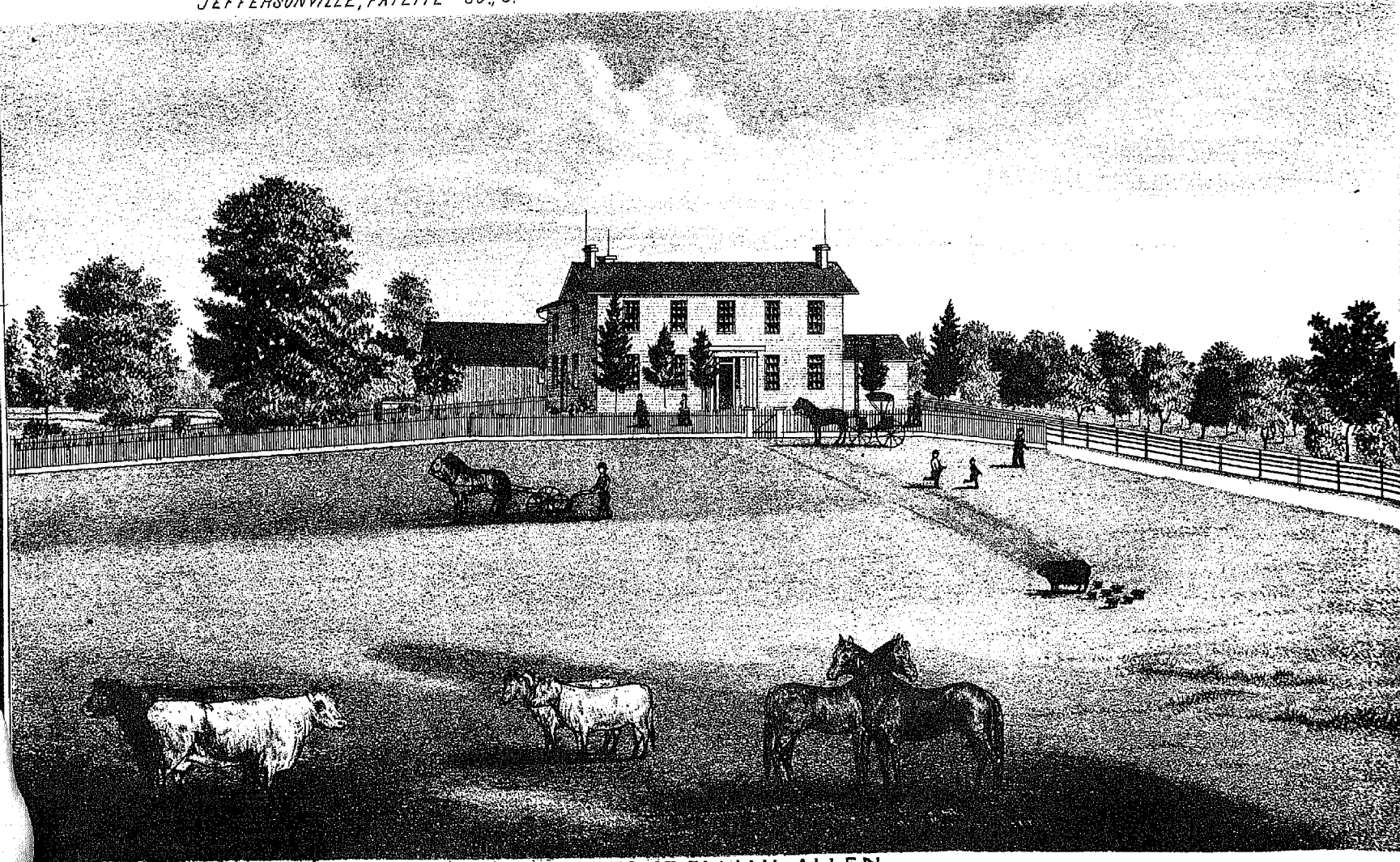




AMERICAN HOUSE. PROPERTY OF ISAAC GLAZE.  
JEFFERSONVILLE, FAYETTE CO., O.

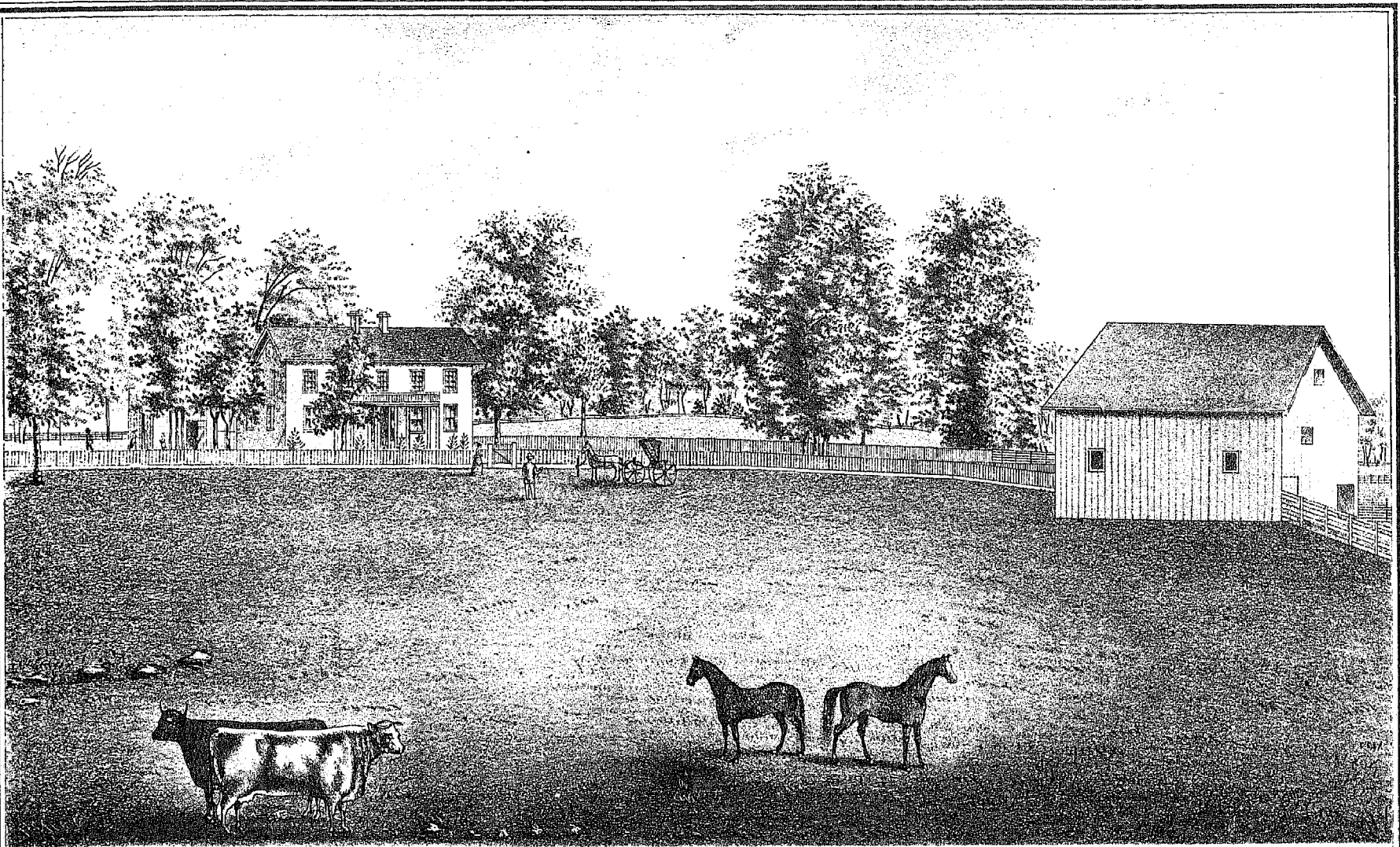


RES. & STORE OF O. K. CORBITT.  
JEFFERSONVILLE, FAYETTE CO., O.

