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20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY HISTORY

OF

Springfield, and Clark County, Ohio

AND

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

---

EDITED AND COMPILED

BY

HON. WILLIAM M. ROCKEL

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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*"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"*

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## Preface

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The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. Although the original purpose was to limit the narrative to the close of the year 1906, it has been found expedient to touch on many matters relating to the year 1907, and also, in some measure, to the current year 1908.

It is impossible to enumerate here all those to whom thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. We would, however, make mention of Benjamin T. Prince, A. M., Ph. D., and W. B. Patton, M. D., as the respective authors of special and valuable articles herein printed. In the preparation of the history reference has been made to, and in some cases extracts taken from standard, historical and other works on the different subjects treated of.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical part of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Clark County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., July, 1908.

## Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (\*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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*James M. Kozka*

# History of Clark County.

## CHAPTER I.

### PREHISTORIC MATTER.

*A Tale of the Airly Days—Geological Formation—Limestone Formation—Coal, Oil, and Gas—Glacial Drift—Singular Growth of Timber—Prehistoric Man—Prehistoric Animals—Mounds and Mound-Builders—The Bechtle Mound.*

#### A TALE OF THE AIRLY DAYS.

Oh! tell me a tale of the airly days—  
Of the times as they ust to be;  
“Piller of Fi-er” and “Shakespear’s  
Plays”  
Is a’most too deep for me!  
I want plane facts, and I want plane  
words,  
Of the good old-fashioned ways,  
When speech run free as the songs of  
birds  
'Way back in the airly days.

Tell me a tale of the timber-lands—  
Of the old-time pioneers;  
Somepin a pore man understands  
With his feelin’s ’s well as ears.  
Tell of the old log house,—about  
The loft, and the puncheon flore—

The old fi-er place, with the crane  
swung out,  
And the latch-string through the door.

Tell of the things just as they was—  
They don’t need no excuse!  
Don’t teach ’em up like the poets does,  
Tel theyr all too fine fer use!—  
Say they was ’leven in the fambily—  
Two beds, and the chist below,  
And the trundle-beds that each helt three,  
And the clock and the old bureau.

Then blow the horn at the old back-door  
Tel the echoes all halloo,  
And the children gethers home onc’t more,  
Jest as they ust to do:  
Blow fer Pap tel he hears and comes,  
With Tomps and Elias, too,  
A-marchin’ home, with the fife and drums  
And the old Red, White and Blue!

Blow and blow tel the sound draps low  
 As the moan of the whipperrwill,  
 And wake up Mother, and Ruth and Jo,  
 All sleepin' at Bethel Hill:  
 Blow and call tel the faces all  
 Shine out in the back-log's blaze,  
 And the shadders dance in the old hewed  
 wall  
 As they did in the airly days.

*Riley.*

#### GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

In a work of this character only a cursory view of the geological formation of the county could properly be given.

According to the geological map of Ohio, the dividing course of the lower and upper silurian rock are within the bounds of this county, the entire bed rock of Ohio being Trenton limestone, which is the first in formation in the lower silurian period. This rock takes its name from a picturesque and well-known locality in Trenton Township, Oneida County, New York. It has generally been recorded in Ohio as being found at a depth of from one to two thousand feet.

The Utica Shales are the second in formation after the Trenton limestone and Professor Orton says, "In the wells of Springfield, Urbana, and Piqua it is found in undiminished thickness, but in some more calcareous in composition."

As to what may properly constitute the geological scale applicable to Ohio, the following is taken from a work of Prof. Orton:

"A brief review of the scale and structure of the State will here be given, but before it is entered upon, a few fundamental facts pertaining to the subject will be stated.

"1. So far as its exposed rock series is concerned, Ohio is built throughout its whole extent of stratified deposits or, in other words, of beds of clay, sand and limestone, in all their various gradations, that were deposited or that grew in water. There are in the Ohio series no igneous nor metamorphic rocks whatever; that is, no rocks that have assumed their present form and condition from a molten state or that, subsequent to their original formation, have been transformed by heat. The only qualification which this statement needs pertains to the beds of drift by which a large portion of the State is covered. These drift beds contain boulders in large amount, derived from the igneous and metamorphic rocks that are found around the shores of Lake Superior and Huron, but these boulders are recognized by all, even by the least observant, as foreign to the Ohio scale. They are familiarly known as 'lost rocks' or 'erratics.'

"If we should descend deep enough below the surface we should exhaust these stratified deposits and come to the granite foundations of the continent which constitute the surface rocks in parts of Canada, New England and the West, but the drill has never yet hewed its way down to these firm and massive beds within our boundaries.

"The rocks that constitute the present surface in Ohio were all formed in water, and none of them have been modified and masked by the action of high temperatures. They remain in substantially the same condition as that in which they were formed.

"2. With the exception of the coal seams and a few beds associated with

them, and of the drift deposits, all the formations of Ohio grew in the sea. There are no lake or river deposits among them, but by countless and infallible signs they testify to a marine origin. The remnants of life which they contain, often in the greatest abundance, are decisive as to this point.

“3. The sea in which or around which they grew was the former extension of the Gulf of Mexico. When the rocks of Ohio were in process of formation, the warm waters and genial climate of the Gulf extended without interruption to the borders of the great lakes. All of these rocks had their origin under such conditions.

“4. The rocks of Ohio constitute an orderly series. They occur in widespread sheets, the lowermost of which are co-extensive with the limits of the State. As we ascend in the scale the strata constantly occupy smaller areas, but the last series of deposits, viz., those of the Carboniferous period, are still found to cover at least one-fourth of the entire area of the State. Some of these formations can be followed into and across adjacent States, in apparently unbroken continuity.

“The edges of the successive deposits in the Ohio series are exposed in innumerable natural sections, so that their true order can generally be determined with certainty and ease.

“For the accumulation and growth of this great series of deposits vast periods of time were required. Many millions of years must be reckoned in any rational explanation of their origin and history. All of the stages of this history have practically unlimited amounts of past

time upon which to draw. They have all gone forward on so large a scale, so far as time is concerned, that the few thousand years of human history would not make an appreciable factor in any of them. In other words, five thousand years or ten thousand years make too small a period to be counted in the formation of coal, for example, or in the accumulation of petroleum, or in the shaping of the surface of the state through the agencies of erosion.”

#### LIMESTONE FORMATION.

The limestone cropping out around the City of Springfield and west along Mad River, and in some other places of the county is what is known as Niagara shale, and constitutes some of the finest building stone and lime to be found anywhere, and in the geological survey of Ohio it is spoken of as follows:

“We come next to what has been denominated the Springfield Stone, viz.: the building-stone courses which form so constant an element in the Niagara rocks of Ohio at this horizon. It is separated from the West Union limestone by a distinct boundary. As this portion of the series is so well developed and exhibited in the Springfield quarries, it seems appropriate to designate it as the Springfield limestone, and this name has accordingly been attached to this division in all portions of Southwestern Ohio in which it is shown. It is a prominent member of the Highland County series, as will be seen in the report of the geology of that county, subserving there the same purpose as a building stone that it does here.

“The Springfield limestone is a mag-

nesian carbonate, containing generally about fifty per cent of carbonate of lime, and forty per cent of carbonate of magnesia. Some of the remaining substances—a small percentage of silica, and also of alumina—stand in the way of its being burned into an approved lime. There is, however, no uniformity in its composition.

“The prevailing color of this rock in Clark County is a light drab, though several blue courses occur. To the southward, the rock is mainly blue. The desirability of the light-colored stone for fine work is sometimes lessened by faint reddish streaks through its substance.

“The thickness of this division is never more than twenty feet, and seldom exceeds fifteen feet in this portion of the state. At Holcomb’s, it is thirteen feet. Like the other members of the series, it expands to the southward, reaching at Hillsboro its maximum in Ohio of forty-five feet.

“Beginning in the Springfield quarries at the bottom of the series, we find several heavy courses, from ten to eighteen inches thick, overlying the West Union cliff. These lowest courses are blue in color, and, despite their massive appearance, are generally treacherous as building-stones. Where exposed to the weather, they lose, in a few years, their dressed surfaces, their seams continually widen, and, in a word, they show themselves to be undergoing a state of certain, though slow, disintegration.

“The blue courses generally, even when found above the lowest beds, show the same tendency, and should at least be carefully tested before being used in structures where they can be attacked by

atmospheric agencies. The drab courses are almost all durable building stones in all ordinary situations. Making up as they do the bulk of this division, they furnish an invaluable supply of building-stone to Springfield and the adjacent country.”

#### COAL, OIL AND GAS.

The Carboniferous and Sub-carboniferous formations in Ohio occupy the greater portion of the eastern and southeastern part of the state. Although numerous attempts have been made, no gas or oil has been found in this county in paying quantities.

In 1865 gas was discovered in Pike Township but not in paying quantities. After oil and gas had been discovered in the Lima district in 1884, the matter was again discussed and brought up in our county and Judge Mower and others became interested, and a well in the vicinity of the former one in Pike Township was again sunk, but only what is known as a “pocket” was discovered. This was in 1890.

In 1887, a well was sunk in the old Frey stone quarry immediately north of Buck Creek and east of Fountain avenue, and a “pocket” of gas was discovered, probably producing more gas than any other well that had been sunk in the county, for some time afterward it was allowed to burn and go to waste, when finally it was piped into Mr. Frey’s house and was for some time used by him for domestic purposes.

In 1892, P. P. Mast sunk a well in the western part of Springfield, and in 1888, William N. Whitely also sunk one near what is now the Foos Gas Engine Works,



a few squares east of the C. C. C. & St. L. depot.

Wells have also been sunk near the village of New Carlisle, south of Vienna and west of Brighton, the latter two to the depth of 1,650 feet, but without paying results. When the Mast well was being dug, Dr. Lisle, a chemist of this town, made observations which were the subject of an article in the press at that time from which the following extract is made:

“Dr. Lisle has closely followed the well, and has analyzed the drillings as they have been brought up. He has 225 packages of them all completely labeled. No small amount of labor is represented in the collecting, and when the tube is filled it will make a valuable study of ‘the earth beneath.’”

The first three feet is drift, or ordinary soil, which is followed by 150 feet of Niagara, including about 30 feet of limestone, cap rock, chalk, etc.

The third division is 15 feet of bluish clay. Next is 20 feet of Medina shale of fine reddish structure which rests on Clinton rock. Through this the drill steadily worked its way 175 feet down; then came a deep bed of shales, a fine grained, slaty deposit, and the casing was lowered 769 feet before another solid stratum, the well-known Trenton, was reached. This, on thorough penetration, was found to be 633 feet thick and here, properly, the search should have ended. The State Geologist says, after long observation, that if Trenton rock does not contain a substance called dolomite, which is composed of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate in equal proportions, there is no gas there. An analysis of the Trenton rock bored through in the Mast

well showed that it was composed of 80.84 per cent calcium carbonate, 9.11 magnesium carbonate and the rest insoluble matter. The proportion was convincing as to the absence of gas, but the syndicate was induced to probe further toward the nether regions by the fact that gas was found in the Whiteley gas well, which was sunk about four years ago until St. Peter's rock was reached. Still no gas. After prodding this solid formation 36 feet further the job was given up.

The salt water was struck at a depth of 1,815 feet. It is decidedly saline. A quantity of white sulphur and drift was precipitated from the sample, and the test naturally showed the presence of sulphureted hydrogen.

At 326 feet an odorless gas was met with, which burned five feet above the casing. At 580 feet another pocket was penetrated.

The temperature at 1,953 feet was 93  $\frac{2}{10}$  Fahrenheit, which accords with the theoretical rate of increase below the earth's surface.

As was noted above, gas was struck at a depth of 2,000 feet in the Whiteley well. The flow was continuous, but too light for material use, and the well has been plugged up. A depth of 2,533 feet was reached before the drill rested. Gas was first struck at 550 feet in blue shale.

It is curious to note the thicknesses of the strata. In the Whiteley well the drift was 125 feet deep. West of the city Clinton rock comes to the surface.

The Pettigrew well, which is located in the quarry at the foot of Plum street, was drilled four years ago (1887). It is 1,200 feet in depth, and also yields a

light flow which has been found insufficient for use.

The Frey well drilled in Frey's quarry, shortly after the Pettigrew, is perhaps the most important.

A depth of 1,700 feet was reached and salt water encountered. It yields a steady flow, and recent examination shows the pressure to be 185 pounds. Mr. Frey uses it in his residence.

From these observations made by Dr. Lisle, Prof. D. H. Snavelly has prepared the following scale of geological formation which by his kind permission is inserted.

3 ft.			Drifts
150 ft.			Limestone
15 ft.			Niagara
20 "			Bluish Clay
175 ft.			Medina Shale
			Clinton Rock
769 ft.			Shales
633 ft.			Trenton Rock
70 ft.			Shales Limestone
36 ft.			St. Peters Rock 1871 ft.
1871			

All of which indicates that there must be gas somewhere in this region. The

subject has been one of speculation to geologists. Prof. Geiger says there is gas in Clark County's area and he can locate it on geological principles. He recently proposed to Mr. Mast that he (Prof. Geiger) should select a location, giving satisfactory reasons for doing so. If Mr. Mast should find gas there he should properly remunerate the professor, and if not, the obligation should be annulled. Mr. Mast may yet decide to act upon the proposition. Hitherto the locations of the wells have not been made scientifically and the proceeding outlined above would be watched with interest.

#### GLACIAL DRIFT.

Clark County is in the line of the glaciers descending from the north in the glacial drift period, and to this fact owes the richness of its soil. The rock foundation being limestone, this valuable ingredient became thoroughly mixed in the surface. Upon this question Professor Orton says:

"The other great division of the soils of Ohio, viz., the drift soils, are by far the most important, alike from their greater area and their intrinsic excellence. Formed by the commingling of the glacial waste of all the formations to the north of them, over which the ice has passed, they always possess considerable variety of composition, but still in many cases they are strongly colored by the formation underneath them. Whenever a stratum of uniform composition has a broad outcrop across the line of glacial advance, the drift beds that cover its southern portions will be found to have been derived in large part from the for-

mation itself, and will thus resemble native and sedentary soils. Western Ohio is underlaid with Silurian limestones and the drift is consequently limestone drift. The soil is so thoroughly that of limestone land that tobacco, a crop which rarely leaves native limestone soils, at least in the Mississippi Valley, is grown successfully in several counties of Western Ohio, 100 miles or more north of the terminal moraine."

Scattered granite boulders are found in almost every part of the county, increasing in number toward the north-western part of the county. However, in no place are they found in such great quantity as to seriously impede agriculture. North, in Champaign County, the surface is more thickly covered with them, in some places making a serious impediment in the way of the agricultural use of the soil. There is much to suggest in the formation of the Mad River Valley that between the hills upon the sides of this valley there flowed a mighty stream from the north, merging into a raging, roaring torrent from rock to rock south of the Masonic Home, west of the city. There is no evidence of any volcanic action in the formation of the soil of this county.

This drift has been found to vary widely in the depth of its formation in places not far apart, near St. Paris, Champaign County, Ohio. It has its maximum depth of 530 feet, while in the digging of the Mast well not more than 20 miles away, it was found to be only three feet. At the Whiteley well within less than a mile from the Mast well, the drift was 125 feet.

#### SINGULAR GROWTH OF TIMBER.

Undoubtedly the soil formation has much to do with the kinds of timber that has grown thereon, and a rather singular matter in reference to the growth of timber has been observed along the borders of the Mad River Valley, more especially that part of it which is north of the City of Springfield. On the hills and uplands west of the valley the timber is beech, poplar, sugar, oak, hickory and walnut. While on the east side of the valley there is not a beech or poplar tree to be found and only occasionally a sugar, the prevailing timber being oak and hickory. From this fact the lands east of the river have received the designation as the "oaks" or the "oak hills" while the land west including German and Pike Township has been designated as the "beech."

#### PREHISTORIC MAN.

While remains presumed to belong to another race may have been discovered in this county, there is no particular evidence of the existence of the prehistoric man, and upon this matter it may be interesting to quote Prof. Wright's opinion. It is the opinion now of scientists that man did exist in the glacial period. Prof. Wright says:

"In my original 'report upon the Glacial Boundary of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky,' I remarked that since man was in New Jersey before the close of the glacial period, it is also probable that he was on the banks of the Ohio at the same early period; and I asked that the extensive gravel terraces in the southern part of the State be carefully scanned by

archaeologists, adding that when observers became familiar with the forms of these rude implements they would doubtless find them in abundance. As to the abundance, this prophecy has not been altogether fulfilled. But enough has been already discovered in Ohio to show that man was here at that early time when the ice of the glacial period lingered on the south side of the water partings between the lake and the Ohio River. Both at Loveland, and at Madisonville, in the valley of the Little Miami, Dr. C. L. Metz, of the latter place, has found this ancient type of implements several feet below the surface of the glacial terraces bordering that stream. The one at Madisonville was found about eight feet below the surface, where the soil had not been disturbed, and it was in shape and appearance almost exactly like one of those found by Dr. Abbott in Trenton, N. J. These are enough to establish the fact that men, whose habits of life were much like those of the Eskimos, already followed up the retreating ice of the great glacial period when its front was in the latitude of Trenton and Cincinnati, as they now do when it has retreated to Greenland. Very likely the Eskimos are the descendants of that early race in Ohio.

#### PREHISTORIC ANIMALS.

There is no doubt that prehistoric animals, if I may use the term in that way, those that existed in the mammalian period or age, wandered over much of the territory occupied by this county, the remains of mastodons having been found in the lands west of the Urbana Pike, near the Franklin School House, and in the

valley of Buck Creek, not far from Catawba Station, and near the Columbus Road, on a farm of William E. Yeazell, in the southeastern part of Pleasant Township, and also near Brooks Station. Some of these remains are in a fair state of preservation and I believe are now in possession of Wittenberg College.

#### MOUND AND MOUND-BUILDERS.

That there was a race of people inhabiting this county prior to the red men, is abundantly testified to by the mounds that are scattered over this county. I think they number not far from forty. Who or what these people were, or what object they had in view in making these various works can only be conjectured. The largest of these mounds is the one situated near Enon, this county.

It is frequently referred to as "Knob Prairie Mound," and is on the line of march of General Clark on his way to the battle of Piqua. His officers ascended its summit to reconnoiter the surrounding county. This mound is several hundred feet in circumference with a height of forty-five or fifty feet and is located in a level field and shows forth quite prominently. Some years ago the mound was dug into and one of the investigators gives the following as a description of what they found.

"We found top soil all the way for thirty feet, when we came to a cave of curious construction; it was the shape of a bake-oven, and high enough for a man to stand upright in the center. It tapered down on the sides. On one side there was a door, that had evidently led from a ground entrance into the cave. In the

middle of the cave was a pile of dirt and stone resembling an altar; on these were bones, charcoal and some pieces of decayed wood, and one piece of partly charred wood in a good state of preservation. This wood was preserved, but the bones would not stand moving. After the party had satisfied their curiosity, they cut their names and the date on the altar, filled up the excavation and left."

One of these mounds was situated in the City of Springfield and is well described by Hon. O. T. Martin as follows:

"A few rods east of the intersection of Spring and Washington Streets, there was a mound of earth about fifty yards in size across its base and of conical shape. About this period (1818), several white oak trees and clusters of bushes stood upon its side, and a number of large stumps indicated that other trees had grown nearer its apex."

During the work upon the Dayton & Sandusky Railroad in 1847, this mound was entirely removed for the earth it contained. As the delvers in it penetrated its interior, they found it had been the burial place for a former generation of people. It was a huge sepulcher full of human bones. As the bones had by this period of time to a great extent become intermingled with the earth, the entire mass was carted to the railroad and formed part of the road bed. While the work was in progress, there was picked up what seemed to have been a section of the lower jaw bone of a wild animal containing a stout, crooked tusk or tooth. The bone had been ground away so as to be firmly grasped by a human hand. It had no doubt been used as an instrument of warfare. A few days after

it had been taken from the ground, it crumbled into dust by action of the air upon it.

There are several of these mounds in Springfield. One being what is now used as the Soldier's Mound in the cemetery, and is described as follows by Prof. Snavelly in giving an account of some investigations made there.

"After sinking the shaft four or five feet from the top a hard shell of baked clay was struck, and a hole made therein, which revealed an oven-shaped chamber, or vault, in which appeared large quantities of bones, ashes, charcoal, etc. The bones, when taken in the hand, crumbled to dust, and could be blown away with a breath. Among the skeletons were found a wooden chain—apparently black locust—about seven inches long, of perhaps five or six links, and a fine bone of about three by one and a half inches in size. The size of the vault can be estimated from the statement that one could turn a ten-foot rail around endwise on the inside quite readily. The hole was left open for some years afterward and finally closed of its own accord, as it appeared when the ground was sold for cemetery purposes. What became of the relics is forgotten, as are also the names of the students who made the investigation."

Another eye witness of a later date and excavation says: "In digging the graves for the burial of soldiers, burnt clay, ashes and charcoal were found, and also wood that had thoroughly decayed almost beyond recognition was discovered and seems to have served the purpose of protecting the burnt clay, which may have been used for burial purposes, but no hollow place or any evidence of one were

noticed. Still, as the first row of graves, where these relics were found, begins at twenty-two feet from the center of the new mound, and as the center of the old mound is sixteen feet south and three feet west of it there may be a possibility that the burnt clay, which was found in digging the graves, is at the limit of the vault and the rotten wood was the remnant of the protection afforded during the construction of the old mound.

"In forming the new mound no investigation was made of the interior of the old mound, but a record was made of the exact location.

"It is 410 yards north from the margin of the creek at an elevation of 100 feet, or, in exact figures, from engineer's survey, height of level surface base above creek level, 102 feet; height of top of mound, 107.5 feet, which made the Indian mound at the time of survey, 1863, 5.5 feet high and had a probable diameter of 30 or 32 feet."

The present mound is 200 feet in diameter and the center is 16 feet north and 3 feet east of the center of the Indian mound: and in height 7 feet, and surmounted by an iron flag-staff, 112 feet high, and 8 feet in the ground.

The same person gives the following contribution as to Bechtle Mound situated near the park.

#### THE BECHTLE MOUND,

is located about four-fifths of a mile (4,200 feet) from the cemetery mound, nearly southwest. It is about the same distance from the highest point of Gray's Hill, nearly south of the mound (from

which we may now look), and also the same distance to the Indian burying ground (gravel pit), in Snyder's prairie, north of west.

It is about one and one-tenth miles (5,775) feet to the mouth of the Lagonda (Buck) Creek, southwest; the same distance to the mouth of Mill Run, east, and to the hill on which Wittenberg College stands.

It is about one and three-fifths miles (8,450 feet) to the mouth of Mill Creek, southwest; to the Indian burying ground on Snyder's hill, northwest; and to the hill on which the public library stands, southeast; near which site stood another mound some forty years ago.

Other distances and directions can be compared, with equal or greater interest and satisfaction. These mounds were not placed here at random by an ignorant people, any more than the great pyramid of Egypt was placed in its situation by ignorance and superstition.

The mound is situated on the south side of the creek, distant 750 feet: its summit is 70 feet above the level of the water. It crowns the east end of a clayey ridge, which is some 500 feet in length and about 28 feet above the adjoining level surface. This level surface extends south to Main and High Streets, and from Factory Street to near the Hydraulic, on the west; an area of about half a square mile, chiefly red clay.

Possibly the beds of clay which were so extensively used in the manufacture of modern brick, were also utilized by the prehistoric people in their manufacture of pottery, and in the burial of their dead.

The mound has an elevation of 12 feet

above the surface of the ridge on which it rests. Its north and south diameter is 69.8 feet at base. And its east and west diameter is 63.8 feet. The circumference is 210 feet; and its contents approximately are 1,750 cubic yards.

In shape it is nearly a cone; the south side is somewhat irregular. The top is depressed in the center, caused possibly by the interior sinking, as no knowledge of any extended excavation exists.

Large trees still surround it and have a growth of several hundred years; but that does not indicate any age of these earth works; for all accepted authority places the Mound Builders' era too far in the remote past to make timber growth a factor of much importance. The latest authority places the era at 800 years ago. A. D. 1092.

According to the classification, this is a sepulchral mound, but the theory is advanced that the site was a KING'S THRONE and dwelling place, a signal station, and at his death, the mound was erected over the remains. So, it may also be classed as a memorial or monumental mound.

One of the most noteworthy features is the fact that, as an observation station, it affords a fine view of the river valley nearly to Westville, with Tremont, Eagle City, the bridge over Mad River and farms between; also of the creek and its valley, for several miles; the city and public buildings; and the fine residences on the ridge along West High Street; part of the Millcreek Valley, and hills beyond; the river valley for miles towards Dayton; and the vicinity of Enon, Snyder's and Cold Springs, near Tecumseh's birth-place.

THE MOUNDS NEAR ENON AND IN HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

The mound near Enon, the railroad cut at the south boundary of the Masonic Home grounds; this mound and the cemetery mound are all in a nearly direct line southwest and northeast, so that smoke or light can be easily seen at either place, day or night, if such signals were made.

The springs near this mound, with those along the creek to Market Street and beyond, one or more near every street that terminates or crosses at the creek, their relation to the construction of these earthworks, and their value in the service of a dense population in their vicinity, could be interestingly reviewed in support of the opinion that Springfield and the vicinity was a favorite and endearing locality to the Mound Builders, as well as to its present inhabitants.

And concerning a mound on the Newlove farm in Harmony Township, Prof. Snavely gives the following description:

"To describe one of the most interesting of these hunting grounds is the object of this paper. Between the old London road, three miles east of Harmony and the national road, eight miles east of Springfield, on the Newlove farm, is what people now generally call an 'Old Indian fort.' A half-mile northeast, just beyond the eight-mile stone, the national road was cut through a large Indian mound, part of which still remains. Nearly a half mile south of this mound and about the same distance east of the 'old fort,' are several artificial depressions, or large pit-holes and near these was once an Indian trail whose direction was from northwest to southeast.

“To the south of the ‘old fort,’ about a half mile among the hills, stands the Newlove residence, built many years ago, and here is the key to the whole situation. This valley is about three-fourths of a mile long nearly due north and south, and is nearly closed at the north end by the eastern elevation curving abruptly to the west, and by boggy land between it and the western elevation.

“It is at this end of this valley, and on the west side, that the earthworks are situated. It may also be stated here that the boggy land extends for a long distance east and west from this point, and borders Beaver Creek, which flows west between here and the national road and joins the Lagonda (Buck) creek six miles below.

“The abrupt curve of the eastern elevation of the valley also slopes gradually toward the creek, and makes the only natural fordable place for several miles up or down the stream. This ford was used often, not only by the Indians, but by the early settlers, and, no doubt, by the buffalo, deer and other wild animals as well.

“The ‘old fort’ or rather enclosures, consist of two elliptical embankments, and resemble somewhat, on a large scale, the tracks of a horse’s front feet, made while standing or in a leap against the side of the hill. Both are of the same area, but the bank and ditch of the one north are not so high or deep as the one south, and it is on more level ground. The western half of the one north is under cultivation. The remainder of both is covered with heavy timber, as are both sides or borders of the valley. Both ‘toe’ to the south of west, or rather the longest diameters are in that direction. The openings or

entrances face toward the east—a little north of east—and can be seen plainly from the top of the mound a half mile northeast, and from the crest of the hill range between.

“The construction of these earthworks is the most remarkable because it has a striking miniature resemblance to the construction of that part of the earthworks at Newark—the southern elliptical enclosure in which the fair grounds are now located. The area contained by that is over twenty-five acres, while one of these contains over one acre.

“The southern enclosure consists of an elliptical ditch twenty feet wide and from five to seven feet deep, the excavations having apparently thrown upon the outside, making an embankment from four to six feet high, and at present from twenty to twenty-five feet wide. The distance from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the embankment, therefore, is from nine to thirteen feet. The ends of the ditch do not meet at the east by some thirty or forty feet, nor do the ends of the embankments by twenty-five or thirty feet, making a wide entrance to the island-like inside, which gradually slopes or ascends to the opposite end, upon which is a small mound.

“The outside circumference is 1,020 feet. The long diameter is 325 feet and the short diameter 234 feet. A rectangle of three or four acres would likely contain both enclosures, as the one north is a duplicate of the one south, but shallower. The distance of each enclosure bank (at their nearest approach to each other) is but twenty or twenty-five feet.

“Those who, for the first time, view this ‘old Indian fort’ as a means of de-



fense against an outside enemy, are disappointed, because the most ignorant combatant would hesitate to go or remain inside, if an enemy were upon the outside. It has too much the appearance of a trap. In fact it is a trap. The whole surrounding landscape of nearly two square miles, is a huge trap, or typical ambush, the culmination of the Indian hunting grounds, and at the same time the

West Point of most of his military training; for whether game or enemies were decoyed or driven into similar localities and enclosures, in the succeeding contest and almost certain slaughter, the native Indian was at home in all the detail of conquest and capture."

These descriptions of Prof. Snavley's appeared in the newspapers several years ago and are used by his kind permission.

## CHAPTER II.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

*Character of the Surface—Elevation above Lake Erie—Mad River—Tributaries of Mad River—Little Miami and Other Streams—Character and Fertility of the Soil—Timber—Comparative Table of Crops.*

#### CHARACTER OF SURFACE.

The surface of Clark County is what might be termed undulating. The risings from the valleys attending Mad River, the Little Miami, and their tributaries, are hardly sufficient to be properly designated as hills, although it may be used to designate the broken surface of this county in comparison with that of the valley. This rough or broken land is, with but few exceptions, found on the edges of the valleys. After the heights of these broken lands or ridges have been reached, a plateau or stretch of level land is found which extends to the beginning of the next valley. The hills, if I may term them such, valleys, and plateaus, are not confined to any particular part of the county.

Immediately west of the city of Springfield, in what is now called Aberfelda Park, the roughness of the surface is such as to make as fine natural scenery as can be found anywhere in central Ohio. The stream called Rock Run extends up

through it and is fed by several very fine springs, and affords some very beautiful miniature water falls.

The ridge of rocks and rising land along the west side of the valley of Mad River, passing the birthplace of Tecumseh between Aberfelda and Medway, with its varied forms of timber and vegetable growth, especially in the autumn of the year when the leaves assume a variegated hue, present a view beyond the criticism of nature's most fastidious lovers.

Here it should not be forgotten that the entrance to Ferneliff Cemetery in the City of Springfield has been pronounced by extensive travelers not to be excelled anywhere. In other parts of the county from the elevated lands, magnificent views of the valleys of Mad River and Buck Creek can be obtained, sometimes extending for miles and miles.

There is some broken land south of Enon and along the north fork of the Little Miami, north of Selma. A considerable stretch, also, will be found east of Vienna, and smaller portions east and

north of Lawrenceville; along Chapmans and Bonnells Creek and in various other parts. Perhaps the largest extent of what might be termed hill land is found in the northern and western parts of Pleasant Township around the village of Catawba. Very seldom, however, is any of this broken land of such a character as to unfit it for agricultural purposes; much of it, being of the limestone formation, is quite fertile.

The entire county casts its surface water into the great Mississippi watershed, being drained directly by the big and little Miami Rivers and their tributaries into the Ohio.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE ERIE.

Erie Railroad at Bowlsville...	393 feet.
“ “ “ Springfield Station .....	335 “
Pan Handle Railroad at Enon.	451 “
“ “ “ “ Hennessy’s .....	458 “
Pan Handle Railroad at Selma.	510 “
“ “ “ “ South Charleston .....	553 “
Pan Handle Railroad at Springfield Station .....	418 “
Big Four Railroad at Moorefield.	448 “
Lake Erie above sea level,	573 feet.
Ohio River at Cincinnati,	134 feet below Lake Erie.

MAD RIVER.

“The rivers how they run  
Through woods and meads in shade and sun  
Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,  
Wave succeeding wave, they go  
A various journey to the deep  
Like human life in endless sleep.”

Mad River is the principal stream within the county. The origin of the name has never been satisfactorily explained. In Gist’s journal, 1749, it is referred to as Made Creek, it probably receiving its name from the fact that while it is generally a placid and harmless stream, yet frequently after long and unusual rains it becomes a stream of considerable magnitude, a ruinous, raging torrent of water, “mad” in the true sense of the term. In the Shawnese language it was called *Athe, ne, sepe*, meaning a flat or smooth stone river. It enters the county in the northeastern corner of German Township from Champaign County, thence south through German Township, for a short distance, forming the boundary line between it and Moorefield Township, then through its western part of Springfield Township, then forming the boundary line between Bethel and Mad River Township, to the Greene County line a short distance east of the Montgomery County line.

The following as to its characteristics is a quotation from Beers’ history:

“The valley of Mad River is the most topographical feature of the county. Rising in the island of Huron Shale (black slate) just east of Bellefontaine, its source has an altitude of 1,438 feet above the tide water, which is as great as that of any other point in the State. The stream then passes over the edge of the Carboniferous limestone, over a considerable outcrop of Helderberg limestone, in Champaign County, and finds its way to Clark County over a flat tract of country which is underlaid by the Niagara limestone, but at such depth that it is nowhere exposed in the bed of the stream. Swampy

borders of considerable extent are found along its course in Champaign and the northern part of Clark Counties, which help to bestow upon the stream its comparatively permanent character. These borders, locally called 'cat-head prairies,' consist largely of vegetable accumulations, and are peculiarly retentive of moisture. Ditches draw the water but for a very short distance on either side, and therefore it is almost impossible to drain these tracts.

"The tributaries of Mad River share in the peculiarities that it possesses, in the districts through which they flow. Those that enter the river near Springfield have wrought out picturesque and beautiful valleys in the Cliff limestone, as, for instance, Buck Creek and Mill Creek, which crosses the Dayton Pike two miles below the city. The configuration of the valley at the junction of Mill Creek and Mad River indicates a long-continued history, in which the streams have occupied very different geographical relations from those now to be observed. A solitary remnant of their denuding action is found in a little island of Cliff rock, of three-fourths of an acre in area, that rises thirty feet above the general level in the angle between the two streams.

"Almost all the streams of the county, great and small, have their springs, and earlier courses in drift deposits. They flow for awhile, many of them, indeed, through their whole extent, in broad and very shallow valleys that they have wrought in the surface accumulations of clay and gravel. In such cases, the width of the valleys is greatly disproportioned to their depth. On the eastern side of the county, the descent of a few feet—not

more than twenty-five feet below the general level—brings us to a broad, flat plain, one-half of a mile in width, perhaps. A stream of insignificant proportions meanders through the valley, but seems lost in the expanse. Indeed, the single-spanned bridge in the midst of a level tract is often our only intimation that we are crossing a valley. The several forks of the little Miami in Green and Madison Townships furnish good examples of this sort. It may be noted, in passing, that these broad and shallow valleys constitute some of the finest agricultural districts of the county.

"The present topography of the county is to be mainly attributed to erosive agencies, which are still in progress. All that is wanting to complete the horizontal plain of rock which originally filled the area of the county has been carried away by running water. The surface of the county has been worn and chiseled by these agencies to a degree quite beyond a ready recognition, for these channels have been silted up by the drift deposits so as to be greatly reduced in dimensions, or even wholly concealed from view, unless some accidental section exposes them. The present surface of the county is irregular, through a considerable portion of it, the gravels and clays having been left in hills and hollows; but it is certain that the rocky floor has a far more uneven surface.

"The lowest land in the county is found in the valley of Mad River, in the southwestern corner of Mad River Township. It is about 325 feet above low water mark of the Ohio River at Cincinnati. From this lowest level, taken as a floor, the whole county is built up to the extent of

100 feet, with the upper-most beds of the Blue Limestone or Cincinnati group. The average thickness of the Clinton limestone, the next story of the county, does not exceed twenty-five feet, and the heaviest single section of the Niagara group gives seventy-five feet in addition to these measurements. The deposits of the drift formation are built up in many instances from 75 feet to 100 feet above the rocky floor.

“The highest land of the county, then, is from 600 to 625 feet above low water mark at Cincinnati, or from 1,025 feet to 1,050 feet above tide water. Some isolated points may exceed even this elevation by a few feet. The summits of Pleasant Township have probably as great an elevation as any land in the county.

“The sand and gravel are left over the surface of the country in picturesque knolls and ridges, which add greatly to natural beauty, and which, in the advantages they offer for building sites and road materials, form no mean element in its desirability for human habitation. These knolls and ridges are not the remnants of more extensive beds that covered the whole face of the country originally, as might be thought at the first inspection, but they were deposited where we find them, and in the same form that they now possess.

“This is clearly proved by the lines of deposition that their sections furnish. The ridges often inclose basin-shaped depressions of small extent, which can be accounted for in no other way than as the results of the original deposition of the surrounding masses. These depressions are particularly noticeable in

the northeastern corner of the county, near Catawba.”

In pioneer and subsequent days the water of this stream was utilized in various places for mill power, most of which have now been abandoned.

From Springfield south, the soil in the valley is underlaid with gravel, and does not need artificial drainage to fit it for agriculture. From the city north artificial drainage is needed in many places to bring the soil in a condition for a high state of cultivation. However, the river having an average fall of eight feet to the mile this is not difficult of accomplishment.

Mad River is not what is known as a navigable stream, although it is stated that David Lowry early in the last century took a boat from presumably this side of Medway down to Cincinnati. In 1825, however, it is known that John Jackson, who married Nellie Lowry, built a flat boat on the north bank of Donnel's Creek and in high water he launched it, taking three or four of his children, and floated down the Mad River, thence to the Miami, and then to the Ohio and Mississippi, settling in Tennessee.

#### TRIBUTARIES OF MAD RIVER.

From its central and important position in the topography of the county, Mad River has a considerable number of tributaries entering into it in this county varying in size and importance. The first that enters the river as we come up the stream is Muddy Run. This stream has its origin in the west part of Green Township, not far north of Husted, and flows in a southwesterly direction in Mad River

Township, entering into the river a short distance above the Montgomery line. The valley is narrow and its borders somewhat hilly.

Mud Creek is a stream on the west side of the river and enters into the river in Miami County, and extends north through the western part of Bethel Township. The lands are tolerably level and the stream somewhat sluggish.

Jackson Creek empties into the river about a mile and a half above Medway and extends north through Bethel and Pike Township almost paralleling Donnel's Creek. It is hardly anything more than a wet weather stream.

Donnel's Creek enters into Mad River about a mile up the stream from Jackson Creek. It receives its name from Donnel, an early settler along its banks. It extends north through Donnelville, passing North Hampton, and some of its branches extend as far as Dialton in Pike Township. It is larger than Jackson Creek, but not generally fed by springs and sometimes becomes almost dry in periods of drought.

Rock Run is the name of the next creek that enters Mad River. Like the two previous ones it has its entrance from the north or west side and enters the river about three-quarters of a mile above Durbin, and extends up through German Township. Its principal branch is known as Miller Creek, it is fed by springs and by reason of its very great fall afforded in earlier times a considerable number of mill sites.

Thus far we have but one stream to enter the river on the south or east side. The next one, however, comes from that direction and is designated Mill Creek.

This empties into the river about three-quarters of a mile south of the National Road. It has several branches and receives considerable of its flow from springs and affords excellent water for grazing purposes. Formerly there were some mills upon it.

About half a mile above where Mill Creek enters the river, and a short distance south of the National Road, west of Springfield, Buck Creek, its principal tributary, enters into Mad River. The Indian name of this stream is Lagonda. In size it is about half that of the river. It extends northeasterly through the city and township of Springfield and through the township of Moorefield near the village of New Moorefield, having its source near Mechanicsburg in Champaign County. It is a spring-fed stream and always furnishes a considerable water-flow.

Almost in the center of Springfield, Buck Creek has a tributary called Mill Run. It has now, in the main part of the city, been covered over and is used principally for sewer purposes. It has its source east of the city, south of the Big Four railroad. In former times it was considered of sufficient importance to afford mill privileges.

A short distance above the city of Springfield, not far from the present water works, there enters into Buck Creek, Beaver Creek. This creek is almost as large as that into which it enters. Like Buck Creek it receives considerable of its waters from springs. The main source of Beaver Creek is not far from Brighton in the eastern part of the county. Within a few miles of where Beaver Creek enters into Buck Creek it receives Sinking Creek, its





THE JUDGE HALSEY PROPERTY,  
SPRINGFIELD



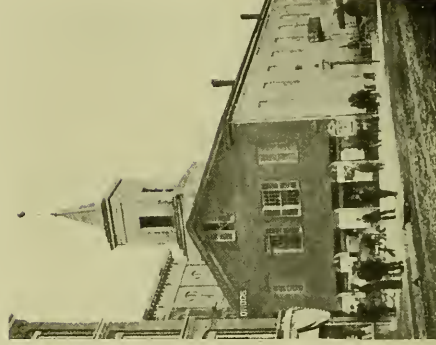
STAND PIPE, SPRINGFIELD



WESTERN SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



OLD COURT HOUSE  
(Erected 1819-22)



OLD CITY HALL, SPRINGFIELD  
(Erected 1848)



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD  
(Erected 1845)



principal tributary. This Creek has its source in the southern part of Pleasant Township.

A short distance above New Moorefield another branch is received by Buck Creek. This branch extends easterly around south and east of Catawba. The valley of Buck Creek is not very wide but in many places is very fertile. About half or three-quarters of a mile south of the bridge across Mad River, on the St. Paris Pike, Pandy Creek enters from the west into Mad River. It has its source a mile or so north of Lawrenceville. For a short distance from its source it flows to the northeast, coming within less than a mile of Chapman's Creek, south of Tremont City; thence south parallel to the River. It has a turbulent little branch entering it about two miles from its mouth called Dry Run. Both of these streams are what may be called dry-water streams. About half a mile north of the Eagle City mill, Mad River divides, one part flowing around to the east for about two miles until it again enters the river. This is called the prong, the main part of the river being taken south past the mills at Eagle City. Into this prong, perhaps half a mile north of the Eagle City Road, enters a stream which, as now composed, includes the waters of Moore's Run and Kenton Creek, originally Kenton Creek only. This stream is a fresh-water stream having its source north of Villa in Moorefield Township. It receives its name from the fact that Simon Kenton at one time lived in that immediate vicinity. Its original name was Jarbo's creek, named from Phillip Jarbo, who was Kenton's brother-in-law.

Originally Moore's Run entered into

Mad River about a quarter of a mile south of the Tremont Road, and extended in a northeasterly direction up into Champaign County. Recently, however, it has become diverted from its original channel and now joins with Kenton Creek. Its waters are almost entirely of spring formation, and consequently its flow of water is very regular, and it affords an excellent stream for stock watering purposes.

Immediately south of the Tremont Road, Chapman's Creek enters into the river. It has its source in Champaign County, within a few miles of St. Paris. It received its name from Chapman, an early resident. It is a stream of considerable fall and of some size during rainy weather. It is not of spring formation and therefore not very reliable for milling purposes.

Not far south of the county line, Storms Creek enters the river, and it extends through a small portion of this county. It receives its name from Mr. Storms, an old resident.

On the east side of the river not far from the county line enters Cedar Creek. This creek has its formation a few miles north of Champaign County. Storms Creek is much similar to Chapman's Creek in the source of its water supply, while Cedar Creek is much similar to Moore's Run and affords a constant supply of pure spring water.

#### THE LITTLE MIAMI AND OTHER STREAMS.

The Little Miami River has its source in branches having their beginning in Springfield, Harmony and Madison Townships and leaves the county a few miles east of the village of Clifton. Along this

stream between Clifton and Yellow Springs the river flows through a gorge thirty or forty feet deep and in some places less than twenty feet in width and affords the finest piece of natural scenery around this part of the state. The north fork of this stream has its source not far from the village of Plattsburg, and enters the main channel not far from the county line, being about twenty miles in length.

The Lisbon fork has its source near the east county line not far from where the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad Company enters, and unites with the south fork a few miles west of South Charleston forming the river proper, the south fork flowing around south of South Charleston and having its source a few miles east of South Charleston near the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway.

There is a little stream called Massie's Creek which flows in a southwesterly direction in Madison Township and enters the Little Miami River in Greene County. Honey Creek is a branch of the Big Miami, having its source in several branches which have their beginnings in the northern part of Pike Township. It passes through the village of New Carlisle and leaves the county west of that place. It has a considerable flow of water, much of which is of spring formation. Its valley forms some of the richest soil to be found in the Miami Valley.

#### CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE SOIL.

The fertility of the soil of the Miami Valley has long been recognized as being of a high grade, as the following quotation from Howe bears evidence:

"Long before any permanent settlement was made in the Miami Valley, its

beauty and fertility were known to the inhabitants of Kentucky and the people beyond the Alleghanies, and repeated efforts were made to get possession of it. These efforts led to retaliation on the part of the Indians, who resented the attempt to dispossess them of their lands, and the continuous raids back and forth across the Ohio River to gain or keep control of this beautiful valley, caused it to be called, until the close of the eighteenth century, the "Miami Slaughter-house." The report of the French Major, Celoron de Bienville, who, in August, 1749, ascended the La Roche or Big Miami River in bateaux, to visit the Twightwee villages at Piqua, has been observed, but Gist, the agent of the Virginians, who formed the Ohio Land Company, was probably the first person who wrote a description in English of the region surrounding Dayton. Gist visited the Twightwee or Miami villages in 1751. He was delighted with the fertile and well-watered land, with its large oak, walnut, ash, wild cherry and other trees. 'The country,' he says, 'abounded with turkey, deer, elk, and most sorts of game, particularly buffaloes, thirty or forty of which are frequently seen feeding in one meadow; in short, it wants nothing but cultivation to make it a most delightful country. The land upon the Great Miami River is very rich, level and well timbered, some of the finest meadows that can be. The grass here grows to a great height on the clear fields, of which there are a great number, and the bottoms are full of white clover, wild rye and blue grass.' It is stated by pioneer writers that the buffalo and elk disappeared from Ohio about the year 1795.

“The development of the Miami Valley has shown that the glowing accounts of the early explorers as to the fertility of the soil were not too highly colored. The ‘Mad River Country,’ as this region was called by the first pioneers, was the synonym for all that was desirable in farming lands.

The soil in every part of the county is more or less mixed with limestone drift. In the valleys it is of a red, dark color, and adapted to the raising of corn. In the southern part of the county around Medway, considerable tobacco is grown. In Pike and German townships, while good crops of corn and wheat can be grown, the soil is particularly adapted to the growing of oats. In many parts of Mad River Valley the soil is of that rich loamy character that gives a profitable growth to potatoes. The county being ramified in every direction with streams, as the description heretofore given will show, makes it exceedingly well adapted for pasturage purposes, and while the land has become almost too valuable to be used for stock-raising purposes, yet a growing city makes a considerable demand for products of dairy, and that industry is growing rapidly.

#### TIMBER.

In reference to the kind of timber that would naturally grow upon the soil in Clark County, the following from Prof. Orton can be read with profit:

“The native forests of the drift regions were, without exception, hard-wood forests, the leading species being oaks, maples, hickories, the walnut, beech and elm. The walnut, sugar maple and white

hickory and, to quite an extent, the burr oak, are limited to warm, well-drained land, and largely to limestone land. The upland clays have one characteristic and all-important forest tree, viz., the white oak. It occupies vastly larger areas than any other single species. It stands for good land, though not the quickest or most generous, but intelligent farming can always be made successful on white oak land. Under-draining is almost always in order, if not necessary, on this division of our soils. The regions of sluggish drainage, already referred to, are occupied in their native state by the red maple, the elm, and by several varieties of oaks, among which the swamp Spanish oak is prominent. This noble forest growth of Ohio is rapidly disappearing. The vandal-like waste of earlier days is being checked to some degree, but there is still a large amount of timber, in the growth of which centuries have been consumed, annually lost.

“The character of the land when its occupation by civilization was begun in the last century was easily read by the character of its forest growths. The judgments of the first explorers in regard to the several districts were right in every respect but one. They could not do full justice to the swampy regions of that early day, but their first and second-class lands fall into the same classifications at the present time. In the interesting and instructing narrative of Col. James Smith’s captivity among the Indians, we find excellent examples of this discriminating judgment in regard to the soils of Ohio as they appeared in 1755. The ‘first-class land’ of that narrative was the land occupied by the sugar tree and wal-

nut, and it holds exactly the same place today. The 'second-class land' was the white oak forests of our high-lying drift-covered districts. The 'third-class' land were the elm and red maple swamps that occupied the divides between different river systems. By proper drainage, many of these last named tracts have recently been turned into the garden soils of Ohio, but, for such a result, it was necessary to wait until a century of civilized occupation of the country had passed. These facts show in clear light that the character of the soil depends upon the geological and geographical conditions under which it exists and from which it has been derived.'

To particularize, in this county it may be said that the oak predominates, the white oak being the principal variety, although there was a considerable amount of red, black, pigeon, swamp and other classes of this variety.

In the fine red soil along the valleys there are very fine specimens of black walnut, there being also found a scattering of butternut or white walnut. The oak forests were generally interspersed with hickory of the shell bark and other varieties. In the lands west of Mad River were found some sugar groves, but they were not plentiful enough to make the maple syrup industry a profitable one. Scattered sugar trees are found in almost all parts of the county. The beech and poplar variety are almost exclusively confined to the uplands of Pike and German Townships. Along Mad River there are some magnificent specimens of sycamore from five to six feet in diameter. The buckeye is also occasionally found.

In the low bottom land, grass and swamp

ash and the elm of white variety prevailed. The gray or harder ash is also found scattered in the uplands, it being the same particularly with the growth of oak. Elm is also found in the uplands.

The sassafras and dogwood likewise are usually found in what is known as oak land. The cottonwood, willow and quaking asp are generally confined to the low lands. The wild cherry is found scattered in many parts of the county.

Occasionally trees of gum, ironwood, mulberry, hackberry and persimmon will be found in the various parts of the county, while pawpaw bushes were mostly found in the forests of the beech and poplar, and the hazelbush in the oak grove.