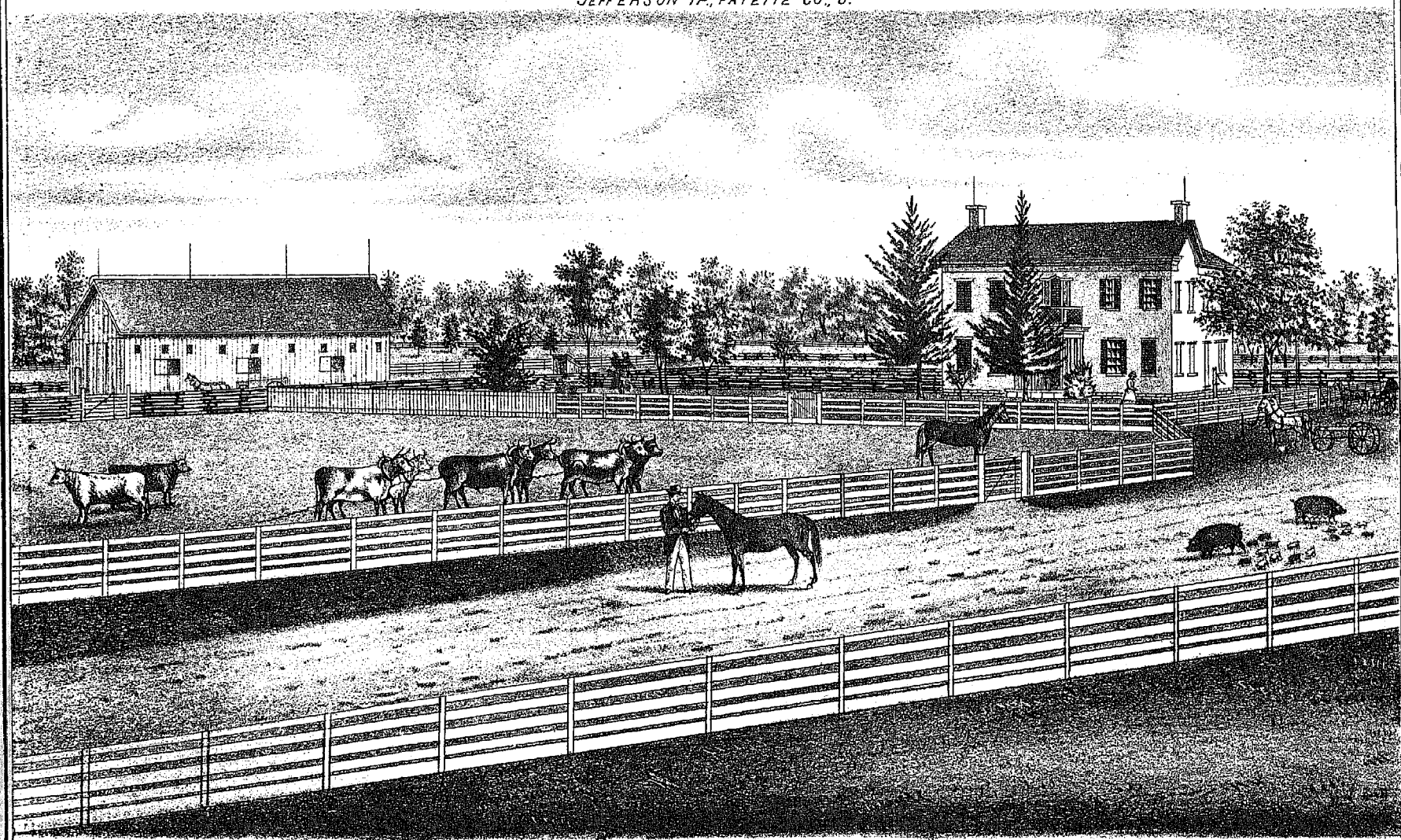


RES. OF ELIJAH ALLEN.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



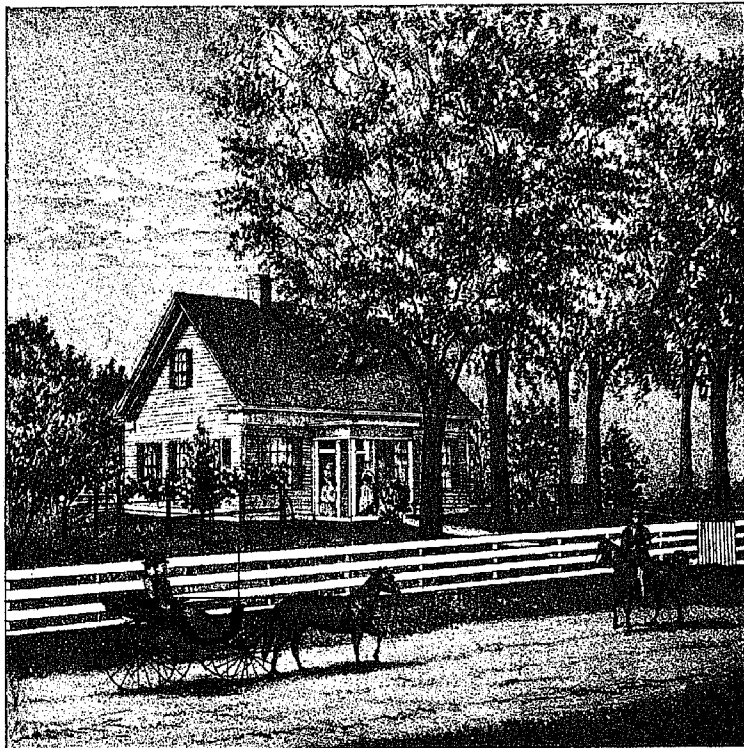


RES. OF C. W. GRAY.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.



RES. OF RICHARD BROCK.  
JEFFERSON TP., FAYETTE CO., O.





RES. OF J. M. EDWARDS.  
BLOOMINGBURG, PAINT TP., FAYETTE CO., OHIO.

# TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES

## FAYETTE COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

### WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.
Anderson, R. C.	Boot and shoe dealer.	Court Street.	1851	Ohio.	Lindsey, T. J.	Secretary Farmers' Pork Packing Company.	Broadway.	1862	Kentucky.
Brownell, C. H.	Merchant.	2 Westford Block.	1862	New York.	Light, Jacob.	Merchant tailor and gents' furnishing goods.	Court Street.	1868	Ohio.
Blanchard, M.	County Clerk.	Court-House.	1864	Ohio.	Milliken, W. & Sons	Proprietors <i>Herald</i> .	Stinson Block.	1868	Indiana.
Bradley, F. D.	Deputy Sheriff.	"	1868	"	McLean, Dan'l.	President First National Bank.	Court Street.	1810	Ohio.
Bailey, George.	Proprietor livery stable.	Fayette Street.	1869	Rhode Island.	McLean, J. M.	Dry goods.	"	1841	"
Bush, Abram.	Farmer and County Commissioner.	Tibourne, sur'y 1451	1816	Ohio.	Milliken, John.	Sheriff.	Court-House.	1828	"
Burke, T. J.	Manufacturer and dealer in marble.	East Street.	1866	Ireland.	Milliken, B. H.	Dry goods.	Court Street.	1860	Indiana.
Barnett, Lon.	Traveling agent, tobacco and cigars.	Paint.	1861	Ohio.	Miser, John.	Councilman; mnfr. carriages and light wagons.	Fayette & Market.	1862	Ohio.
Bird, Edwin.	Architect and builder.	Market Street.	1870	England.	Nye, J. E.	Bridge builder.	Market Street.	1867	Maryland.
Blackmond, M.	Constable.	Market Street.	1822	Ohio.	Parsell, James.	President Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.	Court Street.	1832	Ohio.
Beasley, W. A.	Proprietor <i>Ohio State Register</i> .	Fayette Street.	1878	Virginia.	Plum, J. C.	Deputy Clerk.	Court-House.	1820	New York.
Bank, Merchants' & Farmers'.	Banking.	Court Street.	"	Ohio.	Paul, J. A.	Livery stable.	Paul's Alley.	1864	Indiana.
Coffman, L. C.	Farmer.	Fayette Street.	1841	"	Paxson, W. F.	Attorney-at-law.	Stinson Block.	1874	Ohio.
Colcher, D. M.	Saw mill.	North Street.	1865	"	Priddy, J. B.	Probate Judge.	Court Street.	1864	"
Chaffin, George W.	Insurance agent.	Court Street.	1870	Massachusetts.	Reit, Frank.	Groceries.	Fayette Street.	1868	Germany.
Craig, Eli.	Dry goods and clothing.	Main Street.	1833	Ohio.	Rodgers, Harry.	Hardware.	Court Street.	1842	Ohio.
Craig, William.	"	"	1835	"	Reed, A. L.	Manufacturer and dealer in saddles and harness.	"	1822	"
Craig, D. H.	"	"	1848	"	Rowe, Levi.	Boots and shoes.	"	1818	"
Creamer, M. S.	Attorney-at-law.	Van Deman's Block.	1847	"	Rowe, W. H.	"	"	1864	"
Conway, D.	Boots and shoes.	Court Street.	1834	"	Robinson, R. A.	Cashier First National Bank.	"	1820	"
Collins, P. S.	Livery stable.	Fayette Street.	1847	Virginia.	Robinson, J. P.	County Auditor.	"	1837	"
Dahl, H.	Retired farmer.	Court & Main Sts.	1839	Germany.	Saxton, O. H.	Physician and surgeon.	Court & Fayette Sts.	1841	"
Dews, George.	Woolen manufactory.	Main Street.	1866	England.	Stuckey, J. D.	Groceries.	"	1830	"
Evans, N.	Farmer.	Columbus Avenue.	1850	Ohio.	Stuckey, S. W.	"	Market Street.	1874	Kansas.
Foster, J. S. & Sons.	Real estate and insurance agents.	Court & Fayette Sts.	1873	"	Snyder, J. R.	Livery stable.	Main Street.	1854	Ohio.
Foster, C. A.	Jewelry store.	Court Street.	1848	Germany.	Sager, M. S.	Stoves and tinware.	Court Street.	1864	Virginia.
Forster, F. C.	Physician and surgeon.	Main Street.	1872	Vermont.	Silcott, A. E.	Dry goods.	Fayette Street.	1868	Pennsylvania.
Forster, F. C.	Sewing machine agent.	Court Street.	1867	Ohio.	Shaff, W. H.	Manufacturer of carriages and light buggies.	"	1860	Maine.
Forster, F. C.	"	"	1867	"	Stevens, C. O.	Farmer.	Court Street.	1860	Ohio.
Flynn, M. C.	Groceries and crockery.	Fayette & East Sts.	1860	Ireland.	Shurn, J. B.	Stoves and tinware.	Main Street.	1862	Maine.
Gregg, A.	Prosecuting attorney.	Court-House.	1847	Ohio.	Stinson, A. M.	Grain, groceries, pork, and hardware.	Court Street.	1872	Ohio.
Gardner, Mills.	Attorney-at-law.	Court Street.	1850	"	Snyder, C. S.	Photograph artist.	Fayette Street.	1878	"
Grubbs, O. M.	Blacksmith.	Market Street.	1822	"	Sharp, F. W.	Boots and shoes.	Market Street.	1866	Pennsylvania.
Garris, C.	County Treasurer.	Court Street.	1848	"	Shaff, A. G.	Carriage manufacturer.	Court Street.	1844	Ohio.
Harlow, W. A.	Drug store and physician.	"	1854	"	Severs, George.	Baker and confectionery.	"	1871	"
Herbert, M.	Teller First National Bank.	"	1850	Ireland.	Scott, Laura.	Proprietor Shaw House.	"	1874	"
Holbrook, James.	Boots and shoes.	"	1844	England.	Shaw, Mrs. Alex.	Firm of Shaw & Scott.	"	1860	Pennsylvania.
Holbrook, S. N.	"	"	1855	Ohio.	Updegrave, E. B.	Groceries and queensware.	"	1840	Ohio.
Hopkins, J. F.	Furniture dealer and undertaker.	Main & Market Sts.	1850	"	Ustick, T. M.	Dry goods.	Court & Main Sts.	1847	"
Hirst, A. C.	Superintendent public schools.	North Street.	1872	"	Ustick, H. P.	Prop. planing mills and dealer in lumber.	Water Street.	1810	"
Hegler, W. W.	Student.	Main Street.	1866	"	Van Deman, J. L.	Dry goods and clothing.	Market Street.	1841	"
Hegler, Allen.	Carriage dealer.	"	"	"	Vance, J. J.	Hardware.	Court Street.	1848	"
Hartman, Paul.	Blacksmith and wood work.	Court Street.	1860	Germany.	Van Deman, J. C.	Woolen manufactory.	"	1832	"
Hammer, W. H. H.	Architect and builder.	Third & Market Sts.	1871	West Virginia.	Vance, David.	Groceries.	"	1862	"
Hadley, E. L.	Attorney-at-law.	Court Street.	1870	N. Hampshire.	Wendel, Daniel.	Hats, caps, furs, and gents' furnishing goods.	"	1862	Germany.
Irlon, H. C.	Groceries and queensware.	"	1862	"	Willard, M.	Cashier Fayette County National Bank.	"	1830	Ohio.
Johnson, A. C.	President Fayette National Bank.	"	1846	"	Worley, A.	Physician and surgeon.	"	1846	Pennsylvania.
Johnson, S. F.	Coal dealer and agent P. O. & St. Louis R. R.	Railroad.	1847	"	Worthington, D.	Attorney-at-law.	"	1874	Ohio.
Jones, F. M.	Proprietor <i>Weekly News</i> .	Court Street.	1860	"	Wilson, J. A.	Planing mills and lumber yard.	Market Street.	1888	"
Kelley, Barney.	Groceries and queensware.	Main Street.	1860	Ireland.	Wilson, J. L.	Carpenter and builder.	"	1886	"
Koontz, J. B.	Mayor.	City Building.	1872	Ohio.	Yeomans, S. B.	Attorney-at-law.	North Street.	1866	"
King, J. C.	Groceries and queensware.	Court Street.	1836	"	Yeomans, S. N.	Dry goods.	Court Street.	1828	"

### PAINT TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Alexander, Jas.	Mathews, 3701.	1826	Connecticut.	Wash'on C.H.	Retired farmer.	Morris, S. R.	Hough, 6757.	1887	Ohio.	Bloomings'g	Farmer and hog grower.
Alexander, Susan L.	Mathews, 3701.	1836	Canada.	"	"	Oswald, Peter.	"	1870	France.	"	Physician and surgeon.
Allen, F. M.	East Street.	1846	Ohio.	Bloomings'g	Teacher.	Parker, R. C.	Taylor, 3562.	1828	Ohio.	"	Farmer and stock dealer.
Brook, Solomon.	Stubble field, 6538.	1846	"	Midway.	Farmer, and cattle and hog dealer.	Parrett, E.	White, 1205.	1844	"	Wash'on C.H.	" " hog "
Brook, Richard.	"	1847	Kentucky.	W. Lancaster	" and stock dealer.	Paulin, U.	Stokes, 4560.	1843	"	Midway.	" " stock "
Brook, Evan.	1385. [8055, 8199.	1848	Indiana.	Midway.	" " " "	Rogers, J. W.	7268, 8147.	1838	"	Bloomings'g	" " sheep grower.
Brown, J. N.	Robinson, 7239-69.	1842	Pennsylvania.	Bloomings'g	" " " "	Roebuck, J. W.	Corrington, 1384.	1841	"	Jeffers'ville	" " " "
Crozier, John.	Worthington, 3703.	1843	Ohio.	Wash'on C.H.	" " " "	Roebuck, W. F.	Stubble field, 6538.	1833	"	"	" " " "
Crook, D. B.	Robinson, 7239.	1826	"	Bloomings'g	" " " "	Reeder, A. J.	Bustnos, 8643.	1868	Virginia.	Wash'on C.H.	" " " "
Casey, Henry.	8357.	1860	Pennsylvania.	"	" " " "	Smith, Clinton.	Cor. East & Bower.	1826	Ohio.	Bloomings'g	Physician and surgeon.
Dickey, J. P. A.	"	1857	Ohio.	"	" and teacher. [Agent.	Stewart, H. C.	Cor. Main & South.	1827	Maryland.	"	" " " "
Edwards, J. N.	South Street.	1832	"	"	" Justice of the Peace & Ins.	Steel, W. R.	Worthington, 3703.	1827	Pennsylvania.	"	General stock dealer.
Elliot, A. B.	Cor. Main & South.	1838	"	"	Dry goods and groceries.	Stewart, George.	Mathews, 3701.	1819	Ohio.	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer and stock dealer.
Fullerton, Geo. S.	Main Street.	1817	Maryland.	Wash'on C.H.	Retired farmer.	Squires, Nathaniel.	Green.	1816	Pennsylvania.	Bloomings'g	" " " "
Gillespie, J. M.	Cor. Main & Market.	1817	New York.	Bloomings'g	Physician and surgeon.	Salmon, Perry.	McClean, 3707.	1810	Ohio.	Midway.	" " hog grower.
Hess, W. I.	6052. [8859, 7043.	1838	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer and cattle dealer.	Selsor, F.	Hoff, 3705.	1852	Virginia.	Bloomings'g	" " stock grower.
Hidy, Humphrey.	McArthur, 5780.	1819	Ohio.	Jeffers'ville	" and stock grower.	Shellbarger, M.	East.	1871	Ohio.	"	" " " "
Horney, Charles.	Stubble field, 6538.	1832	"	Midway.	" " " "	Salmon, John.	"	"	"	Cross Roads.	" " " "
Hidy, W.	Carrington, 1384.	1831	"	Jeffers'ville	" " " "	Tway, Cornelius.	6056-59, 7250.	1843	"	Midway.	" " " "
Harper, Joab.	Miller, 1063.	1817	"	Wash'on C.H.	" " " "	Thompson, P.	"	1807	"	"	Stock grower.
Hays, J. W.	Parrott, 7850.	1838	"	"	" " " "	Vezay, Burton.	Trent, 942.	1816	"	Wash'on C.H.	" " " "
Hays, Crosby.	Trent, 942.	1845	"	"	" " " "	Vezay, R.	Trent.	1816	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.
Jones, Willis.	"	1837	"	Bloomings'g	Stock dealer.	Waples, Burton.	Hoff, 3104.	1823	"	Bloomings'g	" " " "
Judy, W.	Broadway.	1853	"	"	Teacher.	Windle, H.	Trent, 942.	1827	"	Wash'on C.H.	" " " "
Jones, W. M.	Main Street.	1865	"	"	Blacksmith.	Willis, W. R.	Taylor, 3562.	1839	"	Bloomings'g	" " " "
Klever, Michael.	Redinger, 3706.	1827	Virginia.	"	Stock grower.	Waples, Isaac.	Taylor, 3562.	1830	"	"	" " " "
Larimer, John.	Worthington, 3703.	1832	Pennsylvania.	"	Farmer, Township Clerk, & stock grower.	Willis, J. M.	Cor. Main & Bower.	1826	"	"	" " " "
Moore, Anthony.	Hoff, 3104.	1811	Kentucky.	"	Retired farmer.	Yates, J. N.	Stubble field, 6538.	1862	"	Midway.	" " " "
Moore, Isaac T.	Hoff, 3104.	1830	Ohio.	"	Stock grower.	Yates, D. T.	Stubble field, 6538.	1849	"	"	" " " "



## JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS	NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS
Allen, Geo.	L. Smith, 111	1844	Ohio	Jeffersonville	Farmer.	Hagler, Jesse		1823	Ohio	Jeffersonville	Farmer and stock grower.
Allen, Elijah	A. Hate, 1223	1816	"	"	"	Jenks, Levi	Jones, 8279	1822	"	W. Lancaster	"
Allen, C. W.	L. Smith, 1152	1843	"	W. Lancaster	" and stock raiser.	Jones, W. H.		1861	Wales	Jeffersonville	physician and surgeon.
Allen, William		1816	"	"	"	Jenkins, R. W.	1408	1840	Ohio	"	and stock grower.
Allen, E.	2630	1852	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Jenkins, A. H.	1408	1806	"	"	"
Allen, John	1842	1845	"	S. Plymouth	"	Kirk, Henry	Mosley, 1880	1822	"	Director narrow-gauge railroad.	
Browning, J.	5868	1854	England	Wash'on C.H.	"	Kirk, Thos.	Mosley, 1880	1821	"	Farmer.	
Bendel, E. H.	Main Street	1869	New York	Jeffersonville	Dealer in dry goods.	Mock, H.		1813	"	"	"
Blessing, A. W. J.	"	1847	Ohio	"	Grocer.	Marshall, O. W.	Main Street	1847	Pennsylvania	"	and stock grower.
Blessing, Wm.	G. Washington, 1284	1849	"	"	Farmer.	Miller, Geo.	"	1853	New York	Twp. Clerk, physician & surgeon.	
Creamer, Nathan	E. Duff, 1271	1844	"	"	"	Morris, J. W.	"	1858	Germany	Merchant tailor.	
Creamer, C. C.	J. Lapeley, 1267	1818	"	"	"	Patton, Geo. H.	1282	1854	Ohio	Farmer.	
Creamer, Wallace	Spottawood, 1408	1819	"	"	"	Parrott, T. F.	"	1840	Ohio	"	"
Corbitt, S. W.	Duff, 1271	1844	"	"	and stock raiser.	Parrott, L. A.	1240	1842	"	"	and stock raiser.
Chaffin, S.	1284	1846	"	"	"	Parrott, Mary S.	1408	1848	"	"	"
Carr, E.		1831	"	"	"	Parrott, Ann	1408	1842	"	"	"
Connor, Jas.	1271	1850	"	"	Merchant & Township Treasurer.	Parrott, J.	6614	1847	"	"	"
Corbitt, O. K.	Main Street	1842	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser.	Parrott, H.	1240	1846	"	"	"
Compton, E.	1260	1850	"	"	"	Parrott, G.	1408	1848	"	"	"
Creamer, Henry	1267	1819	"	"	"	Parrett, J.	1240	1840	"	"	"
Degroot, Jas.		1848	Canada	W. Lancaster	and physician.	Quinn, Daniel	1267	1853	Ireland	Jeffersonville	"
Ellis, L. M.	Smith, 1152	1836	Ohio	"	and stock grower.	Reed, W. S.	1342	1861	Ohio	"	"
Erwin, Samuel	1284	1856	"	Jeffersonville	"	Robinson, Singleton		1811	"	"	"
Fent, W. C.		1829	"	"	"	Robinson, H.		1838	"	"	"
Fent, G. R.	1451	1833	"	"	"	Straley, James	Bradford, 1848	1829	"	W. Lancaster	and magistrate.
Fent, Wm.	1451	1820	Tennessee	"	"	Sanderson, H.	Hite, 1223	1824	"	"	and stock raiser.
Gray, Jacob	1451	1835	Virginia	"	"	Sanderson, G. W.	Hite, 1223	1813	"	"	"
Glaze, Isaac		1834	Ohio	"	Proprietor American House.	Sanderson, S. N.	Gains, 1861	1820	"	"	"
Gregg, J. F.		1843	"	"	Farmer.	Straley, S. B.	Yancy, 2560	1828	Virginia	"	"
Hagler, Wm.		1820	"	Wash'on C.H.	and stock grower.	Straley, Joseph	Smith, 1152	1836	Ohio	"	"
Hendrickson, S.		1836	"	Jamestown	"	Thompson, M. C.	1451	1855	"	Jeffersonville	"
Horney, W. J.	Bland, 1122	1831	"	Jeffersonville	"	Vannorsdall, J. R.	Bland, 1122	1831	"	"	"
Hynes, Wm.	8673	1844	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Wright, M. B.		1816	"	"	"
Hays, J. H.	1271	1849	"	Jeffersonville	"	Wright, W. S.	Smith, 111	1832	"	"	"
Horney, F.	1260	1843	"	"	"	Wright, J. W.	G. Washington, 1284	1854	"	"	"
Hidy, Jr., J.	7040	1849	"	"	"	Wright, M. K.	1284	1838	"	"	"
Harless, Jas.	Main Street	1826	"	"	Magistrate.	Wood, Joel	1284	1811	"	"	"
Horney, D. G.	1283	1832	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.	Wentz, H.	1267	1836	"	"	"
Hidy, Joseph		1812	Pennsylvania	"	"						

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS	NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS
Allen, Jesse	3675	1824	Ohio	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hays, D. M.	8898, 3421, 8762	1856	Ohio	Bloomingsb'g	Farmer and pike contractor.
Allen, Joseph		1820	"	"	"	Henkle, E.		1818	"	Wash'on C.H.	"
Backenstoe, Geo.	6898 and 70656	1852	Virginia	"	House builder.	Hidy, Simon L.	9034	1837	"	Staunton	"
Bush, J. F.	1119	1818	Ohio	Jasper Mills	Farmer.	Hopkins, Josiah		1852	"	Wash'on C.H.	" and stock raiser.
Brannen, Wm.	368	1827	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Jamison, B. F.	1859	1834	"	"	"
Burnett, Elizabeth	855	1850	"	"	Farming.	Judy, George	8421	1812	Virginia	"	"
Baugh, J.	2069	1840	"	"	Farmer.	Judy, Susan		1819	Ohio	"	Farming.
Baughan, Newton		"	"	"	"	Lucas, William	824	1838	"	"	Farmer.
Burnett, Wm.	1038 (844)	1820	"	"	"	Laird, James		1857	"	"	"
Colle, Isaac	1809	1810	"	"	"	Laird, Robert D.		1857	"	"	School teacher.
Colvin, Jane	1809	1835	"	"	Farming.	Lindsey, A. O.	9128	1844	"	"	Farmer and thrasher.
Carr, Jacob	1846	1817	"	"	Farmer.	Millikan, Elizabeth	715	1816	"	"	Farming and milling.
Coffman, B. F.	848, 8774, 8482	1847	"	"	" and stock dealer.	Mathews, John	1852, 6552	1854	"	"	Farmer and speculator.
Coffman, Samuel	Steuben, 6631	1808	"	"	Farmer.	McCrea, James	9128	1851	"	N. Holland	"
Campbell, Lenox	695	1834	Maryland	"	Saddler and pike contractor.	McLean, Joseph	1859	1810	Pennsylvania	Wash'on C.H.	" and Township Trustee.
Clauson, Robert	7087	1808	Pennsylvania	"	Farmer and saddler.	McCoy, A.	7088	1828	Ohio	"	"
Carr, C.	848	1818	Ohio	"	"	McCoy, Elias	7088	1820	"	"	"
Corder, Catherine	8498	1829	"	Bloomingsb'g	"	Post, Andrew	668	1819	"	"	"
Draper, M.	757	1801	Virginia	Wash'on C.H.	"	Read, N. H.	1852	1881	Maryland	"	" and bricklayer.
Dahl, Jacob		1801	Germany	"	" and grocer.	Radcliff, John	Pickaway County	1862	Ohio	"	"
Denious, H. C.		1830	Ohio	"	"	Richards, Mary	7037	1835	Kentucky	"	Farming.
Drais, Jerome	680	1827	Virginia	"	" and stock raiser.	Snider, Silas	7038	1837	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Dawson, Abraham	848	1832	"	"	"	Scott, G. M.	824	1858	Indiana	"	" and saddler.
Dawson, Margaret	6896, 60656	1835	Ohio	"	Farming.	Stewart, C. E.	824	1861	Ohio	"	" and coal dealer.
Draper, Mary	846	1837	"	"	Farmer.	Sutherland, R. S.	8675	1829	"	"	"
Fultz, Jacob	2069	1822	"	"	"	Thornton, Thos.		1852	"	"	"
Forman, H. L.	868	1807	Kentucky	"	" and stock dealer.	Thornton, Amos	1051	1838	"	"	"
Grim, Lewis F.		1854	Ohio	"	Thrasher and portable saw mill.	Taylor, T.	688	1859	"	"	"
Greenlee, Samuel	3768	1839	Pennsylvania	Bloomingsb'g	Farmer.	Taylor, G. W.	688	1833	"	"	"
Garlinger, Jas. W.	865	1837	Virginia	Wash'on C.H.	Superintendent of County Infirmary.	Tanquary, John W.	12258	1858	"	Staunton	"
Garlinger, Benton	8608	1841	Ohio	"	Farmer and stock dealer.	Thornton, Thos. B.	1609	1811	"	Wash'on C.H.	Retired farmer.
Glaze, Adam	2620	1816	Virginia	"	"	Vance, Catherine	688	1804	"	"	Farming.
Grove, David	2069	1856	Ohio	"	" and blacksmith.	Wendle, Peter	Market Street	1828	"	"	Farmer.
Hidy, Joseph	1816	1817	"	"	" and stock raiser.	Whitcomb, J. S.	2069	1852	"	"	" and blacksmith.
Hyer, Jesse	1119	1818	"	"	" and mechanic.	Zimmerman, O.		1811	"	"	"
Highland, Allen	9656	1844	"	"	"						