Some fine specimen of linn are also found, principally where the poplar and sugar grow. The wild crab-apple, black and red haw are, or rather were, found scattered here and there over the county. The blackberry bushes grow to profusion in many places.

At one time no doubt at least four-fifths of the 200,000 acres of this county was covered with timber. Now, possibly less than one-tenth can be found to be in that condition and very little in the condition that nature left it.

Timber of the variety not indigenous to this county has been transplanted in various places with success notably the South Carolina poplar and the catalpa.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CROPS.

	Acres.		Bushels.		Weight.	
	1880	1905	1880	1905	1880	1905
Wheat	33,889	26,056	741,813	464,266		
Rye	215	1,813	3,672	24,368		
Oats	4,295	15,229	144,035	498,913		
Buck- wheat	28	20	375	209		
Corn	43,821	46,217	1,458,505	1,930,147		
Mea- dow	10,605	12,046			tons	tons
					12,382	20,243
					tons	tons
Clover	9,724	14,797	6,377		6,858	19,894

AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

				lbs.		Cultivated		
Flax	1,720	none	14,437	132,600		land	108,106	121,784
Pota-		reported				Pasture		
toes	1,167	824	81,025	76,352		land	46,279	37,303
						Wood		
					lbs.	land	34,861	13,094
Tobacco	42	194			76,458	Waste		
					lbs.	land	9,237	2,163
Butter					469,461	Total	192,780	174,336
					lbs.			
Cheese					680	Wool		
							lbs.	
							203,700	116,091

## CHAPTER III.

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### INDIAN OCCUPATION.

*In a Condition of Nature—Erie Indians — Iroquois -- Twightwees — Shawnees  
Indian Villages—Battle of Piqua—Tecumseh--Indian Character--Indian  
Fighting—Indian Incidents, etc.*

#### IN A CONDITION OF NATURE.

Murat Halstead has given a beautiful description of the natural condition of Ohio, which is particularly applicable to the part in which Clark County is located, when he says "The French were truthful, as well as tasteful, when they named the Ohio, 'The Beautiful River.'" In the grand old days of the wilderness, the "game" crossed the famous stream, finding fords in the absence of floods. The buffaloes that roamed through the shady paradise, between the great river and the lake, knew well the wide water that divided and united the valley; and their mighty feet made roads for the herds to seek, wading or swimming to the salty waters they loved, and the blue grass that was agreeable in its nutritious assimilation. The dainty families of the Virginian deer were pleased to sport in the bright streams. The southern squirrels gathered in armies and invaded the north, and, in frisky array, their noses and tails telling that they held steadily on their ap-

pointed course. Their tails were very helpful sails—for squirrel squadrons. There were "bear wallows" on the clay hills, where the vigorous animal made bath tubs for his personal use. The bear was the predecessor of the hog. In the deep woods there were showered an ample supply of acorns and beech nuts, hickory nuts and walnuts, and haws, red and blue; vines loaded with the grapes named for their fond lovers the fox and the crow. There were wild crab apples that only the frost could mellow, and pawpaws, the temperate zone banana of the color of golden butter; and the surveyors of the new lands of promise, reported (and the story grew as it spread) that the legs of their riding horses were crimsoned with the blood of raspberries that stood on the slopes among the sugar trees. Some of the berries were red and some were yellow, and all had a delightful flavor. The May apples blossomed white over the brown fallen leaves, that each year added to the fruitfulness of the land. There were two tall and delicate trees,

held in high favor and having an almost oriental reputation, as it seemed they should have been the pride and luxury of the tropics. The mulberry and persimmon are witnesses testifying in Ohio that there is no monopoly of sweetness in the forests of the torrid zone. One ought not to forget that the Ohio woods, before they were despoiled, held groves of the slippery elm tree, which, however, was more than matched by the fragrance of the sassafras and the blazing tints of the red buds, seeming luminous growth of the American beauty roses, that lit up the hill sides with a springtime glory surpassing the exquisite fires the frost kindles in October. Beside the red bud, whose name is most inadequate (for it is worthy the gardens of Persia the poets paint) stood the dogwood, a gnarled and sturdy undergrowth, blossoming in the sunshine of spring as if the trees were of wands bursting into enchanting bloom, when the fires of summer poured white light to illumine saplings bending under fairy snow drifts, gathered on the boughs burdened with beauty.'

#### ERIE INDIANS.

In all probability the Erie Indians were the immediate successors of the mound builders. Much of history in reference to this fact rests in tradition but this seems to be now accepted as the nearest solution to the truth that can be obtained. Some historical data exists that about 1640, the Eries ranged over Ohio. Whether the mound builders were exterminated or removed to the south, or degenerated in the savages of prehistoric times, is a question that still remains unsolved.

The first authentic account of the Ohio wilderness is from the French explorers. The Eries held the country to the south of Lake Erie, how far is not known. They were a powerful and numerous people living in fortified villages, and tradition credits them with being the most enlightened of all the Indian tribes of North America, excepting only the Aztecs of Mexico.

#### IROQUOIS.

The Iroquois, frequently designated as the Five Nations, as including the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas, were the foes of the Eries.\* About 1660 the Iroquois surprised the Erie warriors, stormed their fortifications and after the custom of the victors, carried away and adopted the women and children of their vanquished foes. This tribe of Indians claimed all the land north of the Ohio River, and as such tribe at one time ceded their interest in these lands to that part of the United States which was then included in the state of New York, a controversy arose as to whether Ohio really belonged to Virginia by reason of the conquest and explorations made by Clark and others, or whether it belonged to New York by virtue of the treaty made with the Iroquois. There is considerable controversy over the fact as to whether they really ever occupied much, if any, of the State of Ohio, but if so probably very little of the territory now within Clark County.

History shows that whatever the Iroquois may have done, or claimed, as

\*About 1712 the Tuscaroras, who had been driven from North Carolina by the British, joined the confederacy, which thereafter was commonly known as the Six Nations.

to the conquest of this section, the tribes that were afterwards found in central Ohio—the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis and others did not concur therein.

While the Iroquois were a powerful confederation, it is said that they were at no time a numerous people. At the time of their greatest affluence they are said not to have numbered more than 25,000 and at the time of our revolution probably less than 15,000, and after their conflict with the western tribes they slowly drew back, claiming the title but really relinquishing it.

#### TWIGTWEES. (MIAMIS.)

This tribe or nation of Indians were occupants of the Miami Valley as early as 1749, as the following quotation from Gist's Journal will show:

“The Great Miami river was first known as Rock River, called by the French Riviere de la Roche, from its rocky bed. When the Miami nation emigrated to it from the Wabash, it took their name. Its head approached near that of the Maumee, which empties into Lake Erie, and was the original Miami, but changed by the whites to avoid confusion. The two rivers with a portage between their waters, formed one of the principal canoe routes between the Ohio and the Lake. It was that by which Celeron (see next chapter) went from Ohio to Detroit. The Twigtwees were Miamis, of which nation the Pickwayliness and Pyankeshees, later mentioned, were also tribes. They were once a very powerful nation, and claimed to have held the land between the Scioto and the Wabash, from the Ohio to the

lakes, beyond the memory of man. They were the only Northern Indians who had not at some time been subdued by the Six Nations, and had so harassed them when they had extended their conquest of other nations to the Mississippi that they had to relinquish their hold there and restrict themselves to their former limits. They had been faithful allies of the French from their first appearance on the lakes, and equally persistent enemies of the English, until a few years prior to this time, when they had changed their allegiance, moved from the Wabash to the Miami, and became friendly to the English. For this and in retaliation for their treaty with Groghand and Fist, the French waged a destructive war against them, taking their fort and burning their villages in 1752.”

It is probable that the Miami Indians to a certain extent occupied at one time parts of Clark County.

#### SHAWNEES.

But whatever we may say about Indian occupation of Clark County, we know that the Shawnees were the immediate predecessors of the white man, that it was with this tribe that the historic battle of Piqua was fought in 1780 by General Clark, and some historians say that this tribe or nation of Indians were the immediate followers of the mound builders, but this rests only on tradition.

The centennial of this battle of Piqua, which was held in 1880, brought forth a great many historical matters in reference to the Shawnee Indians, and a letter of particular importance which is found in Beer's history, from Prof. Royce of the



Smithsonian Institute, gives more facts about this tribe than can be found elsewhere. He says, "the Shawnees were the Bedouins, and I may almost say the Ishmaelites of the North American Tribes. As wanderers they were without rival among their race, and as fomenters of discord and war between themselves, and their neighbors their genius was marked. Their original home is not, with any great measure of certainty, known. It is altogether improbable that it ever will be."

Of them Gen. Keifer in his welcome address at the centennial said:

"On these grounds, 100 years ago, were the then principal villages of the Shawnee Indian tribe. This tribe had occupied different portions of the now territory of the United States during nearly three hundred years of preceding history, and it was the most warlike of all the Indian tribes. It had rarely been at peace with the other tribes until it went to war with the whites. Their chiefs possessed more sagacity and more of the true spirit of warriors than the chiefs of other tribes. Their traditions were of war, extending back to a time when they, in search of conquest, 'crossed a sea' to this continent. In this tribe alone did the latter tradition prevail. Here the head chiefs made their home. On account of the abundance of game, the richness of soil, the pure water from the numberless perennial springs, the large quantities of fish which then abounded in the limpid waters of Mad River and its tributary streams, the facility for engaging in favorite sports upon the river and the then open prairies, these aboriginal people had become more than ordinarily attached to this place as a home. The acquisition of these lands may

have been at the cost of many of their chiefs and braves. Here were the graves of their ancestors and those dear to them. They followed the natural instincts of mankind in defending this country against the aggressions of the white race."

There were probably several branches of the Shawnee tribe or nation. At the time that the white occupation of Ohio began they were no doubt in possession of Central Ohio, as a number of villages bear names evidencing that fact. From the time of 1780 we find them engaged more or less in wars between the Indians and the whites and as parties to treaties with the white people. In 1790 they suffered from the expedition of Gen. Harmar, but afterwards had a share with the Miamis in his final defeat. In 1791 they rejoiced over the defeat of St. Clair, and in 1794 they were made to feel the effect of General Wayne's victory. They were parties to a treaty of peace that was made in 1786 at the mouth of the Great Miami and in 1795, by the treaty of Greenville, they surrendered much of their territory, comprising about two-thirds of Ohio and a portion of Indiana. In 1805 they were again parties to a treaty wherein they ceded to the United States a large tract of country lying north and west of the Greenville treaty line, and east of the north and south of a line twenty miles west of the Pennsylvania, and in 1805 they with their tribes granted a right of way for two roads, one running from Meigs on the Maumee on the western reserve and one from Fremont south to the Greenville treaty line. With their chief, Tecumseh, they were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

In 1817 they were parties to a treaty

and lost the entire Indian Territory within the present limits of Ohio. In return for what they gave they were granted certain reservations, one of which was a tract ten miles square near Wapakoneta, a tract adjoining of twenty-five miles on Hog Creek, as well as a tract of forty-eight square miles surrounding Lewistown. (There was an earlier Wapakoneta, which was located on Mad River near where a small stream enters, about two and one-half miles south of West Liberty.)

In the war with the Mingos and Shawnees, in 1818 there was added a tract, twenty miles square, to the reserve at Wapakoneta, and fourteen miles to the one at Lewistown. By the treaty of 1831, the Lewistown reserve was ceded to the United States, as well as those at Wapakoneta and Hog Creek, and this was the last of the lands over which the Shawnees claimed any title in Ohio, they agreeing to move west. For this purpose a tract of 60,000 acres of land was granted to the Lewistown band of Shawnees in the north-east corner of Indian Territory, which has been their most recent place of residence.

Such has been the fate of the Shawnees, who once occupied this valley. When first known to the whites, they were a numerous and warlike people of Georgia and South Carolina. They abandoned or were driven from that locality, and located in Pennsylvania and took part in the tragic scenes of the Wyoming Valley.

They fought on Braddock's field, at Point Pleasant, and along the whole line of the Western Frontier, and lastly, we find them on the Wabash at Tippecanoe. Their traditions, if carefully preserved,

would have embraced a hundred battle-fields in as many separate districts, which now embrace eight or nine sovereign states, with a population of from eight to ten millions of people. The last Indians removed from Ohio in 1841.

#### INDIAN VILLAGES.

The Indians in selecting a site for villages, usually gave preference to fertile lands bordering upon streams of water. The location of only two Indian villages is known to have been in Clark County. In Beer's history it is said that on a farm of the Smiths perhaps one-half of a mile west of the village of New Carlisle there stood the village of Chinchima. This village was located on Honey Creek. It might have been a Miami village, as the Miamis seem to have been in occupancy of the lands along the Miami River. The other village in Clark County was that of Piqua which was the scene of the historic battle of General Clark, which will be subsequently narrated herein. The location of this village is well described in the history given of that battle. The result of the battle was that the Indians practically abandoned the territory now comprised in this county. Afterwards they established another village which they likewise called Piqua, and this was at the place where the city of Piqua in Miami County is now located. They also had another town of the same name within the boundary of what is now Pickaway County. The fact that the Indians gave these same names to villages in different localities has caused considerable confusion in reading Indian history, it sometimes being hard to distinguish which one

of the different places is meant. There were quite a number of villages leading north on Mad River; about two and a half miles south of West Liberty was Wapakoneta, next was the town of Mac-a-cheek, then three miles northwest from Mac-a-cheek, on the west side of the river, was Pigeon Town; Wapatomica near Zanesfield was next. Blue Jacket was where Bellefontaine now is. Three miles above was Buckingahelas, and nine miles Solomon's Town.

They also had a town or village three miles north of Xenia, which was called Chillicothe, and another town of the same name where the city of Chillicothe is now located in Ross County. Historians have distinguished these two by calling the one near Xenia "Old Chillicothe." This latter place was destroyed by an expedition from Kentucky, a year previous to the battle of Piqua. As the battle of Piqua is the first and only battle that has ever occurred so far as we know upon Clark County ground a description of the same cannot be otherwise than interesting.

During the Shawnee Centennial of 1880 the Hon. Thomas F. McGrew prepared a paper on the subject, and from the fact that he was not only long a resident of this place, but was also learned and cautious in a matter of this kind, I think it may be considered the most reliable that can be found anywhere and I insert it herewith.

#### BATTLE OF PIQUA.

"The old Indian town of Piqua was situated about five miles west of the present site of the city of Springfield, Ohio, on the north bank of Mad River. In go-

ing there from the city named, you pass down Mad River until you reach a point where the stream runs in a westerly direction out into a large basin or prairie, which gives some evidence of having one time been the bottom of a small lake.

"At the time the Indians occupied the place, the prairie was about three miles long and one mile wide. It is now fenced off into farms under the highest state of cultivation. At the upper end of this beautiful open landscape, the river gracefully bends round and silently flows to the south; then again toward the west, continuing in the latter direction until it reaches the lower end of the prairie, where it sweeps around to the northwest, and is soon lost to sight in the forest below.

"At the time referred to, on the south side of the river was another prairie, bordered by the low hills in the distance. Over this prairie ran the road from the old Indian town of Chillicothe, about twelve miles south of Piqua, and reached the river on the south bank, nearly opposite the latter town.

"About two-thirds of the distance down the prairie, on the north side of the river, further progress was obstructed by what might be called a willow swamp, stretching across the prairie from the southwest to the northeast, and stopping about one or two hundred yards short of a limestone cliff, rising out of the north border of the basin or prairie.

"Behind the willow swamp was located the town of Piqua, and behind the town was a round-topped hill, rising up 100 feet from the level of the plain. From the crown of this hill the country might be overlooked for as much as five miles up

and down the river. The general appearance of the locality, in its almost primitive wildness, must have been of unsurpassed loveliness.

“The rocks on the north side of the prairie rose up out of the same like a stone wall, twenty-five or thirty feet high, running down in the direction of the round-topped hill back of Piqua, before reaching which it was suddenly cut off, leaving an open space between the hills and rocks. This was covered with a growth of forest trees of a low and bushy growth. It was impossible to pass up over this wall of rocks in large companies, except in one or two places, where they inclined to drop to the level of the prairie.

“At one point, there was an opening cut down from the point of the cliffs, and quite through them to the lowlands, by some natural force, and was so narrowed that not more than one person, certainly not more than two, could pass up or down through the cut at the same moment of time. This place was concealed from observation by a heavy undergrowth of timber, and could be easily obstructed, and could check the advance of a victorious army.

“The approach to the lower part of the town was defended by a stockade fort, not common with Indians as a means of defense. It included a space of about two acres. The hill, the wall of rocks, the open plain, carpeted with wild flowers of all color; the silver line of the river, the hills far off in the distance, crowned with forest trees, and the long line of Indian wigwams, marking their locations by curling wreaths of smoke, as it rose up from the fires, with here and there a cornfield, indicated that the Indians had

selected this place not only for its natural strength, but as well for its fertility and beauty.

“The Indian children of the town could play before the cabin doors in the lowlands, free from the apprehension of danger, while the warrior on the hill-top might sweep the whole country on the lookout for an approaching enemy, and, by an agreed signal, warn the whole tribe in a moment.

“In August, A. D. 1780, Piqua was quite populous. In addition to the Shawnees, 300 Mingoos were there as allies to aid in the defense of the place. Piqua is said to have contained, at one period, nearly four thousand Shawnees.

“The town was built after the manner of French villages. The houses extended along the river more than three miles, and were in many places more than twenty poles apart.

“The celebrated, hardened villain, Simon Girty, was the leader of the Mingo braves, as allies of the Shawnees. He had been educated in, and had adopted with savage delight, all the cruelties practiced by the Indians, and stood near, two years later, in the presence of his old friend Colonel Crawford, and derived fiendish enjoyment from witnessing his agonies while burning at the stake. Perhaps he remembered, even in the presence of this awful event, that the hand of one of the daughters of Crawford had been denied to him before he deserted to the Indians. This would be dreadful revenge, but Girty was a dreadful savage. A prisoner among the Indians, who met with the scoundrel, described him as a man with dark, shaggy hair, low forehead, contracted brows, meeting above his short,

flat nose, gray, sunken eyes, and thin, compressed lips, with a wicked expression of countenance that made him seem the picture of a villain. C. W. Butterfield writes that, 'all the vices of civilization seemed to center in him, and by him were ingrafted upon those of the savage state, without the usual redeeming qualities of either.' He moved about through the Indian country during the war of the Revolution and the Indian war which followed, a dark whirlwind of fury, desperation and barbarity.

"In the refinements of torture inflicted upon helpless prisoners, as compared with the Indians', theirs seemed to be merciful. In treachery, he stood unrivaled. The prisoner who became his captive must abandon all hope of pity, and yield himself to the club, the scalping-knife and the indescribable agonies of the stake. No Indian, drunk, was a match for him. He swore horrid oaths. He appeared like a host of evil spirits. He was called a beast, and a villainous, untrustworthy cur dog. This savage, compounded of all the meaner qualities that could or might disfigure the life of a human being, it has been affirmed, had in some rare moments better emotions. He met with his former acquaintance, Simon Kenton, while the latter was a prisoner of the Indians, under sentence of death, and called him his dear friend, and interfered and saved his life. He looked the scoundrel with a gloomy stare, while 'o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.'

"The celebrated chief of the Shawnees, Catahecassa, or the Black Hoof, was born in Florida and had bathed and fished in salt water before he settled on Mad River. He was present at the defeat of Braddock,

near Pittsburg, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was a man of sagacity and experience, and of fierce and desperate bravery, and well informed in the traditions of his people. He occupied the highest position in his nation, and was opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners. He was a man of good health and was five feet eight inches in height. He died in Wapakoneta at the age of one hundred and ten years, A. D. 1831. Without being able to find it so stated, after some investigation, in so many words, I believe that this Indian was the chief leader in the defense of Piqua when the place was invested by Gen. Clark. To prevent, if such a thing could be possible, almost continual depredations of the Indians upon the border population, an expedition was organized to march against their towns on Mad River. This army rendezvoused at the place where Covington, in the State of Kentucky, now stands. It ascended the Ohio River from Louisville in transport boats, which also brought provisions and stores.

"On the opposite side of the river they built a block-house, in which to store provisions and form a base of supplies. This house was the first one built on the site where the city of Cincinnati, now stands.

"On the 2nd of August, A. D. 1780, Gen. George Rogers Clark moved with an army of 1,000 men from the point named to the Indian towns on Mad River, located in and near to the territory which is now included in Clark County, Ohio. The distance to be marched was about eighty miles, through an untracked forest, over which, with great labor, the

soldiers cut and bridged, when found necessary, a road for the passage of horses and pack-mules, and one six-pound cannon.

"The soldiers marched without tents, beds or personal baggage. Their rations for a thirty-days campaign were six quarts of corn, one gill of salt, with what green corn and wild game they might pick up on the march. Any meat they obtained was cooked on sticks set up before the fire. Sometimes green plums and nettles were cooked and eaten by the men.

"The impression obtained, not only in the settlement, but with the soldiers, that if the army was defeated none of the men would escape, and that in such events the Indians would fall on the defenseless women and children of Kentucky and massacre them, burn their towns and their villages, and lay waste their country. It seemed to be a choice either that the white settlers or the Indians must be destroyed, and both parties regarded it in the same light, and acted with the calmness and bravery usual to forlorn hopes, formed of soldiers commanded to encounter some desperate exigency. Daniel Boone, the pioneer Indian fighter, acted as a spy for the expedition.\* The skill and vigilance which entered into the campaign will be demonstrated by a presentation of the manner, form, and conduct of the army while on the march.

"It was separated into two divisions. General Clark commanded the first and Colonel Logan the second. Between these two columns marched the pack mules and the artillery. The men in each division were ordered to march in four lines, about

forty yards apart, with a line of flankers on each side, about the same distance from the right and left lines. In the event of an attack from the enemy in the front, it was to halt, and the two right lines would wheel to the right, and two left lines wheel to the left, and the artillery would advance to the front, the whole forming a complete line of battle. The second division would form in the same manner, and advance or act as a reserve. By calling in the right and left flanking parties, the whole force would present a line of battle in the form of a square, with the pack mules and the baggage in the center. In case of an attack on either flank, or the rear, the same maneuver would put the army in the most favorable position for defense or assault.

"On the 6th day of August, A. D. 1780, the army arrived at the Indian town of old Chillicothe, only to find it burned and the inhabitants gone. On the 7th, some days sooner than the Indians had expected, it drew up in front of Old Piqua. A soldier had deserted to the Indians before the army arrived at the mouth of the Licking, and gave notice of the approaching expedition. The attack commenced about 2 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of August, and lasted until 5 in the evening. The assaulting forces were divided into three separate commands. One, under the command of Colonel Lynn, was ordered to cross the river and encompass the town on the west side. To prevent this move from being successful, the Indians made a powerful effort to turn the left wing of the assaulting party, which Colonel Lynn successfully defeated by extending his force a mile to the west of the town. Colonel Logan, with 400 men

\*This statement is doubted as Boone was then supposed to have been in the east. Ed.

under his command, was ordered to march up the south side of the river, concealing, if possible, the move from the observation of the Indians, and cross over the stream at the upper end of the prairie, and prevent their escape in that direction. General Clark remained in command of the center, including one six-pounder cannon. He was to assault the town in front.

"This disposition of the forces, with a simultaneous assault made by the separate commands, promised, if well executed, the capture of the town and a complete rout of the Indians, with the death of a great number. According to the custom of the times, no prisoners were made. All that were captured were put to death.

"The Indians, according to their plan of defense, could not safely retreat, if defeated, over the round-topped hill, for the elevation would bring them within sight and range of the American rifle, and the cannon with the command of Gen. Clark, which, in appearance and sound, created more fear than it did harm.

"Neither could they escape out of the upper end of the prairie, for Colonel Logan and his 400 men had been sent to intercept them there; nor to the north, for this route was too much obstructed by the rocks; nor to the west or lower part of the town, the location of the stockade fort, for at this point the battle raged with the greatest fierceness, under the command of Colonel Lynn. The constant crack of the rifle in its deadly work, the shouts of the white soldiers, the yells of the Indians, the screams of the wounded and dying, the distant roar of the cannon, disclosed this to be the point where defeat was to be accepted or victory won.

"Simon Girty, who never was a con-

stant friend to any party, 'gnashing his teeth in impotent rage,' ordered his 300 Mingo Indians to withdraw from what may have appeared to him an unequal fight.\*

"This moment of time, near the same hour of the day one hundred years ago, was a dark and doubtful crisis in the history of that part of our country which is now regarded as the most beautiful, fertile and thickly populated part of Ohio.

"If Clark's army had been defeated, we cannot doubt that every white soldier would have been put to death, and the State of Kentucky invaded by the Indians, and what would have followed on the border can only be conjectured by what we have been told in the history of Indian wars.

"The Shawnees, disheartened by the withdrawal of their allies, and pressed by the fierce, rather desperate fighting of the whites, which they denominated 'madness,' or fate, so reckless were the soldiers in exposing their lives (and against such 'madness' the Indians never contend), gave up the fight and slowly fell back up the prairies, partly concealed by the tall grass, the wigwams, and the trees in the willow swamp. They fought as they retreated, not for victory, but for their lives, until they reached the rocks, beneath which they had concealed their women and children.

"Their situation was now worse than it had been at the commencement of the conflict, for they had passed all the low ground, making a retreat to the north practical, with the exception of the open-

\*Butterfield, in his history of the Girtys, says that there were no Mingoos in Piqua at the time it was attacked by Clark and Simon Girty was not there. pp. 122, 406. Ed.

ing cut down from the top of the cliff already described, and up through this, tradition claims, they marched out into the hills. If Colonel Logan had executed his part of the plan with greater rapidity, the Indians would have been cut off from this place of retreat, and a great number of them put to death. Some persons assert that Colonel Logan marched to a point where Mad River meets with the waters of Buck Creek before he crossed the river, and then marched down the east side thereof to execute his part of the general plan. He marched about three miles, according to all the authorities, and this is the distance from the site of the Old Piqua to the mouth of Buck Creek.

"It follows that, if he did go so high up the river as the point named, that he would have travelled six miles before he could bring his men into action.

"This view of the maneuvering, after looking over the location of the battlefield, seems so unmilitary that I cannot accept it. I presume that he made a detour from the river, that his force might not be observed, as secrecy was one of the conditions of success. To accomplish his part of the general plan, he may have marched three miles, but certainly not six. Let this point be settled as it may, there is no dispute about the fact that when he got his men into position, the battle had been fought and won, and the Indians gone. The loss was about equal—twenty men on each side.

"On the 9th of August, the stockade fort, the shot-battered cabins, and the corn fields, were destroyed. On the 10th, General Clark, with his army, left for Kentucky. This campaign left the Indians without shelter or food. They had to hunt

for their support and that of their families, leaving them no time for war, and the border settlements lived in peace and without fear.

"This once powerful nation of the Shawnees had resided near Winchester, Va., then in Kentucky and in South Carolina, after that on the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania. From this last-named point they emigrated to the banks of the Mad River, and remained until driven from Piqua by General Clark.

"The Shawnees are now no more. The nation which gave birth to the great chiefs so intimately connected with the early history of Ohio, such as Blue Jacket, Black Hoof, Cornstalk, Captain Logan, Tecumseh, and the latter's vagabond brother, the Prophet, has gone out of history."

#### TECUMSEH.

Tecumseh was no doubt the most noted man that ever sprung from the Shawnee tribe of Indians, of whom E. O. Randall, who is most excellent authority, said, "With the exception of Grant and Sherman, he was, in my opinion, the greatest warrior born within the borders of Ohio. He was more than a mere fighter; he was a diplomatist, orator and a natural leader of men; he watched what he knew was a hopeless contest, but fought bravely to the last; he was idolized by his followers and respected by his foes."

There is no question but that he was born at this old Shawnee town of Piqua, he himself having pointed out that site as his birthplace, during his lifetime. On the centennial day of this memorable bat-



tle, and I know of no one who could speak more authoritatively, for he himself was born in that immediate locality, General Keifer said:

"Who were there on that memorable day? There were here (at their birth-place) the three ten-year-old brothers—triplets—with their Creek mother, two of whom became famed in the bloody history of the West. The names of those boys were Tecumseh (a cougar crouching for his prey), Ellskwatawa (an open door), afterward named and recognized as the Prophet, and Rumskaka."

Elsewhere in history I found it said:

"His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They moved from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birth-place of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after, Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana."

James, a British historian, in his account of the battle of the Thames, describes him as follows:

"A Shawnee, five feet ten inches high, and with more than the usual stoutness. He possessed all the agility and perseverance of the Indian character. His carriage was dignified; his eye penetrating; his countenance, even in death, betrayed indications of a lofty spirit, rather of the sterner cast." This writer was describ-

ing an officer of the English army. His national pride would incline him to a favorable estimate of an Indian chief who served in the English army, and in that light we must regard his portraiture of Tecumseh. "I have met," says Thomas F. McGrew, "and conversed with an early settler in Clark County who remembered his personal appearance, and described him as nothing above that of an ordinary Indian."

Tecumseh was born about 1768 and was killed at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, being then forty-five years of age. His first prominent appearance was in the attack on Fort Recovery (near Greenville, Ohio) in 1794.

About 1805 his brother, Ellskwatawa set himself up as a prophet, denouncing the use of liquor, and all food and manners introduced by the whites. He and Tecumseh then attempted to unite all the western tribes into one nation to resist the whites, extending from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and soon had 10,000 Indians gathered at Greenville.

General Harrison required them to move, as it was beyond the Indian limit fixed by treaty.

In 1811 he was in the south getting the Creeks and Seminoles to rise and, by promise of English aid, to overthrow the United States authority.

The battle of the Thames was fought October 6, 1813. In this battle Tecumseh held the title of Brigadier General from the British, and he is buried not far from that battlefield. He seems to have had a presentiment that he would not survive this battle, for it is said that laying aside his sword and uniform in the conviction that he might fall he put on his hunting

suit and was soon killed. Col. R. M. Johnson is said to have shot him, but it was not known for some days by the Americans. All historians do not agree as to Tecumseh's ability or his general character. That he was an Indian possessed of the peculiarities of that race is no doubt true; that he was at times cruel and vacillating is beyond dispute, but generally I think it may be accorded to him, that if not classed in the high rank that Randall puts him, yet he was beyond question the most distinguished Indian that ever had his birth within the borders of this county.

#### INDIAN CHARACTER.

General Anderson in his address at the Ohio Centennial thus speaks of the general character of the red man.

"Let us now try to form some estimate of the party of the second part, of the noble red man. He is a survival of the stone age, and probably belongs to the oldest race of man. He is brave, patient, enduring, loyal to his tribe, and fairly honest, until demoralized by evil association. On the other hand, he was cruel, revengeful, lazy, and unreliable. The curse of Reuben is upon him. 'Unstable as water, he cannot excel.' Naturally the Indian has a warlike and not peaceful characteristic. We used to hear stories of a handful of white men standing off hordes of howling savages. The fact is, that under the conditions of frontier warfare, the Indians are, man for man, equal to the white men. Success in war does not depend on the half-hour's fighting, but on weeks or months of hard campaigning. Trained in war-

fare from his boyhood, a master in woodcraft, and a past master in stratagems, the Indian is a better campaigner than any, except the best trained soldier."

#### INDIAN FIGHTING.

And of his fighting, the authority last quoted from says: "The character of the Indian fighting in the heavily wooded country of Oregon and Washington was very similar in character to the Indian warfare in Ohio in its pioneer days. Colonel Shaw, an experienced Indian fighter in that part of the country, gave the writer this statement of his experience. 'The Indians,' he said, 'fight like wolves or other wild animals which hunt and fight in droves. As the wolves attack with great fierceness wounded animals, so the Indian, by some instinct of fight attacks the weakest part of your line, and if they have made any impression crowd on that point.' 'This,' he said, 'they do without orders.' While this is true, their chiefs have been known in battle to give orders by flashes from old mirrors."

#### INDIAN INCIDENTS.

It will be interesting to know of a few of the incidents that occurred between the earlier settlers and the Indian inhabitants.

In Mr. McKinnon's letter read at the Shawnee Centennial, I find the following:

"One day, soon after we settled on Buck Creek, and father and the older boys were away from home, four Indians—two young men and two older ones—came to our house and called for their dinners. Mother provided a dinner for them, and

while they were eating she asked one of the young men if they were at the burning of Colonel Crawford. He said that the two of the old ones were. She then told him that Colonel Crawford was her grandfather. When he notified the other ones of this fact they all immediately stopped eating and appeared somewhat alarmed; but she told them to go on with their eating and not be uneasy. She then asked them if they could tell her about the death of Major Harrison. They told her that he had been squibbed to death with powder at Wapatomica, near Xanesfield, Logan County. She then told them that Harrison was her father." This report fully corroborated one given by a man named Trover, I think, who was a prisoner at the same time with Major Harrison. He said he had seen Harrison's body black and powder-burned.

Another Indian trouble was in the time of Governor Tiffin. He was advised of the coming trouble and he sent word to Tecumseh at Wapakoneta to meet him in council at Springfield, with eighty warriors, the picked men of the Shawnee tribe. I remember one of them in particular, a man by name of Goodhunter, who had formerly camped near our house, when on a hunting expedition. He was as fine a specimen of perfect physical manhood as I ever saw. The council was held and the pipe of peace was smoked. The following incident occurred in connection with the smoking. A Dr. Hunt had a clay pipe and Governor Tiffin used it for the occasion. When he had filled the pipe and started it, he passed it to Tecumseh who looked at it a moment and then throwing it away he brought forth his tomahawk-pipe, and after starting it

handed it to Governor Tiffin. I heard Tecumseh's speech as he made it through an interpreter, and I never heard a finer orator than he appeared to be.

Another incident is given by Mr. Baker in his history of Mad River Township.

"About 1805, a friendly Indian, encamped on the headwaters of Mill Creek, near the present site of Emery Church, was visited by three men from this township. The visit was made in the guise of friendship; they were kindly received and entertained; they engaged the Indian in shooting at target, and taking advantage of him when his gun was empty, shot him down without any other provocation than the fact that he belonged to the hated Indian tribe."

The following is given by the late John Ross, of German Township, as alluding to Tecumseh and the state of affairs when he was in his glory.

"In those days, Indians were very numerous and quite hostile, so that the settlers lived in constant dread of them, many times being compelled to collect together for mutual protection. In 1806, during one of their outbreaks, all the whites for miles around collected at a place a few miles southwest of Springfield, since known as Boston, where they built a blockhouse. Colonel Ward, Simon Kenton, and a few other of the prominent men of the party, went out and made a treaty with the Indians, which was kept about two years, or until 1808, when this treaty was renewed at the then village of Springfield. The militia and many other of the settlers met about sixty Indians, among whom were five or six chiefs, principal among whom was old Tecumseh. Mr. Ross remembered him as tall, lithe

figure, of good form, and fine, commanding appearance. He made a speech at the treaty, which, for an Indian, was remembered as being full of oratory, and remarkable for ease and grace of delivery. A white man had been murdered, for which the murderer was demanded, or the whole tribe would be held accountable. 'Can you,' asked Tecumseh, 'hold your whole people accountable for a murder committed by one of your bad men? No, then you cannot hold us accountable.'"

Mr. McGrew gives an incident not so much to the credit of Tecumseh's bravery.

"As an illustration of his morals and honor, in his early life, I give the following incident: It was communicated to me by a friend, who obtained the same information from an early settler in Clark County, that Tecumseh traded with a white man a much-worn saddle for one that appeared better. The white man repaired the saddle which he obtained in the trade, and by the use of his own skill and materials, made it look the better one of the two. When Tecumseh next met this white man with the repaired saddle, he treacherously claimed it as his own. The white man invited him to settle the right of ownership by a personal conflict, which the Indian very cowardly declined."

In Mr. Martin's history of Springfield, a description is given of the trial of three Indians who killed a white man about the year 1807, a few miles west of Urbana. This trial was held opposite the old Foss Tavern. Tecumseh was present. After a full and patient inquiry into the facts of the case, it appeared that the murder of Myers was the act of a single Indian, and not chargeable to either band of the Indians. Several speeches were made by

the chiefs, the most prominent of which was that by Tecumseh. He gave a satisfactory explanation of the action of himself and the Prophet in calling around them a band of Indians; disavowed all hostile intentions toward the United States, and denied that either he or those under his control had committed any depredations upon the whites. His manner of speaking was animated, fluent and rapid, and, when understood, very forcible.

The council then terminated. During its session, the two tribes of Indians became reconciled to each other, and peace and quiet was gradually restored to themselves in various feats of activity and strength, such as jumping, running and wrestling, in which Tecumseh generally excelled. At this time, Tecumseh was in the thirty-eighth year of his age, five feet ten inches high, with erect body, well developed and of remarkable muscular strength. His weight was about one hundred and seventy pounds. There was something noble and commanding in all his actions. Tecumseh was a Shawnese; the native pronunciation of the name was Tecumtha, signifying "The Shooting Star." He was brave, generous and humane in all his actions.

Among others who were present at this council were Jonah Baldwin, John Humphreys, Simon Kenton, Walter Smallwood, John Daugherty and Griffith Foss.

We give here an incident which will illustrate their dislike to manual labor. A company of Indians were fishing near the residence of Gen. Benjamin White-man near Clifton, when one of them became engaged in a wrestling match with a mulatto in the General's employ. The

Indian proved to be the better man, giving the mulatto a heavy fall, after which he was unable to get up. The Indian became anxious as to the effect of the accident, and asked of the General, "What you do with me if me kill Ned?" The General replied, "You must work in his place." The Indian looking at Ned, and thinking the matter over, replied, "Me would rather you would kill me, General."

#### NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

As descriptive of the life of this race, which is now fast passing away, the following beautiful passage from the writings of Charles Sprague will not be without interest.

"Not many generations ago, where you now sit, encircled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Here lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your head, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Here the wigwam beamed on the tender and helpless; the council-fire glared on the wise and the daring.

"Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes and now they paddled their light canoe along your rock shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death song, all were here; and when the tiger-strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they worshipped; and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written his laws for them on tables of stone, but

he had traced them on the table of their hearts.

"The poor child of Nature knew not the God of revelation, but the God of the universe he acknowledged in everything around. He beheld him in the star that sank in beauty behind his lonely dwelling; in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze; in the lofty pine that had defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler that never left his native grove; in the fearless eagle whose untired pinion was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his feet; and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light to whose mysterious source he bent in humble though blind adoration.

"And all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you; the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted forever from its face a whole peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of Nature, and the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain; but how unlike their bold, untamed, untamable progenitors. The Indian of falcon-gance, and lion-bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone; and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck.

"As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken. Their

springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council-fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war-cry is fast dying away to the untrodden West. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide that is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave which will settle over them for-

ever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of persons they belonged. They will live only in songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people."

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE OLD NORTHWEST.

*The Old Northwest—Settlement by the French—French Settlement in Ohio—  
French Dominion—English Dominion—Important Part in the Revolution—  
United States' Control—Ordinance of 1787—Arthur St. Clair.*

#### THE OLD NORTHWEST.

That part of the United States located between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers includes that part of our great commonwealth which historians now designate as the "Old North West." It comprises 265,878 square miles and was subsequently divided into Ohio with 39,964 square miles, Indiana with 33,809 square miles, Illinois with 55,414 square miles, Michigan 56,451 square miles, Wisconsin 53,924 square miles, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi estimated to contain 26,000 square miles, making a grand total of 170,161,867 acres. It is really and truly the heart of our country.

Its admission into the Union if I may so use the term is the beginning of a new era in the life of our commonwealth. All the original states were named after persons or objects in the old country—the new states were strictly American, their names being commemorative of the American race that preceded the white man in the occupation of the lands.

Within its boundaries are found the great cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and many others of considerable consequence. Through its boundaries a constant stream of commerce is carried on between the states of the colonies and the great west, beyond the Mississippi. Without any disparagement to either that part of the country which lies to the east or the west, it may be said with respect to all the great events that have happened since this great Northwest became a part of this government she has furnished a large proportion of the means and men by which and whom they were accomplished. Especially is that true in regard to all matters occurring within the last half century. Six presidents have come from the states within the old Northwest, namely: Wm. H. Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley.

This territory was beautiful in nature as well as important in civilization. Two

hundred years ago, save a few Jesuit priests and French explorers, it was, in the sole possession of the red man. The bison roamed over the prairies of Illinois, the deer fed in the valleys of Ohio, the bear climbed unmolested the hills of Michigan and Minnesota and the howl of the wolf re-echoed in the untrodden woodland. Fish abounded in the many fresh waters and the beaver and other animals were plentiful. With the priest and the explorer there came the pioneer trader and hunter, a man of intrepid fearlessness, but not as a general thing of very lofty ideals of justice or morality.

#### SETTLEMENT BY THE FRENCH.

In the growth of civilization it has been observed, without the ability to give any very good reason therefor, that it has always had a tendency to push to the westward. The French having settled in Quebec and around Lake Champlain, following this rule or law, if such it may be termed, were soon pushing on further in the unknown west.

Sault St. Marie, still a point in our time as a place to behold a wonderful passage for ship tonnage from our northern lakes, was established in 1765 by Marquette. This is the oldest village in the northwest, fourteen years older than Philadelphia, and established 120 years before a settlement was made at Marietta, Ohio.

This was an age in which the chevalier sought to show his fealty to his king and honor to his people by the countries he might discover and "by the right of discovery," attach them to the crown of his

royal master. No danger was so great or task too hard to stifle or retard this then existing passion.

In 1666 La Salle came to Canada, and going across from Lake Erie went down the Kankakee and along the river of the Mississippi to St. Louis, which he reached in 1674, and later came up the Ohio at least as far as Louisville. It is important not to forget that the Mississippi Valley was laid open to the knowledge of the world by a voyager who plowed from the Atlantic to the Gulf. On April 9, 1682, La Salle and his little party stood on the Mississippi not far from its mouth, beside a column bearing the arms of France, and with appropriate ceremony took formal possession for his royal master Louis X, of the country of Louisiana, "from the mouth of the Ohio River along the Mississippi and the rivers that flowed into it from its source beyond the country of the Sioux to its mouth at the sea." This territory was particularly known as Illinois, of which Old Kaskaskia was the capital. In 1721 it was the seat of a college and a monastery. This town at its best was claimed to have had from two to three thousand inhabitants.

The French are not good colonizers, and for this reason this country did not proceed as rapidly in civilization as the English colonies along the Atlantic coast. The industries of this western settlement were furs, peltries and agriculture.

In 1705, 20,000 hides were said to have been shipped from the Wabash. In 1746 the Wabash country shipped 600 barrels of flour to New Orleans. These events occurred almost 100 years before Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state.



## FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN OHIO.

Ohio was hardly in the track of either the French priest, trader, or explorer, yet at an early date a settlement was made on Lake Erie. In 1749 Celeron De Bienville, a French explorer, acting under the order of the governor-in-chief of New France to drive back intruders, made an exploration into the central part of this state. He had under him a chaplain, about 30 soldiers, as many Indians, and about 100 Canadians. This expedition crossed over from Canada and embarked on the muddy waters of the Ohio, and down to the mouth of the Great Miami, thence making his way up that stream as far as Piqua. He burned his canoes, and crossed over on ponies to the other side of the water, and thence returned to Montreal. He planted several plates of lead at the mouth of various rivers, among others the Kanawa, Muskingum and Great Miami, signifying a renewal of possession of the country. One of these plates was found at Marietta in 1798 by some boys on the west bank of the Muskingum and one at Kanawa in 1846, by a boy playing on the margin of the river.

The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monseigneur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all

its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This explorer visited the town which was called Pickawillany, which was situated in the northern part of Miami county about nine miles southwest of Sidney. This place was considered as the first trading post of English occupation in Ohio. It was destroyed by the French and Indians in 1752. Just when the town or trading post of Pickawillany was established is not definitely known, but it was sometime prior to the first French expedition. It is said that at one time it contained 400 Indian families, and was the residence of the principal chief of the Miami confederacy.

About seventeen years after the destruction of Pickawillany, a French trader by the name of Loramie established a store about fifteen miles north of the site of Pickawillany, and this place became a prominent spot in history, and a prominent point in the boundaries of the Greenville treaty, and also in giving the boundaries of early counties.

Whether or not there was ever a French settlement in this county rests only in tradition, but tradition has it, and has some probabilities to support its truthfulness, that not far from the ancient Indian village of Piqua in this county there was a French trading post.

## FRENCH DOMINION.

These acts of La Salle and De Bienville by methods acknowledged by the civilized world at that time, gave France

a lawful dominion over this great northwest. The inhabitants of the colonies, however, were not unmindful of the fertility and value of this country. The trading territory offered by the fur bearing animals that inhabited southern Michigan had not escaped the notice of the Dutch trader. With characteristic determination push he was constantly widening his territorial claims in the direction of this French dominion.

The Iroquois Indians, while perhaps never in actual possession of much of the territory of Ohio and the Northwest, yet claimed title to all that country. This tribe of Indians had in 1684 at Albany placed themselves under the protection of King Charles, and in 1726 they conveyed all their lands in trust to England to be protected by that government. This gave a ground of contention between the English and the French settler. Beginning at the trading post of Pickawillany, it was continued with French success in the memorable defeat of General Braddock at Ft. Pitt in 1753, and was crowned with English triumph on the heights of Abraham in the battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, between the English general Wolfe and the French General Montcalm. By the treaty of 1763 the king of France renounced all pretension which he had to such territory and ceded all his rights thereto to the British crown.

#### ENGLISH DOMINION.

The English were now the undisputed masters of this great northwest. What real benefit it was to them is a serious question, for we find that in the short space of twenty years they were compelled to surrender it to the government

formed by the thirteen colonies. However, this English domain was of very great importance regarded in the light of its development by people from the English colonies. While considerable ill will might still be found among the French settlers, the English colonists, ingratiating themselves into the good will of some of the Indians, by making accusations against the French of wronging them and with their characteristic push, were successful in many of their dealings with the savages and enabled to make rapid headway in the settlement of various places. The fact seems to be, however, that the French as a general rule, were kindlier in their dealings with the Indians than were the English colonists.

Had it not been for these settlements made by persons from the English colonies, and had it not been that this territory was under dominion of the English when the treaty was made, acknowledging the United States as an independent government, this great northwest would not have been included, and it did remain for sometime afterward a question, just how far north the English Government did surrender her dominion to the United States. It was a matter of considerable controversy and was not finally settled until the war of 1812.

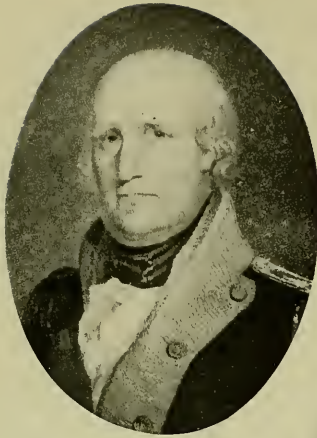
#### IMPORTANT PART IN THE REVOLUTION.

The taking or keeping of this northwest territory upon the part of revolutionary forces, has been frequently recognized as one of the most important events in American history.

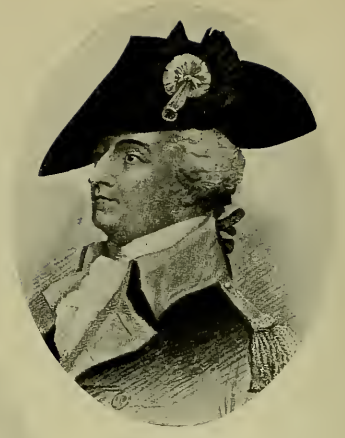
Mr. E. O. Randall gives it very great importance when he says:

"The Northwest Territory was the





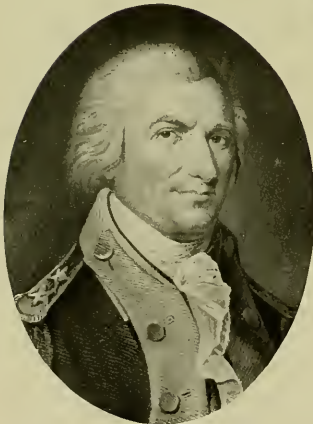
GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.



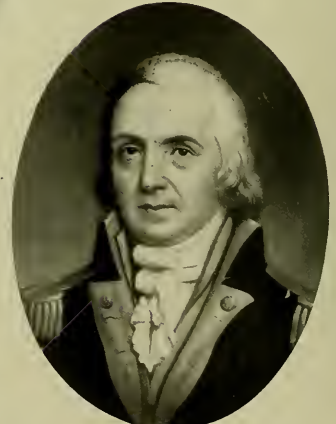
GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.



GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.



GEN. JOSIAH HAMAR.

great background of the Revolution. The fiendish proposal of the British ministry to secure the scalping knife and the tomahawk in aid of the mother country against her rebellious child, called forth from the elder Pitt another of his immortal bursts of eloquence. But the British power would not abandon its brutal plans. The military posts of the British, on the lakes and the rivers of the Illinois country, were rallying centers for the western savages, who were provisioned, armed and infuriated against the Americans, and sent forth on expeditions of massacre and rapine. Deeds of bravery and patriotism were enacted in the Ohio Valley more romantic than the often rehearsed events in the Atlantic colonies. The soil of Ohio was the scene of a large share of the struggle for existence of the new-born republic. The career of the colonists from Lexington and Concord was chiefly a series of victories during the years 1775 and 1776 to the autumn of 1777, when the clouds grew heavy and the storm gathered in the South. The northern army of Gates had disbanded after the surrender of Burgoyne (October 7). Howe occupied Philadelphia and comfortably quartered his army therein. With his soldiers the winter of 1777-78 was a period of exultant gaiety. He only awaited the milder weather of spring that he might dispatch a few regiments to Valley Forge and disperse or destroy the remnant forces of Washington that were well nigh exhausted by the hunger and cold of that terrible winter. The cause of human liberty seemed doomed to inevitable defeat. General Howe held the Americans at bay east of the Alleghanies. The British cause was being strengthened in

the northwest. General Hamilton, in his headquarters at Detroit, proposed to annihilate any assurance of success the Americans might hope for beyond the Alleghanies. But there was a Washington in the West as well as in the East. He was George Rogers Clark, a huntsman of the trackless forest interior of Kentucky, who with the soul of a patriot, the bravery of an American soldier and the mind of a statesman, hastened on foot, through six hundred miles of wilderness, to Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia. There he obtained audience with Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia. Clark proposed to strike the vast power of Great Britain in the northwest and save that magnificent territory to American independence. His plans were appreciated and approved, but troops could not be spared him from the Continental army; they were needed to a man in the East. Clark gathered two hundred Virginia and Pennsylvania backwoodsmen, and while the sun of spring was melting the snows of Valley Forge and hope and courage were again animating the heart of Washington, Clark set out on that famous expedition for the capture of the interior northwest posts of Great Britain. It was the campaign of the "rough riders" of the Revolution. It was the dash of Sheridan in the Shenandoah. It was Sherman's "march to the sea," through the interior of the enemy's country. This campaign of Clark broke the backbone of British strength in the west. The British posts of Illinois and Indiana were all taken save Detroit. The Northwest was secured and preserved to the United States."

However much or little these victories

of General Clark and other men had in procuring an acknowledgment of independence, one thing remains sure, and that is that the great northwest became a part of the United States acknowledged by the Treaty of 1783.

#### UNITED STATES CONTROL.

Much of the old northwest remained in ignorance of the consequences of the political events that were then enacting at the time that the treaty of Paris was made, and neither the United States nor Great Britain fully understood the extent or the true location of the boundaries that were assigned in the treaty acknowledging the independence of this country. There was consequently more or less friction between this and the mother country in reference to some of these boundaries which were not finally overcome until the termination of the War of 1812. The English were jealous of the growing power of this country, and for some time, no doubt, felt little disposed to assist us in settling questions relating to the territory of this great northwest. This feeling was manifested more about Detroit and the Lakes than elsewhere, and probably had its share of influence in bringing on the War of 1812, which finally settled all controversies. However, long before the Treaty of 1785 and continuing up until the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, there was considerable contention between the colonies as to the ownership of various parts of this northwest. Virginia claimed it by right of conquest, which had been made through means furnished by her and her patriotic Governor, Patrick Henry, to General George Rogers

Clark. New York made a claim based largely upon the treaty made with the Iroquois Indians, who claimed all this northwestern country, they ceding to her therein all their right and title to that country. Massachusetts and Connecticut made claims resting upon royal grants made to them, in which grants the territory was made to run east and west between certain degrees of latitude without any particular termination of their western boundary. All these contentions between the colonies were compromised in concessions, or reservations of lands for certain purposes when the Ordinance of 1797, organizing the great northwest into a territory, was passed by the United States Congress, or rather by Congress of the colonies, for the United States Government in its present form had not yet come into existence.

#### ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The Ordinance of 1787 establishing this northwest territory has been credited as being one of the greatest state papers.

Lord Chatham, in the British Parliament said that "for solidity of reason, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men stand in preference to the general Congress of Philadelphia."

Daniel Webster said: "We are accustomed to praise the law givers of antiquity, we hope to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, but I doubt whether one single law of any law giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. We see its

consequences at this moment and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow." This ordinance provided that the territory northwest of the Ohio River was to be divided into not less than three nor more than five states. While making ample provision for securing to the inhabitants the right to worship according to the dictates of their conscience, and preserve to them the liberty of person guaranteed by the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of property and person determined by trial by jury, and recognizing the necessity of schools and education, the most important provision was that in relation to slavery. The part that the United States played in the final eradication of that iniquitous institution can hardly be determined. This provision was in Article Six of the ordinance and was as follows: "There was to be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." It was further provided—probably as a balm to soothe the injured feelings of some slave holder—"That any person escaping from the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive shall be lawfully reclaimed and be brought back to the person claiming his or her labor as aforesaid."

To whom credit should be given for this provision upon the great question of slavery the following from Bancroft may be read with interest:

"Thomas Jefferson first summoned Congress to prohibit slavery in all the territory of the United States: Rufus King lifted up the measure when it lay almost

lifeless on the ground, and suggested the immediate instead of the prospective prohibition: a Congress composed of five Southern States to one from New England and two from the Middle States, headed by William Grayson, supported by Richard Henry Lee, and using Nathan Dane as scribe, carried the measure to the goal in the amended form in which King had caused it to be referred to a committee; and as Jefferson had proposed, placed it under the sanction of an irrevocable compact."

If the slave holder had realized the full consequences of this prohibition of slavery clause in the Ordinance of 1787, the opposition would have been more strenuous than it was, but he did not realize then what a great power the northwest would exercise in the future history of our country. Having the guarantees of property and person secured by this great ordinance, the settlement of the northwest began in earnest and continued with rapidity.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

Shortly after the adoption of the ordinance Congress elected as the first governor of this great territory a young military officer who had shown both patriotism and military talent.

The following beautiful and pathetic statement in reference to that distinguished man is taken from Governor Nash's address at the Ohio Centennial.

"Fellow-citizens, I have a story that I desire to tell you. It is a story of patriotic effort and yet it seems to me that it furnished the best example of the ingratitude of republics of any that has come within my knowledge.

“In 1758 there was a young Scotchman about to leave his home. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He was thoroughly educated, he was tall, handsome and twenty-three years of age. He enlisted in the army of the king of Great Britain and became an ensign in one of his regiments. He left his home in Scotland and came to America under Amherst. In the French-English War he served faithfully and bravely before the walls of Louisburg. For gallantry in that action he was promoted to the position of second lieutenant in his company. Then a few years later he was joined to the command of the great and gallant Wolfe in the final struggle between the French and English, for the possession of Canada. Upon the Plains of Abraham, in the attack upon Quebec, he was one of the brave soldiers who followed the gallant Wolfe, who fell upon that bloody field. One of the color bearers fell, bearing down with him the colors of his regiment. This lieutenant seized those colors covered with blood and carried them bravely until the end of that conflict, which has been told in history and sung in song for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

“That brave Scotchman was Arthur St. Clair the first governor of the Northwest Territory. He resigned from the English army; he became the husband of a loved wife; he was endowed with ample fortune, and in 1766 he went to western Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, and settled among her beautiful hills and became one of the leading pioneers of this western country.

“Time went by; the Revolution for our freedom commenced and St. Clair was

called upon by John Hancock in 1775 to raise a regiment to engage in our great struggle for liberty. He responded as a patriotic man always responds. At this time he wrote to an intimate friend: ‘I hold that no man has a right to withhold his services when his country needs them. Be the sacrifice ever so great, it must be yielded upon the altar of patriotism.’

“He raised a regiment of Pennsylvanians. He joined in the expedition of Arnold against Montreal for the capture of Canada. He was there barely in time to save the army of Arnold from utter rout. Then he was called by Washington to New Jersey. He was then made a major-general in the Revolutionary army. He engaged with Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. There he gave advice to our gallant chief which was esteemed most highly. After those victories he returned to the northern territory and with his command sought to stay the invasion of Burgoyne. He was through all those conflicts which finally resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and his army. Then he joined Washington, again became his faithful adviser, was a favorite of Alexander Hamilton, was a friend of LaFayette, the brave Frenchman who came to our rescue. By them all he was esteemed and honored. At Valley Forge, Washington called upon this brave general, with his fortune to come to the rescue of his army. With his own money he assisted in feeding Washington’s soldiers; with his own money he partially clothed them; by his patriotism he impoverished himself.

“Later, when the war was over, he became president of the Continental Congress. He was its president when the Or-



dinance of 1787 was framed. In the making of its provisions he took an active part. That ordinance became the law of this territory. Then the Continental Congress saw fit to elect Arthur St. Clair as the governor of the territory, whose ordinance he helped to frame. For fourteen years he remained here as the governor of the Northwest Territory. His labors were very irksome. The value of what he did for our pioneers can never be over-estimated. At length there came the time in 1802 when he must retire from office. He went back to his beloved Pennsylvania hills.

"He was an old man, yet he sought to recuperate the fortune which he had lost. He pleaded with Congress to restore the money to him which he had expended upon the army that gave us our liberties; but that Congress, poor and impoverished, too, made the lame excuse that St. Clair's

claims were outlawed, and they were not paid.

"He went back to his home in Pennsylvania and lived in a hovel with his widowed daughter. At last one day, with some truck that might give him the sustenance of life, he started with his pony and cart to a nearby town and on the way a wheel fell into a rut. The aged general was thrown from the cart upon the stony ground and severely injured. There he lay nearly a day before he was discovered and rescued. In a few days he died. He was by his Masonic brothers buried in a little country graveyard at Greensburg. They erected a plain, brown sandstone monument over his tomb and inscribed upon it these words:

"The earthly remains of General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument; which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one, due from his country.

"It is too late to do justice to St. Clair, but we can honor his memory by erecting over that lonely grave the monument which is due from his country."

## CHAPTER V.

### STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

*Ohio—Admission of State—County and Township Organization—Organization of Counties—Formation of Clark County—Systems of Survey—The U. S. Rectangular Survey—Miami Rivers Survey—Pre-emption Lots—Table of Measurements—Name of Boundary—Selection of County Seat—New Boston—George Rogers Clark.*

OHIO.

The sun never shone on a country more fair,

Than beautiful, peerless Ohio,  
There's life in a kiss of her rarified air,

Ohio, prolific Ohio.

Her sons are valiant and noble and bright,  
Her beautiful daughters are just about right,

And her babies, God bless them, are clear  
out of sight—

That crop never fails in Ohio!

Our homes are alight with the halo of love,

Ohio, contended Ohio:

We bask in the smiles of the heavens  
above—

No clouds ever darken Ohio.

Our grain waves its billows of gold in  
the sun,

The fruits of our orchards are equalled by  
none,

And our pumpkins, some of them, weigh  
most a ton—

We challenge the world in Ohio!

Our girls are sweet models of maidenly  
grace,

In this modern Eden, Ohio,

They are perfect in figure and lovely in  
face,

That's just what they are in Ohio.

Their smiles are bewitching and winning  
and sweet,

Their dresses are stylish, yet modest and  
neat,

A Trilby would envy their cute little feet,  
In beautiful, peerless Ohio.

When the burdens of life I am called to  
lay down,

I hope I may die in Ohio.

I never could ask a more glorious crown  
Thau one of the sod of Ohio.

And when the last trump wakes the land  
and the sea

And the tombs of the earth set their prisoners free,

You may all go aloft if you choose, but for me,

I think I'll just stay in Ohio.

LUCIEN SEYMOUR.

#### ADMISSION OF STATE.

While no one will doubt the integrity and patriotism of General St. Clair, yet in the light that we now have, most of us will agree that some of his ideas upon fundamental principles were hardly in accord with those underlying a free government, but to that reason all his difficulties with the Territorial Assembly cannot be attributed. He was a Federalist, they were Republicans, and to that reason, perhaps, as much as anything else, may be attributed his unpopularity with the Legislative Assembly.

Prior to 1800 all the northwest constituted a territory by that name. In this year was organized the territory of Indiana with Gen. William H. Harrison as governor, leaving practically in the old territory that part which was later formed into the State of Ohio. There never was a territory by the name of "Ohio." The official name was "The Eastern Division of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." At the time Indian Territory was created, that which was left within the bounds of the present state of Ohio had sufficient population to become a state. Those in opposition to Governor St. Clair conceived that it would be easier to get rid of him by having Ohio admitted as a state, than to have him removed as governor of the territory. It would perhaps be un-

just to say that this was the sole motive. The territory was rapidly filling up and naturally the people desired to assume the dignity given to statehood. By an Act of Congress thirty-five members representing the counties of Trumbull, Jefferson, Belmont, Washington, Fairfield, Ross, Adams, Clermont and Hamilton, on the basis of one member for each twelve hundred inhabitants were called together in Chillicothe in November, 1802, and formed a constitution on that day for the state of Ohio. On this basis at the time these thirty-five delegates were selected, the state then had a population of 10,500. The exact date of the admission of the state is a matter of some confusion, but March 1, 1803, is generally considered to be the true date when Ohio became a state and the territory ceased its political existence.

#### COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In the older states there were two kinds of local organization, one which prevailed in New England, which was known as the town system, and the other prevailing in Virginia, known as the county system, which have been very well described by Hinsdale.

"The mingling of elements from all parts of the Atlantic slope in the new population, and particularly the appointment of New England and Middle State men in about equal numbers to Territorial offices, decided the character of the local institutions now found in Ohio. Two radically different types of local government are found in the old States—the town system and the county system. As the names indicate, the first assigns the major part

of political power to town or township officers, the second to county officers. These systems are traceable to England. The founders of New England came from towns and cities, and they naturally set up municipal institutions; the founders of Virginia came from the English counties, and as naturally set up county institutions. That the one would be more congenial to a civic democracy, the other to a landed gentry, goes without the saying. As is well known, Mr. Jefferson strove to introduce the New England system into Virginia, and made it the subject of frequent eulogy. 'These wards, called townships in New England,' he said, in 1816, 'are the vital principle of their governments, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation.' Again, in 1810, he speaks of 'the large, lubberly divisions into counties,' of the Middle, Southern and Western States, 'which can never be assembled.' Local government in the Middle States is a compromise of the town and county systems; the county is more than in New England, and the town more than in the South. Governor St. Clair was from Pennsylvania, Judge Symmes from New Jersey, General Putnam from Massachusetts; and the three established in the Territory local institutions that are a sort of cross on the compromise and town systems.

#### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

"Before the state was admitted into the union counties were formed by proclamation of the governor. In this manner there were ten counties organized, to-wit, Washington in 1788, Hamilton 1790,

Wayne 1796, Adams and Jefferson in 1797, Ross 1798, Trumbull, Clermont and Fairfield 1800, and Belmont 1801. Which one of these ten counties included our county remains somewhat of a question, resulting chiefly from the fact that the old boundary lines have in time passed away. It is interesting to know that the county of Washington originally included almost all of eastern Ohio. It began on the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing place above Ft. Lawrence; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawnees town to Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to the mouth; thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

The Ft. Lawrence referred to above was a fort built near the north line of what is now Tuscarawas County and not far from the village of Bolivar. It was an important point in Lord Dunmore's war. The correct spelling of the name of this fort is "Laurens," as it was named after General Henry Laurens, who was then, in 1778, president of Congress.

The "fort that was taken from the French in 1752," referred to in the description of Washington County, was at the village of Pickawillany; and the

“Lower Shawnees town” no doubt referred to the towns of the Shawnees on the Scioto River, in contra-distinction to those on the Miamis and Mad River, and this would then make the Scioto River the western boundary line of Washington County and therefore would not include Clark County.

When Hamilton County was organized it was described as “beginning on the bank of the Ohio River at the confluence of the Little Miami and down said Ohio River to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the standing stone forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami and down said Little Miami to the place of beginning.”

Where this “standing stone forks” was upon the Big Miami I am unable to say, from the fact, however, that the Little Miami hardly assumed the dignity of a river within the present boundaries of Clark County. It is not likely that the original boundaries of Hamilton County included much of this county. However, when Wayne County was organized it followed the lines of Washington County up to the point where it turned south to meet and follow the Scioto River, to-wit, where the line drawn from Ft. Laurens to Pickawillany crossed the road to Sandusky, and this point is referred to in the establishment of Wayne County as the eastern boundary of Hamilton, so it seems that, if not by proclamation, yet by a general assumption, that Hamilton County was made to include all west of the western boundary of Washington County and south of the southern boundary of Wayne County, thus including Clark County, and that the entire state of Ohio was at that

time, to-wit, 1796, covered by the three counties, Washington, Hamilton and Wayne.

In 1798 Ross County was formed, and took its territory from the counties of Washington and Hamilton. It had its western boundary in a line drawn due north from the mouth of Elk River or Eagle Creek; there was a ford there across the Ohio River. This creek or river empties into the Ohio in Brown County, and if a line be drawn due north you will find it included the half or more of Clark County in the formation of Greene County.

When Greene County was formed, in 1803, it was taken from Hamilton and Ross. The territory now in Greene County was described as follows: “Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Montgomery, running thence east to the Ross county line, in the same course continued eight miles into the said county of Ross: thence north to the State line (State line here referred to, I presume means the south boundary line of the Greenville Treaty): thence westernly with the same to the east line of Montgomery County: thence with the said boundary line of Montgomery to the beginning.”

The upper part of this territory was in turn taken to form Champaign County, which took all of Greene County now included in Clark County, together with a strip six miles on the east off Madison, Franklin County having been originally taken from Ross, and Madison from Franklin.

#### FORMATION OF CLARK COUNTY.

When Champaign County was organized in 1805, the temporary seat of justice

was fixed at the town of Springfield at the house of George Fithian until the permanent place could be fixed by law. Urbana was laid out in the same year that the County of Champaign was formed, and being perhaps nearer to the center of the territory, and augmented largely by the self-interest of the persons who had platted the town, the county seat was removed to that place. Urbana had assumed to be a place of considerable importance in the war of 1812; it was a government military post and the army of General Hull, from Dayton, and that of General McArthur, from Chillicothe, met there on their way to Detroit, but Springfield was also growing, and the rivalry of the two towns became rather sharply developed, and it was not long until the agitation for the formation of a new county began to be felt.

December 24th, 1814, Mr. McBeth of the House of Representatives presented petitions from the inhabitants of Champaign, Madison, Miami, and Greene Counties, praying for a new county. Mr. Newel presented remonstrances from the inhabitants of Champaign. Afterwards the matter was referred to committees and passing over the usual matters occurring in legislation of that kind, on Monday, December 15, 1817, the bill admitting the county was read for a third time; it received upon its passage in the Senate seventeen ayes and ten nays. On December 23rd it was passed in the House and on December 25, Christmas Day, 1817, the County of Clark received its existence. The fight had been long and not free from acrimony; almost all of the distinguished men of the time were arraigned on one side or the other. Naturally the citizens of Springfield were very much elated over

the passage of the act and held a celebration in a tavern kept by Cooper Ludlow on the northwest corner of Main and Factory Streets.

## SYSTEMS OF SURVEY.

### THE U. S. RECTANGULAR SURVEY.

“The struggle for independence of the thirteen American colonies with Great Britain, although a successful one, left the colonies with a heavy burden of debt to pay. The fact, however, that several of the colonies (now states had an interest in what) was then known as the Northwest Territory, proved one of the most powerful influences which kept the new born nation from dropping to pieces, and a fruitful means to assist in clearing off the burden of debt.

The four states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, which claimed all the land north of the Ohio River, west to the Mississippi, agreed to give it to the United States, to be disposed of for the common good, and in 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and also for establishing a definite method for the survey and sale of these lands, which were now designated as “Public Lands.”

The plan arranged by James Mansfield, surveyor general of the Northwest Territory, adopted by Congress in 1802, and called the United States Rectangular Survey, may be briefly described as follows:

First, a north and south line is run through the tract determined upon to be surveyed. This line begins at some prominent or easily distinguished point, and is





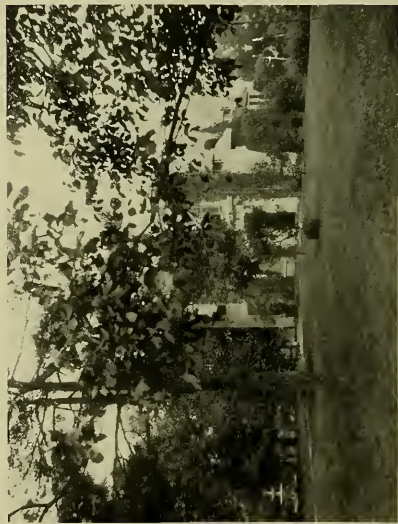
RESIDENCE OF P. P. MAST, SPRINGFIELD



RESIDENCE OF ROSS MITCHELL, SPRINGFIELD



RESIDENCE OF J. W. PARMENTER, SPRINGFIELD



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM FOSS, SPRINGFIELD



designated as a "principal meridian." Then a line running east and west, at right angles with the first line, is run through the tract, called the "base line."

The first principal meridian west of Washington is the west boundary of Ohio, which was run north from the mouth of the Great Miami river. It is  $80^{\circ} 51'$  longitude west from Greenwich.

Lines are then run north and south parallel to the principal meridian, and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips, called ranges, which are numbered in their order, 1, 2, etc., east of the meridian, also the same west of it. Across these are run lines six miles apart, parallel to the base line, cutting the territory into long east and west strips called Towns, and these are numbered north and south from the Base Line.

By this "cross-lining" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a congressional township. Such "townships" sometimes, but often do not, correspond to the civil townships, which are known by popular names. The only designation of congressional townships is their range and town numbers.

After the tract is thus surveyed into townships six miles square, the townships are divided into thirty-six tracts, called "sections," each containing one square mile, more or less.

The sections are run off very much as were the townships, using each township's east range line and south town line as bases. Commencing one mile west of the southeast corner of the township, the surveyor runs north a mile, then east a mile to the east range line and corrects

back to the northwest corner of the section. He sets a quarter post (or half mile post) on the west line of the section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets the quarter post on the north line of each section half way between the northwest and northeast section corners. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the east tier, up to the north line of the township, placing the last section corner where his north and south line intersects that north town line, whether this point is east or west of the section corner previously established in the township survey. The distance between the two corners, if any, is called the "jog," and is recorded.

The government sub-divisions of the section (although they are not actually surveyed by the government surveyor) by which the lands are sold, are "quarter" sections or 160 acres, "half-quarter" sections or 80 acres, and "quarter-quarter" sections or 40 acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south, and one east and west between the quarter posts on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are "halved" by running a straight line north and south or east and west (whichever way it is wished to divide it) from points midway by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quartered by running lines north and south and east and west between points at the center of each side of the quarter section. Other smaller sub-division can be made on the same principle.

It will be seen from this that if a section is perfectly square and contains the exact number of acres, that this method would sub-divide it into tracts of equal

areas, but it hardly ever occurs that a section is exactly square or contains the exact number of acres. Consequently it almost always occurs that the sub-divisions will differ more or less in quantity.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 160 A.		N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 A.	
		S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 A.	
40 A. N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	40 A. N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 A.	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 A.
40 A. S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	40 A. S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$		

Symmes' purchase, was surveyed (1802 and prior) as government land, by Col. Israel Ludlow, who platted Cincinnati and Dayton. This survey was in six mile townships, which Colonel Ludlow divided into squares of two miles, and which were afterward sub-divided into sections one mile square, "more or less." Ludlow used "towns" and "ranges" in reverse order to the plan above described. In this county the towns are the north-south tiers, numbered eastward from the Great Miami, and the ranges are the east-west rows, numbered northward. The sections are numbered from the southeast corner of the township, north, and the successive westward tiers in the same order. Many sections are divided, instead of into regular sub-divisions, into preemption tracts, land taken up at the time of the survey. Some of these preemption lines still figure in descriptions. Complete descriptions of regular sub-divisions in the sectionized part of Clark County are the same as above described, except that instead of range east (or west) town north (or south), the statement is "range ———, town, ——— Miami Rivers survey."

Yet the government has established this as the only method by which the sub-divisions shall be made, and making the eight corners established on the exterior lines of each section "the corners," however incorrect they may be.

The sections of this survey are irregular, and generally contain more or less than 640 acres, according to the original plats. Those assumed to contain 640 acres generally overrun in modern surveys, as do the section lines. The mode of survey, though quite primitive, was a wonderful improvement on the

The sub-divisions of the section in the preceding diagram, as it is divided into the "Government Descriptions," are each described in brief on the diagram.

MIAMI RIVERS SURVEY.

VIRGINIA MILITARY SURVEY.

The above title describes the more elaborate system of survey in northern parts of Ohio and thence west to the Pacific. The survey of that part of Clark County which is sectionized illustrates a step in the development of that system. The land between the Miami rivers, north of

Beyond the Little Miami and Ludlow's Line, the lands were taken up on warrants issued by Virginia to her soldiery. An

irregular tract, estimated to contain the number of acres called for, was laid out by the surveyor where the claimant desired, the only rule being to keep off a previous survey. Even this rule could hardly be maintained, and the tracts often overlap. Each tract was numbered, but not the same as the land warrant. Sometimes a tract bears two or more numbers. The surveys of these tracts are on record, but the recorded length of lines cannot be depended upon.

The Ludlow Line, which forms part of the boundary of the Military Lands, and the lands between the Miami Rivers, was run north from the headwaters of the Little Miami River, in a course at that time 20 west. Another line was run for the same purpose by Roberts, but afterward discarded. The beginning of this line is in Madison Township, and was supposed to run from the head waters of the Little Miami River to the head waters of the Scioto. However, now it only extends to a point where it intersects what is known as the Greenville treaty line, a few miles above Bellefontaine.

#### “PREEMPTION” LOTS.

“Preemption” lots are small parcels of land scattered here and there through the entire tract known as the Symmes’ Purchase. The history of these lots seem to be this: During the time the surveyors were running out the public lands, if any member of the party, for himself or his principal, desired to select and secure a choice lot of land, he did so, and the lines and corners were immediately established by the surveyors in the field, and the “field notes” of these special surveyors

were incorporated with the notes of the general survey, thus enabling the would-be owner to locate and describe his chosen tract at the Government Land office. Nearly all of the old preemption lines and corners have disappeared, and are known only to the professional surveyor, who prizes them as monuments and reference data.

The surveyed townships are not identical with the civil townships; for instance, the civil township of Springfield is composed of thirty-six sections (one entire township) known as “Town 5, Range 9,” and fourteen whole and three fractional sections in Town 4, Range 9.

#### NAME AND BOUNDARY.

Just who suggested the name that should be given to this territory is a problem that remains hidden in the mysteries of the past. It was certainly appropriate that some county in Ohio should bear down to posterity the name of that distinguished general who had done so much upon Ohio Territory in assisting the cause of the Revolution. And if any territory should be so named, what would be more appropriate than that that county which had within its borders the location of one of his most famous battles should be the favored one. The Act granting this county described the boundaries as follows:

“That so much of the counties of Champaign, Madison and Green as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Clark, to-wit: beginning on the line between the counties of Miami and Cham-

paing, on the north boundary of the fifth tier of sections in the tenth range between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, thence east with the sectional line between the fifth and sixth tier of sections in said range, to the line between the United States land and the Virginia Military Land, thence eastwardly to the line of Madison County; thence southwardly to the line of Madison County to a point on said line six miles north of the southeast corner of Champaign County; thence diagonally so as to intersect the south line of Champaign County two miles west of the southeast corner of said county; thence west with the line of Champaign County one mile; thence south five and a half miles into Madison County; thence west to the line of Greene County; thence to continue west five miles in said county of Greene; thence north one-half mile; thence west to the line between township four and five in the eighth range; thence north with said township line to the line between sections three and four; thence west with said sectional line to the line of the third township; thence north with said line to the sectional line between the fourth and fifth tier of sections in said range; thence westwardly with said line to the east line of Montgomery County; thence north with the line between the counties of Miami and Champaign to the place of beginning."

The boundaries were afterwards changed in a slight manner near Clifton, so as to place the residence of General Whiteman in Greene County, he not desiring to be cut off from that old county. This old residence is still standing a short distance east of Clifton. It will be observed in this description of Clark

County that it is taken from Greene, Champaign and Madison. An interesting question then will be, "What part of the present county was taken from these three?"

The township line between Springfield Township and Green Township, extended east and west, will form the dividing line of that which was taken from Champaign and that which was taken from Greene, that north having belonged to Champaign, and that south to Greene County.

When Champaign County was formed, a distance of six miles was added to it on the east from Franklin County, out of which latter county, Madison was afterwards formed.

This would have made a jog in the eastern boundary line of Clark County when taking in a part of Greene County, therefore with some slight changes the Clark County line was continued south in the same direction as its eastern boundary line, five and one-half miles into Madison County, and thence west through Madison County to the Greene County line, so that, about one-half or more of Madison Township off of its eastern end in this county was taken from Madison County. The county is twenty-nine miles long from east to west and about seventeen miles wide from north to south and contains 412 square miles.

#### SELECTION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The establishment of Clark County from the counties of Greene, Champaign and Clark, was not the only question that the Legislature had to contend with at the time the county was organized. Quite

a settlement had grown up on and near the location of the Indian village of Piqua. This town was called New Boston, and it was a formidable rival to Springfield in the settlement of the county seat of Clark County.

General Keifer informs me that it lacked but two votes of being chosen as the seat of justice for our county, so we can well understand what a slight circumstance, such as two votes, might have changed the destiny of our now thriving city of Springfield. Chosen as it was, the county seat, the people of Springfield had a double reason to be grateful and thankful for what the Legislature had then done.

In Mr. Martin's history of Springfield, it is said, "It will be sufficient to state here that the accomplishment of this advanced movement was due largely to the efforts of Madox Fisher, who as a successful lobbyist visited Chillicothe, where the legislature was in session, and by persuasive effort finally succeeded in having the bill passed which only provided that Springfield should be the county seat. When he returned from Chillicothe with news of the successful measure he was received with shouts of gratification.

As a reward for his efforts, Madox Fisher was appointed post-master, which at that time was an office more of honor than of profit.

That some must die that others may live is well illustrated in the fate of New Boston. It now exists not even in the memory of the present generation. By looking upon the map of Clark County gotten out by Colonel Kizer in 1850, it will be seen that this village is platted along Mad River, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile

on this side of what is now known as Snyders Station, and where the Valley Pike leaves the banks of Mad River toward the west.

#### NEW BOSTON.

New Boston was laid out by Henry Bailey in November, 1809. Jonathan Donnel was the surveyor. The inlots were 5 poles wide by 10 poles in length; the outlots 22x29 poles. The streets were four poles wide and the alleys one pole. This plat of Boston was abandoned by order of Court of Common Pleas of this county, December 13, 1866. Thus it will be seen that the New Boston like its predecessor Piqua has absolutely disappeared; the part of Bethel Township in which it was located was a precinct designated by the name of Boston. The following letter gives the best description of this town that I know of:

"Mr. T. F. McGrew—Dear Sir: If you wish to say anything in your address about Boston on the occasion of the celebration at the place where the town of Boston was located, I will here state what I remember of it in its prosperous days. Just after you pass the toll-gate, near the place named, the turnpike road turns more directly to the west, and it runs in nearly a straight line parallel with the river, until it slopes down to the lower lands forming the long stretch of river bottom. It was on this little piece of table land that the town of Boston was located. The old wagon road ran south and parallel with the present turnpike, and it was along this road in a single line that the town of Boston once stood. The houses were not more than ten or a dozen

in number and they were scattered along the road for a distance of perhaps forty rods, most of them on the south side, and were nearly all built of logs. One house on the south side was a frame house, where a tavern was kept by a man by the name of French. The last house on the west end of the street was an old log house, when I first remembered the place, about the year 1818. It stood on the edge of the sloping ground that goes down abruptly into the prairie bottom. At that time there lived in this old house a man and his wife by the name of Powell, who always excited my boyish curiosity on account of their extreme old age, as I then passed frequently through the village on my way to the house of my aunt, who lived a short distance below.

At this period of 1818, the town of Boston was a competitor for the county seat of justice; and after it was located at Springfield, the town of Boston lost its prestige, and began its work of decline. The houses, poor at the best, one by one went into decay, and disappeared, and it must be at least a quarter of a century since the last one disappeared that stood there in 1818. The graves of some of its citizens are now inclosed with an old picket fence, near the decayed town's location.

Yours truly,  
John Ludlow."

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

We have already in giving a description of the battle of Piqua and the important events enacted in the northwest during the War of the Revolution, had occasion to speak of the distinguished

military talent and patriotism of George Rogers Clark; however, as our county received its name from him, it will certainly not be inappropriate to give a more extended sketch than is contained in the places referred to.

George Rogers Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752, and died at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, February, 1818. He was of a good, though not prominent family, and was a brother of Captain William Clark, whose great journey with Captain Lewis in their noted trip across the Rocky Mountains was one of the great distinguishing events in the colonization of what is now known as the north and the northwest portions of this country. In honor of that event the World's Fair at Portland was held in 1905.

General Clark's education was the meager one offered by the cabin schools of Virginia in his time, but he had shown a marked talent for mathematics and geography and at the age of seventeen had chosen surveying as an avocation that better suited his gifts and his love of adventure.

When Lord Dunmore's War broke out with the Indians he volunteered, and as a non-commissioned officer had conducted himself with such bravery and had shown such marked military talent that he was offered a commission of lieutenant in the British army; but the spirit of the Revolution was in the air and although the offer was a very tempting one, especially to one of his military spirit, patriotism was stronger and he declined. He had tasted and felt the fire of frontier fighting and had found himself in love with its hazards and perils.

In the spring of 1775, yielding to his love of adventure, he found himself with Daniel Boone and other early kindred spirits in the "Blue Grass Regions" of Kentucky. During his visit there he was temporarily placed in command of the militia of that country. At this time there had been but three settlements in all Kentucky. These were only small groups of log cabins surrounded by stockades continually exposed to the attacks of fierce and cunning Indians. The lives of Boone, Kenton, Logan, Harrod, and Todd fully attested their war-like spirit. Clark fought the Indians, hunted the wolf, bear and panther, and explored the wilderness, and like other pioneers had many hair-breadth escapes. It was no doubt by reason of the natural ability of General Clark that he was chosen to command the militia of that rude settlement.

In the fall of 1775, he returned home and for some time he contemplated entering military service with the Virginia Continentals, but the fascination of the unbounded wilderness of the west with its perils, was more to his liking than services in the regular organized army; but that was not all that induced him to again try his fortunes in the west. He had dreamed of a great empire. He realized perhaps better than most men of his time the boundless resources of the country, unknown yet, beyond the Alleghanies.

So in the spring of 1776 he again took up his perilous trail to the wilds of Kentucky. Upon his arrival he visited all the settlements and proposed a meeting of the colonists at Harrodstown, for the purpose of forming some plan of defense and military aid and furthermore, to formulate an effective appeal for aid

to the parent state, Virginia. This having been done he returned to his mother state and visited Jefferson who was then governor and pleaded for aid to pursue his desired object.

The revolutionary war was now taxing all the energies of the east and the colonists had thought little of this western country, but Clark's persistence and firmness had never faltered. His official character was recognized. Kentucky was declared a county of Virginia and Clark himself was made a major of the Virginia militia. An order was also obtained by Clark directing 500 pounds of powder to be delivered at Fort Pitt for the use of the settlement.

To transport this munition to Kentucky, a perilous trip was taken down the Ohio. Embarking on a flat-boat, he and his colleague Jones, with five other men launched out secretly for Fort Pitt early in the spring of 1777. Scarcely were they beyond sight of Fort Pitt when they discovered that Indians were running along the shore. The savages at one bend of the stream tried to cut Clark's men off, and they constantly augmented in numbers. All of Clark's men, with the exception of Jones, counseled the abandonment of the boat and escape into the woods while their lives were yet their own. To do this however would have been to have abandoned Clark's cherished object. While almost exhausted from constant vigil, Clark managed to elude the savages in the night and ran the boat into a creek in the boundaries of Kentucky, hastily concealing the powder on shore, and with his companions pushed on to the settlement for aid. The nearest place, however, was too weak to send aid, so leaving Jones

and his men behind, Clark, guided by the famous Indian fighter, Kenton, whom he had found at this first settlement, started out for Harrodstown. Here Clark got help and brought his powder safe into the heart of the wilderness whose constant warfare had won for it the name of the "Dark and Bloody Land."

As soon as he had returned to Kentucky he dispatched two young hunters to spy out the Illinois country which was the name given to all beyond the Ohio River. From these spies he gathered that the French in the settlements there were not very enthusiastic in their loyalty to the British Crown, and he came to the conclusion that a successful expedition into that country would wrest all of that territory from the British Government. The same patriotism that led him to decline the lieutenant's commission in the British army fired him here in a scheme of subduing the entire northwest. It had such effect upon him that he again undertook the perils attendant upon a trip to his native colony.

Patrick Henry was then governor of Virginia. Henry's patriotism was of that dash and spirit that easily led him to endorse what to his friends seemed the visionary scheme of Clark, but Virginia was so much engaged then in the Revolutionary warfare at home that her resources were almost exhausted, and the state was not able to give Clark the assistance he desired. Governor Henry consented, however, to lend Clark the weight of his name, and authorized him to raise seven companies of fifty men each among the settlers of the Alleghany Mountains, and as an incentive to the military men, they were each promised

300 acres of land to be selected from the richest valleys of the conquered territory. Thus originated the "Virginia Military Lands," between the Scioto and the Miami Rivers, part of which are in Clark County.

In May, 1778, Clark re-crossed the mountains and again recruited his forces. Governor Henry had advanced him 1,200 pounds and an order on the commandment at Fort Pitt for all the powder he might need, together with supplies.

From this Fort the little band of 250 men—adventurers and settlers—embarked on flat-boats, and on May 27th, the flotilla reached the falls of Ohio, where they established a post, which afterwards became the city of Louisville. I cannot go into detail of all of General Clark's adventures and expeditions of heroism, they are certainly not surpassed in American history.

The first object of attack was the settlement of Kaskaskia. Having met three American hunters who had recently returned from that trading post, Clark learned that the fort there was strong and in good repair. That there was a force there three times as strong as his own, and that a large number of Indians friendly to the British and hostile to the Americans, had recently been in conference with the commandant at the post, did not deter General Clark.

After several days of perilous travel they reached the banks of the Kaskaskia River, three miles below the town, the strictest silence being enjoined under penalty of death.

When night was well advanced, Clark's men crept up to the town and after dividing the company into two divisions, one



long straggling column surrounding the town, the other consisting of picked men, was led by Clark himself straight to the walls of the fort. When everything was in readiness, Clark crawled to within a few feet of the stronghold to reconnoiter. He discovered that a ball given by the officer of the garrison was in progress. Under cover of the river bank some of his men were directed to come forward and seize the two sentinels at the gate, if possible without causing an alarm, and now Clark who was very fond of adventure entered by the rear gate alone, and making his way to the door of the ball-room, leaned against the door jamb and watched the merry festival. So high ran the mirth-making spirit that it was some time before Clark was discovered. Then an Indian chief who sat on the floor saw him and made a frightful war-cry. Upon hearing this cry Clark's men came rushing into the fort and seized the officer. The scene was highly dramatic and greatly to Clark's taste.

The pretty mirth-loving French girls shrieked and swooned upon the floor and the captured officers swore loud and long, uttering creole oaths, amidst the hair-raising war whoops of the visiting Indian chiefs. Fortune had favored the brave; the victory was theirs. Not a gun was fired. In two hours Clark was in complete possession.

Clark's conduct here gives a pretty good index of his character and love for the spectacular. For two days his haughty and stern attitude added to the terror of the simple folk and then, when they were crouching at his feet, calling him "Sovereign Lord," he suddenly flung off his sternness and waxed mild and for-

giving. He discoursed to them the joy of a free country which should be theirs if they would forswear British rules and become citizens of a new Republic. The fickle French were now enraptured. Clark completely won their hearts and dazzled their understanding. The color-loving creole girls tore up their gowns to make flags, and the stars and stripes were fluttering everywhere. The young men organized a militia with which to fight for their new country. This was his first conquest in the northwest.

General Hamilton, who countenanced, if he did not aid in the cruelties of the Indians not surpassed by them anywhere, was commandant at the British post at Detroit. He learned of this bloodless conquest of Kaskaskia, by General Clark, and determined to check that adventurous and successful general in his career of conquest.

In the next spring he set out with quite an expedition, with the object in view not only to regain the lost country, but also to destroy Clark and sweep the settlers from the country and capture Fort Pitt. He made vast preparation, laid in great stores, and hastened toward Vincennes. This fort was in command of a Captain Bowman but was not prepared to resist so large an expedition as Hamilton's and capitulated. Hamilton had hoped to push on to Kaskaskia and capture Clark, but the hardships of winter prevented it.

When Clark heard of this move of Hamilton's he recognized at once his critical position, but met the situation with his usual resourceful skill. With a bravery, dash and hardiness that has seldom been equalled, he took up offensive operations against the enemy, and after a

campaign in which his troops suffered every hardship and privation, he once more signalized his ability by capturing Hamilton. This stroke was a decisive one, and thereafter Clark's forces held authority over the entire northwest, except Detroit. The American colors were again hoisted over old Vincennes and the fort, in honor of Virginia's patriotic governor, was re-christened Fort Henry.

Clark was now about twenty-seven years old, a period when most men have only begun their careers of usefulness. Virginia made him a brigadier general and granted him a tract of land in Kentucky. Congress only presented him with a sword, and a vote of thanks.

It is a matter of regret that a man capable of such achievements should not have entered into one of the many useful careers that were then opening to men of his ability, but his temperament was such that he could not settle down and habituate himself to the calmer scenes of a peaceful life, and unfortunately, moreover, this nervous temperament of his led him to the use of intoxicants. Besides, he felt the government had never properly recognized his services, it not having even reimbursed him for the money he had spent. He was stung by the taunts and jealousy of the regular army officers.

And allowing these matters to sour his temper and give a morose tinge to his disposition, he gradually lost the esteem and respect of his subordinates. Broken by ill health and bowed down by disappointment he retired to private life in bitterness and passed his remaining years in obscurity and poverty.

A few years before he died, friends called attention to Clark's condition and the Legislature of Virginia with a flow of words which would have been more appreciated if it had been accompanied by a draft of money, sent him a jeweled sword. The old general's anger was aroused. "When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one, she now sends me this toy; I want bread," and he thrust the blade of the costly gift into the ground and broke it.

Clark never married. In the height of his distinguished career he became engaged to a daughter of the Spanish governor of St. Louis District, but when that general in an interview betrayed a spirit of pusillanimity Clark promptly broke the engagement, declaring with heat, "I will never be the father of a race of cowards." And thus ended the life and career of Gen. George Rogers Clark.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PIONEERS AND PIONEER DAYS.

*No Time Like the Old Time—The Squatter—The Pioneer and his Times—First Settlers and Settlements—Present Pioneers—Wild Animals and Their Extinction—John Paul, the First Settler—Johnny Appleseed and other Characters—Simon Kenton.*

#### NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

“There is no time like the old time, when  
you and I were young,  
When the buds of April blossomed, and  
the birds of springtime sung!  
The garden’s brightest glories by summer  
suns are nursed,  
But, oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flow-  
ers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place where  
you and I were born,  
Where we lifted first our eyelids on the  
splendors of the morn,  
From the milk-white breast that warmed  
us, from the clinging arms that bore,  
Where the dear eyes glistened o’er us that  
will look on us no more!

There are no times like the old times—  
they shall never be forgot!  
There is no place like the old place—keep  
green the dear old spot!  
There are no friends like our old friends  
—may Heaven prolong their lives!  
There are no loves like our old loves—  
God bless our loving wives!”

#### THE SQUATTER.

As an intermediate link between the passing away of the Indian and the coming of the white man, trenching on the border line of both periods, there appeared in the settlement of the northwest the unique character of the squatter, an individual who had little respect for the laws of God or man. Wherever he took off his hat and made his bed, that he claimed as his own. He knew nothing of the laws recognizing society, he cared nothing for those relating to morality. Very often too lazy and indolent to look after the cares of the household, he married a squaw solely for the purpose that she might perform that drudgery. A dare-devil fellow who enjoyed a fight as much as a frolic. He loved the products of the still, and sometimes raised energy enough to have a small one of his own. If he had any occupation at all, it was of that kind that excited his love of sport, such as hunting and trading.

As soon as his liberties were curtailed, he moved on to a country that would allow

him to exercise his own sweet will. Sometimes he was a fugitive from justice from the older colonies and at other times he had drifted into this mode of living easily because he did not have talent and energy enough to enter into a more respectable one.

As the pioneer came he vanished. To have given him the title of "pioneer" would have been as much a misnomer as to have mentioned him as one of "the 400" of society.

#### THE PIONEER AND HIS TIMES.

The pioneer was an entirely different kind of person, and came to the new country with entirely different objects in view. He usually brought his family with him, if not, he married in his proper station. He was a patriot and respecter of persons, a believer in religion, and an encourager of the cause of education. The first thing that he did was to build himself a home, and the ownership of the home has always been regarded as one of the great safeguards of American liberties. Very often he came from the colonies across the mountains in a wagon bringing all his belongings with him, and while he was putting up his humble log cabin his family lived in the wagon. The log cabin of the pioneer was a structure peculiar in its arrangement and architecture. There was what is known as the single and double cabin, but the single cabin was the one usually constructed. This had at one end a large fireplace chalked up with mud, where brick or stone was not available. At each side, in the middle of the cabin there was a door. These doors were very often placed in

the middle of the cabin, for the purpose of taking the horse through in drawing large logs into the house that were put in the fireplace. These cabins usually did not have an upstairs, but if they did, sometimes the stairway was on the outside. The roof was made of clapboards, that is, a thin board split out of timber about three or four feet in length. The logs out of which the cabin was constructed were notched at the corners to fit into each other, the spaces in between were filled with mud, or daubed, as it was then styled. If a floor was made in the cabin, it was made of logs split in two, which were called puncheons. The door was fastened by a latch inside and a string was passed through a hole up above to the outside and all that was required when they wished to lock the house was to pull in the string.

A good many people of this generation have not seen the real log cabin. The double log cabin was merely two cabins put together end to end. As a rule one room was all that the cabin contained, unless some additions were put to it. In this age of convenience we can hardly realize how the pioneer lived. If he wished to read, provided he was able, and if he had anything to read, his light at night was furnished by the burning of a pine knot, or if he was dwelling in more luxury, he might have a grease lamp or possibly a tallow candle. If the good housewife forgot to keep the fire going, considerable difficulty was experienced in making a new one by the friction method of rubbing sticks together or that of striking flint, or if neither one of these methods were successful, possibly a live coal might be carried from a neighbor's.

If a new garment was required, flax was to be raised which had to be "broken" and the fibers woven into homespun, or if garments for winter were desired the wool had to be carded and then spun and knit into the desired articles, such as womases, stockings and suspenders. If the flour bin was empty, the husband would take his horse, throw a sack of wheat over his back and proceed to the mill, sometimes possibly fifty or seventy-five miles away, give his toll and receive flour. If new articles for the house were wanted, trips to Dayton or Cincinnati were required. Money was a thing that was hardly known. The pioneer lived largely by way of barter and exchange. To keep the time of day they usually watched the course of the sun. Clocks were a rarity. One that now would cost a dollar was then worth an ox. If they did not have shoes to wear to church they went bare-footed, and yet with all these inconveniences they lived perhaps as happily as the average man of today. After the spot of ground was cleared and cabin reared, the ground was fitted for cultivation. Among the first things that were planted were trees of the fruit-bearing variety, and one of the first luxuries of the early days was cider. Root beer was also a favorite beverage, and home-brewed ale; and the community was not settled long before there appeared a "still" in the neighborhood. The scarcity of money for articles necessary in good housekeeping or good farming made the pioneers dependent upon each other and perhaps more friendly and sociable in their way than the people of the later and more advanced civilization. In the erection of their cabins and other

buildings, a social gathering was usually made and all came in to lend a helping hand. So in making clearings it was a usual thing to have a log-rolling and when all was through with, ending in a good social time. Necessity made them inventors of many of their needed articles. Sugar was made from the sap of the sugar tree, while honey was found in bee trees. The bear and the deer before their final extinction furnished food. One of the earliest animals which proved useful to the pioneer was the hog, the mast in the woods furnished all his needed food, and he required little other attention.

The pioneer by necessity was a jack of all trades, but principally he was an agriculturist. His acres of land, fitted for that avocation, were few, yet from the rude implements at hand it was sufficient to take up all his time and ingenuity. Instead of plowing his land with a gang-plow drawn by four spirited horses, breaking two furrows at once or possibly a larger number from an immense plow drawn by a traction engine, he broke his soil with a "jumper" and one horse, or possibly a wooden side-board plow drawn by oxen. When he cut his wheat, his sickle and himself were the implements employed. When he threshed it, he used the flail or tramped it out with the horse or ox. Cleaned it by shaking it with a wooden fork or with a sieve held in his hand. After the sickle came the cradle, then the reaper, where the grain was raked off by hand; then the self-raker, followed by the dropper; this by the marsh harvester which was a machine carrying two men upon the platform who bound the sheaves of wheat as it was elevated up to them; after this came the self-

binder using wire for binding material, until today we have the binder with twine. The same advance can be noticed in the culture of corn, first a rude mark was made upon the ground with some kind of a plow, and the grain was dropped and covered with a hoe, afterwards it was covered with a plow, called a straddler or straddle-jack, then came the drill, where by drilling one row, the corn being let out by press of the thumb; then the two-horse planter, on which a person sat and dropped the corn, up to our present machine, where it is planted in blocks by means of a check-roller or wire.

The pioneer often combined the trades of cobbler and blacksmith with that of his other trades. If he did not perform these trades for the use of others he did a great deal of his own work. The blacksmith was one of the most useful callings for the pioneer of the vicinity. His place of business was usually combined with a general repair shop for almost everything that was used in the house or upon the farm. The collection in the Historical Society Rooms of this county will repay a visit from anyone, containing as it does specimens of the many rude implements and utensils that our pioneer fathers and mothers were required to use. Theirs was a different age from ours. We could no more carry on our present state of civilization with the meager instruments and implements they had at hand, than they could have performed the required duties of their time with what we have on hand at the present time.

#### FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

After the raid of General Clark, with the results of the battle of Piqua, fol-

lowed by the victories of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, resulting in the treaty of Greenville, settlers began to flock into this part of the State of Ohio.

The first white child that was born in our state was christened Mary Heckawelder, the daughter of a Monrovia missionary, and was born April 16, 1781, in the Monrovia towns on the Muskingum River.