## MARION TOWNSHIP.

NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS	NAME	LOCATION	Date of Settlement	NATIVITY	Post-Office Address	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS
Arnold, William		1846	Ohio	New Holland	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hays, Lynn		1847	Ohio	Bloomingsb'g	Farmer and stock raiser.
Arnold, H.		1849	Virginia	"	"	Johnson, Jesse		"	"	Wash'on C.H.	"
Alexander, A. W.		1838	Ohio	Bloomingsb'g	"	Jefferson, John		1821	"	Bloomingsb'g	" dealer.
Alexander, F. H.		1853	"	"	"	Lister, Henry		1800	Maryland	New Holland	" raiser.
Bloomer, Elijah		1814	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Leach, R. W.		1861	Ohio	Waterloo	Huckster and peddler.
Bragg, Richard		1838	Virginia	New Holland	"	Leasure, James		1839	"	New Holland	Farmer and stock raiser.
Blackmore, N.		1820	Pennsylvania	Bloomingsb'g	"	McCrea, James	9128	1851	"	"	"
Clark, William		1855	Ohio	"	"	McCrea, Charles C.		1847	"	"	" dealer.
Coder, J.		1850	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	McMillen, G.		1873	"	Wash'on C.H.	"
Chaffin, J.		1834	"	New Holland	"	Popejoy, Jackson		1824	"	"	"
Dunlap, J. D.		1871	"	"	"	Read, J.		1838	Pennsylvania	New Holland	" raiser.
Dicks, L. J.		1808	"	"	"	Rogers, Benj. J.		1840	Ohio	Madie'n Mills	" dealer.
Dyer, Arch.		1842	"	Bloomingsb'g	"	Shirley, D. G.		1868	"	New Holland	" raiser.
Durham, John		1838	"	New Holland	"	See, S. S.		1846	Virginia	"	"
Gamble, G. C.		1816	"	"	"	Smith, H.		1854	Ireland	Wash'on C.H.	" dealer.
Grim, John		1806	Maryland	Wash'on C.H.	"	Thompson, Thomas		1826	Ohio	Bloomingsb'g	"
Glaze, John C.		1829	Ohio	"	stock raiser and dealer.	Vincent, Robert W.		1870	"	"	"
Harper, Joseph		1835	Delaware	"	" and stock raiser.	Wilson, Dr. J. F.		1832	"	New Holland	" physician and surgeon.
Holland, C.		1845	Ohio	Wash'on C.H.	"	Wood, A. G.		1843	Virginia	"	" and stock dealer.
Hess, Bowman		1839	"	"	"						

# JASPER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Arnold, Elijah.....	1709.....	1811.....	Ohio.....	Jasper Mills.	Farmer and stock grower.	Luttrell, John W.....	868.....	1861.....	Ohio.....	S. Plymouth.	Farmer and hog grower.
Arnold, Elijah.....	.....	1868.....	Pennsylvania.....	" " " "	" " " "	Murray, John B.....	889.....	1870.....	" " " "	Bowersville.	" " " "
Acton, John.....	.....	1880.....	Ohio.....	S. Plymouth.	" " " "	Merchant, John.....	908.....	1827.....	" " " "	S. Plymouth.	Hog and cattle dealer.
Baughan, James.....	847.....	1814.....	" " " "	Jasper Mills.	" " " "	Mark, A. H.....	.....	1886.....	" " " "	Jasper Mills.	Farmer, thrasher, etc.
Baughan, Elizabeth.....	847.....	1816.....	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	Mallow, L. O.....	.....	1884.....	" " " "	Wash'on C.H.	" and stock dealer.
Bush, Sr. Jacob.....	1216.....	1811.....	Virginia.....	" " " "	" " cattle grower.	Persinger, J. L.....	1402.....	1887.....	" " " "	S. Plymouth.	" and dir. in cattle and hogs.
Bush, C. M.....	1216.....	1850.....	Ohio.....	" " " "	" " " "	Persinger, D.....	282.....	1848.....	Virginia.....	Jasper Mills.	" and cattle dealer.
Burnett, Amzi.....	968.....	1818.....	Virginia.....	" " " "	" " " "	Palmer, W. H.....	836.....	1872.....	Ohio.....	Sabina, Clin	ton Co. Farmer and stock grower.
Bush, Hannah.....	827.....	1838.....	Ohio.....	Sabina, Clin	ton Co. Farmer.	Plymire, L. E.....	889.....	1859.....	" " " "	Bowersville.	Farmer and teacher.
Burnett, Robert.....	1216.....	1810.....	Virginia.....	Jasper Mills.	Farmer.	Plymire, Samuel.....	889.....	1859.....	Pennsylvania.....	" " " "	" and cattle grower.
Barnes, J. L.....	1278.....	1857.....	Ohio.....	S. Plymouth.	" and cattle dealer.	Pitzer, Richard.....	Church Street.....	1859.....	Ohio.....	Wash'on C.H.	Minister and farmer.
Chester, Lewis S.....	Fayette Street.....	1865.....	North Carolina.....	Wash'on C.H.	Bricklayer and plasterer.	Perrill, John.....	.....	1852.....	" " " "	S. Plymouth.	Farmer and cattle grower.
Coll, Elias.....	1809.....	1813.....	Ohio.....	" " " "	Farmer and stock grower.	Perrill, James.....	1216.....	1850.....	Virginia.....	Wash'on C.H.	Dealer in hogs, cattle and horses.
Coll, Jeremiah.....	1216.....	1811.....	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	Pursley, Henry.....	878.....	1804.....	Ohio.....	" " " "	Retired farmer (Pioneer).
Dice, Jacob S.....	1216.....	1861.....	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	Pursley, Sophia.....	878.....	1807.....	" " " "	" " " "	Pioneer.
Dice, William.....	1216.....	1847.....	Virginia.....	" " " "	" " " "	Pursey, Albert.....	.....	1848.....	" " " "	Plymouth ..	Com. and farmer.
Ferguson, W.....	872.....	1840.....	" " " "	Sabina, Clin	ton Co. Farmer and cattle grower.	Rankin, Smith.....	1278.....	1822.....	" " " "	S. Plymouth.	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Ford, E. L.....	Main & Water Sta.....	1846.....	Maine.....	S. Plymouth.	Farmer, merchant, Town. Treas. and County Commissioner.	Rankin, Reuben.....	1278.....	1848.....	" " " "	" " " "	" and hog grower.
Grove, John.....	1278.....	1872.....	Ohio.....	" " " "	Miller and grain dealer.	Rupert, Henry.....	878.....	1790.....	" " " "	Wash'on C.H.	" and stock grower (Pioneer)
Gray, J. J.....	889.....	1844.....	Virginia.....	" " " "	Farmer and general stock grower.	Sanderson, A. N.....	927.....	1827.....	" " " "	Sabina, Clin	ton Co. Farmer and hog grower.
Hall, Harvey.....	841.....	1872.....	Kentucky.....	Sabina, Clin	ton Co. Farmer and cattle grower.	Shoop, W. W.....	8408.....	1846.....	" " " "	Jasper Mills.	Dealer in dry goods & groceries.
Hunter, Peter.....	.....	1871.....	Ohio.....	Jasper Mills.	Proprietor of saw and grist mill.	Smith, Zebulon.....	074.....	1851.....	Virginia.....	S. Plymouth.	Farmer and dealer in horses, cattle, etc.
Jarll, J. M.....	1278.....	1872.....	Virginia.....	S. Plymouth.	Miller and grain dealer.	Sparks, Silas.....	925.....	1839.....	Ohio.....	Bowersville.	Farmer and dealer in hogs, etc.
Johnson, Elijah.....	.....	1868.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jasper Mills.	Farmer.	Wight, Albert.....	Fayette Street.....	1860.....	" " " "	Wash'on C.H.	Barber.
Kirk, John.....	382.....	1871.....	Scotland.....	S. Plymouth.	" and dir. in hogs & horses.	Wcaver, Silas.....	Columbus Avenue.....	1860.....	North Carolina.....	" " " "	Prop. bathing establishment, etc.
Latham, Allen.....	.....	1832.....	Ohio.....	" " " "	hog and cattle grower.						