The first white child born in Clark County so far as is definitely known was Jesse Chapman, who first saw the light in the year 1800 near the town of Tremont City. It is possible that children were born about the same time, to some of the six families that came with Simon Kenton in 1790, but of this we have no record. It is possible that there were white people of the squatter variety inhabiting the Indian village of Piqua or at a trading post, which tradition says was at one time located near the entrance of Buck Creek into Mad River, prior to any of the dates or settlements that may be given, but so far as we know, a man by the name of John Paul was the first actual settler in Clark County. It is known that in 1790 he was living at the forks of Honey Creek a short distance above the present village of New Carlisle. How long prior to that time he had lived there is not known. Some writers seem to think that there is some doubt about his settlement, but Mr. Young who wrote the history of Bethel Township in Beer's History of Clark County gives it as an undoubted fact. (See subsequent sketch.)

In 1795 David Lowry and Jonathan Donnel came into this county and settled in Bethel Township, Mr. Lowry near the mouth of Donnel Creek, named after his

friend Donnels and Mr. Donnel somewhat further east. A tombstone in the possession of the historical society fixes Lowry's death in this county. Mr. J. E. Lowry, present county commissioner, can trace his ancestry to this pioneer. Both Lowry and Donnels were Pennsylvanians. Donnels was a surveyor. Both of these pioneers married after they came into this county. Mr. Donnels, in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide close to where the Moores Limestone Quarry is now.

The next record of any settlement we have in this county was in 1796 when two persons by the name of Kreb and Brown made a settlement a little beyond where the Big Four Railroad crosses Mad River south of Springfield, the second time, and it is not far from what is now known as Limestone City. This settlement is known in history as Kreb's Station. No mark exists at this time of its locality. Tradition has it that a noted character, "Johnny Appleseed" visited this locality and planted some of his trees.

The next person to make a settlement within this county, so far as we know, was James Galloway. He came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to what is now Mad River Township, not later than 1798. Mr. Galloway was a blacksmith and settled on a track of 400 acres of land one mile and a quarter directly south of Enon.

After Galloway came John Humphreys and Simon Kenton, in 1799. With these two came James Demint, the founder of Springfield, Philip Jarbo, William Ward, John Richards, William Moore and one other whose name is unknown. They first settled near the Mad River bridge on the

National Road west of Springfield. Here it is said fourteen cabins were raised and a place for retreat made in case of Indian hostility. It seems that this place was not occupied very long. Jarbo and Ward, and Kenton shortly thereafter moved up along what is now known as the Urbana Pike, Kenton and Jarbo settling near the Hunt and Cassilly farms. Humphrey and Demint came up Buck Creek and founded Springfield. In 1800 John Judy, a native of Switzerland, settled in Harmony Township. He came to Kentucky and afterward, in 1794, to Greene County, and in his next move settled about two miles east of the present site of Plattsburg. In 1802 Joseph Coffey emigrated from Pennsylvania. He came in a true pioneer style with an ox and a cart. He brought with him such articles as were necessary to pioneer life, together with his wife and two sons. His first stopping place was a short distance above Cincinnati, but on May 1st, he came to his final location on the forks of Buck Creek about a mile south of Catawba.

Next in point of time, so far as we know, came the Inlows, Henry stopping at Donnelsville and Abraham settling on section six about two miles and a half northwest of Pitchin. He was a Marylander. Samuel and Andrew Black came to Pike Township in 1806, settling on section 25 a mile north of the south line of that township.

In 1807 George Buffenbarger came and located on the head waters of the Little Miami in Madison Township.

Just when a settlement was made by the Stormses around and above Tremont City and German township it is not definitely known, but William Chapman and

William Ross came near Tremont City in 1798.

From the time these different settlements in the different parts of the county were made other settlements rapidly followed, and it was not many years until the county was dotted all over with settlements made by the hardy pioneer.

#### PRESENT PIONEERS.

At the County Fair held in 1907, the following pioneers registered:

Name.	Age.
J. F. Hamm	78
Geo. Ramsey	80
Sanford Flinny	84
John Gesty	87
Wm. Hunter	76
John Weller	90
R. L. Holman	80
Hute Hansy	82
S. D. Hatcher	79
Silas Baker	84
Wm. Thomas	76
B. B. Littleton	78
D. E. Shellabarger	80
Rev. W. H. Guss	77
F. H. Snyder	78
Geo. Slurey	75
L. K. Darrys	78
Wm. N. Wins	85
C. H. Wilson	78
Harvey Strain	77
Sebastian Gerhardt	77
John Cabell	76
J. G. Hatfield	86
Wallace Collins	75
George O. Urquart	75
Abraham Short	84
Abraham Martin	80
W. U. Chamberlain	84
Peter Perry	87
David Crabill	78
E. R. Stewart	86
E. B. West	75

Michael Shawver	75
W. H. Crabill	81
H. P. Mead	75
John Teasel	77
Edward Reding	75
J. D. Williamson	78
John Krufft	75
David Compton	83
J. Adewalt	75
David Fremont	82
Wm. Foster	75
Joseph Spun	84
Gus Compton	80
John Cord	76
John Stevenson	79
H. W. Swipe	91
James Balentine	84
Wm. Fealey	78
Wm. Wilkinson	78
J. D. Otsot	85
T. S. Poling	82

To this might be properly be added as pioneers:

Name.	Age.
Ross Mitchell	83
John Foos	82
Geo. H. Frey	82
Joseph Byers	92
Rebecca Byers	93
Wm. A. Barnett	82
Adam Grube	74
Wm. H. Heist	87
Rev. John G. Black	84
Henry D. Bradbury	82
E. G. Coffin	77
Abraham Weaver	85
Sarah Morris	84
Sarah Baker	94
Nancy Leas	79
Esther Craig Fryant	91
Jas. D. Cadwallader	77
Benjamin Strausburg	90
Job Ervans	83
Joseph Pearson	80
John Yeazell	77
J. Harvey Arbogast	73
Dr. Alex. W. Laybourn	89



Dr. Isaac Kay .....	79
Henry Deam .....	82
Daniel Hupp .....	80
Geo. W. Hastings .....	81
Michael Hinkle .....	74
Alex. McConkey .....	76
Jacob B. Lisle .....	78
John W. Parsons .....	77
J. R. Athy .....	75
Benjamin Keifer .....	84
Lucinda A. Frankenburg .....	84
W. Brand Todd .....	78
David Enoch .....	82
Samuel Circle .....	80
Samuel R. Deffenbach .....	80
Samuel R. Battin .....	78
Pierce Crabill .....	84
Robert Tindall .....	83
D. T. Gibson .....	80
Elizabeth Rebert .....	80
Oscar N. Stewart .....	75
Robert Johnson .....	76
J. S. Kitchen .....	77
Thomas Wingate .....	81
Cornelius Baker .....	85
J. L. Kidder .....	80
Dr. John H. Rodgers .....	74
Joseph Wallingsford .....	84
Jas. Wallingsford .....	80
Reuben Scifers .....	75
Jacob Mitzel .....	77
John Ray .....	94
J. T. Ridgely .....	77
Mary E. Gard .....	83
E. M. Kissell .....	85
Lewis Skillings .....	77
Jeremiah W. Maurice .....	75
Christian Brosey .....	77
David Stewart .....	75
Robert J. Beck .....	76
Lewis Patrick .....	77
Wm. M. Harris .....	76
Geo. W. Bymaster.....	75

born in this county, his father being James P. Leffel, formerly residing in Leffel's Lane, a man six feet and two inches in height, and the mother weighing 200 pounds. Mr. Leffel is perfect in form, his head, body, legs, feet and hands all being proportionately small. He is the father of three living children and is a well-known poultry dealer.

(See Bethel Township for list at Pioneer meeting, 1907, and the history of the various townships for mention of their pioneers.)

WILD ANIMALS AND THEIR EXTINCTION.

That the fertile valleys of Mad River and the Little Miami afforded pasturage for the buffalo and elk, as well as for other herbivorous animals, is not questioned.

While there is no definite knowledge of the time when the buffalo and elk ceased to be inhabitants of our county, the best information that we can get on that subject is that they were last known to be in this part of Ohio about the year 1795. The red deer was known to be here as late as 1843. A bear was killed in Mad River Township in 1810, and a brown bear was found in Green Township as late as 1825. The writer's grandmother, when she was a girl about the year 1820, in driving cows home through the forests saw a she bear and two cubs cross her pathway a short distance away from her. She paid no attention to it and the bear paid no attention to her.

Jesse Demint, son of James Demint, the founder of Springfield, shot a panther on the roads north of Buck Creek, Springfield, Ohio, which measured nine feet in

Among these should also be mentioned Joseph Leffel now seventy-four years of age, forty-six inches in height and weighing sixty-five pounds. Mr. Leffel was

length. The date is not known, but it was not later than 1815, and it was the last panther seen in this vicinity.

Opossums, raccoons, and ground-hogs were found in various places in greater or less numbers. These have not become entirely extinct yet, as occasionally an opossum will be found as well as a "coon." Ground-hogs are more or less frequent. Wild turkeys are known to have existed in this county as late as 1857.

Squirrels were in abundance, the gray squirrel being the one noticed at an early date. The red or fox squirrel came at a later period, probably about 1850. The vigilance of the hunter and the thoughtlessness of the Legislature in permitting them to be killed, have all but exterminated these pretty animals in this county.

The streams and ponds in the spring time of the year always afforded a plentiful sight of wild geese and wild ducks. It is related upon unquestioned authority, that less than seventy-five years ago the wild pigeon came in such great numbers along some of the swamp lands in the northern part of the county for their roosting and resting for the night, that trees were broken down by their weight, and the settler of that time would come to this swamp and kill them with sticks. Until within twenty-five years great flocks of this bird were frequently seen in various places in this county, but such a sight now is a rare one. The quail, or partridge, as it is sometimes called, was also frequently found but is now fast disappearing; unless protected in some way it will not be long until it will be entirely extinct.

#### JOHN PAUL THE FIRST SETTLER.

We have before referred to the fact that John Paul was the first white settler, so far as is definitely known, in Clark County. In a recent issue, January 16, 1908, of the *New Carlisle Sun*, Mr. Julius C. Williams, himself a pioneer, has given a very good history of Mr. Paul in which he states the means of his information, and I deem that I can do no better than to quote this article for the history it gives of the early times as well as the life of the person whom so far as is known was the first white settler of this county.

Mr. Williams says:

"All the printed histories have to say of this man Paul is, that he and his family were surprised and killed by the Indians somewhere north of Fort Washington, now the city of Cincinnati, sometime in 1789 or 1790. So far as location is concerned the student of history is left to judge for himself where the massacre took place. Some few persons who have taken a deeper interest in the early history of the Miami Valley have delved into early traditions and have sought to show that Mr. Paul and his family met death at the hands of the Indians somewhere near the forks of Twin Creek. The part Mr. Paul and his son, John Paul, Jr., played in the making of Clark County, would indicate that the slaughter must have taken place somewhere within the county's borders.

"One son and one daughter of the Paul family escaped being slaughtered by the Indians. They remained where the father had built the first cabin in Clark County and continued to farm, the son, John, dying at the age of ninety-one years in 1851. He was buried in the New Carlisle ceme-



TOWN HALL, CLIFTON



BRIDGE ACROSS MAD RIVER  
(On Old National Road West of Springfield)



JESSE BOYD HOTEL ON OLD COLUMBUS STAGE ROAD (Built 1818)



OLD SCHOOL HOUSE—HOPEWELL  
SCHOOL  
South of Springfield on the Old Clifton Road



SPRINGFIELD IN 1832

The engraving is a reproduction from a drawing made by an English gent'eman who visited Mr. Jeremiah Warder, February 23, 1832. The view is from a point directly in front of what was formerly the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital on E. Main street, beyond the R. R. crossing, looking westward. The most prominent building in the center is the old Werden House, now Henry Block. On the right is the Old Court House. The residence on the left was the first house occupied by Jeremiah Warder, now the home of the Misses Burrowes, East High St., opposite Christ's Episcopal Church. The view in the foreground was on the line of the National Road, then in process of construction.



tery where now a marble slab marks his last resting place. Mr. Benjamin Suddoth who, until death at the age of eighty-nine years, two years ago, was one of the pioneer residents of the county and lived with John Paul, Jr., for a period of thirty years during his early life. In this way Mr. Suddoth heard Mr. Paul tell the story of the massacre many times and became quite familiar with all details regarding the death of John Paul, Sr., his wife and three children. Mr. Suddoth related the following narrative of the Paul family to the writer a number of times, going to the Paul farm and pointing out the exact location of the original cabin and the place where the slaughter took place.

"Mr. Suddoth heard John Paul, Jr., relate many times the experiences he had with the Shawnee Indians and heard him tell of the slaughter of his father, mother and other members of the family. According to the boy's story of his father's life, Mr. Paul, Sr., was a member of the Kentucky Squirrel Hunters who marched with General George Rogers Clark against the Indians at the Battle of Piqua. One division of Clark's army pursued the Indians westward from Piqua, near what is now Durbin, until they came to Honey Creek. Here, near the forks of the creek on what is now the Joseph Kable farm, the last stand was taken with the Indians against Clark's men. This fact is borne out from the finding of cannon balls and musket balls that compare with those found in the battlegrounds of Piqua. After the skirmish the Indians disappeared in the forests toward the west, and Clark's men retreated to the south, going back to Kentucky.

"When Mr. Paul, Sr., who was with this division, visited the valley in the vicinity of the forks of Honey Creek he was very much impressed with the fertility of the soil and thereupon resolved to bring his family from Kentucky and settle at this point. Soon after the organization of the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, John Paul gathered his family into his wagon and they started northward from Cincinnati to find, if possible, the place where he had visited in his skirmish with the Indians while with the Squirrel Hunters.

"The journey northward must have been fraught with many hardships, as many times it became necessary to use the axe to cut their way through the tangled forest. Mr. Paul and his family, on their lonely journey, followed the Miami River as far as Dayton, then took up the banks of Mad River and proceeded northward toward the point of the former battle. Many nights the Indians prowled about the little wagon, around which one member of the family always stood guard while the others slept lest they be taken by surprise and lose their lives during a night attack of the treacherous Redskins.

"After many days of such experiences, Mr. Paul and his family reached the place with which he had been so impressed during his former visit to Clark County.

"All members of the family at once set about to erect the cabin. Little did these folks think that right then and there they were building the first cabin in what is now Clark County. The cabin must have been a rude affair compared with our houses of the present, and there were none of those 'modern conveniences' so

desired by the present-day tenant. There is evidence that the cabin was built hastily, as Paul well knew that there were Indians in the vicinity and it was his desire to protect his family from their probable attacks.

"A stockade was constructed about the cabin, just at the base of a small hill which extends either way from the point where the cabin was built.

"The next thing in order was to clean a small patch of ground on which corn and some vegetables could be raised. The first winter was spent in clearing a plot of ground which lay immediately north of the cabin and between the forks of the creek. When spring came, every day saw Mr. Paul and his family earnestly working in this truck patch to provide supplies for the long winter that was to follow.

"One day in the summer of 1790, when the family was thus engaged in the patch north of their cabin, there was a sudden war hoop came piercing from the woods nearby and a small band of Indians could be seen hurrying from tree to tree making their way toward the cabin. Instantly the Paul family started for the cabin to make ready for defense, but no sooner had they started than a half-dozen of the screaming Indians in full war paint cut off their escape, all the time firing into the terror-stricken little family. In quick succession the father, mother and three of the children were pierced by the bullets of the Redmen and fell mortally wounded to the ground. The son, John, picked up his father and started to drag him to the cabin, but the father gasped to him, 'Save yourself, I am dying, you can't help me.'

"In the excitement of the moment and their haste to secure the scalps of the white settlers and get back into cover, the Indians did not notice John and his sister, and they made their escape to the cabin. A moment later, however, there was a crash from one of the port-holes in the cabin from John's trusty musket and one of the Indians who was engaged in scalping the father and mother fell dead. Another flash, a whiff of smoke and the second Indian fell mortally wounded beside the bodies of their slaughtered victims. This so terrified the remainder of the Indians that they withdrew to the woods a short distance away, carrying the bodies of their dead members with them, but leaving the bodies of the Paul family, five in all, laying on the ground minus their scalps.

"For two long days following this attack, John and his sister remained at the port-holes in the cabin, rifles in hand, ready to pierce the heart of the first Redskin who would dare to show his face from the neighboring woodland. On the third day, there having been no further signs of an attack, the sister and brother ventured out where lay the bodies of the loved ones and buried them on the spot where they met death.

"John and his sister continued to live in the cabin, and oftentimes saw the Indians skulking along the creek nearby, but they were never molested by an organized band after this time. Mr. Sudboth stated that it was no uncommon occurrence for John Paul to be riding about his farm on horseback and to shoot an Indian when he saw one, as Mr. Paul was regarded as one of the trustiest shots with a rifle with whom the Indians had

ever contended. It is said that Paul often came riding up to the door of his cabin with the body of an Indian thrown cross-wise on the saddle, his heart pierced by one of John's rifle bullets. 'There's another of them damn Redskins,' was the remark, it is said, he would make when bringing home his trophy.

"That this account of the massacre of the Paul family is the most authentic so far recorded cannot be doubted, as the details are more complete and compare very favorably with existing circumstances in later years. The point where the cabin was erected and where the subsequent massacre took place is near the forks of Honey Creek, about one mile northwest of New Carlisle. A brick house has been erected on the spot and the farm is owned by Fissel Brothers, nurserymen, of this place. Near the cabin was a spring and today the spring still sends out its bubbling stream as it did years ago, though the ground round about it has become neglected and has the appearance of a swamp. Mr. Carson, who lives on the farm, says he finds many Indian arrows and other relics as he plows in the fields around the slope of the hill, serving as further evidence that this spot was no strange location to the Redmen who loved to fish and hunt along the stream.

"At the Centennial celebration in Warren County a few years ago a contest was conducted and a prize offered for the best authentic account of the family that raised the first corn in the Miami valley. It was here shown that John Paul, the subject of this sketch, produced the first corn in the Miami valley as early as 1792.

"Mr. Paul, Jr., was also one of the

founders of the Honey Creek Presbyterian church. That he was a remarkable character and was the first pioneer settler of Clark County is beyond dispute. Mr. Suddoth, to whom the writer is indebted for much of the information contained in this interesting sketch, was also regarded as a man of his word and the story he related is beyond question one of the important connecting links in the early history of Clark County."

#### JOHNNIE APPLESEED AND OTHER CHARACTERS.

Johnnie Appleseed, whose real name was Chapman, was an eccentric character who wandered over the midland counties of Ohio in the early part of the last century. He received his sobriquet from his peculiar calling, if I may term it as such. Even in the times in which he lived, his habits were such as to term him eccentric. He lived the roughest life, often sleeping in the woods. He was quick and restless in his motions and conversations. His beard and hair were long, his clothing was mostly old, given him generally in exchange for his apple trees. Without any compensation other than that of being allowed to indulge his eccentricities, he went from place to place planting apple trees wherever his fancy might suggest. He planted nurseries in Licking County and Richmond County and in other places of which we now have no knowledge. That his wanderings sometimes took him through Clark County is more than probable. People bearing the same name—and it is said in his biography that he had a large number of relatives in various parts of Ohio—resided near Tremont

City where the creek flowing through that village is given his family name, and we are informed that his wanderings extended as far as the state of Indiana.

Tradition has it that he planted an orchard at what was formerly known as Krieb's Station, which was located near the western end of where the second Big Four Bridge crosses Mad River south of Springfield. On these wanderings he either carried the apple shrubs or the seeds with him, planted or gave them away just as his fancy might dictate. A harmless character, whose peculiar but well resulting efforts, humble though they might have been, have left behind a kindly memory, and won for him a fame that people in more distinguished callings have often failed to win.

The famous renegade Simon Girty was probably at no time a resident of this county, otherwise than as a guest of some of the Indians at Piqua. A fairly good sketch of his life is given in the description of the battle of Piqua, although according to the best authorities now, he was not at that battle.

Likewise the famous Indian fighter and scout, Daniel Boone, was at no length of time a resident of this county, although engaged in Indian excursions that took him through the Miami and Mad River Valley. He is credited with having been present at the battle of Piqua, but the better authority is that he was not there at the time the battle was fought, being in North Carolina with his people. Many others doubtless, who have been prominent in forming the history of this county, will fail to receive mention in any historical work. Each pioneer performed duties that were proper and necessary in

his day, and while all men have not shone with equal luster, nor have received the recognition that transmits their names and records to posterity on history's page, the fact remains that they were useful and necessary factors in the early history of this county.

It is said upon good authority that when Gen. McPherson fell in front of Atlanta, the surprise was so great that for a few moments he was deserted by all but a single private, who staid to attend him. History has searched in vain for that private's name in citing the incident. So in our county histories while many of the incidents will be cited and remembered, the names of the individuals may never be known. The roster of county officials will give the names of a large number of persons who in various ways participated in the up-building of our county, and so in the descriptions of various trades and callings there will appear the names of those most prominent in such respective fields of industry. Sketches of members of the bar and of the legal profession will also give publicity to the names of some who were or have been prominent in local history, and others, again, may be found in the biographical sketches published in the latter part of this volume.

#### SIMON KENTON.

A monument stands on the right side of the State House at Columbus. Upon its pedestals stand the bronze statues of eight of Ohio's sons—of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, McPherson, Hayes, Garfield, Stanton and Chase. This monument with its heroic figures stood in front of the Ohio building at the Columbian Centennial.



“‘These are my jewels,’ was Ohio’s challenge; did any state answer? Not one. Yet these men only represented one episode in her history, one brief period of four years out of her full century. Mark you; we could put another monument with eight other of her sons, who would represent all the different periods of her career. I suggest that Rufus Putnam, the revolutionary hero who led the first of emigrants who settled on her soil, should have the first place. Next I would place by his side a statue of Ohio’s typical pioneer, Simon Kenton; then I would place our first president, William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. For the next pedestal I would suggest Thomas Ewing, a great lawyer and statesman, and a cabinet minister under several administrations; then Thomas Corwin, governor, senator and inspired orator. Then should come another of our presidents, McKinley, the well-beloved, who represented American manhood in the turning-point of our history.’”

GEN. ANDERSON’S ADDRESS AT OHIO  
CENTENNIAL.

If Simon Kenton is entitled to such a distinguished honor as the quotation above gives him it certainly would not be inappropriate considering his pioneer residence in this county, in a work of this kind, to give a brief sketch of his life.

Simon Kenton was born in Culpeper County, Va., on the 3d day of April, 1755, and died near Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, on the head waters of Mad River, on April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years. A great many biographies give Fauquier County, Virginia, as the county of his birth, but Culpeper County is given as the proper county on his monument. We know little of his parentage or his early life, otherwise than his parents were poor

and that he was never taught to read and write. At an early age, some say sixteen years, he became the suitor for the affections of a young lady of his neighborhood. In this he had a rival and chivalric-like, whether by agreement or by way of banter, a contest was agreed upon between the rivals, in John L. Sullivan style, to determine who should be the favorite one. From Kenton’s fiery and fighting qualities, it may be well conjectured that he would not fail to accept such an offer, although he might have realized that his strength was not equal to that of his adversary, and so it turned out, for Kenton was the vanquished one. He was not a man to accept defeat without some thought of revenge, so he awaited his appointed time, and when he became a man the rivals again met. This was about the year 1771. It can be conjectured that, having suffered the thoughts of his defeat to rankle in his bosom for so long a time, Kenton engaged in this battle with the full strength of his manhood and determined to wreak vengeance at all hazards. It seems that his adversary’s hair was long, and after they had clinched and rolled around upon the ground Kenton managed to bring his opponent’s head close to a sapling and by a quick turn locked his hair around the branches. Then having him at his mercy, he pommelled him to his heart’s content; and he kept up this punishment so long that when he left his victim he thought he was dead. With this fear in his mind, suspicion, and prompted also by his love of adventure, he came westward to where there was a clustering settlement near Harrods, or Boone’s Station, in Kentucky. It may be presumed from what we afterwards

learned, that he possessed the common idea prevailing among the people of his class, that to steal from an Indian was no wrong, for in 1778, about the first of September, he and two others set off for the express purpose of obtaining horses from the Indians. They crossed the Ohio and proceeded cautiously until they had come to what is now Chillicothe, without any adventure. In the night they fell in with a drove of horses that were feeding on the prairies. They were prepared with salt and halters, and at length succeeded in catching seven. With these they traveled as speedily as possible towards the Ohio River, reaching the ford at Eagle Creek, now in Brown County. There they found the waves of the river so high that they could not force the horses across. The Indians at daybreak had discovered the loss of their property and immediately commenced pursuit. One of Kenton's companions was killed and the other made his escape, Kenton himself being captured. The next morning the Indians prepared to return to their Indian village. When ready they got one of their wildest horses and tied Gen. Kenton on its back. The horse lunged and plunged in various ways, but finally becoming satisfied that he could not get rid of his rider, quietly submitted and followed the Indians. In about three days they reached Old Chillicothe. Here he was made to run the gauntlet. Having been informed by one who knew the customs of the Indians, that if he could break through the Indian lines and arrive at the Council House before he was over-taken, they would not force him to run the gauntlet the second time, he attempted the feat and would have succeeded, had

he not met a fresh Indian near the Council House. This Indian saw him coming and threw him down and held him until his captors came. The next thing that the Indians did was to decide his method of punishment. After consultation they decided that he should be punished with death, which in the Indian method, meant burning at the stake; and it was further decided that his place of execution should be at Wapatomika, now near Zanesfield, Logan County, and which, as it turned out afterwards singularly enough, was the place where he finally died a peaceful death. I am not sure that the Chillicothe first spoken of was the Chillicothe in Ross County or the old Chillicothe situated three miles above Xenia. Anyway, on their route they were to pass through what was then the Indian village of Piqua in Clark County, and thence up the valley through the other villages along Mad River. At these various villages Kenton was required to run the gauntlet. At one of these places he made an attempt to escape and got about two miles from the town when he accidentally met some Indians on horse back and was by them recaptured. It was after this recapture that he met with the famous Simon Girty. It seems that previously Kenton and Girty were quite warm friends. When Kenton went to Kentucky he had assumed the name of Butler. Having had his face blackened, which among the Indians was a sign that the death sentence had been passed, he was not at once recognized. After Girty recognized him he did all in his power to have the death sentence annulled, but in this he was unsuccessful, and Kenton was a second time sentenced, when the great Mingo chief, Logan, took

an interest in his welfare and it was finally decided to send him to Upper Sandusky. There after some more proceedings had been gone through, he was ransomed and finally was enabled to secure his freedom. After this thrilling experience he revisited his old home and was probably not with General Clark in the battle of Piqua. The first that we know of him again was about 1784 when he came with Captain Logan in the raid that he made against Mac-i-chesk and other Indian villages along Mad River. He then served in various Indian wars and was a major in the army of General Wayne, whose conquest of the Indians resulted in the treaty of Greenville. Of his life in Kentucky we know little, other than that that section seemed to be a place of his abode when not engaged in Indian Excursions.

In 1799 he with six other families emigrated to Clark County, first settling near where the National Road crosses Buck Creek west of the city. Afterwards he and his brother-in-law, Philip Jarbo, no doubt following the old Indian trail to Sandusky, moved up to what is known as the Hunt farm in Moorefield Township, Kenton's cabin being a short distance west of the present Hunt residence close to the Urbana Pike and Philip Jarbo's about a mile east along the little stream.

Some biographies say that in 1802 he moved to Urbana, but this I think is a mistake. Where he resided in Moorefield Township was then or was a short time afterwards considered Champaign County, and from this fact probably comes the other statement that he lived in Urbana. If he did live in Urbana it was but for a very short time, for in the year 1806 he

moved to what were then the rapids of Buck Creek, and where the village of Lagonda now stands. Here he built a grist-mill and attached thereto a carding machine which for want of perfect machinery did not prove a success. He also built the first saw-mill upon the same site, the first in the county. His love of adventure, patriotism and military spirit led him to abandon or leave this mill property in 1812, to join the army of this country in the second war with Great Britain. In this war he was a brigadier general of militia, serving under General Wm. H. Harrison. In the year 1820 he moved to his final earthly home, situate near Zanesfield in Logan County, Ohio. That he was a resident of this county in 1818, or at least that he was supposed to be, would appear from the fact that at the June term of Court of Common Pleas of this county, process was issued for him. At his place near Zanesfield he erected a small house and resided there until his death, which occurred as heretofore stated. Through the efforts of one of his life-long friends of Urbana, in 1865, his remains were removed to Oakdale Cemetery at that place, where a monument was erected to his memory, which bears this inscription on the north side—"Erected by the State of Ohio 1884," on the south side "1775-1836." On the north side is a wolf's head, on the south side an Indian, on the west side a bear's head, and on the east side a panther.

At the time of his death he was drawing a pension of \$20.00 a month and was a member of the Methodist Church.

He was described as being of fair complexion, six feet one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect, and, in the

prime of life, weighed about 190 pounds. He never was inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, tremulous voice, very pleasing to the hearer. He had laughing gray eyes, which appeared to fascinate the beholder. He was a pleasant, good-humored, and obliging companion. When excited or provoked to anger (which was seldom the case) the fiery glance of his eye would almost curdle the blood of those with whom he came in contact. His rage, when aroused, was a tornado. In his dealing he was perfectly honest; his confidence in man and his credulity were such that the same man might cheat him twenty times, and if he professed friendship he might cheat him still.

Another who knew General Kenton at Zanesfield describes him as follows:

“General Kenton, in the prime of life, according to his own statement, was red haired and his face was badly freckled. He walked with a slight limp, because of a cut inflicted in his left foot caused by an Indian tomahawk. Although nearly seventy years old when he took up his abode near Zanesfield, his hair was not entirely whitened, and here and there, until the day of his death, were evidences of its former ruddy color. He was over six feet tall and in younger days weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. His eyes were changeable, now gray, but when he was roused to anger they assumed a greenish hue. As his years fled, displays of temper became infrequent.”

The following very interesting sketch appears in the sketches of Springfield by R. C. Woodward:

“My first visit to Springfield and the

Mad River Country was in October, 1832. I took lodging with Colonel Warden, then keeper of the National, for the night. When I entered the two-horse hack in the morning, I found seated therein a very elderly and dignified gentleman, who at the first glance commanded my respect. By his side sat a lady, much younger in appearance than himself. We three formed the load. The lady and myself soon fell into a running conversation, and I found her to be a very agreeable and companionable traveler. Among other facts, she told me that Springfield was so named at her suggestion, on account of the many delightful and valuable springs within and around the plat located for the town. While we chatted, the old gentleman sat in silence, and, as his grave appearance was not of a character to invite conversation, with a young and bashful man, I had to be content, for the while, with looking at him, and wondering who he was! At length, however, when we came into the neighborhood of Major William Hunt's, I ventured to ask him if he were 'going far north.' He said, 'No.' The lady then said they were going to their home near Zanesfield, Logan County. This question happened to break the ice a little, and the gentleman became somewhat talkative—in a slow way. He told me he had been to Newport, Ky., to attend a meeting of pioneers appointed fifty years before, but that the cholera had thwarted the meeting. He pointed out along the verge of the road, nearly opposite the Half-Way House (now the residence of L. L. Young), the path along which the Indians had once escorted him, a prisoner, on the way to Zanesfield, to make him run the gauntlet,

and gave me sundry snatches of detail as to his early hardships in the backwoods, and adventures with the Indians, so that by the time we came to Urbana, we had all become quite free talkers. All the time, I did not take any hint as to who he was, though I tried hard to study him out, and thought I had been familiar with his history from my boyhood. When we landed at Urbana, at the house kept by Daniel Harr, Esq., the people collected pretty freely around the hack, all anxious to see and speak to him whom, as I soon learned, I had been traveling with, and whom I had, till then, known only in history—the celebrated pioneer, SIMON KENTON, and his excellent lady.”

The reports about Kenton’s life and his final home are somewhat conflicting with respect to the fact as to whether he resided alone or with some relative. It would seem from the statements of Mr. Woodward, that during sometime of his residence there, his wife was living, and yet other statements seem to indicate that, at least at the time of his death, he was living alone. On a stone at the corner of what used to be his log cabin, close to the Indian town of Wapatomika, Zanesfield, Ohio, these words are carved, “This is the corner stone of Simon Kenton, do not remove it.” This is all that remains now to indicate the place where this old hero spent his last days. The following from the pen of William Hubbard, a newspaper editor of Bellfontaine, is worthy of quotation:

Tread lightly, this is hallowed ground;  
tread reverently here!  
Beneath this sod in silence sleeps the  
brave old pioneer

Who never quailed in darkest hour, whose  
heart ne’er felt a fear;  
Tread lightly, then, and here bestow the  
tribute of a tear.

Ah! can this be the spot where sleeps the  
bravest of the brave?  
Is this rude slab the only mark of Simon  
Kenton’s grave?  
These fallen palings, are they all his in-  
grate country gave  
To one who periled life so oft, her homes  
and hearths to save?

Long, long ago, in manhood’s prime when  
all was wild and drear  
They bound the hero to a stake of savage  
torment here—  
Unblanched and firm, his soul disdained a  
supplicating tear—  
A thousand demons could not daunt the  
Western Pioneer.

They tied his hands, Mazeppa-like, and  
set him on a steed,  
Wild as a mustang of the plains, and,  
mocking, bade him speed!  
They sped that courser like the wind, of  
curb and bit all freed,  
O’er flood and field, o’er hill and dale,  
wherever chance might lead.

But, firm in every trial hour, his heart  
was still the same—  
Still throbbled with self-reliance strong,  
which danger could not tame.  
Yet fought he not that he might win the  
splendor of a fame,  
Which would in ages long to come shed  
glory on his name.



## CHAPTER VII.

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### COUNTY POLITICS AND ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

*Whigs and Republicans in Politics—Vote at Presidential Election—Close Calls and Defeats—Log Cabin Campaign—Prominence in Politics—Civil War Spirits—War Politics—Political Meetings—Garfield and Pendleton Debate—Keifer-Bushnell Contest—Unsuccessful Candidates—Plug Hat Brigade—Incidents Attending Elections Under Former Laws—State Officials—Apportionment to Congress—Congressional Districts—Members of Congress—State Senators—Representatives—Common Pleas Judges—Probate Judges—Clerk of Court—Prosecuting Attorneys—Sheriffs—Auditors—Treasurers—Recorders—Surveyors—Coroners—County Commissioners—Infirmary Directors.*

#### WHIG AND REPUBLICANS IN POLITICS.

An investigation of the organization of states and counties and the formation of the general government more than a century ago, will show that in the direction of politics men were much the same then as now. We are inclined to hold up the past and decry the present. Looking back we see only statesmen and patriots. Looking around us today we see only "grafters" and persons who are inclined to look only to the realization of their own personal ambitions, but an honest comparison would make the man in public life today just as good as he was a hundred years ago. In politics our people have always been alert and active. An early exhibition in that direction was the

fight that was made in the Legislature for the organization of the county, and from that day to this, our people, through their representatives in various branches of governmental affairs, have made themselves felt in the political history of our commonwealth and nation. From the fact that the emigrants to this county came from the regions of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, with quite a sprinkling from New England, New Jersey and New York, it would be naturally inferred that the original political complexion of this county would be Whig, and so it was. The Whig party at that time, if not opposed to slavery, did not favor it, and from that party sprang the Republican party, and thus it will be seen that naturally our county would be

Republican in politics today as it was Whig in years gone by. It has wavered less in this respect than almost any county in the state; ever since its organization it has cast a majority vote for the Presidential candidates of either the Whig or the Republican party.

#### VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As indicative of the political complexion of this county, the following vote at Presidential elections will be interesting: In 1832 Henry Clay, a Whig, received 1,963 votes; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 730. In 1836 William H. Harrison, Whig, received 1,696 votes and Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 713 votes. In 1840 William H. Harrison, Whig, received 2,382 votes, and Martin Van Buren 894 votes. In 1848 only the pluralities are given. Zachary Taylor, Whig, received a majority of 1,132 over Lewis Cass, Democrat. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln, Republican, received 2,865 votes and Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 1,581. In 1868 U. S. Grant, Republican, received 3,384 and Horatio Seymour 1,878 votes. In 1872 U. S. Grant, Republican, received 4,235 votes and Horace Greeley, Democrat and Liberal Republican, 2,751 votes. In 1876 R. B. Hayes, Republican, received 5,136 votes and Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 3,536. In 1880 James A. Garfield, Republican, received 6,229 votes and W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 4,179. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison, Republican, received 7,128 and Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 5,858. In 1892, Benjamin Harrison, Republican, received 6,151, and Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 5,226. In 1896 William McKinley, Republican, received

7,667, and William J. Bryan, Democrat, 6,382. In 1900 William McKinley, Republican, received 8,806, and William J. Bryan, Democrat, 6,243. In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, received 9,355, and Alton B. Parker, Democrat, 4,565; Silas C. Swallow, Prohibitionist, 345; Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, 764, giving to Roosevelt a plurality of 4,790, the largest plurality that was ever given to any candidate in the county.

#### CLOSE CALLS AND DEFEATS.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the county has been heavily Republican or Whig, once in a while that party would have a close call for its candidate, or receive a defeat. Notably in this line was the congressional campaign of 1868 between John H. Thomas and J. J. Winans, of Xenia, in which Winans was elected by a plurality of ninety-nine. In the county election of 1886, upon the return of the votes cast for sheriff as made on the evening of election, William B. Baker, who was a candidate for re-election for sheriff, appeared to be defeated by nine votes and was so considered until the Canvassing Board in going over the returns discovered that the precinct of Selma, which had just been created, had been over-looked and that that precinct gave a majority of sixteen votes in favor of Baker, and thereupon Baker was declared elected by the bare plurality of seven votes.

Daniel Raffensberger, a Democrat, was elected sheriff in 1846. Jacob Seitz, Democrat, was elected Commissioner in 1867, and John H. Blose, Democrat, in 1872, was also elected commissioner. Two



years previous to this Blose had defeated S. A. Bowman, one of the most distinguished members of the Springfield Bar, as a member of this county to the Constitutional Convention. This is about the extent of the success of opposition candidates in Clark County. In 1886, strange as the combination seemed at the time it was made, the Democrats and Prohibitionists united and elected Chas. E. Gillen as county commissioner. Gillen, however, was a Prohibitionist and not a Democrat.

In the roster of county officials it appears that H. S. Showers, a Democrat, was recorder, but that was by appointment and not by election. So Madison over served seven weeks by appointment from a Democratic governor as probate judge in the early part of 1891. S. S. Cox, a Democrat, represented this congressional district in Congress in 1863-5, the only Democratic member of Congress that ever represented Clark County.

#### LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN.

Although a period of sixty-eight years has elapsed, the exciting political times of 1840 have not been forgotten. The log cabin campaign will be remembered even longer than the present generation. General Harrison was particularly popular in Ohio, having served as its first representative in Congress and in various wars and in other capacities throughout the west. The Whigs were particularly exasperated at General Jackson's conduct in the vetoing of the National Bank Act. They looked upon Van Buren as his especial protegee; besides, the stringent times that had intervened, made a canvass against Van Buren's re-election particularly im-

portant and one calculated to arouse the feelings of the people. Van Buren was looked upon as an aristocrat, and Harrison as belonging to the hardy race of pioneers. Enthusiasm ran to an extraordinary degree for Harrison in Ohio. Miniature log cabins were built and hauled around in parades. There was one such in Springfield. A vast barbecue was held, and fifteen to twenty thousand people were present. General Harrison himself was here and made a speech; later on a noted delegation was made up from Harmony Township and traveled all the way to Columbus to attend a monster Harrison meeting. This delegation had a canoe that was thirty-four feet long and wide enough to seat two persons comfortably on cross seats. It was placed on a large wagon and driven to Columbus. Singular as it may seem to us, this was the twentieth of February when weather is not usually agreeable for that kind of campaigning. Flags were flying, songs were sung and there was a general exhibition of enthusiasm for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Arriving at Columbus, a grand parade took place, and it has been doubted whether the city of Columbus ever witnessed a day so full of enthusiasm before or since. In one part of the procession perched upon the roof of a cabin sat General Anthony.

#### PROMINENCE IN POLITICS.

Owing to the very great popularity of Governor Vance, of Urbana, who was a member of Congress at the time Clark County was organized, it was sometime before one of our citizens became a member of the lower national law-making

body. It was not long, however, before two men became prominent in state and national affairs, and in 1835 General Mason was sent to Congress and served in that body for eight years. General Anthony served in the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives a number of years during which he was presiding officer of one of those bodies. He took a very great interest in the Whig campaign of 1840, and upon General Harrison's election he was made United States district attorney for the state of Ohio. Mason and Anthony were recognized all over the state as distinguished men in the Whig party, and in 1849 General Mason also served as United States district attorney for Ohio. In 1842 John Gallagher was representative from this county and was speaker of the Lower House at Columbus.

From the time of Mason and Anthony our state has received more or less prominence from the distinguished ability and services of the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger in Congress of the United States, Judge William White on the Supreme Bench of Ohio, and General J. Warren Keifer. With all due consideration for the lustre and renown which rightfully belong to other citizens of our county, perhaps no one stands above General Keifer—distinguished as a soldier and general in the Civil War (1861-1865), member of the Ohio Senate (1868-80), in Congress from 1877-1885, two years (1881-83) speaker of that body, major-general in the Spanish-American War (1898) and after an interregnum of twenty years, 1905, again a member of Congress, in which capacity he is still acting.

Neither should it be forgotten that

more or less prominence was given our locality from the fact that one of its best citizens, a most congenial and affable gentleman, Asa S. Bushnell, was governor of our state in 1895.

#### CIVIL WAR SPIRIT.

Generally, upon the dissolution of the Whig party, its members became members of the Republican party. Clark County having been so largely Whig in its political proclivities, it was natural that upon the dissolution of that party its members would follow the same course, or one similar to that which they had heretofore followed, and this was the case. Clark County became as thoroughly Republican as it had been Whig.

Considerable abolitionist feeling prevailed in this part of Ohio. The routes of various "under-ground railroads" were through the territory of this county, and the feeling against slavery was particularly strong. When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, the people arose, we might say en masse, in support of the Union cause. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, Clark County's quota was filled with extraordinary speed.

A meeting was called at once over which Judge William White presided and the late J. K. Mower officiated as secretary. At this meeting a committee was appointed to report at a subsequent one over which General Mason presided. At this meeting appropriate resolutions were adopted to sustain the government with all the power the people possessed, and during the entire continuation of the war. Perhaps in no place in the union was the

spirit of the people more strongly in favor of President Lincoln than with us. However, there was a very respectable opposition, most of whom had voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Neither Breckenridge nor Bell received much of a vote in the county. Some of this opposition was composed of Democrats who had been in that party a long time. There were some of the Whigs who did not follow the majority of that party into the Republican party, but who, by reason probably of sympathy with the states from which they had emigrated, became members of the Democratic party. The Democratic party comprised a membership of divergent elements, some of which were not entirely free from sympathy for the cause of the confederacy. This feeling was more or less strong in the townships of German, Pike and Mad River.

The spirit of the times was such that the majority would hardly grant the minority the right to express their own convictions or manifest their feelings on any matter in opposition to the Republican party without accusing the person manifesting such independence of being a "rebel" or a "Confederate sympathizer."

Vallandigham's arrest and subsequent deportment to Canada aroused considerable sympathy for him, although conceded that his actions were not politic nor such as would have been advisable in one who was in thorough sympathy with the Union cause. It was a time when men's feelings were appealed to more often than their judgment. Many Democrats became Union soldiers, serving in various capacities with abilities and patriotism excelled by none.

#### WAR POLITICS.

Possibly in no state in the Union was there a hotter time politically during the war than in Ohio. Chase and Stanton, both former Democrats, had become members of Lincoln's Cabinet. Vallandigham, while exercising what he claimed as "the right of free speech," was arrested and deported to Canada; his cause was then taken up by the Democracy and he was nominated, in his absence, for governor. The Republicans nominated John H. Brough, and the nature of the canvass was such as would naturally cause a high spirit and feeling to prevail. Brough was elected by the unheard-of plurality at that time of 101,000. Previous to the Brough campaign a notable canvass was made for Congress between S. S. Cox and Samuel Shellabarger. Cox was an exceedingly bright and witty public speaker residing at Columbus. Shellabarger was an able lawyer of Springfield. Both had previously served in Congress. By the re-districting made in 1861 they were both thrown in the same Congressional district and were named by their respective parties as candidates again for Congress.

A notable meeting was held in this campaign near Bowlsville in the northern part of this county, one of its features being an immense barbecue. The Democrats of that and the surrounding vicinities contributed liberally of their means to make it a great success. It was the intention to feed those present. Tables were set and ropes put around with the purpose of permitting the women to go inside the ropes and serve the dinner to those outside. This arrangement did not

suit the crowd and the ropes were broken down and each one helped himself to whatever he could get.

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, S. S. Cox, Daniel Vorhees, and a number of other distinguished Democrats were present. It was estimated that 65,000 people were there, but like most estimations of the sort this is doubtless an extreme. Mr. Cox always attributed his election to the success of this meeting.

In the Brough-Vallandigham campaign the Democrats of German Township formed an eighty-six horse wagon team to attend a political meeting. Each horse had a rider who was dressed in some patriotic costume. Upon the wagon were women representing the Goddess of Liberty, and various matters of that kind. The Republicans were not behind the Democrats in party demonstration and political meetings.

#### POLITICAL MEETINGS—GARFIELD AND PENDLETON DEBATE.

Springfield and its vicinity has for a long time in political matters been of sufficient importance to those managing party campaigns to secure from them some of the noted political speakers of the day. In former times General Harrison, Henry Clay, and Thomas Corwin made political addresses in this city, and perhaps every governor that has ever been elected by the Republican or Whig parties appeared before a Springfield audience.

Formerly, and until a quite recent time party managers sought to influence the voter by the demonstrations made at these political meetings. It was a common thing to have parades in which as

much of a display as possible would be made.

A large portion of the Democratic party was composed of Germans and Irishmen, while a considerable portion of the Republican party were of the negro denomination. These two elements were always antagonistic and generally during these parades some participant would be the recipient, somewhere along the line, of a brickbat or some other missile of a like character. Speeches and speakers were often forgotten by most of the paraders. Cannons were fired, fireworks blazed forth to impress upon the mind of the voter the importance of casting his vote for a certain candidate.

In 1877 during the governorship campaign between Judge West and R. M. Bishop, a series of debates were arranged for between James A. Garfield and George H. Pendleton. Garfield was then a leader of the House of Representatives, and Pendleton a senator from this state. Both were leading and talented men and fairly representative of their parties. Pendleton had been the nominee of his party for Vice-President.

The debate was held in Black's Opera House, and it was the general opinion of those who were present that Garfield was more than a match for Pendleton.

John Sherman frequently made speeches in Springfield and was always enthusiastically received; so was William McKinley whose speeches were always of a serious kind, scholarly and thoughtful throughout.

One of the most favorite speakers that frequently visited Springfield was Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, whose power to entertain an audience was never excelled

by a political speaker in Ohio, at least since the times of Tom Corwin.

In 1888 Thomas B. Reed made a speech at the Fair Grounds.

Blaine was here, I think, in 1876. In 1884 when he ran for the Presidency he stopped at South Charleston but did not come to Springfield. He was a very great favorite here, especially with the younger element of Republicans.

President Roosevelt came through here when he was a candidate for Vice-President.

Democrats of almost equal prominence have visited the city but not so frequently as Republicans.

Vice-President Hendricks on several occasions was here.

Perhaps one of the most popular speakers for the Democrats was S. S. Cox, former representative in Congress. William J. Bryan was here during each time that he ran for the Presidency.

The canvass of 1880 was a spirited one in this county. A noted Republican meeting was addressed by "Bob" Ingersol, and later in that campaign Samuel Shellabarger made his last political speech in Springfield. William N. Whitley was then in the height of his manufacturing career and contributed both his means and efforts in this campaign.

#### KEIFER-BUSHNELL CONTEST.

General Keifer was one of those politicians who did not meet with success without an effort and opposition. He was nominated for Congress the first time over Judge William Lawrence, then in Congress, and present circuit judge Walter Sullivan, Gen. R. P. Kennedy, and

Geo. M. Eichelberger. This was in 1876.

In 1878 Judge Lawrence had not yet given up the idea of being returned to Congress, but Keifer was re-nominated.

In 1880 Gen. R. P. Kennedy of Bellefontaine, Col. W. R. Warnock, Coates Kinney, and others, had Congressional aspirations and sought nomination, but were unsuccessful. In 1882, Keifer being Speaker, the opposition did not manifest itself.

When Keifer was elected to Congress he recommended as post master one John A. Shipman. The latter made a reasonably good official but was not a particularly popular citizen. When his first term expired some protest was made against his re-appointment, but he was re-appointed. In 1881 Keifer was elected speaker of the House of Representatives and necessarily his time was considerably taken up by his duties at Washington and perhaps he did not pay as close attention to his constituents as he otherwise would have done; anyway, opposition developed, and in looking around for a candidate it was decided that General Bushnell should contest the nomination in 1884.

Bushnell had lived in Springfield for a long while, married into a prominent family, was popular and at that time was practically the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the city.

General Keifer had by some rulings in Congress excited the opposition of General Boynton, who was special correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and through that paper the latter relentlessly pursued General Keifer. Keifer's fighting spirit would not let him withdraw and thus we had the most memorable contest for political votes that this county

ever witnessed. It was finally left to a primary, the most pernicious method, when money is or may be used, that could be adopted, and considerable was spent by both participants. Bushnell finally prevailed in carrying the county. The Congressional convention was held in this city and the feeling of opposition among the Keifer adherents was so strong and bitter that it prevented the delegations from the other counties casting their vote at any time for Bushnell. John Little, of Greene County, finally received the nomination.

While Bushnell did not receive the nomination, the result of his canvass gave him much prominence, and paved the way to the governor's chair. In this convention Clark County could have nominated Geo. M. Eichelberger, Champaign County's candidate, and because she did not, secured that county's political enmity, which a score of years has not entirely effaced.

The effect of this canvass in Republican politics was felt for a number of years, but was fast fading away before Governor Bushnell died, and at the time that General Keifer was a candidate again, in 1904, the county was enthusiastically for him, and he was renominated in 1906 without opposition.

#### UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

In the Congressional and judicial districts, as generally mapped out, Springfield was the largest city in the district. Being from a reliable Republican county, it would naturally claim recognition from the candidates for those positions.

In 1884 when General Keifer was de-

feated as the choice of this county Asa S. Bushnell was the candidate.

In 1886, the county in the meantime having been placed in another Congressional district, and by reason of General Kennedy's popularity in this county, no candidate was presented.

In 1890 Edward S. Wallace was the choice of our delegation. The Congressional Convention met at Washington C. H. After casting a large number of votes, each county for its own candidate, the Convention adjourned without nomination.

A second convention was called and proceeded in much the same manner as the first, but finally, after a large number of ballots had been cast and the delegates tired out, about 2 o'clock in the morning of a night session "Bob" Doan, of Wilmington, was made the candidate.

At this convention General Keifer might have been nominated, but those in control of the Clark County delegation would not permit that result.

When the Circuit Court was first established, J. K. Mower, afterwards Common Pleas judge, was Clark County's candidate without success, and when Judge Williams declined to be candidate for reelection because nominated for Supreme judge, Judge Chas. R. White was presented as the choice of this county, likewise without success.

In 1899 Chase Stewart, former prosecuting attorney, and representative from this county, made a very respectable but unsuccessful campaign for attorney general of the state.

Not only in Republican politics has our county been prominent, but on several oc-





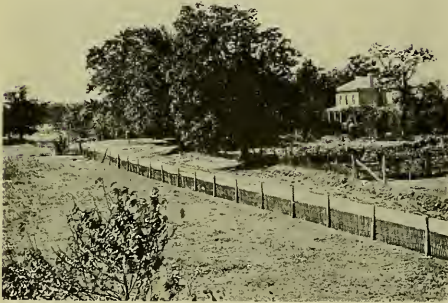
FACTORY STREET ENGINE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH



ST. RAPHAEL SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL R. BATTIN, MADISON TOWNSHIP



OESTERLEN ORPHANS' HOME, SPRINGFIELD



HIGH STREET M. E. CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD



CLARK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING



casions the opposition have come to Springfield for their candidates.

Notable in this respect was the action of the Prohibition party. On at least three different occasions that party came here for their candidates for governor—at one time nominating Rev. M. J. Firey, the distinguished Lutheran minister, at another time, in 1885, Dr. A. B. Leonard, a noted Methodist divine, and in 1881, A. R. Ludlow, an old time and prominent manufacturer. At one time the Prohibition ticket received as high as seven hundred votes in this county.

In 1881 the Democrats nominated Hon. John W. Bookwalter, a prominent manufacturer and distinguished traveler, of this city, for governor, who was defeated in the election by Governor Charles Foster.

#### PLUG HAT BRIGADE.

For a number of years prior to his nomination for President James G. Blaine had a very respectable following among the Republicans of this county, and when he finally received the nomination in 1884 there was very great enthusiasm among his followers. While this state had endorsed John Sherman for the Presidency and while many recognized his very great ability, yet it could not be said that he was at any time the choice of the people generally.

In the campaign that followed Blaine's nomination, the famous "Plug Hat Brigade" was organized. It took its name from the hat, which was the only uniform required of its members. This was a white plug, in imitation of the hat that Mr. Blaine frequently wore. The organization was a popular one and no re-

quirements were essential to become a member otherwise than to be a Republican.

The club made a number of important trips to other cities and at one time sent seventeen hundred members to a large meeting that Blaine was holding in Indianapolis, Indiana. In the succeeding campaign, when Harrison was a nominee for President, a second trip was made to Indianapolis.

When R. P. Kennedy was a candidate for Congress, a trip was made to Bellefontaine, and when McKinley was a candidate for President, a like excursion was made to Canton, so that the organization became famous in the Republican political circles throughout the state. The last demonstration that the club made was the one to Canton to call upon McKinley in 1896. It was an important factor in all the Republican political campaigns from 1884 to 1896.

#### INCIDENTS ATTENDING ELECTIONS UNDER FORMER LAWS.

Casting our ballots now under the provisions of the law known as the Australian Ballot Law, we hardly realize the methods formerly in use in the conduct of elections.

Not many years ago the ballots representing the candidates of the various parties, which were then gotten out by the parties or candidates themselves, were of a different style. Sometimes decorated with the photo of the individual candidate, and so made that judges of election might easily determine the partyism of the ticket from its characteristics. This was by law changed in order to prevent

fraud and all tickets were required to be printed on the same kind of paper, but the parties themselves took charge of the printing and distribution of the tickets.

An exciting time was usually had in selecting judges to conduct the election, for upon their decision might depend the results of the ballots.

The Board of Election officers were selected and organized on the morning of the election, and whichever party could insure the presence of the largest number of adherents at the time the polls were opened, was in a position to select the judges. So there was quite a spirited contest in getting a number present at the opening of the polls. They would line up in separate ranks, a count would be taken of those present at that time, and the majority would choose the election officers. This method, of parties taking charge of the election in this way and printing their own ballots, gave ample opportunity for the opposition to claim fraud.

As an example showing what might happen, the writer knows of an all-night ride to correct an apparent mistake in the ballot. On the night before the election, somewhere between ten o'clock and midnight, it was discovered that the name of the supreme judge had been misspelled, and the party managers were afraid that this might affect his election. So new ballots were printed and these were ordered distributed throughout the county. The writer took the route leading north through Moorefield Township, leaving some of the ballots at John Sultzbaugh's, on the Urbana Pike, who was then a judge of election of Moorefield Township, and then proceeded on up to Tre-

mont and left those for that precinct with Dr. Frank Reigel; thence to Lawrenceville, where E. G. Coffin then resided, rousing him from his morning slumbers; and thence to North Hampton, arriving there before the polls had opened at six o'clock in the morning. Under the present system such occurrences necessarily are avoided.

Until 1885 the state and county elections were held in October, and whenever a president or members of Congress were to be elected we had two elections in the fall, one in November and one in October, and until 1905 all municipal and township officers were elected in April of each year. In 1904 the spring elections were abolished, and all officers were chosen at the fall election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

In 1906 another change went into effect, and now state and county officers are elected in the even-numbered years, and city and township officers in the odd-numbered years.

#### STATE OFFICIALS.

This county has never furnished very many state officials. Asa S. Bushnell was Governor from 1896-1900. William White, supreme judge, 1864-1881. Augustus N. Summers, supreme judge from 1904 to this date. John F. Oglevee, state auditor, 1881-1887. R. F. Hayward was for several years Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. Thomas L. Calvert is now secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

#### APPORTIONMENT TO CONGRESS.

The United States constitution provides that representatives shall be apportioned

among the several states according to their respective numbers, and that the number of representatives should not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one. This constitutional provision is likely to require, after the return of each census, changes in the Congressional districts of the state; for it is not often that a state will retain for a score of years the same relative population to other states of the union. If the parties in power were absolutely fair in dividing the states into districts, there perhaps would never be a change of districts between the returns of the census. However parties are not fair in this matter, and by an ingenious arrangement the counties can be so placed that the minority party will not have its fair proportionate number of Congressional representatives. From this fact it is not an uncommon thing for a change in the complexion of our State Legislature to mean a change in the boundaries of our various Congressional districts.

When Congressional districts are made unfairly, or changed by reason of such unfairness, and then made unfairly to the other party it is called "gerrymandering," this term being derived from Gerry, a Massachusetts man who first employed such tactics. The map of our state sometimes presents some very queer looking boot-leg situations after the gerrymander has gotten in his work.

On examination of the list of counties of the various districts in which Clark County has at various times appeared, it will be noticed that in the two decades from 1872-1892, there were no less than six different divisions of the state made for Congressional purposes. This hap-

pened because of a frequent change of the political complexion of our Legislature, and while General Keifer was first in Congress, from 1876-1884, during four successive terms, it so happened that his Congressional district was changed at each time he was elected.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Since the organization of the State, Clark County has been in various Congressional districts, and received several different designations.

From 1832-1842 it was in the Tenth district, composed of Union, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Clark and Greene Counties.

From 1842-1852 it was in the Fourth Congressional District, which was composed of Miami, Clark, Champaign, Madison, Union, and Logan Counties.

From 1852-1862 it was in the Eighth Congressional District, which was composed of Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union, and Delaware Counties.

From 1862-1872 it was in the Seventh Congressional District, which was composed of Greene, Clark, and Franklin Counties.

From 1872-1878 it was in the Eighth Congressional District, which was composed of Madison, Clark, Miami, Logan, and Champaign Counties.

From 1878-1880 it was in the Fourth Congressional District, which was composed of Greene, Clark, Champaign, Logan, and Union Counties.

From 1880-1882 it was again in the Eighth Congressional District, which was composed of Madison, Clark, Miami, Logan, and Champaign Counties.

From 1882-1884 it was in the Eighth Congressional District composed of Clark, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan, and Madison Counties.

From 1884-1886 it was in the Eighth Congressional District, composed of Champaign, Clark, Greene, Clinton, and Fayette Counties.

From 1886-1890 it was in the Eighth Congressional District, composed of Clark, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan, and Madison Counties.

From 1890-1892 it was in the Tenth Congressional District, which was composed of Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, and Ross Counties.

From 1892 to the present date it has been in the Seventh Congressional District, which is composed of Miami, Clark, Madison, Fayette, and Pickaway Counties.

STATE SENATORS.

George Fithian . . . . .	1818-'21, '23, '24, '25
James Cooley, Clark Co. . . . .	'22, '23, '25, '26, '27
John Daugherty, Clark Co. . . . .	'26, '27, '28, '29
Samson Mason, Clark Co. . . . .	'29, '30, '31
Abraham R. Colwell, Clark Co. . . . .	'31, '32, '33
Charles Anthony, Clark Co. . . . .	'33, '34, '35
John H. James, Clark Co. . . . .	'35, '36, '37, '38, '39
Elijah Vance, Butler Co. . . . .	'36, '37
Joseph Vance, Champaign Co. . . . .	'39, '40, '41
Alex. Waddle, Clark Co. . . . .	'41, '42
Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Franklin Co. . . . .	'42, '43, '44
Alfred Kelley, Franklin Co. . . . .	'44, '45, '46
Jennet Stutson, Franklin Co. . . . .	'46, '47, '48
Harvey Vinal, Clark Co. . . . .	'48, '49, '50, '51
John D. Burnett, Clark Co. . . . .	'52-'54
Henry W. Smith, Madison Co. . . . .	'54-'56
James C. Brand, Champaign Co. . . . .	'56-'58
Saul Henkle, Clark Co. . . . .	'58-'60
Richard A. Harrison, Madison Co. . . . .	'60-'62
S. S. Henkle, Clark Co. . . . .	'62-'64
A. P. Howard, Champaign Co. . . . .	'64-'66
Toland Jones, Madison Co. . . . .	'66-'68
J. W. Keifer, Clark Co. . . . .	'68-'70
Aaron P. Howard, Champaign Co. . . . .	'70-'72
Wm. M. Beach, Madison Co. . . . .	'72-'74
A. Waddle, Clark Co. . . . .	'74-'76
W. R. Warnock, Champaign Co. . . . .	'76-'78
Geo. W. Wilson, Madison Co. . . . .	'78-'80
Thos. J. Pringle, Clark Co. . . . .	'80-'82
Moses M. Sayre, Champaign Co. . . . .	'82-'84
S. W. Durfinger, Madison Co. . . . .	'84-'86
Thos. J. Pringle, Clark Co. . . . .	'86-'88
Thos. A. Cowgill, Champaign Co. . . . .	'88-'90
Thos. B. Wilson, Madison Co. . . . .	'90-'92
D. W. Rawlings, Clark Co. . . . .	'92-'94
S. M. Mosgrove, Champaign Co. . . . .	'94-'96
Wm. M. Jones, Madison Co. . . . .	'96-'98
John L. Plummer, Clark Co. . . . .	'98-'00
Evan P. Middleton, Champaign Co. . . . .	'00-'02

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Joseph Vance, Urbana . . . . .	1818-1835
Samson Mason, Springfield. . . . .	1835-1843
Joseph Vance, Urbana . . . . .	1843-1847
R. S. Canby, Bellefontaine. . . . .	1847-1849
M. B. Corwin, Urbana . . . . .	1849-1851
Benj. Stanton, Bellefontaine. . . . .	1851-1853
M. B. Corwin, Urbana . . . . .	1853-1855
Benj. Stanton, Bellefontaine. . . . .	1855-1861
Sam'l Shellabarger, Springfield 1865-1869	
S. S. Cox, Columbus. . . . .	1863-1865
Sam'l Shellabarger, Springfield 1865-1869	
J. J. Winans, Xenia . . . . .	1869-1871
Sam'l Shellabarger, Springfield 1871-1873	
Wm. Lawrence, Bellefontaine. . . . .	1873-1877
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield. 1877-1885	
John Little, Xenia . . . . .	1885-1887
R. P. Kennedy, Bellefontaine. . . . .	1887-1891
R. E. Doan, Wilmington. . . . .	1891-1893
G. W. Wilson, London. . . . .	1893-1897
W. L. Weaver, Springfield. . . . .	1897-1901
Thos. B. Kyle, Troy. . . . .	1901-1905
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield. . . . .	1905-

Nelson Riggins, Madison Co. .... '02-'04  
 Orrin F. Hypes, Clark Co. .... '04-'

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Reuben Wallace ..... 1817-'20  
 John Daugherty '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25  
 Samson Mason ..... '23-'24, '45-'46  
 James Foley ..... '25, '26, '27, '28, '29  
 J. A. Alexander ..... '26-'27  
 Charles Anthony '29-'31, '37-'38, '47-'48  
 Ira A. Paige ..... '31-'33  
 W. V. H. Cushing ..... '33-'37  
 Alexander Waddle ..... '38-'40  
 Aquilla Toland ..... '40-'41, '43-'44  
 S. M. Wheeler ..... '40, '41, '42  
 John M. Gallagher ..... '42-'43, '44-'45  
 Isaac Houseman ..... '42-'43  
 Sam'l B. Williams ..... '46-'47  
 Jesse C. Phillips ..... '48-'49  
 Henry W. Smih ..... '48-'50  
 John D. Burnett ..... '49-'51  
 Jas. Rayburn ..... '50-'51  
 Samuel Shellabarger ..... '52-'54  
 Wm. Goodfellow ..... '54-'56  
 John H. Littler ..... '56-'58  
 Andrew D. Rogers ..... '58-'60  
 John Howell ..... '60-'62  
 R. D. Harrison ..... '62-'66  
 Henry C. Huston ..... '66-'68  
 Perry Stewart ..... '68-'70  
 J. K. Mower ..... '70-'72  
 Benjamin Neff ..... '72-'76  
 J. F. Oglevee ..... '76-'80  
 N. M. McConkey ..... '80-'82  
 E. G. Dial ..... '80-'82  
 John H. Littler ..... '82-'86  
 Geo. C. Rawlins ..... '86-'90  
 John F. McGrew ..... '90-'94  
 D. W. Rawlings ..... '90-'92  
 Geo. Elder ..... '94-'98  
 Chase Stewart ..... 1896-1900  
 S. B. Rankin ..... 1898-1902  
 O. F. Hypes ..... 1902-1904  
 Earle Stewart ..... 1904-  
 Jas. Hatfield ..... 1906-

## COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

\*Orin Parish ..... 1818-1820  
 \*Joseph H. Crane ..... 1820-1828

\*Not residents of this county.

\*Geo. W. Holt ..... 1828-1834  
 \*Joseph R. Swan ..... 1834-1845  
 James L. Torbert ..... 1845-1852  
 William A. Rogers ..... 1852-1855  
 \*Baldwin Harlan ..... 1855-1856  
 Wm. White ..... 1856-1864  
 \*Jas. M. Smith ..... 1864-1875  
 \*Moses Barlow ..... 1864-1875  
 James S. Good ..... 1875-1885  
 Chas. R. White ..... 1885-1890  
 F. M. Hagan ..... 1890-1891  
 John C. Miller ..... 1891-1901  
 J. K. Mower ..... 1901-1906  
 Albert H. Kunkle ..... 1906-

## PROBATE JUDGES.

James S. Halsey ..... 1852  
 James L. Torbert ..... 1857  
 John H. Littler ..... 1859  
 Enoch G. Dial ..... 1870  
 John C. Miller ..... 1876  
 W. M. Rockel ..... 1891  
 J. P. Goodwin ..... 1897  
 F. W. Geiger ..... 1903

## CLERK OF COURT.

John Layton ..... 1818-  
 Thos. Armstrong ..... -  
 Saul S. Henkle ..... -  
 Jas. S. Halsey ..... 1851  
 Harvey Vinal ..... 1851-  
 Absalom Mattox ..... 1873  
 Ed. P. Torbert ..... 1873-1881  
 Jas. H. Rabbits ..... 1881-1891  
 D. H. Cushing ..... 1891-1900  
 J. B. Clingerman ..... 1900-1906  
 Fred Snyder ..... 1906-

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Zepheniah Platt .....  
 George W. Jewett .....  
 Samson Mason ..... 1818  
 Charles Anthony .....  
 James L. Torbert .....  
 Charles Anthony .....  
 William White ..... 1848  
 John S. Hauke ..... 1854  
 James S. Goode ..... 1858  
 John C. Miller ..... 1862  
 Dixon A. Harrison ..... 1864



J. Douglas Moler	70-'72
Thomas Kizer	'72-'78
Chandler Robbins	'78-'80
Frank P. Stone	'80-'82
Wm. Sharon	'82-'97
S. Van Bird	1897-

## CORONERS.

John Hunt	1818
Wm. Needham	'28
Harvey Humphreys	'34
John Hunt	'38
Morton Cary	'54
Cyrus Albin	'63
Isaac Kay	'64
James Fleming	'65
Reuben Miller	'66
W. B. Hoffman	'68
Oscar F. Baneroft	'70
Biddle Boggs	'72
E. G. Coffin	'74
Jas. Kinney	'76
J. L. Coleman	'78-'85
J. M. Bennett	'85
J. G. Webb	'89
J. M. Austin	'91
Henry Schaeffer	1895
J. M. Bennett	1899
J. D. Thomas	1903

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Black	1818-'31
James Foley, Moorefield Tp.	'18-'25
Enoch B. Smith	'18-'20
John Heaton	'20-'26
John Layton, Mad River Tp.	'26-'30
Pierson Spining, Springfield Tp.	'26-'27
John Whiteley, Springfield Tp.	'27-'34, '36-'42, '48-'49
Wm. Werden, Springfield Tp.	'30-'33, '38-'41
Elnathan Cory, Bethel	'31-'40
Oliver Armstrong, Springfield	'33-'36
Wm. Holloway	'34-'38
Melyn Baker, Mad River	'40-'49
Adam Shuey, Springfield	'41-'47
Robert Turner	'42-'48
Wm. Whiteley, Springfield	'47-'48, '49-'56
Samuel Black, Pike	'49-'51

Adam Baker, German	'49-'52
Ezra D. Baker, Mad River	'51-'57
Jas. F. Whiteman, Green	'52-'58
Sam'l W. Sterrett, Pike	'56-'65
Daniel O. Heiskell, Madison	'57-'63
D. L. Snyder, Springfield	'58-'61
L. B. Sprague, Harmony	'61-'64
David Hayward, Springfield	'63-'67
E. B. Cassily, Moorefield	'64-'72
Perry Stewart, Green	'65-'67
Wm. O. Lamme, Bethel	'67-'70
Jacob Seitz, Springfield	'67-'68
Wm. D. Johnson, Green	'68-'74
N. M. McConkey, Pleasant	'70-'76
H. G. Miller, Mad River	'72-'75
J. H. Blose, German	'74-'77
George H. Frey, Springfield	'75-'80
Edward Merritt, Madison	'76-'79
*Mark Spence, Pike	'77
John Scarff, Bethel	'77-'81
Leon H. Houston, Madison	'79-'81
Jonathan S. Kitchen, Springfield	'80-'86
D. G. Cory, Bethel	'81-'84
D. W. Rawlings, Moorefield	'82-Jan., '89
W. H. Sterrett, Pike	'84-'90
C. E. Gillen, Springfield	'86-'89
R. N. Elder, Green	'89-'95
J. H. Dalie, Springfield	'90-'96
J. B. Trumbo, Bethel	'91-'97
Milton Cheney, Madison	1895-1901
*Aaron Spangler, Springfield	1896-1897
Jacob Hinckle, Springfield	1897-1905
J. B. Crain, Bethel	1897-1903
*J. H. Collins, German	1903-1905
J. E. Lowry, Bethel	1905-1906
Henry Wraight, Springfield	1905-
S. S. Twitchell, Moorefield	1901-1907
N. M. Cartmell, Pleasant	1906-
J. E. Lowry, Bethel	1907-

## INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Joseph Perrin	1836-1842
Chas. Cavileer	1836-1842
Cyrus Armstrong	1836-1842
J. W. Kills	1842-1864
Joseph Osborne	1842-1876
Levi Lattrop	1842-1853
Peleg Coates	1853-1858

\*Died in office.

Jasper W. Peet.....	1858-1861	John Goodfellow .....	1885-1885
Wm. Eby .....	1861-1874	Jas. Buford .....	1885-1891
Alex Ramsey .....	1864-1878	B. F. Flago.....	1891-1898
J. D. Stewart.....	1864-1878	R. J. Beck.....	1896-1905
J. T. May.....	1874-1878	Chas. Butler .....	1891-1897
E. B. Cassilly.....	1876-1877	John E. Stewart.....	1892-1898
Sam'l Rhodes .....	1877-1881	Marshall Jackson .....	1897-1903
Adam Lenhart .....	1881-1885	R. B. Canfield.....	1898-1904
John E. Layton.....	1878-1881	G. H. Logan.....	1903-
Isaac Kindle .....	1878-1888	Geo. W. Bymaster.....	1904-
Geo. W. Alt.....	1881-1885	R. T. Kelley.....	1905-



## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTABLE EVENTS.

*Centennial of the Battle of Piqua—Springfield Centennial—Underground Railway—White Rescue Case—Springfield's First Riot—The Second Riot—Cyclones—Freshets—The Great East Street Shops—The Crusades.*

#### CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF PIQUA.

Unless care is taken to preserve historical matter by printing and publication, it would surely be lost, and we would thus have no record of the past, save a few broken and disconnected facts, or fancies, transmitted to us by the unreliable medium of tradition. We of today have a proper realization of this fact, and now that printing is so much cheaper than formerly, and the art of illustration proportionately advanced in quality and decreased in price, much more is expected in this direction; and still more may be expected in the future, especially as a result of the historical centennials, such as that of which we now have occasion to write.

But a few years ago, the centennial of the admission of the State of Ohio was held in Chillicothe. Proceedings of it were published and formed a most admirable history of many of the events of our state.

In 1870 the Mad River Valley Pioneer and Historical Association was formed and before that body, in January, 1871, Dr. John Ludlow read a paper entitled, "The Early Settlements in Springfield."

In the organization of this society the Rev. A. H. Bassett, who was its first president, well stated the object of the association as follows: "To rescue from oblivion interesting facts and important information would seem a duty which we owe to those who come after us. The present is indebted to the past, so the present should provide for the future. Today has the benefit of yesterday's observation and experience; so should today preserve and carry forward its accumulated information for the benefit of tomorrow."

This organization had but a short duration, but imbibing its spirit, the Hon. Thomas F. McGrew prepared a paper describing the battle of Piqua, being the same heretofore used in this work. This paper attracted wide attention and sug-

gested the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of that battle.

There being no more suitable and better qualified association in existence, the Clark County Veteran Memorial Association took the matter up, and Captain Steele, who was then engaged in the writing of Beer's History and who was active in historical matters moved that a committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of the project. The motion prevailed and Captain Steele, Col. Howard D. John, Andrew Watt, D. C. Ballentine and William H. Grant were appointed as a committee.

A number of sub-committees were appointed to carry out the project, the following being the program:

#### PROGRAM.

Monday morning, August 9, 1880—Assembly of all organizations at their respective quarters at 8 o'clock A. M. Formation under direction of Chief Marshal, on High Street, with right resting on Limestone, at 8:45. Reception of Governor Foster and party and invited guests by the Council Committee and Veteran Memorial Association. Parade—East on High street to Linden avenue, counter-march west to Spring, north to Main, west to Market, where the column will divide, and the portion which is mounted and in carriages will continue the march to the battle grounds; those on foot will move to the depot and take the cars for Pontoon Bridge. Upon arrival at the grounds, the following program will be observed at the stand:

Music.  
Invocation.....Rev. T. J. Harris  
Music.  
Address of Welcome.....Gen. J. Warren Keifer

Response.  
Music.  
Reading Communications.....Capt. D. C. Ballentine  
Dinner.  
Music.  
An Historical Sketch.....Thomas F. McGrey  
Music.  
Oration.....Gen. W. H. Gibson  
Music.  
Miscellaneous Speaking.  
Benediction.....Rev. Du Poy

Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick, with efficient staff, Chief Marshal of the Day. Signal Code—red and white pennant and national flag at half mast, where Clark's men were buried and site of the old stockade; solid red guidons, outlines of old stockade fort; diagonal red and black guidons, Indian line of defense, right wing; orange-colored guidons, triangular, Lynn's command, Gen. Clark's right wing (between these opposing lines the conflict was the hottest); blue guidons, triangular, center of Clark's command; white guidons, triangular, Logan's command; large scarlet flag with white crossed cannon, supposed position of Clark's gun; broad swallow-tailed pennant, red, on top of hill, Indian signal station; large red flag with white ball on top of cliffs, opening to canyon in rocks where Indians are supposed to have escaped; national colors, Mingo Park, speaker's stand.

Sham Battle—The exercise of the day will conclude with a mimic battle, to terminate in the destruction of the Indian quarters. Persons represented: Gen. George Rogers Clark—Col. Harvey Vinal; Col. Lynn—Col. Peter Sintz; Col. Logan—Capt. Perry Stewart; Col. Floyd—Capt. Lewis; Maj. Slaughter—Capt. Ad. Knecht.

This program was carried into full execution. The celebration was held upon the old battle-ground, upon a hot cloudless August day. It had been well ad-

vertised and an immense concourse of people assembled, some placing it as high as twenty thousand. General Keifer made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Governor Foster. Thomas F. McGrew read a valuable paper suitable to the occasion. This was followed by an address of Gen. W. H. Gibson, who was then adjutant general of Ohio. He in turn was followed by Col. T. M. Anderson of the United States Army. Hon. Stephen Johnson of Piqua also made some remarks. Mr. Johnson's mother was a lady of Kentucky, and was a friend of Daniel Boone; she was also acquainted with Tecumseh. Letters were read from Judge Force, Prof. Ozton, M. M. Munson, Greenville; Dr. J. J. Musson, St. Paris; Isaac Smucker, Newark; C. W. Butterfield, Wisconsin; President Hayes, Senators Thurman and Pendleton, Mayor Noble of Tiffin; William Patrick, of Urbana, and Theophilus McKinnon of London. These letters are published entire in Beer's History and give much valuable historical information about our county.

After the dinner hour was over, the exciting events of the day took place. There was a sham battle fought upon the grounds, the purpose of which was to illustrate and bring vividly before the mind the events that occurred one hundred years before and, as can be attested by those who were present, it was excitable in the true sense of the term, soldiers appearing here and there representing as best they could the hardy ranger of Clark's command, or the fierce Indian of one hundred years ago.

How closely the imitation contest resembled the original battle, may remain a question, but most assuredly it gave an

instructive lesson to all in the history of our county, and brought before the people as had never been done before, the one great important military event that happened on Clark County's soil.

#### THE SPRINGFIELD CENTENNIAL.

When the time arrived when we could properly hold another centennial we had a Historical Society, the Clark County Historical Society having been formed in 1897. This organization, early in 1900, took up the question of celebrating the centennial of our city of Springfield. Somewhat doubtful of the power of its own influence, the society sent forth a paper urging the importance of holding such an event, and had attached thereto the signatures of B. F. Prince, the president of the society, C. J. Bowlus mayor of the city, Joseph Spangenberg, president of the City Council, John W. Burk, president of the Board of Trade, and W. H. Schaus, president of the Commercial Club. In response to this paper a number of citizens met in the Council Chamber, on the evening of March 13, 1900, and appointed a general committee of seven to have charge of such celebration: This committee was composed of Judge F. M. Hagan, Prof. B. F. Prince, Dr. John H. Rogers, Capt. E. L. Bookwalter, Mr. John Foss, W. H. Schaus, and D. P. Fox.

At the first meeting of the committee it organized by electing Judge Hagan president, Dr. Prince secretary, and D. P. Fox treasurer.

A number of sub-committees were appointed. It was finally determined to have a celebration at the Fair Grounds and an entire week was devoted for that purpose. The following program was formulated:

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

## RELIGIOUS DAY.

- Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., Chairman.*  
 Exercises at 2:30 p. m., at the Fair Grounds.  
 Doxology—"Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow."  
 Invocation.....By Rev. W. H. Sidley  
 Anthem.....By the Choir  
 Reading of Scriptures...By S. F. Breckenridge, D. D.  
 Prayer.....By Rev. C. M. Van Pelt  
 Hymn—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." By the Choir.  
 Historical Paper—"Origin of the Churches and Other Religious Organizations of the City and Clark County".....By Dr. Isaac Kay  
 Hymn—"My Country 'Tis of Thee," By the Choir  
 Benediction.....By Rev. A. C. McCabe, D. D.  
 (Music for these services was furnished by an old-fashioned choir of five hundred voices.)

## MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

## FORMAL OPENING DAY.

- Governor A. S. Bushnell, Chairman.*  
 Parade at 10:30 a. m. of all City Officials, Police and Fire Departments, Manufacturers and Commercial Interests.  
 An Exhibition by the Police and Fire Departments at the Fair Grounds.  
 Opening Address.....By Judge F. M. Hagan  
 Paper—"A Century of Commercial Life,".....By O. F. Hypes  
 Paper—"Incorporation of Springfield and City Government".....By D. Z. Gardner  
 Paper—"Our Manufacturing Interests; History and Present Conditions".....By W. S. Thomas

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

## PIONEER DAY.

- A. P. L. Cochran, Esq., Chairman.*  
 Paper—"Bench and Bar".....By Hon. Wm. M. Rucker  
 Paper—"History of the Medical Profession of Clark County".....By Dr. H. H. Seys  
 Interesting speeches by some of the first and oldest settlers of Clark County.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

## MILITARY DAY.

- General J. W. Keifer, Chairman.*  
 Parade at 10:30 a. m. of all soldiers' and sailors' organizations and soldiers of all wars of Clark County.  
 Address—"Camp Fires and Military Maneuvers".....By General Keifer

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

## FRATERNAL DAY.

- Judge F. M. Hagan, Chairman.*  
 Paper—"Fraternal Organizations" By P. M. Cartmell  
 Exhibition Drills.....By Boys and Girls of Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Pythian Homes.  
 Display of Secret Societies.....By Uniformed Ranks  
 Paper—"The Press".....By Clifton M. Nichols

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

## LABOR AND AGRICULTURAL DAY.

- R. L. Holman, Chairman.*  
 Parade by all labor organizations of the city.  
 Paper—"Labor and Labor Organizations".....By T. J. Creager  
 Paper—"Early Agriculture in Clark County".....By J. C. Williams

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

## EDUCATIONAL AND WOMAN'S DAY.

## MORNING.

- Mrs. F. M. Hagan, Chairman.*  
 Display by Members of City and County Schools.

- Paper—"Woman's Clubs".....By Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter  
 Paper—"Women's Work for Charity".....By Mrs. Amaziah Winger  
 Paper—"Woman's Work in the Civil War".....By Mrs. Clifton M. Nichols

## AFTERNOON.

- Prof. John S. Weaver, Chairman.*  
 Paper—"A Century of Educational Work in Springfield".....By Prof. W. H. Weir

This program was carried out in detail, the proceedings were duly published under the editorship of Dr. Prince, and make a very valuable collection of historical matter relating to Clark County. Various displays were made on the Fair Grounds illustrative of both past and present, articles in former use presenting an interesting contrast with those manufactured at this time. The Historical Society displayed its collections, and many of our people were surprised at the large amount of historical matter in the possession or at the command of that society. The schools of the city also made a display which was very creditable.

The papers prepared by the various persons whose names appeared on the program, showed much care and research, and they have collected and preserved in an accessible form a vast amount of useful historical information for the benefit of those who are interested in such matters.

When the year 1918 rolls around the centennial of Clark County will no doubt be observed with appropriate ceremonies.

## UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The word "railway" ordinarily conveys to the mind a road laid with rails for the purpose of conveying cars from one place to another, and the name "underground railway" would seem to be a misnomer, but it very appropriately de-

scribes the institution it stands for—that is, a pathway used by persons who were in stealth and secrecy moving from one place to another, and was more particularly applied to the route which fleeing slaves took to escape from their masters, leading from the Southern States to the Canadian boundary line.

On the question of slavery diverse views were held by our people, some considering that the slave was property, and was entitled to protection as such, and that the master of the slave had the same right to pursue and recover a fleeing slave, no matter where found, as he would have to recover any other kind of property. Others, however, took the view that there could be no property in a human being and that the law could grant no rights in property of that kind; and that hence they were perfectly justified in using all the means in their power to assist a runaway slave in evading the pursuit of his master.

Clark County seemed naturally adapted for a roadway of this kind. The early settlers, as well as the aboriginals, in going from Kentucky to the Lakes, either crossed the Ohio River at Cincinnati and then followed the Miami and Mad River Valley, or they crossed at the ford in Brown County, prominent in early history, being a point where Eagle River enters into the Ohio, and thence went north through what are now the counties of Brown, Clinton, Greene, Clark, Champaign, and Logan or Union, and on up to the lakes. In these counties there was a large settlement of persons from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, many of whom had left their old homesteads in order to avoid living in the atmosphere of

slavery with its disagreeable associations. These men naturally became strong in their opposition to the institution and to its upholders. Not much is known now of this "railway" in Clark County, but it is known that Selma, in the southern part of Madison Township, was one of the main stations of the road. There was there a large settlement of Hicksite Quakers, which sect was particularly violent in its opposition to slavery. From Selma the slaves, some of them, came through Springfield, but a more direct route was up through Mechanicsburg, or Marysville. Among the stopping places upon this route, it is said was that of John D. Nichols, 127 S. Mechanic street. The citizens of Clark County were considerably wrought up over a controversy which arose in 1857, in which our sheriff, then John E. Layton, was involved.

Sometime in the latter part of 1856, one Addison White, a slave, had escaped from his home in Kentucky. By means of the underground railway he had gotten as far, in 1857, as Mechanicsburg, Champaign County. This slave was described as being a man of great physical strength, over six feet in height, and weighing over 200 pounds, and with a spirit to defend himself under all circumstances. A few years previous to this time Udney H. Hyde had made of his place one of the stations of the underground railway. He then resided in Mechanicsburg and up to May, 1857, he had helped 513 slaves in their race for freedom.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Hyde moved out of the village to a farm about two and a half miles away. Addison had left a wife, who was a free woman, in Ken-

tucky. In order to conceal his location, his letters were mailed at Springfield and those from his wife were sent to the same place. In some way not absolutely known the authorities became strongly of the opinion that Addison was at the Hyde residence. About two weeks before the attempted seizure, a man by the name of Edward Lindsey came to the home of Mr. Hyde and sought work which was given him. No doubt this man was a spy, for he disappeared on the morning of the first visit of the marshals and was never heard of again.

On the 21st of May, 1857, B. F. Churchill and John C. Elliot, deputy marshals, accompanied by Captain John Poffenbarger, United States deputy marshal from Champaign County, with five Kentuckians, appeared about sunrise at the home of Mr. Hyde for the arrest of Addison. The fugitive slave was the first to discover them. He saw them entering the gate of the door-yard, and it didn't take him long to understand what it meant. It seems that about this time Mr. Hyde, who was then building a new house, lived in a double log house which had a loft above. To enter this loft there was an opening just large enough to admit one person. Here the slave took refuge armed with a large revolver.

The marshals got a glimpse of the slave entering the house, saw the loose boards which made the floor of the loft, and moving them, fired a shot gun through the crack to terrify the slave above. Elliott, one of the marshals, then mounted a ladder with a double-barrel shot gun in his hands. When the marshal's head appeared above the floor the slave fired at him and the ball struck the barrel of the

marshal's gun, making a mark on his cheek and taking a nip off his ear. Mr. Hyde who was lying in bed with a broken ankle, gave instructions as to what should be done. One of his sons had been seized by the marshals, but a daughter about fourteen years of age was at home, and she was directed to go to the house of another son and ask him to send word to friends in Mechanicsburg. She accomplished this mission, although the marshals' bullets were flying thick and fast about her. The brother hastened to Mechanicsburg and aroused the people. Before long quite a mob appeared, and after a short parley the marshals concluded that a retreat was about the most advisable course of action on their part.

The slave was then secreted successively in other places. Mr. Hyde, who was satisfied that charges would be brought against him for harboring a slave, put himself in hiding for the next six or eight months, and while the United States authorities were very anxious to get him in their clutches they were not able to do so.

About six days after the attempted arrest of the slave, the United States marshals Elliott and Churchill reappeared in Mechanicsburg for the purpose as they declared of arresting Mr. Hyde. As soon as their presence was observed, it was suspected that they were there for that purpose, and they were followed by Charles and Edward Taylor and Hiram Gutridge. The officers went to the house of the senior Hyde and in some way a controversy arose between the Marshals and these followers, and the United States officers arrested them without a warrant. They allowed them to change their cloth-

ing and prepare somewhat for their journey. The Mechanicsburg people gave the prisoners to understand that if they did not want to go they would release them, but the officers said they intended to take them to Urbana for preliminary examination, and Urbana not being an unfriendly place, this was accepted as satisfactory. However, after the United States officers had gone some distance towards Urbana they changed their course and proceeded towards the south. One of the followers, Mr. Caldwell, whom the marshals had threatened, proceeded to Urbana and secured a warrant for the arrest of the marshals on the ground that they had interfered with him on the public highway. A Mr. F. W. Greenough proceeded in another way and filed a writ of habeas corpus before Samuel B. Baldwin, judge of the Probate Court of Champaign County. This writ of habeas corpus was directed to the sheriff of Champaign County and it had also been placed in the hands of sheriff John E. Layton, of Clark County. The United States officials with their prisoners, it had been learned, were proceeding toward South Charleston. Sheriff Layton with deputy sheriff William Compton, met the United States officials at South Charleston and seizing their bridles prevented them from going further. Sheriff Layton attempted to serve the writ on Churchill, but was knocked down by a stroke from a Colt revolver and was so badly beaten that he suffered from the assault all of his subsequent life. Deputy Marshal Elliott fired some shots. About the same time the Urbana officers appeared and the deputy marshals thought it wise to depart.

This assault on Sheriff Layton gave

another feature to the case. Soon after a warrant was issued by J. A. Houston, justice of the peace, of South Charleston, for the arrest of the United States marshals. This warrant was placed in the hands of E. G. Coffin, who was constable then of that court. He, accompanied by a large crowd, began the race after the United States Marshals. He had not gone very far before he was joined by sheriff McIntire of Greene County, in whose hands a writ of habeas corpus had also been placed. During the entire night the pursued and the pursurers were making the best headway they could, passing through Greene County into Clinton County, and about the hour of sunrise, near the little village of Lumberton, the marshals with their prisoners were overtaken. Some of the party escaped, but the rest with the four prisoners from Mechanicsburg, were taken in charge by constable Coffin. They returned to South Charleston, where they were arraigned before Justice Houston's Court, found guilty and bound over to the Court of Common Pleas on the evening of the 28th. On the next morning they were brought before the probate judge of Clark County, James L. Torbet, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$150. As soon as Churchill and Elliott were released they were again arrested on a warrant charging assault with attempt to commit a murder on May 30th, and trial was had. J. S. Haucke was attorney for the state and J. M. Hunt for the defendants. They were bound over to the Court of Common Pleas in the sum of \$1,500. Other arrests were made and the prisoners were compelled to remain in jail for a good many hours.

Judge Humphrey H. Leavitt, who was

United States district attorney of Ohio, ordered that they be released from custody of Clark County and brought before him. Then arose the question that has presented a good many difficulties as to the jurisdiction of State and United States Courts.

On July 16th Judge Leavitt decided that the United States officers were properly discharging their duties and ordered their discharge. In the following July, the prisoners who were originally arrested by the deputy marshals, were again arrested on warrants and taken before the United States District Court in Cincinnati. Two of them, Gutridge and Hyde, were dismissed, but Edward and Charles Taylor were held and gave bail for their appearance in court. Extraordinary excitement was created all over the State of Ohio, and especially in Clark County, by these proceedings. The people had been aroused on the slavery question to an extent never before observed. The assault upon Layton and proceedings generally left its impress on our people, and no doubt had much to do with the extensive anti-slavery feeling that afterwards developed here. The case dragged along in the United States Court for some time, and finally it was proposed by the owner of the slave that \$1,000 should be paid him, when the cases would be dropped. The people in Clark County were much opposed to this course, but Mr. Udney H. Hyde who had not been molested, but who had been in hiding on account of this affair agreed, and the money was raised.

It may be a matter of interest to those not familiar with such proceedings, to know something of the form of an instrument which granted to a slave his free-

dom. The following is a copy of the Deed of Manumission, which was granted to Addison White.

#### DEED OF MANUMISSION.

FILED NOVEMBER, 1857.

“Know all men that I, Daniel G. White, of Fleming County, Ky., in consideration of the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars on hand paid to me by John A. Corwin of Champaign County, Ohio, in behalf of Addison White, a negro man, aged about thirty-five years, who is my slave under the laws of Kentucky, and who has left my service, do hereby free, acquit, release, and manumit the said Addison White, my slave as aforesaid, and give and assign him to freedom to go and to do as he pleases during his life, without constraint or obligation of any nature by and to me at any time or place or under any circumstances whatever. And I hereby covenant and agree with the said John A. Corwin and the said Addison White that the right of the said Addison White to visit, or reside in the State of Kentucky or elsewhere, shall be free and unrestrained, except by the laws of Kentucky or the laws of the place where he may be and sojourn, and without any claim of mine or any other person upon his liberty or upon his personal services. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and seal this 12th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the City of Covington in the State of Kentucky.

DANIEL G. WHITE.

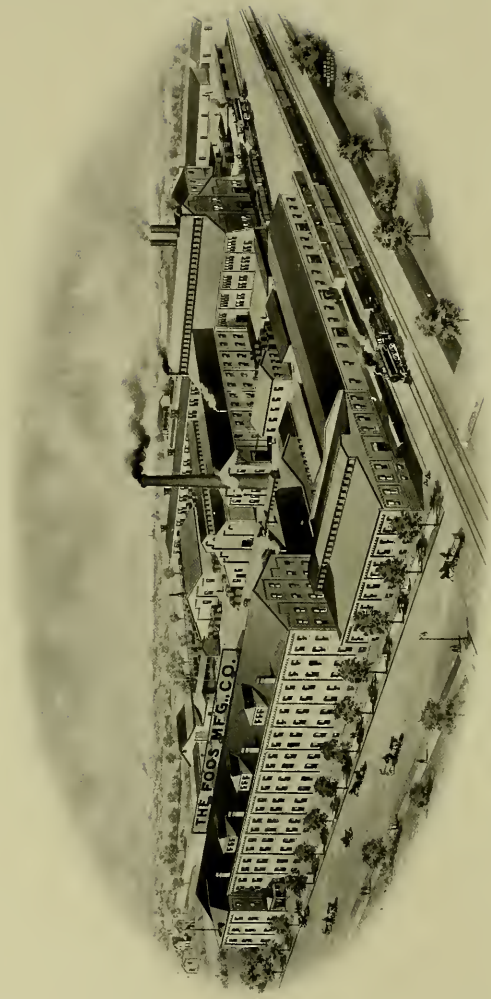
(Seal.)  
Attest:

ALEXANDER COWAN,  
W. W. JOHNSON.”

I am indebted for much of the data contained in the above account of the rescue case, to a very interesting paper of Dr. B. F. Prince, that appeared in the July number, 1907, of the Quarterly of the







FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### SPRINGFIELD'S FIRST RIOT.

While our neighboring cities of Urbana, Bellefontaine, and Xenia had witnessed mob law, it was our boast and pride that such a thing had never happened in Springfield, and we did not think that it ever could occur; but communities like individuals, when attacked by a dangerous disease, require drastic means of relief, and do not realize how deep seated some treacherous diseases in governmental affairs may become until a sudden eruption brings the disorder prominently to view. No person had ever suffered the penalty of death for the commission of a capital offense in this county, and people had become rather of the opinion that no matter how brutal a murder might have been committed, the full penalty of the law would not be applied. For some time previous to 1903 our community seemed to be overwhelmed by a deluge of crimes. Within the period of one year more than twelve murders had been committed, quite a number of them by colored people. For some time Springfield seemed to be the rendezvous of disreputable colored people from Kentucky, and other points within and without the state. They came to Springfield probably because there was a large colored population here, and also for the reason that no colored line had been drawn against them in the shops and in the pursuit of other avocations. But the colored man, ever eager to assert and maintain his equal rights with the white man, had frequently come into collision with the latter. Furthermore, while a

number of colored people had made reputable citizens, there were a number of the younger and more foreign element that had justly made themselves obnoxious to the white people, and this had created more or less of a race feeling. Added to this, there was a controversy and conflict of authority between our Police Court and the Court of Common Pleas, which did not tend to elevate either in the minds of right-thinking people, and which resulted to the detriment of their authority among the lower classes. By reason of the lax enforcement of police laws, resulting no doubt from the inadequate realization of crime that was committed, then common among our citizens, a number of disreputable saloons and other places where disreputable people congregated, had been allowed to exist with very little molestation; and so on March 6, 1904, when Richard Dixon, a dangerous colored man from Kentucky, shot and killed without provocation Police Court Bailiff Charles Collis, it took very little encouragement to arouse a spirit that placed his life in the hands of a mob. The murder was without the least semblance of provocation. Dixon had been in trouble before and it seems had conceived a hatred against the court bailiff. Collis was an exemplary police officer and a well-liked citizen and as soon as the report had become thoroughly circulated that he was dead, some of those who had known him very well suggested that they take the law in their own hands. It was rumored in the afternoon that an attempt would be made to lynch Dixon, but the idea was scouted by the better class of citizens. However, in the evening a howling and hooting mob gathered around the jail clamoring for the life of

Dixon. To the on-looker this mob appeared to be composed of boys and a class of men that would not go to much risk in a matter of that kind. None or scarcely none of the citizens of the better type were at all engaged in its work. It was composed of mechanics and a set of hoodlums who had a natural antipathy to the colored man, together with a desire to be mixed up in a rumpus should one occur. The officers at the jail attempted to protect the prisoner, however, not escaping criticism by reason of their failure so to do. The sheriff made repeated requests to the crowd to desist, but finally about 11 o'clock, a more determined set of men seemed to take charge of the proceedings. Taking a railroad iron, they burst open the door and secured the prisoner. Half dead, he was dragged up to the corner of Fountain Avenue and Main Street, where he was hung to a telegraph pole and his body riddled with bullets.

The next morning everything seemed quiet and the mob seemed to have expended its force. However, in the evening the crowd gathered again, and this time with the purpose of destroying the disreputable saloons, set fire to a row of buildings on Washington Street facing the railroad, east of Spring Street, and they were burned to the ground, the fire department being powerless to save them. Other places were likewise threatened and the situation became serious. In this condition of affairs the militia was called out, and on March 10th there were about 600 troops in Springfield, the city being placed under martial law. The loss by this fire was about \$14,000. The militia was in the city about a week, when things calmed down and business went forward in it usu-

al way. At no time was there any danger to the ordinary citizen, except such as might result from fire caused by some hoodlums. An attempt was afterwards made to convict some of the persons engaged in this riot, but it was not successful.

#### THE SECOND RIOT.

After the "levee" was burned by the rioters in 1904, a large number of disreputable people who had lounged about that thoroughfare took up their quarters in the neighborhood of what was known as the "Lone Tree Saloon" on East Columbia Street, which locality became the "bad lands" of our town for a while.

On February 26, 1906, two negroes named Ed. Dean and Preston Ladd got into a difficulty at this saloon, which was termed the "Jungles," and cut a fellow by the name of Sulkins. They then went over into the railroad yards and because M. M. Davis, a brakeman, did not reply to a question they asked him just as they thought he should, shot him. Davis did not die immediately, but it was stated at once that his life was in a precarious condition. The mob gathered together the next evening, and before it could be controlled set fire to the disreputable buildings surrounding the "Jungles" on East Columbia Street, and again the militia was called out to protect the property in the City of Springfield. While both of these riots were to be deplored, they were not nearly so bad as they were reported to be by some of the outside papers. At no time was the life of a reputable citizen in danger and at no time was there a general disposition on the part of the people to violate the law.

These manifestations of the mob spirit were probably due to the manner in which a large number of our people regarded the enforcement of the laws. Many of our citizens had expressed sentiments favorable to the methods of Judge Lynch. Frequently it could be heard said, when mob law was spoken of, that if the accused party were guilty, that was the best course to be taken.

After this last riot a number of the rioters were arrested, but because some of them were young, or by reason of the sickly sentimentality exhibited by some of our best citizens, they were not punished; nothing was done after either of these riots that resulted in the punishment of the participators. However, since that time there has been a more strenuous enforcement of the ordinary police laws in regard to crimes, and at this writing the record of the county promises soon to be broken and at least one person will pay the penalty of his crime in the electric chair.