# PERRY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, Truett	E. Scruggs, 100016	1840	Delaware	Wash'on C.H.	Retired farmer.	Mead, C. G.	Wallace, 5063	1857	Vermont	Greenfield	Farmer.
Anderson, Matthew	Temple, 1000	1821	Ohio	Staunton	Farmer.	McElroy, Esther	Burg. Ball, 648	1848	Ohio	"	"
Anderson, Robert	J. Moon, 1000	1818	Ohio	Moons P. O.	"	Orr, John	B. Stenben, 663	1818	Kentucky	Wash'on C.H.	"
Anders, Jos. H.	Moore, 8986	1827	Ohio	N. Martins'g	"	Priddy, James	J. Moore, 1000	1839	Ohio	Moons P. O.	"
Adams, Robert	Burg. Ball, 648	1810	"	Greenfield	"	Perdue, Gershom	New Martinsburg	1836	Ohio	N. Martins'g	Retired merchant.
Bush, William		1836	"	"	"	Perdue, M. P.	New Martinsburg	1836	Ohio	"	Nurseryman.
Beatty, Alex. N.	Trout & M., 8713	1825	Pennsylvania	"	"	Perdue, T. K.	New Martinsburg	1836	"	"	"
Beatty, Calvin O.	Trout & M., 8713	1846	Ohio	"	"	Perdue, Jacob	New Martinsburg	1836	"	"	"
Chew, William	B. Grimes, 5558	1820	Ohio	N. Martins'g	"	Painter, Charles	Woodson, 7864	1838	"	"	Farmer.
Chew, E. R.	B. Grimes, 5558	1862	Ohio	"	"	Reader, Enos	S.K. Bradford, 2720	1833	"	Leesburg	"
Cooper, Eli	J. Curry, 1426	1866	"	"	"	Rees, H.	B. Briggs, 1148	1816	"	Martinsburg	Boot and shoe maker.
Copps, John C.	J. Moore, 1000	1844	"	Moons P. O.	"	Smith, Wm.	Warden, 1364	1821	"	Greenfield	Farmer.
Coffman, J. M.	Ferbigan, 660	1844	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Smith, S. W.	Worthington, 10137	1829	"	Moons P. O.	"
Corey, Nathan	Ferbigan, 660	1828	"	Greenfield	"	Smith, James	Ferbigan, 660	1851	"	Greenfield	"
Corey, F. M.	Ferbigan, 660	1848	"	"	"	Sollars, Sarah	Ferbigan, 660	1858	"	Wash'on C.H.	" and stock grower.
Corkerell, Millie			"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Sturgeon, M. J.	N. Massie, 2620	1819	"	N. Martins'g	"
Ellis, Elijah	Massey, 2620	1817	"	N. Martins'g	"	Todhunter, Alfred	N. Massie, 2620	1852	"	"	"
Ellis, H.	Grimes, 5558	1827	"	"	" and Township Clerk.	Todhunter, Jas. R.	N. Massie, 2620	1817	"	"	"
Eyre, Robert S.	Shepard & C., 5840	1846	"	"	"	Todhunter, John P.	D. Mason, 5979	1818	"	"	"
Fisher, Samuel	N. Pope, 7000	1849	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	Todhunter, Amos	N. Massie, 2620	1818	"	"	"
Hadley, G. W.	Moons, 6188	1862	New Hampshire	Moons P. O.	"	Todhunter, R. S.	B. Grimes, 5558	1846	"	"	"
Jones, J. S.		1852	Ohio	N. Martins'g	Physician.	Tracy, Levi		1811	"	Wash'on C.H.	"
Jury, John	T. M. Worden, 1864	1869	"	"	Farmer.	Welshimer, E. W.	New Martinsburg	1860	"	N. Martins'g	Merchant & Township Treasurer
Jury, M.	D. Brown, 3595	1837	"	"	"	Walsh, Joseph	J. Curry, 1426	1837	Virginia	"	Farmer.
Johnson, Isaac M.	Gaines, 1500	1828	"	Wash'on C.H.	"	West, Augustus	B. Biggs, 1148	1836	"	Greenfield	"
King, Wm. A.	A. Walke, 10376	1824	"	"	"	Wilson, G. E.	10316	1837	Ohio	Wash'on C.H.	"
Merchant, N.	Hamilton, 10034	1848	"	Moons P. O.	"	Zimmerman, James	Grimes, 5558	1826	"	N. Martins'g	"
Merchant, William	Hamilton, 10034	1814	Virginia	"	"						

# MADISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, J. W.		1869	Ohio	Madis'n Mills	Farmer and stock raiser.	Moore, J. W.	Main Street	1838	Ohio	Pancoast'g	Dealer in general groceries.
Abernathy, James		1819	"	Pancoast'g	" " " "	McCafferty, Wm.		1845	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser.
Baldwin, Joseph		1819	"	Mt. Sterling	" " " "	McAthers, W. D.		1873	Virginia	Blooming'g	" " " "
Bloomer, J. G.		1824	"	Blooming'g	" " " "	McArthur, J. S.		1862	Ohio	Mt. Sterling	" " " "
Beale, Edward		1861	Virginia	Mt. Sterling	" " " "	McArthur, W. D.		1818	"	Madis'n Mills	" " " " [worker.
Burk, M.		1864	Tennessee	Wash'on C.H.	Stock dealer.	Messmore, R. W.		1844	Pennsylvania	Pancoast'g	Wagon maker & general wood.
Crow, H. S.		1858	Ohio	Madis'n Mills	Grocer, Postmaster, & Tp. Clerk.	Noble, J. M.		1864	Pennsylvania	Madis'n Mills	Farmer, stock raiser, & prop. port.
Cock, W. L.		1824	"	Mt. Sterling	Farmer and stock raiser.	Ott, Joseph		1850	Ohio	Mt. Sterling	" & stock raiser. [steam mill.
Clarridge, E. W.		1827	"	Pancoast'g	" " " "	Ogden, Albert		1824	Ohio	Madis'n Mills	" and breeder of trotting and
Decker, A. S.	Main Street	1850	Switzerland	"	Saddler and harness maker.	Pensley, Edw. A.	Main Street	1852	Massachusetts	Pancoast'g	Dentist. [pacing horses.
Eckle, William		1864	Ohio	"	Proprietor of Eckle Hotel.	Pinkerton, Wm. M.		1831	Ohio	Blooming'g	Farmer and stock raiser.
Fulton, Henry		1844	Ohio	Madis'n Mills	Farmer and stock dealer.	Porter, Nebraska		1837	"	Madis'n Mills	" " " "
Gaskill, V. H.	Main Street	1842	"	Pancoast'g	Physician and surgeon.	Rockwell, Milo		1862	Ohio	Mt. Sterling	" and Justice of the Peace.
Graham, James		1818	"	"	Farmer and stock dealer.	Roby, Benj.		1860	Ohio	Madis'n Mills	" and stock raiser.
Grim, Alex.		1880	"	Madis'n Mills	" " " "	Satchel, W. W.		1801	"	"	" " " "
Harrison, William		1819	"	Wash'on C.H.	" and stock raiser.	Smith, F. L.		1868	Virginia	"	Millwright & Justice of the Peace.
Harris, M. J.		1864	"	Blooming'g	" " " "	Smith, F. L.		1840	Ohio	Mt. Sterling	Farmer and stock raiser.
Jones, Wm. M.		1850	"	"	" and stock dealer.	Toopes, Robert		1872	"	Blooming'g	" " " "
Jones, William		1866	"	"	Grocer and huckster.	Traub, John		1881	"	Mt. Sterling	Blacksmithing.
Jefferson, Robert G.		1844	"	Blooming'g	Farmer, stock raiser and dealer.	Trumper, Wm.		1867	Pennsylvania	Madis'n Mills	Farmer and stock dealer.
Lytle, R.	Main Street	1872	"	Pancoast'g	Physician and druggist.	Taylor, Phillips		1848	Ohio	Blooming'g	" and stock raiser.
Loofbrow, M.		1869	"	Mt. Sterling	Farmer and stock raiser.	Van Pelt, S.		1869	"	Madis'n Mills	" stock raiser and dealer.
Loofbrow, L. P.		1867	"	"	" " " "	West, C. P.		1862	Massachusetts	Pancoast'g	" and stock raiser.
Loofbrow, L. H.		1816	"	"	" " " "	Wood, W. D.		1841	Ohio	Mt. Sterling	" " " "

# GREEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, John		1828	Ohio	Buena Vista	Carpenter.	Paney, Jesse		1841	Kentucky	Buena Vista	Farmer and stock grower.
Borden, W. E.	Wallace, 4435	1848	"	Moons P. O.	Teacher and Township Trustee.	Paney, Addison		1869	Ohio	Leesburg	" " " "
Barger, I.		1840	"	Leesburg	Farmer and stock grower.	Paney, J.		1832	"	"	" " " "
Barger, John		1810	"	"	" " " "	Reader, Levi		1840	"	"	" " " "
Connor, William		1844	"	Buena Vista	" " " "	Smith, John		1844	"	"	" " " "
Hare, J. E.		1870	"	Moons P. O.	Teacher.	Sexton, Elisha		1885	"	"	" " " "
Johnson, T. G.		1816	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.	Swift, Hugh		1888	Pennsylvania	Monroe	" " " "
McCoy, T. S.		1864	"	"	Saw mill.	Worthington, E. T.	Moore, 8481	1861	Ohio	Moons P. O.	" " " "
Patten, Henry		1842	"	Buena Vista	Farmer and stock grower.						



## WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bonham, Joseph.....	2026.....	1840	Ohio.....	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer and miller.	Nebbergall, Adam.....	6126.....	1844	Ohio.....	Good Hope...	Farmer.
Culy, David.....	Lot 1.....	1864	".....	Good Hope...	".....	Parker, C. F.....	".....	1871	".....	".....	Carpenter.
Coffman, Nathan.....	".....	1810	".....	Wash'on C.H.	".....	Post, Jacob.....	2326.....	1824	".....	".....	Farmer.
Davis, William.....	788.....	1884	".....	Good Hope...	".....	Parrett, Aaron.....	6126.....	1852	".....	".....	".....
Draie, E. B.....	Rodgers, 831.....	1837	".....	".....	".....	Parrett, J. H.....	6126.....	1851	".....	".....	".....
Eyman, Jacob.....	12037.....	1810	Virginia.....	Wash'on C.H.	".....	Ruhl, John.....	4122.....	1818	Virginia.....	".....	".....
Fagan, Z. W.....	".....	1863	Ohio.....	Good Hope...	Clergyman.	Rodgers, Jr., Ham.	1058.....	1846	Ohio.....	".....	".....
Garinger, I. J.....	2926.....	1848	".....	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer.	Rodgers, Hamilton	6126.....	1808	".....	".....	".....
Garinger, Stephen.....	".....	1866	".....	".....	".....	Rodgers, Samuel.....	6118, 1058, 9257.....	1841	".....	".....	".....
Hopkins, David.....	632.....	1834	".....	".....	".....	Rodgers, William.....	6118, 1058.....	1837	".....	".....	".....
Hegler, Milton.....	5882.....	1851	".....	".....	".....	Slagle, Franklin.....	".....	1852	Virginia.....	".....	and stock dealer.
Mallow, Jr., John.....	12036.....	1870	".....	Wash'on C.H.	".....	Sollers, John.....	673.....	1808	Pennsylvania.....	".....	".....
McCoy, Hugh.....	12036.....	1840	".....	".....	".....	Smyth, Cornelius.....	628.....	1808	Ireland.....	New Holland	".....
McElwain, Thomas.....	8676.....	1819	".....	Good Hope...	".....	White, Jesse.....	602.....	1814	Ohio.....	".....	".....
McCoy, Judeon.....	1058.....	1887	".....	".....	".....						

## CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brown, Isaiah.....	12028.....	1831	Ohio.....	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Rowe, I. N.....	Main St., Staunton.	1843	Ohio.....	Staunton.....	Dealer in dry goods and notions.
Conner, John C.....	626.....	1843	".....	Staunton.....	".....	Roberts, S. C.....	911.....	1872	".....	Jasper Mills.	Physician, farmer, and dealer in
Cox, John T.....	3433.....	1866	".....	Jasper Mills.	and trader.	Sollars, J. W.....	Moore, 3433.....	1843	".....	Wash'on C.H.	Farmer. [thorough-bred cattle, etc
Hyer, Aaron.....	608.....	1814	".....	Wash'on C.H.	".....	Sollers, Isaac.....	3433.....	1838	".....	Jasper Mills.	and stock raiser.
Hidy, George.....	".....	1823	Virginia.....	Staunton.....	".....	Simes, Elizabeth.....	626.....	1812	".....	Staunton.....	and stock dealer.
Johnson, C. H.....	3432.....	1830	Ohio.....	".....	".....	Sever, Milton.....	12023.....	1821	".....	".....	".....
Long, William.....	802.....	1843	".....	".....	".....	Stuckay, M. F.....	626.....	1846	".....	".....	".....
Mark, M. W.....	12028.....	1821	".....	Jasper Mills.	".....	Van Pelt, E. R.....	802.....	1831	".....	".....	".....
Mark, Joseph.....	626.....	1815	Pennsylvania.....	Staunton.....	and stock raiser.	Van Pelt, S. P.....	802.....	1838	".....	".....	".....
McDaniel, Geo.....	3432.....	1814	Virginia.....	Moons P. O.....	".....	Woodmancy, J. B.....	Main St., Staunton.	1812	Virginia.....	".....	".....
Rowe, Martin.....	988.....	1838	Ohio.....	Staunton.....	".....	Worthington, Robt.	1429.....	1831	Ohio.....	".....	and stock dealer.