#### STORMS AND CYCLONES.

So far as we are able to learn at this time, Clark County has been visited by a few cyclones or tornadoes. Frequently there is a high wind in certain localities, which may unroof a few houses or destroy frail buildings. In some parts of the county there is a growth of timber, indicating that at one time the older growth might have been destroyed by cyclonic instrumentality, but of this there is no certainty.

In 1833 a cyclone passed near Enon, completely demolishing the house of Mr. Ezra D. Baker, likewise the house of Dr. Bessey, which stood near the former residence of David Shellabarger, and several

other houses in the community suffered likewise.

In September, 1885, a cyclone visited the northwestern part of the county near Dialton; houses were unroofed and growing corn was blown down in every direction and forests were destroyed.

The course of the cyclone was not very wide; a short distance east of Dialton it seemed to go up and spend its force in the heavens.

In 1892 a cyclone visited the southern part of Springfield, having its greatest force in what is known as the Tibbetts Addition, from Grand Avenue south. About fifty houses were injured more or less. No one was killed in any of these cyclones, some having a miraculous escape.

On July 27, 1906, a hail storm visited Springfield and to the northwest in German Township, in some places completely destroying the corn and oat crop. Some fields of corn were mown down as if cut with a scythe, this appearance being notably so with respect to that of William Hyslop in German Township.

#### FRESHETS.

In September, 1866, and March, 1867, Mad River rose higher than it was ever known to do before. It swept across the National Road west of the city to the depth of three feet or more. A person whose name is not now remembered attempting to cross on horseback was swept off of the road and lodged in some trees below, and was rescued with some difficulty. The horse swam on down to the Big Four Railroad and was pulled up with ropes onto the railroad embankment.

Another extraordinary freshet of Mad

River occurred in 1897, when the water became as high, or very nearly so, as in 1867 and 1868, and again an accident happened on the National Road west of the city, when a young man, in attempting to cross the National Road on horseback, by reason of a hole being washed out at the edge of the road, lost his horse's footing and they were both resened with great difficulty. By this last freshet, the eastern part of town along Columbia and North Streets became flooded, some houses having as much as three and four feet of water in them.

In the spring of 1886 the citizens of Springfield were somewhat startled when they took up their morning paper and saw the announcement that the bridge across the Big Four Railroad on East High Street had been washed away during the previous night. It was more than could be realized by those who were acquainted with the surroundings, how this bridge, situated on high land, crossing no stream and not being in proximity to any very large stream, could possibly be washed away, but the facts showed that, while the bridge itself was not washed away, the west end embankment was so undermined as to become unfit for use, and a large amount of the railroad track had been washed away. During the night before there had been a cloud burst or something of that nature and Mill Run having been sewerred through the city to a certain extent, could not carry away the water in its ordinary channel and it was therefore diverted, following the Y, in the Big Four under this bridge, coming down with very great force. Once since the same thing has occurred, the damage, however, not reaching such a serious extent.

While not in the nature of freshets or cyclones, it might not be improper to here mention the fact that in 1889, while quite a number of persons were being baptized by immersion in Buck Creek, the bridge on North Limestone Street gave away and quite a number of persons who were standing on the bridge were precipitated into the creek and some seriously injured. A number of suits were brought against the city, but no recovery was had in any of them and none of the injuries resulted fatally.

#### THE GREAT EAST STREET SHOPS.

From 1870 until 1880 the manufacturers of the Champion reapers and mowers enjoyed very great prosperity. Within this decade, three mammoth establishments were making this machine exclusively. The Lagonda Manufacturing establishment, which was founded early in the fifties, was now controlled by Mr. Benjamin F. Warder and Asa S. Bushnell, and through royalties paid to the Whitley, Fassler and Kelly Company was now making this machine.

Shortly prior to 1870 the new Champion machine company was organized, the moving spirits in which were Amos Whitley, Robert Johnson, W. W. Wilson and Daniel P. Jeffreys. This company likewise was engaged in manufacturing the Champion Machines. The old company of Whitley, Fassler & Kelly, which began the manufacture of this machine back in the fifties, was located where the Arcade building now stands. This firm was composed of Wm. N. Whitley, Oliver S. Kelly and Jerome Fassler. The machines that they put on the market principally

were the reaping machines of the self-raking and dropping attachment kind, and mowers of various styles. The outlook for the future for the Champion machines was bright and it seemed that the old plant, located where the Arcade now stands, was entirely too small and that a larger plant should be erected. The partners, however, could not agree on this matter, so William N. Whitley purchased the interest of the other partners, and in the deal the old shops were taken by Mr. Kelly, who soon thereafter began tearing them down and erecting the Arcade Building. This was in 1881. Mr. Whitley bought a large tract of land between the Big Four Railroad and what is now Eastern Avenue, extending from East Street to the Burnett Road. Immediately east of East Street was a considerable elevation. This was leveled down and erection of the Great East Street Shops was begun.

The work was carried on with great energy. Cellars were dug and walls put in for the entire front and the north wing in a very brief time, and much of the brick work was laid during the cold weather. This building had a frontage on East Street of 624 feet, and was four stories in height, with a basement. Enormous wings extended off from the main building toward the east, the north wing being the warehouse part, 1,140 feet in length, with a basement under the entire length. Four other wings were built toward the east of various lengths. A mammoth malleable plant was erected on Eastern Avenue covering more than two acres of ground space. A pattern shop four stories in height was erected east of this malleable shop. North of these were placed

buildings designed to be rolling-mills; so that, taking it all and all, it constituted the largest shop in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of reapers and mowers. At one time there were two thousand people employed. It had not been open long, however, until Mr. Whitley had some trouble with the labor organizations, and that was in 1886. In 1887 occurred the great Harper failure of Cincinnati. It seems that Mr. Whitley had indorsed some of Harper's paper and Harper had indorsed some of Whitley's paper in return. When Harper went under through his speculations, Whitley was called on to pay these indorsed notes. This, together with the trouble caused by the labor unions, compelled an assignment in 1887. General Keifer was made assignee and proceeded to close out the business. Before he had been thus engaged very long he aroused the antagonism of Mr. Whitley, and finally gave up the duties of assignee. Afterwards George H. Frey was appointed, and the great East Street shops, costing \$1,200,000, were put up at auction and bid in by vice-president Fairbanks for the sum of \$200,000.

Hard times had arrived and the works stood idle for some time. There having been some discord in the Krell-French Piano Company, manufacturers of pianos of Cincinnati, one of the partners came to Springfield and through the efforts of our local capitalists was finally induced to locate here and purchased the north wing of this East Street establishment for the purpose of manufacturing pianos. The entire building was renovated and fitted for its new use. A ceremonious opening was held and citizens were invited to an exhibit of the company's product, the Krell-

French Piano. A few days afterwards, on February 9, 1902, from some unknown source, the building caught fire and the entire north wing, which the Krell-French Piano Company had purchased, together with the whole front and some other portions immediately attached thereto, burned to the ground and has never yet been rebuilt.

In other parts of this mammoth establishment there have been located the Indianapolis Frog & Switch Company, the Fairbanks Tool Company, and the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company.

It can hardly be said that the building of this great shop was of any material benefit to the city of Springfield. For a long time it was idle and it seemed rather to be a hindrance than a help to real progress. However, its burning was a matter of sincere regret to every citizen of Springfield, and all were obliged to sympathize with Mr. William N. Whitley, who viewed the burning structure with tears streaming down his face.

#### THE CRUSADES.

For many years the saloon traffic has been a source of comment, contention, argument and persuasion among the people of Ohio. The evil of the traffic was presented in such strong terms by its adversaries that the Constitutional Convention in 1851 provided that no law should ever be passed licensing the traffic in this state.

In 1870 a call for a new constitutional convention had been made and soon thereafter members were elected to that body. It was well known that the question of li-

cence or no license would again be submitted to the people.

Springfield, while not worse than other cities of its size, had its fair portion of saloons and the influence of the men who had become connected, as workers, with our vast and increasing manufacturing plants, tended, if anything, to augment the ranks of the liberal element in the community. The churches were alive to the existing conditions. The temperance element throughout the state had invited Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, a very distinguished and eloquent advocate of temperance, to make addresses in various places in Ohio, and in the winter of 1873-1874 there arose in the southern part of this state the novel campaign against the whiskey traffic, which was termed the "Woman's Crusade." It began in Hillsboro, the last of December, and in a few months had extended to other states. In the large cities it was not very successful, but in small villages results were sometimes summary, in some cases the crusaders closing almost every saloon.

The incidents attendant on this work in Hillsboro gave it wide notoriety. The method pursued by the crusaders was to go to a saloon and offer prayer that the saloonists might repent.

J. C. Van Pelt was the keeper of the saloon "Dead Fall" at the Union Depot at New Vienna, and was said to be the wickedest man in Ohio. He was a tall, solidly-built man, with a red nose and the head of a prize fighter, and was noted for his bull-dog pluck.

When the ladies assembled at the "Dead Fall," he threatened all manner of things against them if they came again, and the next day decorated one of his sa-



loon windows with whiskey bottles; in another appeared an ax covered with blood. Across the door empty flasks were suspended, and near them a large jug bearing the name of "Brady's Bitters," while a representation of Van Pelt was seen in the act of throwing a club. All this had no effect, however, upon the ladies. About fifty of them began praying, when he seized a bucket of muddy water and threw its contents against the ceiling, from which it came down on the praying women, the crusaders standing to their post. This conduct on the part of the saloon keeper won for the crusaders the sympathy of the people, and Van Pelt was arrested and staid in jail several days. However, his saloon continued running. Upon Van Pelt's release he was more bitter and determined. He attended their meetings, publicly argued and disputed with them at length on question after question. Finally, however, he began to weaken and offered to sell his place of business, but the feeling was such at the time that no buyers presented themselves. The ladies continued to visit the saloon and he continued to harass them with blasphemous language, calling the women brutes and names of like character, but the women still persisted, and finally, to the surprise of everyone, at one of their prayer-meetings in the saloon, Van Pelt appeared and made a complete surrender of his stock and fixtures, yielding, as he said, on love and the work of these women, and the whiskey and beer were rolled out upon the sidewalk and emptied in the gutter and Van Pelt took up the cause of temperance.

On February 11th Dr. Dio Lewis and this reformed saloon-keeper, J. C. Van

Pelt, appeared before a Springfield audience. Prior to this time, in 1873, a petition signed by over 600 women had been presented to our City Council to prohibit the sale of beer and whiskey, and on January 6, 1874, a woman's temperance association had been formed, a petition for which had been circulated by Mrs. E. I. Stewart, who was afterwards known at home and abroad as "Mother Stewart."

These meetings produced a very intense interest and continued unmolested without intermission for about twenty weeks.

When Dr. Dio Lewis and Van Pelt were in the city, the first praying band went out and visited the "Lagonda House Saloon." All these matters created intense excitement. The crusaders visited other saloons. Their method was to go inside the saloon and pray, if permitted, if not upon the sidewalk outside. Some few saloons closed, and the impression made upon the people was considerable.

Afterwards, in 1877, when the fame of Murphy had reached Springfield, a new impetus was given to the temperance movement, and a number of people attended what was then called "The Murphy Meetings." A badge of membership was a blue ribbon tied upon the lapel of the coat. These blue ribbons were prominent decorations of a number of prominent citizens for a considerable length of time and very great good was done by this movement. In 1880 Edward S. Wallace, who became a follower of Murphy, ran independently for mayor and was elected.

Springfield had a number of intensely active, energetic temperance women, but one of whom attained renown above all others—Mother Stewart, by her winning ways and persuasive personality, became

known all over the world as a most noted temperance advocate. She made addresses in almost every county in Ohio and in a large number of other places throughout the United States, and upon invitation of the temperance people in Great Britain she made a visit to that country and was received with honors never before or since accorded to any American woman. She is still living at this writing, in retirement, at the ripe old age of ninety-one.

Other temperance advocates of Springfield have been noted in Ohio history and on three or more different occasions furnished candidates for governor on the Prohibition ticket.

Dr. M. J. Firey was a strenuous and life-long fighter of the evil of intemperance. He took it upon himself as a duty which he could not evade, and whenever

he had the opportunity he did everything in his power against the liquor traffic.

Dr. A. B. Leonard for a time was pastor of the Center Street Methodist Church and has since become a Bishop, while a minister here was no less strenuous in his opposition to the saloon than Dr. Firey. He was a very eloquent speaker from the rostrum.

A. R. Ludlow, an old time citizen of this place, who has since departed from this life, joined in the temperance movement and was equally strenuous in his opposition to all matters connected with the saloon traffic.

It is stated in Beers' history, that from the formation of the Murphy meetings in 1877 to December, 1880, 15,621 persons had signed the pledge. At one time the Prohibition ticket of Clark County received 800 votes.

## CHAPTER IX.

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### COUNTY BUILDINGS, ETC.

*Court House—East County Building—West County Building—County Jail—Soldiers' Monument—County Infirmary—Children's Home—Agricultural Society.*

#### COURT HOUSE.

While Springfield was for a short time the county seat of Champaign County, it did not in that capacity receive sufficient attention to be provided with a court house. Prior to the organization of Clark County in 1806, there was one term of court held in Springfield. A single case was tried—that of Robert Roenick, for killing an Indian. The act was justified by some and condemned by others, but the jury granted a verdict of "not guilty."

For more than four years after the organization of the county in 1818, regular sessions of the court were held at a tavern of John Hunt on Main Street. In March, 1819, the commissioners gave public notice that on the 22d propositions would be received for a site on which to erect a county building.

On April 12th, Maddox Fisher and about forty others pledged themselves to pay the sum of \$2,115 toward the erection of a court house, provided the same

was erected on the Common, or Square, which Demint had reserved for the public use of lot owners of his plat.

This square includes what is now occupied by the Court House, the Soldiers' Monument, the Historical Society Building and the County Officers' Building.

Upon receipt of the pledges of Fisher and others, the commissioners decided to accept the site selected by them, and ordered Col. John Daugherty, the surveyor, to find the true lines of the square, and not long after the commissioners adopted a plan furnished by Mr. Fisher and John Ammon for the erection of a building for the sum of \$3,972, the work to be done by January 1st, 1820. This contract was only to include the walls and roof.

In 1821 a further contract was made for the floors, windows, etc., and through various stages the building was continued until its completion in 1828, and in accordance with the custom of early days, a bell was hung in the cupola and this gave its first warning to the people of Clark

County that the court was in session, on October 25, 1828.

This building was used for court purposes until 1878, a half century, when it was sold to former Probate Judge J. H. Littler, for \$50.00. Long prior to that time it was recognized that the court house finished in 1828 was entirely inadequate for the need of the people of Clark County.

The building was not more than thirty-five or forty feet square, with hip roof and a cupola thrust up through the center of the roof. A very good picture of the old court house adorns the court room of our present court building.

In 1877 a proposition as to the building of a new court house and its location was submitted to a vote of the people. One of the principal bones of contention connected with the erection of a new court house had been, up to this time, with respect to where it should be located. As far back as in 1852, the commissioners had acquired the lot upon which the Post Office Building is now located, and had constructed a jail thereon, with the intention ultimately of also erecting a court house there, but the friends of "Sleepy Hollow" would not without strenuous opposition agree that the old court house site should be abandoned; so at the time that the vote for a new court house building was submitted, a question of the site was also submitted to the voters and the champions of "Sleepy Hollow" prevailed; but the opposition, probably, made themselves felt in the amount that was voted for a court house.

It would have been a wise policy, and also good business sense, if a sufficient

amount had been voted to have erected a court house large enough to include all the county offices.

With the money at the command of the commissioners the present court house was begun in 1878 and finished in 1881. Architecturally it is a handsome building, but its arrangement inside could hardly be worse for the purposes for which it was built, and sooner or later it will require a remodeling to bring it up to the needs of our city and county, and to accord with the modern ideas of buildings and the arrangements properly belonging to a court house. For the money expended, no county ever received a handsomer or a better building. Its stone finish outside and its walnut finish inside are all that could be desired. The court house and the jail, with furniture and \$10,000 paid for ground, are said to have cost not more than \$115,000.

#### EAST COUNTY BUILDING.

As a make-shift until a new court house could be had, or better arrangements made, a building was erected in 1868 on the southeast lot of the square, which was used as offices for the treasurer, recorder, auditor, commissioners and board of agriculture. This building at first was two stories in height. Afterwards a wing or addition was made running back almost doubling its original capacity, which served for the purpose for which it was erected, until 1904, when the county officers moved into the present building situated on the opposite side of the street. This building is now used by the Clark County Historical Society.

## WEST COUNTY BUILDING.

Shortly after the erection of the East County Building, a building very much similar was erected on the west side of the street, on the lot now occupied by the county officers' building in which the Probate Court and other offices are located. This West County Building was used by the Probate Court, county surveyor's office and county commissioners, and likewise for a while by the clerk and sheriff.

During the erection of the new court house from 1878-1881 court was held in this west building in the room upstairs over the Probate Court office.

The building erected in 1869 was torn down in 1900 for the erection of the present commodious building now located upon that site. This building was erected and furnished at a cost of about \$110,000. It is modern in every respect and reflects credit to the architect that designed it, and the people who were instrumental in its erection. As a specimen of architecture it is not excelled by any building in our county.

## COUNTY JAIL.

The jail is a complement of the court house. The first one in our town was a log and plank building on Fisher Street. It was on the east side about half way between Main and Columbia Streets, and it was erected by the citizens of the west end of the town, then called "Old Virginia."

The people of this vicinity petitioned the county commissioners and agreed to build a jail sixteen feet square and one story high, for such price as the board might see fit to pay. It was finished in

1818. It is said that the first jailor, whose name was Abraham B. Mereness, to assist him in his duties kept a black bear chained to a stake near the jail door. A black man named Jackson being confined in that jail pried off the door, threw it into Mill Run and set out for parts unknown.

This jail was finally demolished and another one was erected on the lot now occupied by the Soldiers' Monument opposite the court house. It was built of oak timbers, hewed square, and bolted together. The floor was of like material, covered with several courses. The ceilings were built much in the same manner, though not quite so thick. Then over the outside of these there was built a brick wall inclosing the whole of the entire building, giving it a respectable appearance. It was two stories high, and the brick work was extended to the south of the jail far enough to enclose sufficient space for several county offices.

This jail was torn down in 1869 to make room for the Soldiers' Monument. However, previous to this time it had been abandoned for jail purposes, as it was said in speaking of the court house, that it was the original intention of some to build a court house and jail combined, and with that object in view a building was begun about the year 1850 upon the lot where the Post Office is now situated, and was continued until 1852 far enough to complete the jail. This fourth jail was built of stone and brick, the labor being largely done by the day and superintended by the county commissioners. This jail was pulled down about the year 1880 and much of the stone taken therefrom used in building the present court house and jail.

It was from this jail that the murderers of Daniel Hertzeler escaped. Just how they ever received their freedom has never been definitely known, but they made their escape in such a complete way that they were never afterwards re-arrested, or their whereabouts discovered. The present jail was erected at the same time that the present court house was erected, the county now owning the lot out to the alley. A large part of the ground now occupied by the jail was purchased for the sum of \$10,000. It has served its purpose very well and seems to have been sufficient for the confinement of criminals. No escapes have been made, unless by neglect of some one in charge. Here was enacted an exciting scene when the rioters took from within it Henry Dixon in 1904.

#### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

For some time it had been felt by the people of our county that some fitting tribute should be paid to the memory of the "Boys in Blue" who had so nobly represented this county in the Civil War of 1861-65. It is said that Clark County furnished more than 3,000 soldiers to the Civil war.

A vote was taken upon the question and it was decided that this recognition should take the shape of a monument to be placed upon the lot where the old jail was located. The statue was modeled by J. A. Bailey and cast by Henry H. Lovie, of Philadelphia. It is made of antique bronze and stands upon a pedestal of Quincy granite which weighs over thirty tons. The height of the figure is eight feet five inches, and the whole height of the monument is twenty-one feet and a few inches.

It was dedicated May 30, 1870. The entire cost of monument and base was \$10,000. The late Judge Mower was chairman, and the orator, the late Judge Cox, of Cincinnati.

On several occasions a movement has been started to remove this monument from its present location to the mound in the cemetery; at no time, however, has the movement been of sufficient force to accomplish that result, and until the plot of land upon which it is situated is needed for some other county purpose, it is likely that the monument will stay where it is. It seems that its present location is not an inappropriate one, and that it can serve the purpose for which it was erected just as well where it is as it would if moved to the cemetery.

#### COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In 1833 the Board of County Commissioners passed a resolution to purchase a lot suitable for the erection of a poor house, and the following January, Joseph Parrott conveyed 48.54 acres to Clark County. To this was added in 1839 the tract upon which the Children's Home is located, and an infirmary was erected. This infirmary has been enlarged and remodeled and in its remodeled condition is still used for infirmary purposes. In 1836 the first board of directors met and organized. Today the ground is quite valuable, and on several occasions it has been seriously urged that the grounds be sold and an infirmary be erected upon a larger tract of land, which could be purchased, from the proceeds of such sale, at a farther distance from the city. This no doubt will happen before many years roll around.





SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD



CLARK COUNTY COURT HOUSE



CITY BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD



COUNTY OFFICERS' BUILDING



CLARK COUNTY INFIRMARY



When the present buildings become unfit for infirmary purposes, either by reason of their age or from insufficiency of room, it is likely that some other place will be selected. From the record we find that John Ross, of Bethel Township, was the first person to be admitted, that Dennis Jones was the first superintendent, and that Francis Elliott was appointed to succeed him in 1842. The records are not complete, but in 1861 Christopher Labourn was re-appointed superintendent. In 1863 W. H. Ford was superintendent and he served until 1876. Then Isaac Curl was elected to that position and he in turn was superseded in 1878 by James Fleming, and in 1892 William H. Hughes was elected to that position and served until 1902, when A. O. Huffman was chosen; he was succeeded in 1907 by the present superintendent, Edgar W. Albin.

#### CHILDREN'S HOME.

For some time philanthropists had discussed the problem as to the manner in which orphan children should be taken care of. It was realized that the present child makes the future man or woman, and that if society is to be improved and civilization advanced, the child must be properly cared for. A large number of orphans left by soldiers who lost their lives in the war of 1861 served to bring this matter to prominence before the people, and in 1866 the legislature passed an act permitting counties to erect homes for such children.

The commissioners of our county submitted the matter to a vote in 1875 and it was carried by a large majority and in 1877 they selected the present site, which

is north of the city of Springfield, east of the Urbana Pike, about one-half mile north of the corporation line. It is on a tract of land bought by the county from Richard Rodgers in 1839, and was formerly used as a wood lot for the infirmary. It is well chosen and the buildings erected are commodious and properly arranged for the purpose intended.

In 1878 the trustees for the home were appointed, Frederick Holford, Clifton M. Nichols and E. B. Cassilly being the first persons to fill that position. In March of the same year William Sloan was appointed superintendent and his wife as matron. In 1880 Nathan M. McConkey and wife were appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, and they served until the death of Mr. McConkey in 1885. Adam Lenhart and his estimable wife were appointed superintendent and matron respectively of that institution. It is conceded by all who have come in contact with the management of that institution, that the persons in charge of it are admirably adapted for the positions they occupy and the benefit received by the community and society at large is beyond estimation, and the good accomplished by the institution is fully up to the expectation of those who urged its original erection.

The original building for the orphans' home cost \$20,000.00. It is a large commodious structure made of brick. Since that time other buildings and improvements have been added until the total expenditure has reached the sum of \$45,678. Innumerable good has been accomplished, and a large number of children have been put into good homes, and many adopted by respectable people.

Great care has been exercised by those in charge in seeing that persons who apply for children, either to be apprenticed or adopted, be persons of a suitable and proper character. Since the home has been opened it has furnished a place of temporary abode for 1,546 children. The present number in the home is sixty-seven and the cost per capita is \$122. The woods surrounding the home has been trimmed out and shows a most beautiful grove. In the southwest corner a part has been set off in which to bury the little ones that have come to the institution and have gone thence to their final home.

A school has been conducted in this building and the children are taught in a substantial way the rudiments of knowledge, and in all respects the institution has been the success hoped for by its founders.

#### CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 25th of January, 1840, a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society. Of this meeting John R. Lehman was chairman. On motion of Ira Paige a committee consisting of Ira Paige, Matthew Bonner, Charles Ward, William H. Harris, Anthony Bird and John H. Cartmell were appointed by the chairman to report the names of persons for office. This committee reported John R. Lehman for president; James Bogle for vice-president; W. W. Spencer, recording secretary; Benjamin Moore, for corresponding secretary; Adam Stewart, treasurer; S. G. Moler, W. G. Serviss, John A. Alexander, executive committee.

Prior to this time there had been an ag-

ricultural society organized in the village of South Charleston, in 1837, of which Roland Brown was president and Alexander Waddle secretary. I am not aware how long this society was in existence, but perhaps not very long after the organization of the Clark County society; for we are told that for some time after the organization of the Clark County society the fair was held in various parts of the country. This society, organized in 1840, held fairs for several years, but was never on a very substantial basis. In 1853 the society was reorganized and ten acres of land were purchased from William Huntington for the sum of \$120 per acre. Afterwards additional tracts were bought until the sum total amounted to forty-six acres. In 1870-71 the Ohio State Fair was held on these grounds and for that purpose an additional tract was rented from George Spence and George Dibert. In those days the state fair was moved every two years from place to place. Soon thereafter it was located permanently in the city of Columbus, where, with State aid, very fine grounds have been acquired. The Clark County society having become involved and its members seeing no way in which they could be relieved unless the grounds were to be sold, the proposition was made that if the county would assume the indebtedness, which then amounted to little over \$12,000, the society would deed the grounds to the county and the fair could be conducted in such manner as the law would provide. This proposition was submitted to a vote of the electors of the county and having received a majority vote in the affirmative, in due time these grounds were transferred to the county which now holds title

to the same. By a law then in force or soon after passed, the directors were elected by the electors of the various townships, two from each township. Only persons were entitled to vote who held tickets for the next fair; it being thus sought to interest not only persons in the fair, but to place the management of the fair in the hands of the persons that were interested in its welfare. In this manner the directors were elected until some four years ago, when it was discovered that there had been a change in the law and that they would have to be selected in some other manner. Accordingly the directors are now elected by the parties that hold tickets, but they are not divided among the townships in the manner that they formerly were.

Some twenty or more years ago an association was formed called The Springfield Trotting Association, and this organization leased the grounds for their purpose for twenty-five years, and at once began to grade the race course. After spending in that manner some six or eight thousand dollars, the association went under, and the Agricultural Society received the benefit of the expenditures that they had made. A great many of our citizens who are interested in such matters have on different occasions served on the agricultural board, usually a thankless task; S. Van Bird has been the obliging secretary for a number of years, H. L. Roekfield is president. The grounds being situate within the corporate limits of the city, are now quite valuable, and every once in the while some person suggests that they should be sold or converted into a park. Neither of these sugges-

tions has, however, at any time struck a popular chord, and the probability is that it will remain for some time the property of the county, and that for years we will annually visit the "County Fair" in its old-time location, dating back to our childhood days, and that the merry-go-round and the big snake and hairy man and armless child will amuse our children and grandchildren as they amused us in the years that are gone. Some criticism is annually dealt out to the directors on the charge that the fair has gone to horse-racing and that agricultural matters are largely forgotten; but if such is the case it is because the people themselves display more interest in that direction. The fair is not supported in any manner by taxation and the management must provide the kind of attraction that ensures attendance. The more that come, and the more the gate receipts are swelled, the more can be paid in premiums and the better will be the exhibits.

OFFICERS (1907).

H. L. Roekfield.....	President
C. W. Minnich.....	Vice-President
S. Van Bird.....	Secretary
F. J. Johnston.....	Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

F. J. Johnston, Pike.....	1909
E. W. Xanders, German.....	1908
J. S. Nicklin, Moorefield.....	1909
N. W. Lemen, Pleasant.....	1908
Chas. Snyder, Harmony.....	1909
Geo. Reid, Springfield.....	1908
H. L. Roekfield, Springfield City....	1908
C. W. Minnich, Bethel.....	1909
Silas Printz, Mad River.....	1908
J. E. Johnson, Green.....	1909
M. Cheney, Madison.....	1908

## CHAPTER X.

### PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

*Road Map of Ohio, 1810—Condition of Roads Indicative of Advancement—Indian Trails, etc.—Early Roads—Military Routes—Corduroy Roads—National Roads—Toll Pikes—Stage Coach Trip Through Springfield in 1834—Dickens' Ride Through Ohio in 1842.*

#### CONDITION OF ROADS INDICATIVE OF ADVANCEMENT.

Before the building of railroads all commerce carried on from place to place was necessarily transported over roads or highways, or lakes and rivers. Necessarily the construction of good highways became a matter of the supremest importance, and thus we find that it engaged the attention of our statesmen who gave their earnest efforts to the solution of the problem until the railroad came. Then for a time it seemed to be less a subject of public attention, but it has always been one that has received more or less attention because of its affecting directly a larger number of people than almost any other as regards their welfare, comfort and happiness. Indeed the advancement that a community or people make in this respect has been taken to indicate the degree of their advancement in civilization. A distinguished writer has said: "If you wish to know whether society is

stagnant, learning scholastic, religion a dead formality, you may learn something by going into universities and libraries; something also by the work that is doing on cathedrals and churches, or in them; but quite as much by looking at the roads. For if there is any motion in society, the road, which is a symbol of motion, will indicate the fact. When there is activity, or enlargement, or a liberalizing spirit of any kind, then there is intercourse and travel, and these require roads. So if there is any kind of advancement going on, if new ideas are abroad and new hopes rising, then you will see it by the roads that are building. Nothing makes an in-road without making a road. All creative action, whether in government, industry, thought or religion, creates roads."

HORACE BUSHNELL.

#### INDIAN TRAILS, ETC.

It is a singular thing demonstrated in the modern building of railways, that the

pathways made by the great wild animals that formerly roamed over our country are those which are best adapted for the building of roads required by modern civilization. Upon this point Archer Butler Hulbert in the introduction of his "Historical Highways of America," says: "It was for the great animals to mark out what became known as the first thoroughfares of America. The plunging buffalo, keen of instinct, and nothing if not utilitarian, broke great roads across the continent on the summits of the watersheds, beside which the first Indian trails were but traces through the forests. Heavy, fleet of foot, capable of covering scores of miles in a day, the buffalo tore his roads from one feeding ground to another, and from north to south on high ground. Here his roads were swept clear of the debris in summer, and of snow in winter. They mounted the heights and descended from them on the longest slopes, and crossed each stream on the bars at the mouth of its lesser tributaries. \* \* \*

"But the greatest marvel is that these early pathfinders chose routes, even in the roughest districts, which the tripod of the white man cannot improve upon. A rare instance of this is the course of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Grafton and Parkersburg, West Virginia. That this is one of the roughest rides our palatial trains of to-day make, is well known to all who have passed that way, and that so fine a road could be put through such a rough country is one of the marvels of engineering science. But leave the train, say at the little hamlet of Petroleum, West Virginia, and find on the hill the famous old thoroughfare of

the buffalo, Indian, and pioneer, and follow that narrow thread of soil westward to the Ohio River. You will find that the railroad has followed it steadily throughout its course, and when it came to a more difficult point than usual, where the railroad is compelled to tunnel at the strategic point of least elevation, in two instances the trail runs exactly over the tunnel. This occurs at both 'Eaton's tunnel' and 'Gorham's tunnel.'"

There is no doubt but that the red man had a number of trails or paths over various parts of this county. As he planted his villages generally along the river valleys, his movements would be, as ours are today, from village to village, sometimes following the streams of water and at other times going across the table lands from one valley to another.

We know from Simon Kenton's adventures, when in captivity among the Indians, that a trail came up Mad River, through what was then the Indian village of Piqua, to the city of Springfield, probably crossing Buck Creek not far from the present Limestone Street, thence north near the Urbana Pike leading on to the villages of Wapakoneta and Wapatomika.

We know also that there was a trail or pathway leading from old Chillicothe down to about where Goes' Station is now, and up through Enon through the ancient village of Piqua, for it was over this route that General Clark and his troops came on their march to the famous battle there fought. Then no doubt there was also a trail or Indian path that led to the southeast, its ultimate object being the Little Miami River further towards its source, and no doubt there was

another trail or pathway leading from where the old village of Piqua was located, passing not far from the present location of New Carlisle to the Indian villages on the Big Miami, and possibly there may have been a trail southwardly from the city of Springfield reaching the Little Miami River and afterwards the Indian villages down on the Scioto. While we do not know that there were any other trails in the eastward direction, yet there may have been one running that way.

#### EARLY ROADS.

Whether the Old Columbus Road or the road leading from here through the Yellow Springs is the oldest, is somewhat of a doubtful question. That there were roads leading from Springfield east towards Columbus or south through Yellow Springs before any record of such roadways was made is unquestioned, for we know that Griffith Foes and his companions came to Springfield from Franklinton. This Franklinton was a town laid out west of the forks of the Olentangy and the Scioto Rivers in 1797. It is therefore older than Columbus and it is now absorbed by that city and is usually designated as West Columbus. We also know that a great many of the settlers in this county came from Kentucky, either up the Big Miami from Cincinnati through Dayton, or by fording the Ohio River not far from the entrance of Eagle Creek in Brown County, and in close proximity to Maysville, Kentucky, and up north through Greene County. It seems that under our early laws the common pleas judges had jurisdiction over road matters, and thus we find that one

of the orders made, I think, in the November term of the Court of Common Pleas sitting at Franklinton, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from Franklinton west to Springfield. At what time of the year 1803 this order was made I do not know. Neither am I aware of how soon thereafter the order was carried into execution and a road laid out.

In Beer's history it is stated that a wagon road was surveyed in 1803 between Dayton and Springfield, and that two years after the road had been located between Springfield and Dayton, Captain Moore and his brother Thomas taking the contract to open the road from Franklinton to Springfield. That the arrival of the construction corps was greeted with as much enthusiasm by the citizens of Springfield as when in after years they welcomed the railroad and locomotive; that when within a few miles the contractors made a frolic of the job and invited all the people to come and help them, so that they might go into Springfield in one day, the event being celebrated by a supper and immense ball at Foes' Tavern.

In the November term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1803, sitting at Xenia a view of the road was ordered commencing from Springfield and passing through Yellow Springs. James Galloway, Jr., was surveyor.

The old Clifton Road was no doubt one of early date, as was the one leading to Urbana and another one leading southwest through the village of Piqua or New Boston.

Some of these roads were afterwards laid out by direction of the county commissioners, and there we find that the rec-

ords show that the Urbana Road was laid out in 1823, Yellow Springs 1821, Old Clifton 1830, Possum 1829, Springfield and New Carlisle in 1867, Garther Pike 1867, Davidson Pike, 1880, Mad River Valley 1843.

The old Boston road led west from Boston (Piqua) past the Paul mill, near New Carlisle, up past the farm of Horace W. Stafford to the Miami River, and was no doubt upon the route taken by the Indians, when going from one village to another. At a very early day a road was laid out southeast through a point near S. Charleston to Chillicothe. (See Pike Township for route of Captain Black coming from Virginia.)

#### MILITARY ROUTE.

No very great armies have ever crossed the soil of this county. In the war with Great Britain in 1812, General Hull started from Dayton on the 15th of June and marched north to Detroit. At Urbana he received a considerable reinforcement. It has been contended by some that in his march from Springfield to Urbana he came up the Mad River Valley, either on the east or west side, to some point between Donnelsville and Springfield, and then went up over the hill lands not far from Lawrenceville and up that way to Urbana. Indeed, there are persons living along this route who assert that old people have formerly told them that along here passed Hull's Army. It seems to the writer however that this is probably a mistake. In Lossing's history it is stated that General Hull moved north through Staunton and Urbana and that he was from there on four months hew-

ing his way through the unbroken forests to reach his destination. We find that the Staunton mentioned was the name of the first platted town of Miami County and that it was located about one mile east of Troy.

So, taking this statement, it would be next thing to an impossibility that Hull's army passed over any part of Clark County. In addition to this, the writer has interviewed General Keifer, who was born near the route that is supposed to have been taken by Hull through Clark County, and he says he is satisfied that Hull's army did not pass along the supposed route in this county; that his mother who was about thirteen years old at that time told him frequently of her trip to Dayton to see Hull's Army, and that his father, who was some fifteen years older than his mother and then living in the vicinity, had never seen Hull's Army at all. General Keifer further said "that if the army would have passed through that neighborhood he would surely have been told of the fact by his parents."

Of course, in the battle of Piqua, 1780, General Clark's troops came as far north as the location of this battle, but after it was over they did not proceed further, but returned to their Kentucky homes, having been gone less than a month.

Tradition has it that later in the year 1812, General McArthur passed through the eastern part of the county, not far from Catawba, in his journey from Chillicothe, then the capital of Ohio, to Urbana, which seems to have been a general starting point for the trip further north. It is probable, however, that McArthur's trip did not occur until some time after Hull's. During the same war some Ken-

tucky troops came up through the eastern part of Moorefield Township, likewise having Urbana for their immediate destination.

#### CORDUROY ROADS.

As a matter of course the early highways through the county were nothing more than passageways cleared of obstructions, and naturally these ways would be laid out along the lines of least obstruction, and likewise where the streams could easily be forded. Timber being very plentiful, it was used extensively in the construction of the early roads. If there was a bog or marshy place to be passed over, timber was cut down and dragged into such places, and usually laid crosswise of the proposed road. This kind of a road received the name of corduroy. As civilization advanced, material of a more substantial character was used, and the corduroy road has now so completely passed out of existence that very few of the present generation know what the word means. You may rest assured that its surface was not one of extraordinary smoothness but possessed as large a proportion of "ups and downs" as one can well imagine. The writer well remembers driving when a boy over roads of this kind in various parts of the county.

#### NATIONAL ROAD.

The old national pike which extends through this entire county was first conceived by Albert Gallatin. As early as 1806 commissioners were appointed by President Jefferson to take the matter under consideration, and in 1811 a con-

tract for the first ten miles west of Cumberland, Maryland, was laid, and in 1818 it was completed to the Ohio River at Wheeling. It was not, however, opened through Springfield until 1832.

In locating this road, in many places Indian and Buffalo trails were followed, mostly because they afforded the best course and the shortest routes. The business done over this road was tremendous, often as much as twenty or thirty wagons following each other carrying immense burdens. The advent of steam and the growth of railroads, however, cut short the building of this thoroughfare to its western extremity, which was originally intended to be Indianapolis and, possibly, St. Louis. It was never worked up, however, further than a short distance west of this county at a place called Brant. Indeed the grading stopped near the west line of Springfield Township. Bridges and other works of that kind were constructed further west. Five good covered bridges built at that time are still standing and in good order—at Donnels Creek, Jackson Creek—Mad River, Buck Creek, and Beaver Creek. Along this highway there soon arose a large number of small villages and hotels, or taverns as they were then called. Specimens of these still exist in this county, notably in the villages of Brighton, Vienna and Harmony. For a number of years this road remained in the control of the United States Government, afterwards it was ceded to the state and it in turn to the various counties through which it extended.

Toll gates were placed on this thoroughfare and toll collected until 1883. In the early eighties however all the toll roads



were purchased by the county or were made free from this toll.

#### TOLL PIKES.

About the time of and after the construction of the National Road private enterprise took up the question of building roads in the various parts of the county. In 1843 John Minnich and others received a charter for what became the longest toll road in the county leading from Dayton to Westville, about three miles west of Urbana, being a total of thirty-four miles. At a later date a pike was built toward Urbana by E. B. Cassily and associates, and another road was built from Springfield to South Charleston and one to New Carlisle. Parties using the public highways today hardly realize the amount of annoyance that has been done away with by abolishing the toll gate and making the roads free. No matter how short the distance travelled or how cold or inopportune the time, when you came to the toll gate you had to stop and pay the stipend demanded and it was not a small amount. The writer remembers that the toll on the Urbana Pike, from Springfield to the County line, for a horse and buggy was 25c round trip, a sum which now would pay the fare on the electric line for the round trip over the same distance. Along in 1867, in pursuance to laws that had been previously passed, a number of free turnpikes were constructed throughout the county, the expense being met by taxing the land owners whose property lay on each side of said roads. Recently the travel by automobiles has caused the question of good roads to be agitated more thoroughly

than heretofore. Perhaps it is too much to say that this agitation is alone due to the automobiles, for even prior to the requirements of this class of travel, the subject of good roads seemed to have new life infused into it, and the legislature has accordingly made provision for state aid. Generally speaking, however, it may be said that the roads of Clark County are in a reasonably good condition. Perhaps no locality in the state is blessed with a more plentiful supply of first class material both in the way of limestone rock and natural gravel than is our county. There is today about 320 miles of county turnpikes. Added to this may be some 500 additional miles of township and county roads.

In Mr. Hypes' address at the City Centennial he divides these roads up among the townships, as follows: Bethel Township 39 miles; German Township 33 miles; Green Township, 55 miles; Harmony Township 50 miles; Mad River Township. 47 miles; Moorefield Township 49 miles; Madison Township 66 miles; Pike Township 30 miles; Pleasant Township 45 miles; Springfield Township 84 miles.

#### THE STAGE COACH.

With the coming of steam there vanished from our county one of the most picturesque conveyances of travel—the stage coach. It was a large lumbering wagon with springs, a good imitation of which most of the present generation have seen in Buffalo Bill's street parade, sometimes having as many as six horses, usually but four, however. The routes of these stages through Clark County were principally east over the National

Road, south over the road to Yellow Springs or down by Enon and west over the National Road and north over the Urbana Pike. They ceased running on the National road in 1853. The ease with which travel was performed would hardly compare however with the Pullman coach of today. A poet has described it as follows:

Jolting through the valley,  
 Winding up the hill,  
 Splashing through the "branches,"  
 Rumbling by the mill;  
 Putting nervous "gemmen"  
 In a towering rage;  
 What is so provoking  
 As riding in a stage?

Feet are interlacing  
 Heads severely bumped,  
 Friend and foe together  
 Get their noses thumped:  
 Dresses act as carpets—  
 Listen to the sage—  
 "Life's a rugged journey  
 Taken in a stage."

As descriptive of a stage coach journey through this county, the following is taken from a tour that was made in 1834 by a Mr. Reed, from Great Britain, who traveled from Sandusky south to Cincinnati. Commencing with that part of his journey at Columbus, he says:

"Columbus has a good location in the heart of the State. It contains about 4,000 persons, and is in a very advancing condition. This indeed is true of all the settlements in this state and you will hardly think it can be otherwise, when I inform you that forty years ago there

were only 500 persons in the whole territory, and that now there are about a million.

"The inn at which we stopped is the rendezvous of the stages. Among others there were two ready to start for Cincinnati. On seeking to engage my place the inquiry was, 'Which will you go by, sir? the fast or slow line?' Weary as I was of the slow line, I exclaimed, 'Oh, the fast line, certainly!' I quickly found myself enclosed in a good coach, carrying the mail, and only six persons inside. In this journey we had but three.

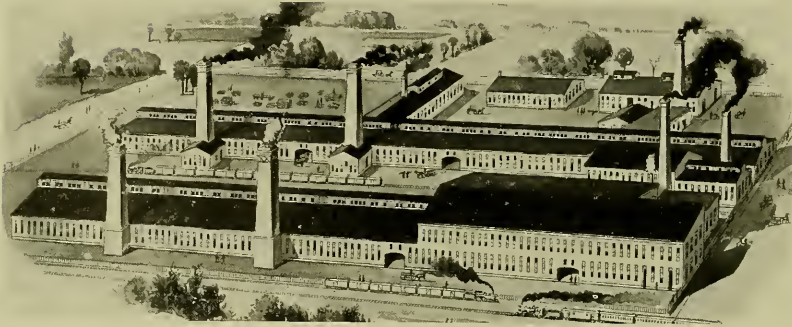
"Rough Traveling.—In demanding to go by the fast line I was not aware of all the effects of my choice. It is certainly a delightful thing to move with some rapidity over a good road: but on a bad road, with stubborn springs, it is really terrible. For miles out of Columbus the road is shamefully bad: and as our horses were kept on a trot, however slow, I was not only tumbled and shaken as on the previous day, but so jarred and jolted as to threaten serious mischief. Instead, therefore, of finding a lounge, or sleep, as I had hoped, in this comfortable coach, I was obliged to be on the alert for every jerk. And after all I could do, my teeth were jarred, my hat was many times thrown from my head, and all my bruises bruised over again. It was really an amusement to see us laboring to keep our places.

"Jefferson.—About noon we paused at the town called Jefferson. We were to wait half an hour; there would be no other chance of dinner; but there were no signs of dinner here. However, I had been on very short supplies for the last twenty-four hours, and considered it my





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duty to eat if I could. I applied to the good woman of the inn, and in a very short time she placed venison, fruit-tarts and tea before me, all very clean and the venison excellent. It was a refreshing repast, and the demand on my purse was only twenty-five cents.

“How long have you been here?” I said to my hostess, who stood by me fanning the dishes to keep off the flies. ‘Only came last fall, sir.’ ‘How old is this town?’ ‘Twenty-three months, sir—then the first house was built.’

“There are now about 500 persons settled here, and there are three good hotels. There is something very striking in these rapid movements of life and civilization in the heart of the forest.

“Noble Forests.—On leaving Jefferson we plunged again into the forest, and toward evening we got on the greensward or natural road. This was mostly good and uncut, and we bowled along in serpentine lines, so as to clear the stumps, with much freedom. The scenery now, even for the forest, was becoming unusually grand. It repeatedly broke away from you, so as to accumulate the objects in the picture, and to furnish all the beauties of light, shade and perspective. The trees, too, were mostly oak, and of finest growth. Their noble stems ran up some hundred feet above you, and were beautifully feathered with verdant foliage. There they ran off in the distance, park-like, but grander far, in admirable grouping, forming avenues, galleries, and recesses, redolent with solemn loveliness; and here, they stood before you like the thousand pillars of one vast imperishable temple for the worship of the Great Invisible. Well might our stout forefathers

choose the primitive forests for their sanctuaries. All that art has done in our finest Gothic structure is but a poor, poor imitation.

“Yellow Springs and Springfield.—“I passed in this day’s ride the Yellow Springs and Springfield. The former is a watering-place. There is a fine spring of chalybeate and an establishment capable of receiving from 150 to 200 visitors; it is resorted to for the purpose of health, hunting and fishing. Springfield is a flourishing town, built among the handsome hills that abound in this vicinity. It is one of the cleanest, brightest, and most inviting that I have seen. But all the habitations were as nothing compared with the forest. I have been traveling through it for two days and nights, and still it was the same. Now, you came to a woodman’s hut in the solitudes; now a farm; and now to a village, by courtesy called a town or a city; but it is still the forest. You drove on for miles through it unbroken; then you came to a small clearance and a young settlement; and then again you plunged into the wide, everlasting forest to be with nature and with God. This night I had also to travel and, weary as I was, I was kept quite on the alert.

“A Thunderstorm.—I had longed to witness a storm in the forest and this was to happen earlier than my anticipations. The day had been hot, but fine; the night came on sultry, close and silent. The beautiful fire-flies appeared in abundance; summer lightning began to flash across the heavens. All this time clouds were moving from every part of the circumference to the center of the sky. At length they formed a heavy, dense, black canopy over

our heads, leaving the horizon clear and bright. The lightning, which at first appeared to have no center, had now consolidated their forces behind this immense cloud, and were playing round its whole circle with great magnificence and brilliancy; continually the prodigious cloud was getting larger and darker, and descending nearer to us, so as powerfully to awaken expectation. The splendid coruscations which played round its margin now ceased and all was still. In an instant the forked lightning broke from the very center of the cloud; the thunder, deep and loud, shook the earth, and rolled and pealed through the heavens; the heavy rain dashed in unbroken channels to the ground, and the mighty winds burst forth in their fury and roared and groaned among the giant trees of the wood. There were we, in the deep forest and in the deep night and in the midst of a storm such as I had never witnessed. Oh, it was grand! God's own voice in God's own temple! Never did I see so much of the poetic truth and beauty of that admirable ode, 'The choice of the Lord,' etc. It ceased as suddenly as it began. The winds which bore the cloud away left all behind calm; and the fire-fly, which had been eclipsed or affrighted, reappeared and sparkled over us in the profound darkness, and presently the stars of a higher sphere looked forth benignantly on the lower elements and all was peace."

#### DICKENS' STAGE COACH RIDE.

In 1842 Charles Dickens, the celebrated novelist, made a tour of some of the American states going as far west as St. Louis.

A description of this trip is given in his "American Notes." From Pittsburg he went to St. Louis and returned to Cincinnati by boat. From Cincinnati he went to Columbus, and thence north until he struck the old Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, which was built as far as Tiffin. His description of this journey is certainly interesting as regards the stage coach and the country through which he traveled. Nothing is said as to whether or not he came by way of Springfield, but probably he did. In narrating his trip from Columbus to Springfield he says:

"Our place of destination in the first instance is Columbus. It is distant about a hundred and twenty miles from Cincinnati, but there is a macadamized road (rare blessing!) the whole way, and the rate of travelling upon it is six miles an hour.

"We start at eight o'clock in the morning, in a great mail coach, whose huge cheeks are so very ruddy and plethoric, that it appears to be troubled with a tendency of blood to the head. Dropsical it certainly is, for it will hold a dozen passengers inside. But, wonderful to add, it is very clean and bright, being nearly new; and rattles through the streets of Cincinnati gaily.

"Our way lies through a beautiful country, richly cultivated and luxuriant in its promise of an abundant harvest. Sometimes we pass a field where the strong bristling stalks of Indian corn look like a crop of walking-sticks, and sometimes an enclosure where the green wheat is springing up among a labyrinth of stumps; the primitive worm-fence is universal, and an ugly thing it is; but the farms are neatly kept, and, save for these

differences, one might be travelling just now in Kent.

“We often stop to water at a roadside inn, which is always dull and silent. The coachman dismounts and fills his bucket, and holds it to the horses’ heads. There is scarcely ever anyone to help him; there are seldom any loungers standing round; and never any stable company with jokes to crack. Sometimes, when we have changed our team, there is a difficulty in starting again, arising out of a prevalent mode of breaking a young horse; which is to catch him, harness him against his will, and put him in a stage-coach, without further notice; but we get on somehow or other, after a great many kicks and a violent struggle; and jog on as before again.

“Occasionally, when we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets, or will be seen kicking their heels in rocking-chairs, or lounging on the window-sill, or sitting on a rail within the colonnade. They have not often anything to say, though, either to us or to each other, but sit there idly staring at the coach and horses. The landlord of the inn is usually among them, and seems, of all the party, to be the least connected with the business of the house. Indeed, he is with reference to the tavern, what the driver is in relation to the coach and passengers; whatever happens in his sphere of action, he is quite indifferent, and perfectly easy in his mind.

“The frequent change of coachmen works no change or variety in the coachman’s character. He is always dirty, sullen and taciturn. If he is capable of smartness of any kind, moral or physi-

cal, he has a faculty of concealing it which is truly marvellous. He never speaks to you as you sit beside him on the box, and if you speak to him, he answers (if at all) in monosyllables. He points out nothing on the road, and seldom looks at anything; being, to all appearance, thoroughly weary of it, and of existence generally. As to doing the honours of his coach, his business; as I have said is with the horses. The coach follows because it is attached to them and goes on wheels; not because you are in it. Sometimes, towards the end of a long stage, he suddenly breaks out into a discordant fragment of an election song, but his face never sings along with him; it is only his voice, and not often that.

“He always chews and always spits, and never incumbers himself with a pocket handkerchief. The consequences to the box passenger, especially when the wind blows towards him, are not agreeable.

“Whenever the coach stops, and you can hear the voices of the inside passengers; or whenever any bystander addresses them, or any one among them; or they address each other; you will hear one phrase repeated over and over and over again to the most extraordinary extent. It is an ordinary and unpromising phrase enough, being neither more or less than ‘Yes, sir;’ but it is adapted to every variety of circumstances, and fills up every pause in the conversation. Thus:

“The time is one o’clock, noon. The scene, a place where we are to stay to dine on this journey. The coach drives up to the door of an inn. The day is warm, and there are several idlers lingering about the tavern, and waiting for

the public dinner. Among them, is a stout gentleman in a brown hat, swinging himself to and fro in a rocking-chair on the pavement. \* \* \*

“The conversational powers of the company having been by this time pretty heavily taxed, the straw hat opens the door and gets out; and all the rest alight also. We dine soon afterwards with the boarders in the house and have nothing to drink but tea and coffee. As they are both very bad and the water is worse, I ask for brandy; but it is a Temperance Hotel, and spirits are not to be had for love or money. This preposterous forcing of unpleasant drinks down the reluctant throats of travellers, is not at all uncommon in America, but I never discovered that the scruples of such wincing landlords induced them to preserve any unusually nice balance between the quality of their fare, and their scale of charges; on the contrary, I rather suspected them of diminishing the one and exalting the other, by way of recompense for the loss of their profit on the sale of spirituous liquors. After all, perhaps, the plainest course for persons of such tender consciences, would be, a total abstinence from tavern-keeping.

“Dinner over, we get into another vehicle which is ready at the door (for the coach has been changed in the interval), and resume our journey, which continues through the same kind of country until evening, when we come to the town where we are to stop for tea and supper; and having delivered the mail bags, at the Post Office, ride through the usual wide street, lined with the usual stores and houses (the drapers always having hung up at their door, by way of sign, a piece

of bright red cloth), to the hotel where this meal is prepared. There being many boarders here, we sit down, a large party, and a very melancholy one as usual. But there is a buxom hostess at the head of the table, and opposite, a simple Welsh schoolmaster with his wife and child, who came here on a speculation of greater promise than performance, to teach the classics; and they are sufficient subjects of interest until the meal is over, and another coach is ready. In it we go on once more, lighted by a bright moon, until midnight, when we stop to change the coach again, and remain for half an hour or so in a miserable room, with a blurred lithograph of Washington over the smoky fire-place, and a mighty jug of cold water on the table; to which refreshment the moody passengers do so apply themselves that they would seem to be, one and all, keen patients of Doctor Sangrado. Among them is a very little boy, who chews tobacco like a very big one; and a droning gentleman, who talks arithmetically and statistically on all subjects, from poetry downwards; and who always speaks in the same key, with exactly the same emphasis, and with very grave deliberation. He came outside just now, and told me how that the uncle of a certain young lady who had been spirited away and married by a certain captain, lived in these parts; and how his uncle was so valiant and ferocious that he shouldn't wonder if he were to follow the said captain to England, “and shoot him down in the street, wherever he found him;” in the feasibility of which strong measure I, being for the moment rather prone to contradiction, from feeling half asleep and very tired, declined to ac-



quiesce; assuring him that if the uncle did resort to it, or gratified any other little whim of the like nature, he would find himself one morning prematurely throttled at the Old Bailey; and that he would do well to make his will before he went, as he would certainly want it before he had been in Britain very long.

“On we go, all night, and by-and-by the day begins to break, and presently the first cheerful rays of the warm sun came slanting on us brightly. It sheds its light upon a miserable waste of sodden grass, and dull trees, and squalid huts, whose aspect is forlorn and grievous in the last degree. A very desert in the wood, whose growth of green is rank and noxious like that upon the top of standing water; where poisonous fungus grows in the rare footprint on the oozy ground, and spouts like witches’ coral from the crevices in the cabin wall and floor; it is a hideous thing to lie upon the very threshold of a city. But it was purchased years ago, and as the owner cannot be discovered, the State has been unable to reclaim it. So there it remains, in the midst of cultivation and improvement, like ground accursed, and made obscene and rank by some great crime.

“We reached Columbus shortly before seven o’clock, and stayed there to refresh that day and night; having excellent apartments in a very large unfinished hotel called the Neill House, which were richly fitted with the polished wood of the black walnut, and opened on a handsome portico and stone veranda, like rooms in some Italian mansion. The town is clean and pretty, and of course is ‘going to be’ much larger. It is the seat of the State legislature of Ohio, and

lays claim, in consequence, to some consideration and importance.

“There being no stage-coach next day, upon the road we wished to take, I hired ‘an extra’ at a reasonable charge, to carry us to Tiffin, a small town from whence there is a railroad to Sandusky. This extra was an ordinary four-horse stage-coach, such as I have described, changing horses and drivers, as the stage-coach would, but was exclusively our own for the journey. To ensure our having horses at the proper stations, and being incommoded by no strangers, the proprietors sent an agent on the box, who was to accompany us the whole way through; and thus attended, and bearing with us, besides, a hamper full of savoury cold meats and fruit and wine, we started off again in high spirits, at half past six o’clock next morning, very much delighted to be by ourselves, and disposed to enjoy even the roughest journey.

“It was well for us that we were in this humour, for the road we went over that day was certainly enough to have shaken tempers that were not resolutely at Set Fair, down to some inches below Stormy. At one time we were all flung together in a heap at the bottom of the coach, and at another we were crushing our heads against the roof. Now one side was down deep in the mire, and we were holding on to the other. Now the coach was lying on the tails of the two wheelers; and now it was rearing up in the air, in a frantic state, with all four horses standing on the top of an insurmountable eminence, looking coolly back at it, as though they would say ‘unharness us. It can’t be done.’ The drivers on these roads, who certainly get over the ground in a

manner which is quite miraculous, so twist and turn the team about in forcing a passage, corkscrew fashion, through the bogs and swamps, that it was quite a common circumstance on looking out of the window to see the coachman with the ends of a pair of reins in his hands, apparently driving nothing, or playing at horses, and the leaders staring at one unexpectedly from the back of the coach, as if they had some idea of getting up behind. A great portion of the way was over what is called a corduroy road, which is made by throwing trunks of trees into a marsh and leaving them to settle there. The very slightest of the jolts with which the ponderous carriage fell from log to log was enough, it seemed, to have dislocated all the bones in the human body. It would be impossible to experience a similar set of sensations, in any other circumstances, unless perhaps in attempting to go up to the top of St. Paul's in an omnibus. Never, never once that day was the coach in any position, attitude, or kind of motion to which we are accustomed in coaches. Never did it make the smallest approach to one's experience of the proceedings of any sort of vehicle that goes on wheels.

"Still, it was a fine day, and the temperature was delicious, and though we had left Summer behind us in the west, and were fast leaving Spring, we were moving towards Niagara and home. We alighted in a pleasant wood towards the middle of the day, dined on a fallen tree, and leaving our best fragments with a cottager, and our worst with the pigs (who swarm in this part of the country like grains of sand on the sea-shore, to

the great comfort of our commissariat in Canada), we went forward again, gaily.

"As night came on, the track grew narrower and narrower, until at last it so lost itself by instinct. We had the comfort of knowing, at least, that there was no danger of his (the driver) falling asleep, for every now and then a wheel would strike against an unseen stump with such a jerk that he was fain to hold on pretty tight and pretty quick to keep himself upon the box. Nor was there any reason to dread the least danger from furious driving, inasmuch as over that broken ground the horses had enough to do to walk; as to shying there was no room for that; and a herd of wild elephants could not have run away in such a wood, with such a coach at their heels. So we stumbled along, quite satisfied.

"These stumps of trees are a curious feature in American travelling. The varying illusions they present to the unaccustomed eye as it grows dark, are quite astonishing in their number and reality. Now, there is a Grecian urn erected in the center of a lonely field; now there is a woman weeping at a tomb; now a very common-place old gentleman in a white waistcoat, with a thumb thrust into each arm-hole of his coat; now a student poring on a book; now a crouching negro; now a horse, a dog, a cannon, an armed man; a hunchback throwing off his cloak and stepping forth into the light. They were often as entertaining to me as so many glasses in a magic lantern, and never took their shapes at my bidding, but seemed to force themselves upon me, whether I would or not; and strange to say, I sometimes recognized in them counter parts of figures once familiar to

me in pictures attached to childish books, forgotten long ago.

“It soon became too dark, however, even for this amusement, and the trees were so close together that their dry branches rattled against the coach on either side and obliged us all to keep our heads within. It lightened too for three whole hours, each flash being very bright and blue and long; and as the vivid streaks came darting in among the crowded branches, and the thunder rolled gloomily above the tree tops, one could scarcely help thinking that there were better neighborhoods at such a time than thick woods afforded.

“At length, between ten and eleven o’clock at night, a few feeble lights appeared in the distance, and Upper Sandusky, an Indian village, where we were to stay till morning, lay before us.

“They were gone to bed at the log inn, which was the only house of entertainment in the place, but soon answered to our knocking, and got some tea for us in a sort of kitchen or common room, tapestried with old newspapers, pasted against the wall. The bed-chamber to which my wife and I were shown was a large, low, ghostly room, with a quantity of withered branches on the hearth, and two doors without any fastening, opposite to each other, both opening on the black night and wild country, and so contrived that one of them always blew the other

open; a novelty in domestic architecture, which I do not remember to have seen before, and which I was somewhat disconcerted to have forced on my attention after getting into bed, as I had a considerable sum in gold for our travelling expenses in my dressing-case. Some of the luggage, however, piled against the panels, soon settled this difficulty, and my sleep would not have been very much affected that night, I believe, though it had failed to do so.

“My Boston friend climbed up to bed, somewhere in the roof, where another guest was already snoring hugely. But being bitten beyond his power of endurance, he turned out again and fled for shelter to the coach, which was airing itself in front of the house. This was not a very politic step, as it turned out, for the pigs scenting him, and looking upon the coach as a kind of pie with some manner of meat inside, grunted around it so hideously that he was afraid to come out again, and lay there shivering till morning. Nor was it possible to warm him when he did come out by means of a glass of brandy; for in Indian villages the legislature, with a very good and wise intention, forbids the sale of spirits by tavern-keepers. The precaution, however, is quite inefficacious, for the Indians never fail to procure liquors of a worse kind at a dearer price from travelling peddlers.”

## CHAPTER XI.

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### RAILROADS AND TRACTION LINES.

*Building of Railroads—First Railroad—N. Y. P. & O.—Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy—I. B. & W.—Present Railroad Systems—Traction Lines—Street Railways—Telegraph—Telephone; Bell Company, Home Company.*

#### BUILDING OF RAILROADS.

“Singing through the forests,  
Rattling over ridges,  
Shooting under arches,  
Rumbling over bridges;  
Whizzing through the mountains,  
Buzzing o’er the vale,  
Bless me! this is pleasant,  
Riding on the rail.”

It has been observed by those who have made a study of such matters, that many of our great lines of transportation follow the “trail” made by wild animals or by the original inhabitants. There is no doubt but that one of these trails extended from the Ohio River, at a point where Eagle River enters it in Brown County, north through the City of Springfield, and to Sandusky City on the Lake. This trail may have been joined in or near our city by another one leading from Cincinnati, and thus we find that the earliest railroads in Ohio follow this trail from Cin-

cinnati to Sandusky. About the time that railroads came into existence, the canal system of our state was being agitated. Several canals had been projected or partly built making connection between the Ohio River and Lake Erie at Cleveland.

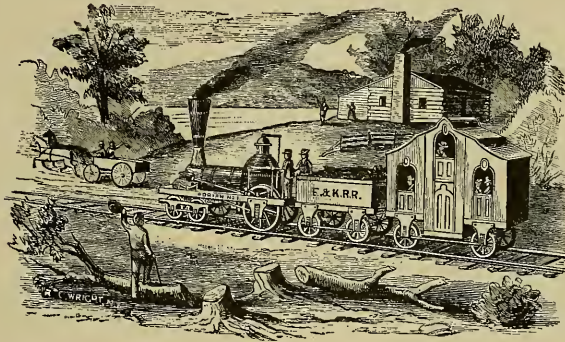
Before the advent of railways to Springfield, goods were received in Central and Southern Ohio by way of the National Road running east and west through Ohio by way of Wheeling and Baltimore, by four-horse coaches. The time was four or five days, or, if that route was not taken, the other one presenting itself was by way of Lake Erie, using the Buffalo and Erie Canal. When Buffalo was connected with the Hudson River, both by canal and railway, it was at once seen that a railway from Sandusky to Cincinnati would furnish an expeditious method of transporting merchantable articles from the East to Central and Southern Ohio.

As early as 1817 the legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and on June 5, 1832, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, or, as it was then known, the Mad River & Lake Erie, was granted a charter, and in 1837 the Little Miami Railroad was begun. The construction of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railway, like most railroad building of that time, did not progress very rapidly and the line did not reach Springfield until 1848.

Lake Erie Railroad at Springfield to form a continuous line from Cincinnati to the lake.

In 1850 the Columbus & Xenia Railroad was built which now forms a part of the Pennsylvania system running through South Charleston and with which the Little Miami is connected.

In the same year the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad was extended to Dayton and we then had two competing railroads to Cincinnati, the latter road making connection at Dayton with



FIRST RAILROAD.

The first railroad to enter Springfield was the Little Miami Railroad, and this event happened on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1846, the "locomotive Ohio" being the one which drew the first train of cars into our city. The Mad River & Lake Erie entered on September 2, 1848. The locomotive bringing its first train of cars on this road was called the "Seneca."

It was the aim of the Little Miami by

making connection with the Mad River & the C. H. & D. The first train left for Dayton in 1851. In that year construction of the railroad from Springfield to London was begun, which was completed in 1853.

Likewise the railroad from Springfield to Delaware, which was then designated as the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad, had its inception in the same year, 1851.

Afterwards the road from Springfield to London was continued under a charter

of the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad, and the first train ran from Springfield to Columbus in 1871.

#### N. Y. P. & O.

In 1864 the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was constructed in Clark County. The intention of its promoters was to form a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It was built as a broad-gauge line, being one foot wider between its track rails than the ordinary road. Those in charge of its construction did not look upon Springfield as a city of sufficient importance to make the connection of their line with it a profitable enterprise, therefore they did not go through the city, a mistake which, long before this, has caused regret to those interested in its fortunes. Its gauge was afterwards changed to that of the standard width, and its name to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and it is now known as the "Nypano" and is under lease and control of the Erie system.

#### SPRINGFIELD, JACKSON & POMEROY.

In September, 1874, the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad was organized and was intended to extend from Springfield to the Ohio River. It was one of the first narrow-gauge roads in the state. Quite a number of Springfield citizens invested in the stock of the company and many of them found, after the railroad was wound up by a receiver, that they were compelled to pay a second time under the constitution liability that then applied to a stockholder in a corporation, the full amount of their original

stock. This road was open in 1878 and had but a short life, for in 1879 it was sold at a receiver's sale and its gauge was changed to that of standard width, and it was then called the Ohio Southern Railroad.

#### I. B. & W.

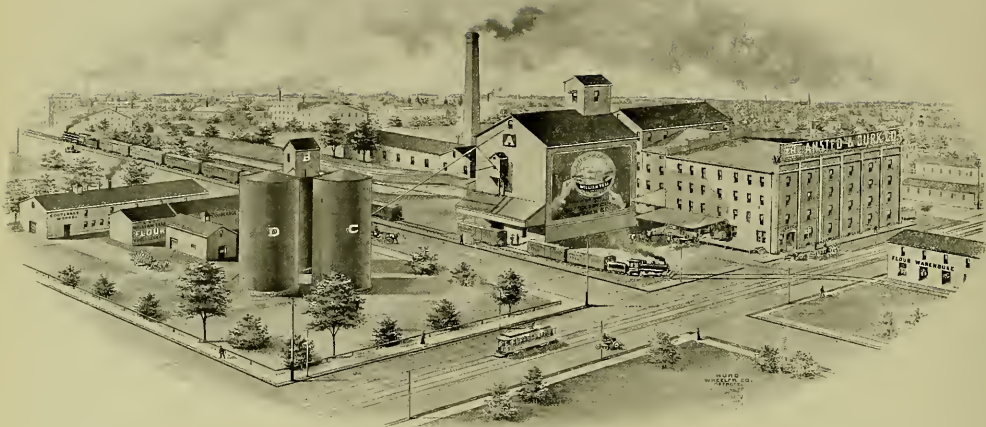
In 1881 the railroad was finished between Springfield and Indianapolis, being a continuation of the road that extended from Peoria to Indianapolis, and was known as the I. B. & W. This road, after going through the usual vicissitudes attending new railroads, was finally merged into the present Big Four system. The last railroad that was built in Springfield was an extension of the Ohio Southern from Springfield to Lima. This occurred in the year 1893.

#### PRESENT RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

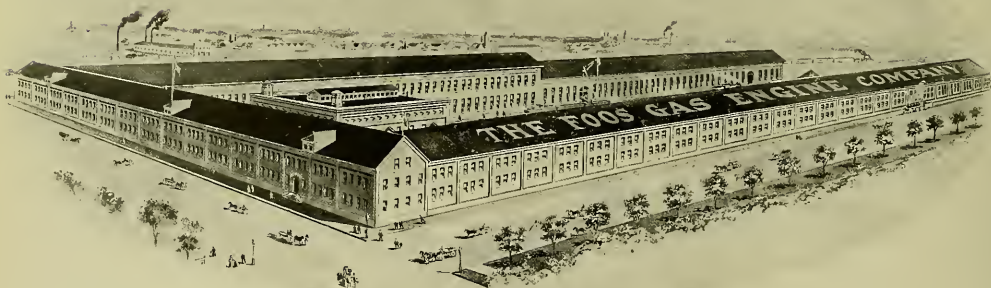
Out of these various originally constructed railroads we now have but four systems entering the city—the C. C. C. & St. L., known as the Big Four, now controlling by lease or purchase the lines leading from this city to Sandusky and Cleveland by way of Columbus and by way of Delaware, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; the Little Miami, forming a part of the P. C. & St. L., or Panhandle system; the N. Y. P. & O., which has freight connections in the city over the D. T. & I., and is a part of the Erie system; and the D. T. & I. Railway, which is the old Ohio Southern with a northern termination of what was formerly the Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan Railway.

The total mileage of railways in Clark





THE ANSTED & BURK COMPANY. SPRINGFIELD



THE FOSS GAS ENGINE COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD



County is about 125 miles, with an assessed value of \$1,346,000.

For a number of years citizens of Springfield have been clamoring for better depot facilities, and at this writing it seems that proper buildings may be erected in the near future.

There are thirty-eight passenger trains in and out of the city daily over the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, four over the D. T. & I., four over the P. C. & St. L., and eight over the Erie.

The following from Dicken's description of a ride on the New England Railroad in 1842, not inappropriately describes some of the experiences on a railroad train at this day.

"The train calls at stations in the woods, where the wild impossibility of anybody having the smallest reason to get out, is only to be equalled by the apparently desperate hopelessness of there being anybody to get in. It rushes across the turnpike road, where there is no gate, no policeman, no signal; nothing but a rough wooden arch, on which is painted, "WHEN THE BELL RINGS LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE." On it whirls headlong, dives through the woods again, emerges in the light, clatters over frail arches, rumbles upon the heavy ground, shoots beneath a wooden bridge which intercepts the light for a second like a wink, suddenly awakens all the slumbering echoes in the main street of a large town, and dashes on hap-hazard, pell-mell, neck or nothing, down the middle of the road. There—with mechanics working at their trades, and people leaning from their doors and windows, and boys flying kites and playing marbles, and men smoking,

and women talking, and children crawling, and pigs burrowing, and accustomed horses plunging and rearing, close to the very rails—there—on, on, on—tears the mad dragon of an engine with its train of cars, scattering in all directions a shower of burning sparks from its wood fire; screeching, hissing, yelling, panting, until at last the thirsty monster stops beneath a covered way to drink, the people cluster round, and you have time to breathe again."

#### TRACTION LINES.

The first traction or inter-urban line that entered Springfield was the Dayton branch of the D. S. & U., in 1899. Later this line was extended to Urbana and Bellefontaine, and in 1901 the line to Columbus, which is known as the C. L. & S., was completed. They were both a part of one system and were finally sold by receivers, and are now known as the I. C. & E. inter-urban line.

In 1903 the traction line leading from Springfield to Xenia was completed, and in 1904 the S. T. & P., a road leading from Springfield to Troy, was finished.

In the same year a road was organized as the Springfield, South Charleston and Washington C. H. Railroad, which by lease enters into the city over the Xenia road, and was completed as far as South Charleston. It is now in the hands of a receiver, with great uncertainty as to what may be its future.

A line has been projected leading from Springfield south to Clifton and Cedarville, with the object in view of ultimately reaching Cincinnati, which has been promoted by Mr. George H. Frey, Jr., of this

city, and will probably be built sooner or later.

Another line was projected south to Clifton and Washington C. H., but this has been definitely abandoned.

The result of construction of these various traction and railroad lines is that Springfield is one of the most accessible cities in the state and this fact has contributed very largely in securing the location of the fraternal homes now in our locality.

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

The first street railway built in Springfield was under an ordinance passed June 8th, 1869, and was put in operation the following year. It extended from Fountain Avenue west on High Street to Isabelle, and down Isabelle to Main, where it reached the power house; i. e., a stable for the mules.

To accommodate the State Fair, which was held here in 1870, a line was extended west to and south on Western Avenue to the Fair Grounds. During fair times it was quite a success, but afterwards hardly had sufficient revenue to furnish horse feed. The mule and the empty car did not give much indication of what the street car service of Springfield some day might prove to be.

During the winter months it will be remembered that the donkeys had trouble in pulling the cars up the Limestone Street hill. To facilitate the handling of traffic an extra pair of mules was stationed at Pleasant Street and hooked on as the cars began to go up the long incline.

About 1873 the entire line was sold, including horses and cars, for \$2,000 to

Charles H. Harris. By reason of George Spence being one of its early promoters it was given the name of "Spence's Short Line." It had a precarious existence until its final absorption by the Citizens' Street Railway Company, organized in December, 1882.

On February 16, 1883, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Railway Company, Asa S. Bushnell was instructed to ascertain from the owners of the street car line what they would take for the property. The directors of the Citizens' Company were D. W. Stroud, B. H. Warder, A. S. Bushnell, W. A. Scott and Ross Mitchell. Mr. Bushnell reported at a subsequent meeting that the property could be secured for \$14,000. He was authorized to make an offer of \$13,000, and the owners, P. P. Mast and D. W. Stroud, accepted it and gave a deed for the property. This railway in the hands of the new owners commenced street car extension in earnest and made extended improvements in various directions. I. Ward Frey built the first electric line in 1891, leading from an addition that he had laid out in the south and called Land-downe, north on Center to High, then east on High to Fountain Avenue, and north on Fountain Avenue to McCreight Avenue.

The Citizens' Street Railway was purchased by the Springfield Railway system, which was organized in 1892. In June of this year application was made to run all cars by electricity, and this company absorbed the Frey line and now owns and controls all the street car lines in the city, having one central transfer station at the corner of High and Limestone streets. The mileage of this road in the

city is about thirty miles and it furnishes very convenient access to all parts of the city. Oscar T. Martin is president and John H. Miller manager of the company.

#### TELEGRAPH.

The first telegraph system was installed in Springfield in 1848 by Ira Anderson, under the old Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville Company, generally called the O'Reilly Line. This line was in operation during the presidential canvass of 1848. George H. Frey, Sr., set up the next instrument in 1849. This was the Cincinnati and Sandusky Company's property, better known as the Morse Line. These two companies consolidated into the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1849. In 1864 Mr. John W. Parsons, now superintendent of the Masonic Home, took charge. Mr. Parsons was connected with the telegraph business as a messenger boy from 1852.

In 1863 the Atlantic and Pacific Company opened an office, James P. Martindale, now a resident of South Charleston, conducting the affairs of this company for a time.

The American Union Telegraph Company opened up in 1880, and in 1881 all these lines were consolidated with the Western Union, which controls the major part of the business to this day, George R. Carter being now manager and having been for a number of years. In connection with the Western Union there is conducted the American District Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and they have had an office at No. 110 South Limestone Street for some years, the other telegraph companies be-

ing located at No. 105 South Limestone Street.

#### TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

##### BELL COMPANY.

The first telephone company to operate in this city was organized July, 1880, and operates the Bell system. It is controlled by the Central Union, with its headquarters at Chicago. It has a long distance communication with almost every city in Ohio and pretty generally throughout Clark County, having branch exchanges at Enon, Harmony, New Carlisle, North Hampton, New Moorefield, Pitchin, South Charleston, Tremont City, Thackery and Vienna Cross Roads. The service of this company is now reasonably good. Major R. B. Hoover has been manager of the Bell System, with the exception of an interregnum of about five years, since 1891.

The Bell Telephone occupy nice quarters of their own on East High Street, next to the Lagonda Club Building. This company moved into their present building, which cost, including ground, about \$40,000, on March 4, 1900.

##### SPRINGFIELD-XENIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.

For a time the Bell system and service was subject to a great deal of complaint. Repeated efforts upon part of the citizens to have the company better the service seemed to have no effect. This resulted in the formation of what is now known as the Home Telephone System. This company was organized in 1900; Mr. Jvnenal and John B. and S. F. McGrew

were very prominent in its organization. Afterwards it was purchased by the Springfield-Xenia Telephone Company, Governor Bushnell being interested in this line. This company has succeeded in securing a very large list of subscribers in the city and in various parts of the county. It is not so well equipped with branch offices throughout the county as the Bell system, but at this time both systems are offering and furnishing reasonably good service to the citizens of Springfield and Clark County. Of the Home Telephone Company the officers for 1907 were E. C. Gwynn, president; S. F. McGrew, vice president; R. R. Mills, treasurer; Delos Odell, secretary. In 1901 the office building for the company was erected on Center Street, between Main and High Streets.

## CHAPTER XII.

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### MILLS.

THE OLD MILL—MILLS OF MAD RIVER: *Medway Mills, Eagle City Mills, Rector's Mill, Kizer Mill, Hertzlers-Snyderville Mill, Woodbury Mill, Ross Mill, Nauman Mill, Croft Mill, Snyder's Mill, Grisso Mill, Leffel's Mill, Kneisley's Distillery, Rubsam's Mill, Enon Mill*—BUCK CREEK: *Lagonda Mill, Rennick-Bechtel Mill, Kitt Mill, Hunter Mill, Dawson-Runyan Mill, Cartmell Mill, Perrin Mill, Warder Mill, Croft Mill, Baldwin Mill, Barnett Mill, Wilson-Moorefield Mill, Rabbits-Olds Mill, Buckeye Works-P. P. Mast Co., Pitts Threshing Machine Shop, Snyder Hydraulic, Foos Oil Mill*—BEAVER CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF BUCK CREEK: *Redmond's Mill, Taylor's Mill, Benson's Mill, Haney's Saw Mill, Smith-Baird Mill*—MILL RUN, TRIBUTARY OF BUCK CREEK: *Demint's Mill, Lingle Mill, Fisher Mill, Foos Mill, Lowry Mill, Filler Mill*—MILL CREEK: *Rebert Mill, Paden's Mill, Leffel's Saw Mill*—DONNELLS CREEK: *Donnells Mill, Lowrey Mill, Baisinger Mill*—ROCK RUN—CHAPMAN'S CREEK: *Lance's Mill, Seitz Mill, Chatterlen Mill, Enoch's Mill, Dibert's Mill*—HONEY CREEK: *Black's Mill, Rayburn Mill, Paul Mill*—LITTLE MIAMI RIVER: *Clifton Mills, Knot's Mill, Burke's Mill*—MUDDY RUN: *Shellabarger Mills, Partington Mill*—MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look,  
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves,  
On the old gray mill with its gambrel roof,  
And the moss on its rotting eaves.  
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,  
And the rushing water's sound,  
And I see the black floats rise and fall  
As the wheel goes slowly round.  
I rode there often when I was young,  
With my grist on the horse before,

And talked with Nelly, the miller's girl,  
As I waited my turn at the door.  
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,  
And flirted and chatted so free,  
The wheel might stop, or the wheel might  
go,  
It was all the same to me.  
'Tis twenty years since last I stood  
On the spot where I stand today,  
And Nelly is wed, and the miller is dead,  
And the mill and I are gray.

But both, till we fall into ruin and wreck,  
 To the fortune of toil are bound;  
 And the man goes and the stream flows,  
 And the wheel moves slowly round.

In the absence of facilities for transporting the necessities of life, the erection of mills producing these necessities became one of the first industries in which the pioneer was engaged. In this age we can hardly conceive of the importance of an industry of this kind.

Prior to the introduction of railways the means for transporting articles from one part of the country to another was either by water or by wagons drawn by horses, and when we consider further that the first railway that entered the city of Springfield did so in 1846, we begin to realize the importance of the various mills that had been erected up to this time upon Mad River and its tributaries for the purpose of converting grain into flour to supply the necessities of the immediate neighborhood, and into whiskey to be in that condition more easily sold and transported to other communities. The average fall of the Valley of Mad River through Clark County is from eight to ten feet to the mile. Some of its tributaries have a much greater decline, and no doubt the fact that Mad River and its tributaries afforded favorable opportunities for the erection of mills contributed largely to an early settlement of this county. Prior to the introduction of railways and the building of mills it was necessary to haul flour by wagon ways from Dayton and Cincinnati to the South, and as far as Sandusky to the North, to which place it was taken by boat from the place of its manufacture.

A very large number of mills and distilleries were erected along the streams in this county and a very few of them are in active operation to this day. At many places they have rotted down and have been taken away, and almost every sign of their former existence has disappeared.

#### MILLS OF MAD RIVER.

##### MEDWAY MILLS.

Probably the first mill that was built on Mad River in Clark County was erected by Archibald Steele, who settled in the village of Medway in 1807. It was a grist-mill and nothing very definite is known at this time further concerning it. A few years afterwards a man by the name of McQueen built a saw-mill and grist-mill a short distance above Medway, which was afterwards owned by Mr. Jacob Hershey. It was torn down in 1832 and never rebuilt.

##### EAGLE CITY MILLS.

The second mill that was built upon Mad River in this county was a saw- and hemp-mill erected in 1808 by Jacob Kiblinger, where the present mill at Eagle City is located. About 1820 Daniel Kiblinger and Ira Paige built a grist mill at the same point, which they operated until 1832, when it was purchased by Merriweather and Clark, who ran it until 1837, when it was sold to Adam Baker. He was succeeded by Baker and Haroff and they by Kiblinger and Stoner, and afterwards it became the property of Bryant and O'Rourke, and was latterly owned by S. R. Hockman, who continued it as a grist-

mill until his death about 1900. It was operated for a few years afterwards by his heirs, then sold to W. S. Neese, who finally disposed of it to H. L. Detrick, who is conducting it at this time as a grist-mill. A saw-mill was until a few years ago operated at the same point. At one time whiskey was distilled here.

#### RECTOR'S MILL.

Prior to 1810 Charles Rector built a small distillery at the mouth of Storm's Creek in the northern part of German Township on Mad River. Later he put up a grist- and saw-mill at the same place. This mill was afterwards operated for a number of years by Gersham Gard. The mill has long since disappeared. A race running north into Champaign County is the only evidence of the use of mill power at a former period at this place.

#### KIZER MILL.

In 1810 Phillip Kizer built a grist-mill on Mad River somewhere not far from Tremont City. As to any matters concerning it in detail, little is known of it at this time. Indeed its exact location cannot be determined. At a later time he added a still. Many of the stills that were added to these mills at an early date were of the very limited character.

#### HERTZLER'S SNYDERVILLE MILL.

About 1818 John and James Leffel erected a grist-mill at a point on Mad River, which has at various times been known as Hertzler's Mills, Tecumseh Mills and Snyderville. John Leffel died soon thereafter, and it was continued by James until about 1831. He sold it to a Mr. Min-

ard, who became embarrassed, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale to the late Daniel Hertzler, who ran the mill and distillery for about twenty years and amassed a large fortune. It changed hands afterwards on several occasions and is now the property of Henry Snyder's heirs. It stands there, a monument of its former greatness, idle and inactive.

#### WOODBURY MILL.

About 1830 John Shartle built a grist-mill, to which was afterwards added a distillery, a short distance below Medway. This mill was known as the Woodbury Mill. It continued in operation as a grist-mill until some fifteen or twenty years ago when its active use was abandoned. It is still standing.

#### ROSS MILL.

Somewhere about the year 1830 Charles Ross built a mill a short distance south of where the Eagle City Mills are now located, in what is now a field a short distance east of the St. Paris Pike and pretty nearly opposite the road leading east from the Valley Pike. This mill was afterwards operated as a carding-mill by a man by the name of Shearer. All signs of the former location of this mill have been obliterated, the spot where it stood being now in the midst of a cultivated field.

#### NAUMAN MILL.

About the year 1830 a grist-mill and distillery was built on Mad River on the Nauman farm in Section 7. It is not known at present who built the mill. A few years afterwards it was purchased by

Andrew Seitz, Sr., the father of Jacob Seitz, a recent inhabitant of the city of Springfield. Nothing is known of its operation after the Seitz family left it. A depression in the ground where the former races were located is all that is left to indicate its former location.

#### CROFT MILL.

In 1830 George Croft built a grist- and saw-mill and distillery on the lands lately owned by Martin Snider, in Bethel Township, on a race supplied from Mad River. This mill was operated by Mr. Croft and his sons for a number of years, and at a later period was operated as a grist-mill by Martin Snyder. It is now abandoned.

#### SNYDER'S MILL.

The flouring mill operated now by William L. Snyder, west of the city of Springfield on Mad River, was erected by Elijah Harnett in 1825, and was afterwards sold to Henry Snyder, the grandfather of the present proprietor. Mr. Snyder, Sr., build a distillery, which was operated by the sons, J. and D. L. Snyder, up to 1862. Here the Snyders gathered the nucleus of their great fortune. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1854, and afterwards rebuilt. At present it is used as a grist-mill exclusively.

#### GRISSE MILL.

This mill is located near Rock Run, where it enters Mad River southwest of the city. It was built in 1831 by Peter Sintz, Sr., and improved in 1880 by John and Samuel Arthur. After Mr. Sintz had

managed it for some time he leased it to George Grisso. It experienced various vicissitudes, until it was finally purchased by the Arthurs, who ran it for some time, and then it ceased to perform its function. At odd times feed has been ground there in recent years. It now is the property of the Springfield and Dayton Traction Company.

#### LEFFEL'S MILL.

In 1833 Andrew Leffel built a grist-mill a short distance above what is now known as the Rubsam Mill on Mad River and very close to the railway bridge. It was operated by Mr. Leffel for about ten years. He sold it to James Robinson, who attached a distillery to it, and both mill and distillery were destroyed by fire about 1850, and were never rebuilt. There is no visible evidence of the place where this mill was located.

#### KNEISLEY'S DISTILLERY.

In 1839 Kiblinger and Kneisley built a mill east of Tremont City, and what was perhaps the largest distillery on Mad River. A grist-mill and saw-mill were attached to it. The industry caused the building of quite a number of houses in the immediate vicinity and it afterwards received the name of Owl Town (see villages). Not later than 1859 this establishment became the property of Daniel Blose, his son, John H. Blose, and his brother-in-law, Jacob Seitz. They conducted it for several years as a distillery and mill with very great profit.

About 1865 the distillery part was abandoned and afterwards a grist mill







CHAMPION CHEMICAL COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD

was carried on by Mr. J. H. Blose and C. F. Rohrer, but not for any great length of time, and now there is not a vestige of either distillery, grist- or saw-mill left upon the premises. Nothing there indicates the industry that formerly existed, excepting depressions where the waterways were formerly located.

#### RUBSAM'S MILL.

This mill is located south of the railroad bridge on Mad River, west of the city. It was originally built by Daniel Hertzler in 1865 and was completed and ready for operation at the time that Mr. Hertzler was murdered. Samuel Huffman, a son-in-law of Hertzler, ran it until 1869, when Mrs. J. W. Rubsam, a daughter of Mr. Hertzler, became the owner. It is still standing, but not in active operation and probably never will be.

#### ENON MILL.

Not far from Enon, fed largely by the spring that opens up on the Harshman farm, a mill was located at an early date by Mr. Layton, but this likewise has long since passed out of existence. A still was conducted there also.

#### BUCK CREEK.

Buck Creek seemed to afford mill power for perhaps as large a number of mills as Mad River.

#### LAGONDA MILL.

Probably the first use of the waters of Buck Creek for milling purposes was at Lagonda in 1806, when Simon Kenton

established his mill there. This was a grist-mill, and had attached thereto a carding-machine, which did not prove a success, owing to the want of perfect machinery. The grist-mill was small, and the machinery was run by hand. Kenton left this mill in 1812 and it afterwards became the property of Prickett and Beezely and later on was purchased by Jeremiah Warder.

#### RENNICK-BECHTEL MILL.

Near where the spring is in Snyder Park Robert Rennick, in 1807, built a grist-mill. There is some divergence of opinion as to the date on which this mill was erected. Mr. Ludlow, in his history of Springfield, states that it was built as early as 1802, but Mr. Woodward, in his sketches, thinks it was probably built after Kenton built the mill at Lagonda. It was a flour- and grist-mill. It was either afterwards purchased by Mr. Henry Bechtel or was destroyed, and Mr. Bechtel built a new one in practically the same place. There is nothing there now to indicate a former mill site.

#### KITT MILL.

In 1814, or possibly as early as 1812, Peter Kitt erected a distillery on the large spring on a farm of the late J. T. Warder, near Lagonda. How extensive a business this mill was engaged in is not known.

#### HUNTER MILL.

The next mill that was erected on Buck Creek was built in Pleasant Township, in the year 1819, by William Hunter. This has been abandoned. This mill was lo-

cated about one and a half miles west of Catawba. In later years it was run by John W. Yeazell. It has been abandoned for some time. It is now owned by a Mr. Tavener and occupied as a sheep stable, hay barn, etc.

#### DAWSON-RUNYAN MILL.

Some time earlier than the Hunter Mill was that of the mill built by Mr. Dawson, near the present site of the grist-mill owned by J. M. Runyan on Buck Creek, south of Catawba. This was a small mill for grinding corn. There was also a carding-machine in connection therewith. The present mill of J. M. Runyan was built by William Speakman.

#### CARTMELL MILL.

In 1822 Nathaniel Cartmell built a grist-mill in Pleasant Township on Buck Creek. This was situated a short distance further west than the Hunter Mill. There was afterwards added to it a woolen-mill and distillery.

#### PERRIN MILL.

About 1820 up near where the present power-house of the street railway is situated Joseph Perrin built and operated a saw-mill.

#### WARDER MILL.

In 1830 Jeremiah Warder purchased the entire then existing village of Lagonda, consisting of eight or ten buildings, saw-mills, woolen-factory and grist-mill, for \$3,000. He erected a new large mill

on the south side of the creek. The old mill was transformed into a distillery. This mill was finally taken down about the year 1867.

#### CROFT MILL.

Not far from this time (1830) Mr. John Croft became the possessor of a mill or mill site located about a mile and a half up the stream from Lagonda, conducting it as a mill and distillery, in a small way, for a good many years. Latterly a saw-mill was at this place. Both now have gone out of existence. This mill was originally built by a man named Ross.

#### BALDWIN MILL.

Somewhere about 1836, possibly at an earlier date, a mill which was afterwards known by the name of the Baldwin Mill, was erected on the west branch of Buck Creek not far south of the county line. It derived its name from the Baldwins, who became its owners and who ran it for many years. It was a grist-mill, but has long since ceased operation. Its location was close to where the Mechanicsburg Pike crosses this branch of the stream.

#### BARNETT MILLS.

In 1840 Samuel and James Barnett purchased the waterway upon which were afterwards built the Barnett mills, now owned and operated by Anstead, Burk & Co. The Barnetts operated this mill as a grist mill for more than a half-century. It has been enlarged and the business has been very much extended by its present owners. Where the present Buckeye

Shops are, a linseed oil mill was operated at one time.

#### WILSON-MOOREFIELD MILL.

In 1840 Hugh Wilson started a still-house where the grist-mill is now located in the village of New Moorefield. This was operated in 1861. The grist-mill was afterwards built here and for a long time went by the name of the Yeazell Mill. It is still in active operation, John W. Yeazell being the present owner.

#### RABBITS-OLDS MILL.

In 1847 Charles Rabbits and Mr. Olds built a woolen-mill, which they operated until 1874. The building was afterwards occupied by Blount and Wilson and was taken down a few years ago.

#### BUCKEYE WORKS-P. P. MAST CO.

In speaking of the mills of Buck Creek it is in order to say something about what is now known as the P. P. Mast Company, as this corporation uses part of the mill power of the creek in the operation of its works. In 1841 the Barnetts sold James Leffel one-twelfth part of the water-power and the same amount to Richard Rodgers. Leffel started a saw-mill and foundry, and afterwards he and Andrew Richards built and operated a cotton-mill and machine-shop, which afterwards passed into the hands of the P. P. Mast Company. Richard Rodgers sold his power back to James Barnett, who built a linseed oil mill, which he sold to John Foos. This mill was also absorbed by P. P. Mast Company, and in

1847 the Barnetts leased land and power to Muzzey & Andrews, who operated a planing mill. This was afterwards sold to Samuel Kindelbarger and then sold to the P. P. Mast Company. In 1846 the Barnetts leased land and power to Olly Taylor, who built a linseed oil mill, which afterwards became the property of Smith & Dew, then passed to Smith & Boucher, then to Steele, Layman & Co., and finally to the P. P. Mast Company.

#### PITTS THRESHING MACHINE SHOP.

In 1842 John A. Pitts, inventor of the Pitts Separator, came to this city from Rochester, New York, and bought land and power from the Barnetts and built shops for the manufacture of the Pitts Separator, which is now the property of O. W. Kelly Company. It was operated after his death by his sons, and then passed into the hands of James W. Reinhart, Charles P. Ballard and L. H. Purcell.

#### SNYDER HYDRAULIC.

In 1865 J. and D. L. Snyder constructed a hydraulic for the purpose of utilizing the waters of Buck Creek. This hydraulic commenced at the east end of the present park and ran down along the south and east lines of said park near Main Street. Part of it is utilized now for park purposes. The boating-pond and other features of the park are located on this hydraulic. Their intention was to build a mill and distillery, but just about that time the governmental tax became so high on whiskey that the original purpose was abandoned; and steam power having become more universal in its use the

water power was never developed to its full extent. The same was leased for some time by Mr. John Foos and the St. John Sewing Machines were manufactured at a shop not far from Main Street. This burned down along in the early eighties and some time thereafter the water was turned off of the hydraulic.

#### FOOS OIL MILL.

Perhaps the most recent mill constructed on Buck Creek is what is known as the old Foos Oil Mill on the cliffs immediately west of Factory Street. It is now occupied by a laundry.

Mr. John Foos in 1861 purchased the Barnett Oil Mill which had been erected in 1842 on Warder Street and in 1863 he bought the Steele, Layman & Company Oil Mill, which was built by Olly Taylor in 1846, and was also located on Warder Street. The machinery from these mills was removed in 1870 to the mills on the cliffs. This was operated by him until about 1890.

BEAVER CREEK. (Tributary of Buck Creek.)

#### REDMOND'S MILL.

Undoubtedly the first mill erected on Beaver Creek is that which is known at present by the name of Redmond Mill and is located about four miles east of Springfield and half a mile north of the National Road. The first mill built at this place was erected about the year 1808 by John Foster. A man by the name of Buckles was the next owner. He connected a distillery with it. Buckles sold it to John

Ree, and Ree in 1835 sold it to Robert Rodgers, who built a saw-mill in connection in 1837. In 1839 the whole premises were destroyed by fire. The grist-mill was rebuilt by Mr. Rodgers in 1840. In 1847 Thomas McCormick bought a half interest. About the year 1858 Lewis Huffman bought the mill, and in 1866 it was sold to Judson Redmond for \$8,000. This mill is still in active operation. It is sometimes called the Junction Mills, because it is situated at the junction of Beaver Creek and Sinking Creek.

#### TAYLOR'S MILL.

The next mill that was built on Beaver Creek was built by James Taylor in 1830. At first it had a carding and fulling-mill in connection with it. This was operated up to 1845, when it was abandoned. In 1849 it was remodeled by Charles Morgan, who purchased it of Taylor's administrators, who owned it until 1869. It was then purchased by Samuel Taylor, who occupied it until its abandonment a few years ago. In 1875 it was burned down, being struck by lightning. The next year it was rebuilt. It is not in use at this time, having been completely abandoned.

#### BENSON'S MILL.

Shortly after the erection of the Taylor mill, Oliver Armstrong and Pierson Spinning, in the year 1832, built what was afterwards known as Benson's Mill. This mill was situated on the east side of the old Columbus Road, where Columbus Avenue now touches that road. Armstrong and Spinning operated it until

1852, when it was purchased by Mr. J. M. Benson. He made improvements and operated the mill until the eighties, when it was abandoned. It afterwards was destroyed by fire. There is nothing at present to indicate its former location, which was about one mile down the stream from Taylor's Mill excepting the indications of the former race-bed. A still was carried on here. This mill was burned in 1885. These mills were about the only mills on Beaver Creek that assume the position of grist-mills. There were a large number of saw-mills.

#### HANEY'S SAW-MILL.

In 1830 James Haney on Beaver Creek, south of Vienna, erected a saw-mill which was operated for about 35 years. In 1839 James Goodfellow and Zephania Sexton built a saw-mill on Beaver Creek about two miles down the stream from the Haney Mill. This mill was operated for a number of years latterly by Mr. Erastus Bennett, but it is not now in operation.

#### SMITH-BAIRD MILL.

In 1845 Robert Smith built a saw-mill about a mile further down the stream and immediately south of the National Road, between that road and the Springfield and Columbus Traction Line. This mill was operated until about the year 1890 when it was likewise abandoned.

#### MILL RUN. (Tributary of Buck Creek.) DEMINT'S MILL.

The first mill to be erected in Clark County of which we have a reliable date was the one erected by James Demint,

the founder of Springfield, in 1803, at the mouth of Mill Run. It was a grist-mill, as stated in Beers' History and was of small proportions, but was a very great convenience to the settlers of the neighborhood. It seems to the writer, however, that he has seen it elsewhere stated that a still was conducted in connection with this mill; but if so it was no doubt in a limited way. The capacity of this mill was about twenty-five bushels of corn every twenty-four hours.

#### LINGLE MILL.

In 1809 John Lingle built a mill for the making of gun powder and not far from where Mill Run enters into Buck Creek.

#### FISHER MILL.

In 1814 Maddox Fisher built a mill not far from the mouth of Mill Run. Whether it was a grist- or cotton-mill, or both, is not known. It was destroyed by fire in 1834. It was probably a cotton-mill. In the lower part of this mill Ira Paige about 1814 started a woolen factory, and continued it for fifteen years.

#### FOOS MILL.

In 1817 Griffith Foos had a small mill in operation where the shops of the Foos Gas Engine are now located. This mill was, as far as we know, an oil-mill and was afterwards removed to East Street, about where the Common Sense Engine Works were built, now occupied by the Herb Medicine Company, and was used as a cotton manufactory and afterwards as a flax-mill.

## LOWRY MILL.

In 1827 on Mill Run between Columbia and North Streets, James Lowry, J. W. Kills and Dr. Ambrose Blount built a paper-mill. It was run until 1836 as a hand paper-mill when it was changed into a machine mill and so run until 1861, when it was purchased by William D. Hill. In 1864 Marshfield Steele purchased this property and remodeled it into a tobacco factory, which was operated under the name of J. W. Kidder & Co. until 1869. It was afterwards used as a foundry and machine-shop and general job shop until 1880, when it was re-built by J. B. Ellster for the manufacture of tables. It was afterwards torn down and the ground is now occupied by dwelling houses.

## FULLER MILL.

In 1834 a flouring-mill was built on the ground where the Foos Oil-Mill formerly stood on the corner of Linden Avenue and Monroe Street. It was operated until 1871, when it was bought by E. R. Hot-ten-spiller & Co., and used by them as a hominy-mill in 1873. The mill was destroyed by fire and the ground afterwards purchased by the Champion Bar & Knife Company, it being at present occupied by the Foos Gas Engine Company.

## MILL CREEK.

Mill Creek enters Mad River from the south, opposite the Masonic Home grounds, west of the city of Springfield.

## REBERT MILL.

This mill was formerly located on Mill Creek opposite the present farmhouse

of George Leffel and at the junction of Possum Road and the Rebert Pike. It was the location of a mill early in the history of this county, as pioneers narrate that they went to that locality to get flour, but the history of that mill has passed into oblivion. By whom it was built or operated is not known. The mill operated by Mr. Rebert, from whom it took its name, was erected in 1838 by Samuel Todd. He was succeeded by Ed. Swope, and he in turn by John Rench and Henry Baker. In 1852 it was purchased by Andrew Rebert from John Rench. Mr. Rebert conducted a general milling business there for about twenty years. It was afterwards rented to Aaron Reasor, then to Frederick Creamer, afterwards to Samuel Louk. For more than fifteen years past, it has been out of operation and has been taken down and the material utilized for other purposes. At one time it had a capacity of about thirty barrels of flour per day.

## PADEN'S MILL.

In 1844 James Paden built a woolen-factory on Mill Creek, not far from where the Enon Pike crosses this stream and Possum Road. He carried on a carding, spinning, and weaving industry up until 1868. The business was afterwards conducted by his son Paden until about the year 1880. It has been abandoned. It was a factory about two stories high with a Leffel wheel.

## LEFFEL'S SAW-MILL.

About 1840 William Harris erected a saw-mill on Mill Creek, which was on the Fairfield Pike about half a mile west of







THE MAST, FOOS & CO PLANT, SPRINGFIELD



THE P. P. MAST PLANT, SPRINGFIELD



BLACK OPERA HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



THE NEW SUN THEATRE, SPRINGFIELD



OLD BRICK HOUSE, W. MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD



BRETNEY TANNERY, E. MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD

Beatty. It was afterwards owned and run by Reed Wright, finally it was purchased by the late James P. Leffel. At one time a steam-engine was attached to it, thus giving it steam power. This mill has also been abandoned.

#### DONNELLS' CREEK.

Donnels' Creek empties into Mad River about six miles below the city of Springfield, and flows north through Bethel & Pike Townships not far from the villages of Donnelsville and North Hampton.

#### DONNELLS' MILL.

The first mill that was erected on this creek was by Jonathan Donnels as early as 1804. It was swept away by a freshet. It was a rudely constructed building of logs and was used as a saw-mill. This mill was located about half a mile north of the mill afterwards erected by David Lowry.

#### LOWRY MILL.

In 1808 David Lowry built a grist-mill on Donnels' Creek. This mill was located about half a mile north of the Valley Pike and was close to Mr. Donnels' mill. The dam erected in the stream backed the water up and interfered with Donnels' power. They had a law suit about the matter and Donnels recovered damages. Mr. Lowry added a frame saw-mill some time afterward, and in 1820 he put up a frame grist-mill. This mill was run until 1846, when the dam was washed out and he retired from business. His son David W. continued it for about five years when it was abandoned. Some evidence of its former existence may still be seen op-

posite the present residence of County Commissioner J. Ed. Lowry.

#### BAISINGER MILL.

In 1820 Peter Baisinger erected a saw-mill on Donnels' Creek, not far from the village of North Hampton. It was later converted into a steam mill by George Cost and afterwards owned and operated by Jacob K. Minnick. It is not now in active operation.

#### ROCK RUN.

Rock Run is a tributary of Mad River, emptying into that stream a short distance below the first bridge over Mad River on the Valley Pike. It extended north into German Township and had more feet of fall than any other stream of the county. A number of mills were located on this stream, the history of which cannot be accurately given.

#### CHAPMAN'S CREEK.

Chapman's Creek enters Mad River about a mile and a half south of the Champaign County line. It is a rapid little stream, not affording very great water-power at this time, but at an early date quite a number of mills were located there. This creek was named after William Chapman, who erected in 1802 a grist-mill about where the village of Tremont is now located. What the capacity of this mill may have been or how long it was operated, or by whom, is not now known, but it was probably located upon or near the site of the present Seitz Mill, where in 1836 John Ross erected a small distillery.

## LANCE'S MILL.

About the year 1830 a Mr. Lance built a distillery between Tremont City and Mad River, about where the residence of Michael Sullivan stands now. This was operated for a number of years in a limited way as a distillery. David Enochs, still living in this vicinity, operated it at one time. Some of the milling they had done for them elsewhere. The malt was stirred by hand in a tub. It was taken down about 1860.

## SEITZ MILL.

The present Seitz Mill was erected by Andrew Seitz and cost about \$5,000. It was operated by him, together with his sons Henry and Amos, until his death, since which time it has been carried on by Amos Seitz and is still in active operation. It was purchased by the Seitzes from a man by the name of Hoefer.

## CHATTERLEN MILL.

At a very early date about three-quarters of a mile west of Tremont City, opposite the present residence of Samuel Magart, an Englishman by the name of Chatterlen had a carding mill. This was destroyed by fire and it was never rebuilt.

## ENOCH'S MILL.

On the south side of the creek, not far from the residence of J. S. Peneten and William Funkhouser, was erected in 1820 by Henry Enoch, father of David Enoch, who is still living and residing near Tremont, a grist-mill. There was conducted with it a still. How long this was operated is not now known, but it has many

years been abandoned. Some time after the construction of the mill William Enoch, a brother of Henry, built a grist-mill nearly opposite the present residence of Michael Shawver. This was operated for some time but has long since been abandoned. A depression in the ground near the saw-mill conducted there at this time by the Shawvers indicates the existence of a mill in that vicinity at one time.

## DIBERT'S MILL.

About three-quarters of a mile west of these Enoch's mills (the exact date is not known), a mill of some kind had been erected. About 1860 Jacob Dibert erected a large flouring-mill, which was operated by him until his death. It was afterwards for a time operated by John H. Blose and Johnson P. Weaver. It is at present the property of McClellan Ballentine. It has not for some years been in operation as a flouring-mill, although at times feed has been milled. Steam power has been added. The mill, however, at this time is practically abandoned. In former times there was a small saw- and grist-mill operated at this place. Still further up the stream on this creek at an earlier date were several saw-mills which are not in operation at this writing.

## HONEY CREEK.

This creek is not a tributary of Mad River, but flows into the Big Miami. It has its source in Pike Township, flows south in Bethel and around New Carlisle and leaves the county to the west of that village. In earlier times it afforded considerable water-power. However, not

so many mills were located on it as on some other streams of less magnitude.

#### BLACK'S MILL.

In 1814 James Black constructed a grist-mill on the east fork of Honey Creek, in the locality that has recently been designated Dodo. It is still, I think, in the Black name but not in operation.

#### RAYBURN MILL.

In 1836 William Rayburn built the old mill still standing on Honey Creek a short distance northeast of New Carlisle. At one time there was both a grist-mill and saw-mill here in operation; now it is only used for milling grain and is known as the McKee Mill.

#### WEEK'S MILL.

At one time there was a mill located where Charles Smith & Son now operate a steam-mill for grinding. For a long time it was in the name of Weeks. As a grist-mill it has ceased operation for many years. Just when it was built, or by whom, is not known to the writer at this time.

#### PAUL MILL.

There is some tradition that when John Paul located up near the forks of Honey Creek above the Rayburn Mill, some kind of a mill was erected by him at that point, but this, as above said, only rests on tradition, and nothing more at this time is known. However, Paul lived in this vicinity and like most early settlers he may have had a diminutive mill, if nothing else.

### LITTLE MIAMI RIVER.

This river has its source in this county, not far northeast of Charleston, and leaves it at the village of Clifton.

#### CLIFTON MILLS.

As early as 1800 Mr. O. Davis built a grist-mill where the present mill is now located at Clifton. This mill afterwards became known as Patterson's Mill and later on was the property of Mr. E. R. Stewart, and for the past ten years was conducted by a Mr. Armstrong. It is still in active operation.

#### KNOT'S MILL.

About 1836 Peter Knot had a tanyard in operation along this stream north of Clifton and a saw-mill was conducted in connection therewith.

#### BURKE'S MILL.

In 1815 a man by the name of Burke erected a grist-mill on the Little Miami, about a mile south of Plattsburg. There may have been a distillery connected with this, for we find that in 1831 George Weaver conducted a distillery near Lisbon and at one time Thomas Stites managed a distillery one and a half miles north of Lisbon. There were probably some other mills located on this river of which we have no knowledge at this time.

#### MUDDY RUN.

This stream flows through Mad River Township, entering Mad River in the southwestern part of the township.

## SHELLABARGER MILLS.

This mill is located about a mile and a quarter south of Enon. This mill was built by Jacob Shellabarger who came to this locality in 1814 and the mill was erected shortly thereafter. At one time there was a distillery attached, and a saw-mill was also located there. In early times it was of very great importance to the community, and was an important place of business. Jacob Shellabarger sold it to John Fisher, brother of Maddox Fisher, and Fisher sold it to Ben Myers, and he to Daniel Hertzler, and then it became the property of Hostetter, and for some time was called the Hostetter mills. It afterwards came into the possession of John Shellabarger, brother of Samuel, the ex-member of Congress, and distinguished statesman, and later Ephraim Shellabarger became the proprietor. It could well be called the Shellabarger Mills, as on three different occasions it was in the Shellabarger family. It has been abandoned for some time.

## PARTINGTON MILL.

The Partington Woolen Factory was located on the north fork of Muddy Run, not far from the present residence of Mr. Jenkins. It was principally propelled by the water from a very large spring which had a fall of about twenty-five feet. A paper-mill was formerly erected at this place by Samuel Simington. The dates of the erection of these various mills are not known at this time; they have long since been abandoned.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We find that some other mills of various kinds were conducted in the county. In 1812 David Hanna had a distillery on Sinking Creek, and in 1824 Henry Wolfe built and operated a distillery on Section 6 on Sinking Creek and at one time a distillery was operated by Adam Clark north of the Israel Everhardt farm in Pleasant Township. At one time a mill was erected on the Crain farm in Section 33 in Bethel Township. Asa Rice erected a saw- and grist-mill near Vienna in 1854. A tannery was erected by Robert Watkins on what is now the J. E. Bowman farm (formerly belonging to Israel Hollingsworth), in Green Township in 1815, and was run up until about 1830. In various places throughout the county saw-mills have been erected and conducted until the timber ran out, and then abandoned. There was such a mill one time on the Urbana Pike on the E. B. Cassily farm. The waters were probably conducted through the old race constructed by Simon Kenton for a grist-mill in 1799. There was also a saw-mill on the old Staley farm now belonging to Mr. Drum, east of Tremont City and east of Mad River at a point where the old Moore's Run Channel emptied into Mad River.

In 1829 Abraham Smith built a saw-mill at Donnelsville which was conducted for many years; there was also a saw-mill for a time on the John Detrick farm in Bethel Township.

## CHAPTER XIII.

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### FRATERNAL HOMES AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

*Be Kind—Ohio Masonic Home—Odd Fellows Home—Knights of Pythias Home—Oesterlen Orphans' Home—Clark Memorial Home.*

#### BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wast young,

Who loved thee as fondly as he?  
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,  
And joined in thine innocent glee.

Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,  
His locks intermingled with gray,  
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;  
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for, lo! on her brow  
May traces of sorrow be seen:  
Oh, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,  
For loving and kind hast she been.

Remember thy mother, for thee will she pray  
As long as God giveth her breath;  
With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way,  
E'en to the dark valley of death.

The charitable teachings of the lowly Nazarene are nowhere better exemplified than in the three fraternal homes that overlook the city of Springfield from its surrounding hill-tops. Neither in any way could the three great fraternal orders of the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, better exemplify their teachings than in the founding of these homes, carried on as they are for the shelter and protection of those who are not able to care for and protect themselves. No other community has been so distinguished as to be chosen by three such prominent and influential orders as a fit and satisfactory place in which to exemplify their teachings of charity on so large and practical a scale. Such an honor might well be coveted by any community. In time, the city of Springfield, with all its commercial and manufacturing industries, will not receive more lasting renown or benefit from any of these industries than from these benevolent institutions. It is hard to explain why this community should have been so favored, except by taking into consideration what

may be due to the beauty of its natural surroundings and to the enterprise of its people. But with due allowance for these reasons that Springfield has not been selected also by the great state of Ohio as a proper location for some of its institutions is likewise difficult of explanation. Possibly in the past some one may have been negligent in failing to present its claims upon a favorable opportunity. One of the strongest arguments presented to the committee that selected the sites for these fraternal homes lay in Springfield's fine railroad facilities, bringing all parts of the state within easy reach—facilities surpassed by no city in the state and equalled by but one—Columbus. If that argument was sufficient to cause these fraternal homes to be located here, it should have had some influence in securing the location here of some state institution; but usually such state institutions are located at certain particular places by reason of some political "pull." We did not have the "pull."

#### OHIO MASONIC HOME.

The first one of these fraternal homes which was located in our county is that belonging to the Masonic fraternity, although the Knights of Pythias erected one cottage before the Masonic building was erected. At the meeting of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Ohio, in 1888, a home to care for the old Masonic brethren and their wives was suggested by W. B. Hillman, who was then Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter.

A committee was afterwards appointed to visit various localities throughout the state and select a suitable location for the building of a proposed home.

Governor Bushnell, although at that time not a Mason himself, saw the possibilities of Springfield in that direction and the great benefit an institution of that kind would confer upon the city, and with his characteristic liberality proposed a subscription of \$10,000 for the purpose of buying a suitable site, in that way bringing a strong influence to bear upon the location of the home. An option was secured on what was then known as the Leffel farm of 154 acres, immediately west of Mad River, on the National Pike west of the city. This farm had a beautiful natural location, permitting the building to front to the "east," to which quarter every Master Mason looks for authority, and which would overlook the Mad River valley and have in plain view the spires and steeples of the city of Springfield.

Along the National Pike, upon this farm, there was located an old brick building used in stage coach days as a hotel. Over the doors of this old hostelry there were painted the magic letters O. K., "Oll Korrekt." Suffice it here to say, that sufficient money was raised by the citizens to purchase this fine tract of land. In 1895 with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, which were witnessed by a large concourse of people, perhaps never surpassed in magnitude in our city, the corner stone of the building was laid and the latter was dedicated to the benevolent purposes for which it was intended. It was opened for the receipt of patients in 1897. Our honored townsman, John W. Parsons, was selected as superintendent and his estimable wife as matron.



The entire cost of this large stone castle, resembling nothing else so closely as the typical medieval structure of the feudal barons, was about \$125,000. Since that time the surroundings have been further beautified, and its location gives it a view not surpassed in the state of Ohio.

In 1905 a hospital cottage costing \$14,000 was erected. The number of residents of this institution at present is 161—sixty-five males, forty-two females and fifty-four children. The home is supported by per capita tax of the Grand Lodges and voluntary contributions, and the cost per capita is \$160 per annum. Edward Harford of this city is treasurer of the Board of Directors.

The total disbursements for the year past were \$35,890.46; receipts \$39,756.71; balance on hand \$3,866.25. There is \$74,149.33 in the endowment fund.

#### ODD FELLOWS HOME.

To the Daughters of Rebekah may be given the credit of starting the work that ultimately resulted in the erection of a home for Odd Fellows' orphans and members. In 1891 the Rebekah Assembly decided that such a home should be established, and the president of the assembly wrote long letters to each representative of the Grand Lodge, wherever located in the state, urging him to do what he could for the establishment of such a home, as the favorable vote of the Grand Lodge was necessary before the enterprise could be undertaken. In April, 1892, the Rebekah Assembly decided to send their president, in company with two other sister Rebekahs, to the Grand Lodge to obtain

permission for this, or rather, to present clearly the needs of the homeless children, and point out the duty of the brethren to them. The Grand Lodge had a recess and listened carefully and attentively to the pleadings of this sister, and before they adjourned they voted for the establishment of a home.

Committees were appointed to select a location. The Masonic Home having been located in this city, the interest of our people had been aroused upon the subject of fraternal homes, and through local representatives the task of securing this home also was gone at with a vim. The Fay farm immediately north of the Clark County Infirmary had some time previously come into possession of a person who was now desirous of disposing of it and who offered it at a very moderate figure. The natural elevation upon which it stood, commanding a beautiful view to the south, impressed itself upon the committee, and our citizens having raised sufficient money to purchase the site, the home was located there. The land consists of seventy-nine acres, some having been bought in addition since the original purchase was made. The present building was dedicated October 27, 1898. It cost \$73,000, the money being raised by an assessment of one dollar upon each Odd Fellow. Since that time, in 1898, a new power-house and laundry building, at a cost of \$10,000, have been added.

The original design was to make the institution a home for children only. The Grand Lodge was caring for aged members in a small home down near Cincinnati, which was known as the Royssmoyne Home, but they had no place for the wives and widows, hence arrangements were

made for the erection of an addition of sixty-one rooms to the original building. This addition cost \$55,000 and was completed in 1904, representing a total cost in buildings of \$138,000. The home is supported by a per capita tax upon the Odd Fellows of the state, which is now forty cents each, or ten cents per quarter.

The Rebekahs are not assessed for any certain amount, yet they have furnished four out of every five rooms in the building. The present number of residents is 218, there being forty-three adult males, twenty-three adult females, eighty-nine boys and sixty-three girls.

The cost per capita for running the institution is \$120. E. B. Turner is the present superintendent and his wife is matron. The buildings are of red pressed brick, with terraces and cupolas and a red tile roof, presenting a very imposing picture.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HOME.

Oh! what shall I do when the night comes  
down

In its terrible blackness all over the  
town?

Shall I lay me down 'neath the angry sky?

On the cold hard pavements alone to  
die?

When the beautiful children their prayers  
have said,

And mammas have tucked them up  
snugly in bed.

No dear mother ever upon me smiled—

Why is it, I wonder, that I 'm nobody's  
child!

That this young and growing fraternal  
order should have built the first home for

the care of its orphans, erected in the state of Ohio by fraternal orders, is an honor of which it may be duly proud. The idea had suggested itself to several of the prominent members prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1892. To no one however did it present itself so forceably as to "Bob" Love, and everyone who knew this whole-souled genial "K. of P." recognized at once that when he took hold of anything there would be some result. A resolution was passed by the Grand Lodge and appropriate committees were appointed to select a site for the location of a home to take care of the orphan children of the members. At this time the old McCreight homestead, immediately north of the city, was placed upon the market by the heirs and all that part north of McCreight Avenue and west of Fountain Avenue was offered for Knights of Pythias Home purposes at the price of \$25,000. The fact that two homes had already been located in the city and that our citizens had been taxed by voluntary contributions to a large extent, might have prevented a less vigorous organization than the Knights of Pythias, or having less enterprise among its membership than is the case in this town, from undertaking the task of raising sufficient money for the purchase of a site for another home. But it seems that the spirit of giving was abroad, and the enthusiasm of our citizens in favor of these fraternal buildings was so great that the money was finally raised, though not without effort.

The plan of buildings adopted by the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was entirely different from that of the Masons and Odd Fellows, in that it con-





KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS' HOME, SPRINGFIELD



ODD FELLOWS' HOME, SPRINGFIELD

templated, when completed, a number of buildings and was based very largely upon what is known as the cottage plan. The first cottage was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$8,000. To this eight additional buildings have been added; the main administration building costing \$75,000, the dining room and auditorium \$25,000, two cottages each \$17,000, power house and coal cellars \$6,000, barn \$4,000, employees' cottage \$2,000, hospital building \$4,000, making a total of \$146,000. The last of these buildings was completed and dedicated in June, 1904.

The site of this home is equal in beauty to that of either the Masonic or Odd Fellows institutions. Within the corporate limits, immediately north of the main part of the city, it has all the advantages of a city location, while the ground is so situated as to give it plenty of country air. On the north end of the tract of eighty-four acres is a beautiful natural grove of forty-four acres. The number of residents at present is 214, boys 109, and girls 105.

The first superintendent was Mr. Thomas H. Collins, his wife being matron. Afterward the present very able and affable R. M. Le Fevre and his helpful wife were made superintendent and matron respectively. Even since its organization until the present year Zac Taylor, who was very attentive to his duties, was a member of the board of directors.

The total value of the grounds, buildings and equipments at this time is not far from \$300,000.

The question of a home for aged and infirm members, has been brought up, and no doubt, in the not far distant future

some action will be taken in this direction. Whether or not this home will be located here and carried on in connection with the present orphan's home, is a matter not yet decided, but it is not unlikely that such may be the case.

Much of the credit for securing the location of these fraternal homes in our vicinity is due to two men—Governor Bushnell, through his generous subscription to the Masonic Home, and P. M. Cartmell, who in a thorough and painstaking manner collected and presented statistical information showing the ready accessibility of this city to and from all parts of the state, with other weighty considerations calculated to influence favorable action in behalf of Springfield.

#### OESTERLEN ORPHANS' HOME.

Not only have fraternal orders found Springfield a desirable place in which to locate homes, but the Lutheran Church has also come to the same conclusion. In 1904 Mrs. Amelia Oesterlen, a wealthy Lutheran lady of Findlay, Ohio, by her last will and testament left a fund of about \$30,000 to be used in the erection and maintenance of a home for orphan children of Lutheran parentage. When this bequest became available, those in authority began to seek a proper site for the home. The large Lutheran following in Springfield, together with the influence of Wittenberg College, no doubt, had much to do with the committees' selection of Springfield, but the fact that the three great fraternal organizations had found Springfield to be a suitable place in which to locate their respective homes, no doubt had its effect with the Lutheran

committee in coming to the conclusion it did.

Several locations in and about Springfield were suggested to the committee, but finally it was decided to purchase the old Zimmerman farm just beyond the city limits, north of Lagonda. This farm is very nicely situated and had upon it very commodious buildings. It contained 108 acres and was purchased in 1905 at a cost of about \$12,000. The Home is officered and managed by a board of trustees selected by various Lutheran bodies, and supported by the Lutheran Synods of Wittenberg, Miami, Eastern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Olive Branch.

It was opened for the acceptance of inmates on June 6th, 1905. The house has been remodeled and a number of other improvements made, involving an expenditure of about \$3,000.

The first superintendent was Rev. A. J. Kissell and Mrs. Della Etta Kissel, his wife, was matron. In December, 1905, the matron died, and in the following April the superintendent resigned his position, and the present efficient official, Rev. W. M. Havey, of Spencerville, Indiana, was selected as superintendent and his wife as matron. The present number of inmates is twenty-two, fifteen males and seven females.

As at present arranged the members of this "Home" family attend Sunday School and church services in the Fifth Lutheran Church. The home is prosperous and bears ample evidence that in time it will fulfill the generous expectations and hopes of its founder.

Rev. S. E. Greenewalt is president, Rev. J. H. Zinn vice-president, Rev. H. S.

Lawrence secretary, and John L. Zimmerman, Esq., treasurer, respectively, of the Board of Directors.

#### CLARK MEMORIAL HOME.

This home is designed for aged women who are willing to comply with its conditions and who wish to have a pleasant home for the remainder of their lives. It is a substantial brick building at No. 616 North Limestone Street. It was founded in 1899 by Mrs. Charlotte S. Clark in memory of her son. The property was purchased and remodeled and on the 16th of November in that same year, it was opened for inspection by the public and has been occupied ever since for the purpose it was intended. It cost \$3,000 to remodel the house and \$2,000 to furnish it. At one time Hon. John W. Bookwalter, who has just recently sent a check for \$2,500 to be distributed to the poor of this city, sent a like check for \$2,500 to cancel the indebtedness on this home. Money and endowments from other sources have been also received until a small but substantial fund of that character is now held by the institution.

Mrs. Winger, widow of Capt. Amaziah Winger, has given very substantial aid to the home and no doubt will continue to do so during her lifetime. Mrs. Charles Stout has also been very attentive to the wants of this institution. Every few years the home adopts a novel way of raising funds. Having interested in its behalf all the pretty girls in town, they designate a certain day as "Tag Day," on which the girls set out to catch

every wayfarer, insisting that he purchase a tag. The men recognize that the easiest way to get rid of the importunities of these fair ladies is to succumb to the wiles of the first one he meets and purchase a tag. As high as \$1,500 has been raised in this way on a certain day. Elmina Shaffer is matron of the home.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF SPRINGFIELD AND CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.

*Paper Read by Gen'l J. Warren Keifer at First Centennial of Springfield:—Revolutionary and Territorial Times. War of 1812-1815—Mexican War, 1846-1848—Civil War, 1861-1865—Second Ohio Infantry—Third Ohio Infantry—Sixteenth Ohio Infantry—Thirty-first Ohio Infantry—Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry—One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry—One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Infantry—One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Infantry—Sixteenth Ohio Independent Battery—Seventeenth Ohio Independent Battery—Squirrel Hunters, 1862—First Kentucky Infantry—United States Navy—United States Military Academy—Spanish War, 1898.*

PAPER READ BY GEN. J. WARREN KEIFER  
AT THE FIRST CENTENNIAL OF  
SPRINGFIELD.

(In this paper Clark County will be referred to as though it had an organized existence from the earliest times, although its territory was a part of Hamilton County prior to 1800; then of Greene until 1805; then of Champaign until 1817, when it was organized.)

#### *My Friends and Neighbors:*

The duty of summarizing the military history of Clark County has led me to study the annals of her people—a people springing, originally, from all nationalities and tongues, with varied race characteristics, but who, in time, became so composite, in blood and character, as to

be able, if occasion required, to deny any national or race origin, or to boast that the blood of all nationalities run in the veins of its citizens.

How impressive is the history of her people. They early came here with exalted hopes and high ambition; they, within the limits of their aspirations, succeeded in the main, then passed to the great beyond, leaving to us a heritage of example and valor. Our blood-kindred and earliest friends were of these. What sad reflections might we summon; but this is not the time nor the occasion. The privations, struggles and sufferings of the early settlers were largely forgotten by



their descendants, they being almost selfishly willing to enjoy the fruits of what they accomplished for education, civilization and Christianity, without awarding to them full credit.

But this is not a day for sad reminiscences and serious reflections, but for cheerfulness and hopefulness, for rejoicing—even for boasting.

The task assigned me is an inspiring and a pleasant one, because of the splendid history Clark County has made in all the wars in which our country was engaged in the nineteenth century. Her people, willingly and loyally, responded to all calls of danger and duty, and went forth to uphold constitutional liberty and the natural rights of man. Her sons fought and died on every important campaign and in every great battle in the last one hundred years in which our country was engaged.

The blood of her sons has crimsoned the soil of, and their bones have bleached on the great battlefields of the Republic. They have heroically borne on high the starry flag of Washington, the purest and proudest emblem of human liberty, both on land and sea; only lately participating in carrying its protecting folds to the relief of endangered and imprisoned Christians in far-off imperial China's walled capital. Wherever glory in the cause of humanity has been won through deeds of valor and by bloody sacrifice, Clark County's soldiers and sailors must justly be awarded a share, and so as to this nation's standing in first place among the greatest powers of the world.

This day marks the end of a century in the existence of our city, covering the most eventful epoch in the history of the

world, having reference to the advancement of science and the fine arts, to material and moral progress, and wealth; to the liberation of man and the elevation of woman, and the best growth of a purer civilization. All these things seem, in the providence of God, to have required human sacrifice. As a purer atmosphere succeeds violent electrical storms, so purer liberty succeeds overthrown oppression.

In the nineteenth century (substantially the period of Springfield's existence) the map of the world has often changed, and our new nation, inspired by liberty for man, has developed in usefulness and taken its place among the controlling powers of the earth. That which was protected by law and by public sentiment, sometimes claimed to be maintained by Divine sanction—the slave trade, since Springfield was settled, became piracy (1820) and the whole institution of slavery, upheld by Christian nations through the centuries, has passed away, in large part, throughout the civilized world. A war for humanity has been declared and successfully terminated. A list of controlling events is too long for production here.

What part did the citizens of this city and Clark County have in determining these great questions? Small as Clark County is, in comparative area and numbers, it has had her soldiers and sailors ready to rush to battle and sacrifice wherever duty and country called in all our Republic's wars.

Springfield was born amid savagery, and her earliest settlers were in constant danger of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The battle at Piqua Indian vil-

lage, on Mad River (six miles west of Springfield, August 8, 1780), drove back the federated Indian tribes for a few miles only, leaving them to roam over this country for a third of a century longer.

The early inhabitants of what is now Clark County were, perforce, soldiers for the defense of their homes, and were subject to be called into temporary service at any time. The region round about here was, on account of its healthful perennial springs, rich pastures, quantities of fish in the pure waters, wild fruits, berries and nuts, abundant deer, bear, turkeys and other wild game necessary to sustain man in a savage state, much coveted by the Indian tribes, and they fought for it with a desperation seldom witnessed in other parts. It was the ancestral home of more than one fierce tribe. At the Piqua Shawnee Indian village, Tecumseh and the Prophet, sons of a Shawnee chief, were born. They became the most famous of the Indian war chiefs, and they waged war on the frontier settlers longer than others of the wild tribes.

Simon Kenton, a spy, guide, scout, hunter, and Indian fighter for forty-five years, resided for a time within the present limits of Springfield.

Within these limits have been held councils with Indians to settle real or pretended grievances, notably one attended by Tecumseh and other great Indian war chiefs in 1807.

#### REVOLUTIONARY AND TERRITORIAL TIMES.

There came to what is now Clark County, as to other parts of the West, some Revolutionary soldiers, bringing with them their patriotism and generally their

poverty. Their love of liberty was, however, put in practice, and, by example, these veteran soldiers did much to build up peaceful communities. William Baird (Harmony Township), Merrifield Vicory and Andrew Pinneo (Springfield Township), Abraham Rust (German Township) and William Holmes (Bethel Township) are of the soldiers of the Revolution who settled, lived and died in Clark County, and who left descendants to honor their names by a life of usefulness. There were, doubtless, others of the Revolutionary War, whose names are unknown to me, who did likewise.

Some of those who were with General Anthony Wayne (Mad Anthony) in his campaign to the Maumee and in the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) and at the Treaty of Greenville (1795), and who were in other Indian expeditions, settled and died in Clark County.

In territorial times, and long after the State of Ohio was admitted (1802) into the Union, it was a requirement of law that all able-bodied men within certain ages should muster, at least annually, under officers, generally of their own selection, thus to familiarize them with movements in organized bodies and with arms in their hands. These musters were gala-days, and were not always conducted, in the then wild state of society and freedom of habits, with that regard for peace and propriety conducive to military discipline. As the militia were not generally armed, save with their own rifles, or, for want of them, with sticks and corn-stalks, the training in the manual and use of arms for war was little. In time these militia musters fell into disrepute, became unpopular, and were by common

consent discontinued, then abolished by law. Some distinguished citizens had rank in the militia as brigadier-general, notably Samson Mason and Charles Anthony, both of whom were distinguished lawyers of Springfield, and each left sons who have served in the United States Army in time of war.

Passing, for want of detailed information, too lightly over the worthy pioneers, who almost constantly acted in the semi-capacity of soldiers, being on guard with rifles in hand, whether in field, at church, or home, to guard against Indian massacres, we go to the history of wars on a large scale.

We must remark that the annals of our young Republic are surpassingly bloody. From Lexington to Appomattox (1775-1865), almost one year out of five, not counting our constant Indian wars, was, on an average, a year of war.

#### WAR OF 1812-1815.

The War of 1812 became necessary to secure commercial and maritime rights denied to this nation by Great Britain.

The incomplete list of names of soldiers and sailors of Clark County of that war is still too long to be here given. Colonel John Dougherty, Major James Neely, Captains John McPherson, Arthur Layton, Samuel Black, Philip Kizer and Samuel Stewart, and Lieutenants William Ward, Nathaniel Williams and William Lamme, of the cavalry and infantry, and Captain Benjamin Hathaway, of the navy, from this county, were in that war; and among others who served from Clark County, principally on the then extreme Western frontier, fighting the English

and their savage allies, may be mentioned (Pleasant Township) Charles Botkin, Jonathan and William Curl, A. McConkey, William H. Hunter, Joseph Coffey, Amos Neer; (Moorefield Township) Horatio Banes, William Hunt, James Foley, John Humphreys, Andrew Hodge, Simon Kenton, and Abraham Yeazell; (Pike Township) Andrew Black, James Black, Obediah Lippencott, James Fuller, Thomas Stafford; (German Township) Benjamin Frantz, G. Gard, David Kizer (father of Thomas Kizer, long County Surveyor of Clark County), Jacob Kiblinger, David Jones, Benjamin Morris, John Ross, John Pence, John, Philip, and Samuel Baker; (Bethel Township) El-nathan Cory, James and Jonathan Donnell, John Forgy, Jacob Fross, William Hustler, John Hay, Peter Sheets, William Layton, Benjamin P. Gaines, Abraham Smith, George Lowman, David Lowry, W. G. Serviss, Michael Minnick, William Crawford, John Paul (supposed to be the first settler of this county), John Wallace, Sr., Hugh Wallace, and Henry Williams; (Springfield Township) Louis Bancroft, John Kelly (father of Oliver S. Kelly, a successful manufacturer, now an honored citizen of Springfield), Samuel Lisle, David Hughes, Joseph Keifer (father of J. Warren Keifer), William Minach, J. W. Ross (killed at the Battle of Thames), Andrew Pinneo (probably the same who served in the Revolution), and Nathan Reddish; (Harmony Township) John and Peter Baird, Hamilton Busby, William Foreman, John Judy, Edward Rice, Nathan Smith, William Osborn and Jacob Olinger; (Madison Township) Conrad Critz, Isaac Davidson, Philip Hedrick, Enoch Jones, John

McCollum, and David Vance; (Greene Township) George and Samuel Albin, Jacob Garlough, Thomas Mills, John T. Stewart (father of Captain Perry Stewart, of the Civil War), O. S. Stewart, George Sroufe, James Todd, Joseph Weller, and Benjamin Whiteman; (Mad River Township) Melyn Baker, Samuel Davis, Richard Hughel, Daniel Mead, Daniel Jenkins, and Rule Peterson.

We have named but few, for as many as five hundred are reported to have enlisted in the War of 1812 from Clark County, and many more who served honorably in that war, later settled in the county and were of its best citizens. Among whom were Archibald Mitchell (father of Captain James A. Mitchell, killed in the Civil War), the ancestor of distinguished soldiers of later wars; also Adam Rockel,\* Benjamin Wilson, Peter Sager, William Donovan (buried at Bethel Church), and Christian Overhaltzer.

#### MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848.

The enlistments from Clark County for the Mexican War—a war to acquire territory to devote to slavery—were but few. Andrew F. Biddle and Edward Boggs, George Cox, Isaiah Cheney, Daniel Harsh, and Adam Evans are of the number. Vincent Nowotay and others who served in that war later settled in the county. Captain Simon H. Drum, a graduate of West Point, appointed from Springfield, was killed fighting a battery of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., just inside of Belen Gate (Garita de Belen) in the final assault and capture of the

walled City of Mexico (September 13, 1847). His body is buried in Ferncliff Cemetery.

#### CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

The number of residents of Clark County who, as officers, soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service, joined the army or navy on the Union side in the Civil War, and who, having joined from other places, afterward became residents of the county, can only be approximately estimated. This number will reach about twenty-five hundred and fifty (2550), not counting double enlistments. Those included in this number who enlisted elsewhere will hardly exceed the large number, residents of the county, who were credited elsewhere, still leaving about 2550, the actual number of residents of the county who joined the army or navy in that war. Some of these were found in the regular army or navy, but for the most part they belonged to volunteer organizations, principally the following:

#### SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain Edwin C. Mason's company, enlisted here within twenty-four hours after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers (April 15, 1861), became Company F of the Second Ohio Infantry (three months), and it fought under Captain David King at the first Bull Run (July 21, 1861) and many from this county served with the regiment in the Southwest in the three-years' service. Edwin C. Mason later became Colonel of the Seventh Maine, then still later of the One

\*Grandfather of the editor.





THE KELLY PLANT, SPRINGFIELD



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., CHAMPION  
WORKS, SPRINGFIELD.

Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio. He was appointed (1861) captain in the regular army, and was retired a few years before his death with the rank of Colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Mason distinguished himself in the Civil War, then in the Modoc Indian War.

Captain James R. Ambrose, of this city, commanded a company in the Second Ohio in the three-years' service. This regiment did much heavy fighting and hard campaigning.

#### THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain James C. Vananda enlisted here, about April 20, 1861, what became Company D, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a three-months and three-years regiment. This company fought at Rich Mountain (July 11, 1861), in about the first battle of the war; at Elk Water and Cheat Mountain, in West Virginia, and campaigned and fought in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, notably at Perrysville, Kentucky (October 8, 1862), and at Stone's River, Tennessee, and it was captured on the Streight raid in Alabama in 1863.

#### SIXTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain Philip Kershner took a Springfield company into the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, where it saw much service in West Virginia and in the Southwest, participating in many battles and sieges. This regiment came to be commanded by Colonel John D'Courcey, of royal English blood, afterward sitting in the House of Lords as Lord Kinsale.

#### THIRTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

Captain William H. Wade (since for several terms in Congress from Missouri) took from this county Company K, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, and it saw much hard service and fighting in bloody campaigns and battles, principally in the Southwest, including Corinth, Perrysville and Stone's River (1862), Chickamunga and Missionary Ridge (1863), and the Atlanta campaign, etc., in 1864.

Captain William H. H. McArthur, of this county (grandson of General and ex-Governor Duncan McArthur), was of this regiment.

#### FORTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized on this Fair Ground in 1861, and it contained many Clark County men (Hugh Blair Wilson, its Lieutenant-Colonel, was of Springfield), and it saw service in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Later it became the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and as such served with distinction in Virginia campaigns and battles. Major Charles H. Evans was of this regiment; also Lieutenant-Colonel August Dotze.

#### SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Seventy-First Ohio was organized in 1861. Colonel Rodney Mason, of Springfield, was its first commander. Company I, commanded by Captain Sol J. Houck, was organized in this county. Captain William S. Wilson (New Carlisle), now of Springfield, commanded a company in this regiment. It fought at Shiloh and in many battles and campaigns under Grant and Sherman.

## EIGHTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Howard D. John, of Springfield, enlisted Company B of this three-months' regiment, organized about June 1, 1862.

## NINETY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Companies A and G of this regiment were of Clark County, commanded respectively by Captains Perry Stewart and Charles C. Gibson. David King (once of the Second Ohio) was first Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment. Captain Amaziah Winger succeeded Captain Stewart in the command of Company A. Lieutenants Hezekiah Kershner and Henry C. Cnshman were of this company; also George and Robert N. Elder, Jacob A. Hinkle, Richard Leedle and other excellent soldiers and citizens. Nathan M. McConkey succeeded Gibson as Captain of Company G. George W. Wilson (since a distinguished lawyer, London, Ohio, and two terms in Congress) was a First Lieutenant in Company G of this regiment. The regiment fought in Kentucky and Tennessee (1862-1863) and was in Sherman's Atlanta campaign and with his army from "Atlanta to the Sea" (1864); then marched and fought up the Atlantic coast through the Carolinas and to the end of the rebellion.

## ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment (Colonel J. Warren Keifer) had two companies (I and C) under Captains Luther Brown and Nathan S. Smith enlisted from Clark County. They saw much service in the Virginias and in Maryland, and participated in many

battles and campaigns. The regiment was in the battles at Winchester, and in New York City to put down riots and to enforce the draft, and in the battle of Orange Grove, Virginia (1863); and it was in the Wilderness campaign under Meade and Grant; in the battle of Monocacy, and under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley (1864), and it was engaged in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg; in the last assaults at the latter place, and it fought and participated in the last general field battle (Sailor's Creek) and campaign of the war, resulting in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Captain William A. Hathaway, of this county, was killed and buried at Monocacy. Captain Thomas J. Weakley (now of Dayton) was of Company I.

## ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

This (a six-months regiment) was commanded by Colonel Howard D. John, of this county. Its Company C was commanded by Captain Richard Montjoy. William J. Irwin and Charles Anthony were Lieutenants in that company; Charles H. Pierce was its orderly sergeant. These and others of that company are well known as of our best citizens. This regiment performed valuable and hard service, and did fighting, chiefly (1863) at and about Cumberland Gap, Kentucky.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Two companies (D and I) of this one hundred day regiment were enlisted and



officered from Clark County about May 2, 1864, and Thomas W. Bown was its Major. Captain Alfred Miller, First Lieutenant Thomas E. Stewart and Second Lieutenant Harvey H. Tuttle were the officers of Company D, and Captain Alfred Bown, First Lieutenant Valentine Newman and Second Lieutenant Elijah G. Coffin were the officers of Company I. The officers and men of these companies were mostly from South Charleston and vicinity, and their service was mainly at Fayetteville, West Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

In this regiment were a part of the one hundred days men from Clark County, who patriotically responded (May, 1864) to an emergency call for troops. Many of our citizens went to the field under this call. This regiment saw hard service and did good campaigning in Virginia and West Virginia. It was in the memorable Hunter raid, up the Shenandoah Valley in June, 1864. Captains Asa S. Bushnell and Charles A. Welch each commanded companies (E and K) from Clark County in this regiment. Benjamin H. Warder was a first lieutenant in K Company. In E Company were A. P. Linn Cochran, John C. Miller, Clifton M. Nichols and George C. Rawlins, together with others of our most distinguished citizens.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

Colonel Israel Stough (once Captain Forty-Fourth Ohio), from Clark County, commanded this (a hundred day) regiment, which was organized in May, 1864,

on the same call with the One Hundred and Fifty-Second, and, like it, contained many of the county's best citizens. Captains James I. McKinney and Harrison C. Cross commanded companies (E and F) made up of men of this county. The regiment did duty along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A detachment of it engaged the enemy at Hammack's Mills, North River, West Virginia, and was captured; some were held as prisoners, and a few died in Andersonville, Georgia, and Florence, Alabama, prisons.

SIXTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was enlisted and mustered in (1861) from Clark County. It was commanded by Captain James A. Mitchell, of Springfield, who descended from the Revolutionary and War of 1812 soldier stock, already mentioned. This battery served principally along the Mississippi. Captain Mitchell lost his life in the Vicksburg campaign (Champion Hill) while serving under Grant.

In this company served Lieutenant Edward H. Funston (since a Representative for several terms in Congress from Kansas), of New Carlisle, the father of now Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, U. S. A., famed for, among other things, the recent capture of Aguinaldo in the Philippine Islands. General Funston was born in New Carlisle, this county, his mother being a Mitchell.

SEVENTEENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

This battery was composed, principally, of Clark County men. Besides its Captain, Ambrose A. Blount, Lieutenants William

Hunt, Jr., Absalom H. Mattox and Jeremiah Yeazell, of the county, were its officers. This battery campaigned and fought chiefly down the Mississippi, at Arkansas Post, on the Vicksburg campaign, and at Mobile, Alabama.

#### SQUIRREL HUNTERS, 1862.

When Cincinnati was threatened (September, 1862) by the Kirby Smith raid, Clark County furnished her full share of those patriotic citizens who, without military training and poorly armed, rushed to camp and were thence taken to Cincinnati to aid in the defense of that then imperiled city. Among those who thus went to war were the most estimable and prominent of our citizens.

#### FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Captain Ralph Hunt, early in 1861, enlisted in Clark County what became Company C of the First Kentucky Infantry, in which it performed heroic and valuable service in many battles and campaigns in West Virginia and in the Southwest.

\* \* \* \* \*

Others, as officers, soldiers and sailors, of Clark County's sons served with great credit in volunteer organizations not mentioned, and in the regular army and navy. Of those from Clark County who were distinguished as surgeons, may be mentioned Majors Henry H. Seys, of the Third and Fifteenth, and John H. Rodgers, of the Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments, still living.

At one time (1864) during the Civil War, three-fourths of the men of the required age, fit for duty, and above fifty per centum of the voting population of Clark County were in the military and naval service of the United States.

There were many who enlisted in the Union Army from other places, even other states, who, after serving valiantly in the Civil War, came to live among us. These we love to adopt, honor and claim as our own. Colonels R. L. Kilpatrick, Aaron Spangler (One Hundred and Tenth Ohio), James E. Stewart (each now deceased), and Captains Edward L. Buchwalter and R. A. Starkey and Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D. (Chaplain First Ohio Infantry) are among this number.

#### UNITED STATES NAVY.

There have been at least two sons of Springfield who have, through education and distinguished services, reached high rank in the United States Navy.

Reed Werden and Joseph N. Miller each graduated at the Naval Academy, each served with distinction on many seas and in the Civil War, and each was rewarded with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Werden also did good service in the Mexican War (1846-1848) and Admiral Miller in the Spanish War (1898); the former died in 1886, and the latter is still living.

Others of Springfield who were graduated at the Naval Academy hold good rank and deserve mention for their high attainments and successful career. Lieutenant Clarence Williams, now in the United States Navy, is of this number.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

A number from the county have been graduated at West Point, but none, however, have reached high rank in the army. One, John (Jack) Williamson, was graduated in the same class with U. S. Grant, and he shortly after enjoyed at his home here a personal visit from Lieutenant U. S. Grant, since the most distinguished soldier of any age. Williamson resigned from the army and died comparatively young.

We do not pretend to exhaust the list of men from Clark County, who fairly won lasting fame in the military and naval service. Among the rank and file were some of the best and bravest; and the Ohio rule of claiming great men applies to Clark County. All persons born or who have ever lived in the county, however short the time, and regardless of where they lived, when, or the circumstances under which they reached distinction, are, under this rule, Clark County men.

From Big Bethel to Appomattox, wherever bloody sacrifices were to be made, on river, sea or land, men of Clark County were found ready to make them.

They fought and fell under McClellan, Rosecrans, McDowell, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade and Grant, and under the many other equally brave commanders of the Union Army. These volunteer citizen-soldiers shed their blood at Bull Run (1861-1862), at Antietam, at Winchester (1862-1863), at Gettysburg, Orange Grove (1863), and in the many other large and small engagements in Virginia and on the eastern theatre of war prior to 1864; and they fought and

died at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, New Orleans, Iuka, Corinth, Perrysville, Stone's River (1862), Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain (above the clouds), Chickamauga, Knoxville (1863), Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and in the battles around Atlanta and on the march from Atlanta to the sea; at Franklin and Nashville, and on other sanguinary and bloody fields in the West and Southwest (1864); again, in the East, in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and around Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia; at Monocacy, Maryland; Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley (1864), and at Five Forks and in the assaults on the fortifications and over the ramparts around Richmond and Petersburg; at Bentonville, N. C.; at Sailor's Creek (the last general field engagement of the Civil War); at Appomattox and Mobile (1865), and on the hundreds of other fields of carnage, all to preserve the integrity of the Union of Washington and his patriot compeers of the Revolution of 1776, and the Constitution, resulting, under the providence of God, in destroying slavery (the curse of the ages) in our Republic, where it had existed for two hundred and fifty years.

The number of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War from the county, killed or who died of wounds and disease contracted in the service, cannot be ascertained. For the most part they were buried where they fell, and many were subsequently transferred to National Cemeteries. In each of these cemeteries will be found the names of soldiers or sailors from this county, marked by a grateful

country on headstones, and recorded in registers.

Any attempt at a list of soldier dead, buried in private cemeteries and graveyards, must be a failure, and will prove unsatisfactory.

I have seen a fairly complete list of such dead, showing the names of about one hundred and seventy buried in Bethel Township; about one hundred and sixty in Madison Township, and I have seen only an imperfect list from Mad River Township. From other townships no lists have been accessible to me.

A still incomplete list of fifty soldiers buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Springfield, shows many once familiar names of worthy men, among whom I can here mention only Lieutenant Jerry Klinefelter, Major James C. Vananda, Captains William R. Monroe and David Sparks; a like incomplete list of about two hundred soldiers and sailors buried in Ferncliff Cemetery shows still other familiar, heroic names, among which are: Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Doty, Colonel Howard D. John, Colonel J. P. Sanderson, Major Luther Brown, Major Andrew J. Williams (U. S. A.), Captains Hezekiah Winger, Levi M. Rinehart, W. P. Cummings (U. S. A.), W. A. Stewart, Thomas P. Clarke and William H. Drum, U. S. A. (killed at City of Mexico), and General Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A.

The soldiers buried in Clark County belonged to many of the volunteer regiments of the Union Army; to many independent companies or batteries, and to the regular army or navy, and to all arms of the service; generally they died where they fell or in military hospitals of wounds received in battle, or of disease

contracted in war service; some, there buried, died of starvation in Southern prisons. They signify the full measure of self-sacrificing loyalty, heroism, supreme effort, suffering and death, entailing upon family and friends an untold measure of sacrifice, suffering and sorrow.

Have not the good people of Springfield and Clark County patriotically performed their highest duty to establish, preserve, perpetuate and advance the cause of political and civil liberty in our whole country?

Without the bloody sacrifices and heroic achievements of the Civil War, by which human slavery was overthrown and the rights of man were up-built, and the spirit of Christian love was more universally spread throughout the civilized nations of the earth, a war for *humanity* (Spanish War) would not have been possible.

#### SPANISH WAR, 1898.

On the call (1898) of President William McKinley for volunteers for the war to compel Spain to surrender her sovereignty over Cuba, because of her long-continued inhumanity to its inhabitants (Spanish subjects), Springfield and Clark County contributed their full share of soldiers and sailors, and many more of their young men were impatient because they were not accepted. Colonel Charles Anthony commanded the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish War.

Captain William H. Bradbury's company (Ohio National Guard) became Company B, of the Third, and Captain Horace E. Smith's became Company E, of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Captain

R. R. Rudd's became Company A, Ninth Battalion (colored) of Infantry, and a section of Company —, Second United States Volunteer Engineers (Lieutenant Arthur Balentine) also went from this county. Large numbers of others went to the Spanish War from this county, as officers and soldiers or sailors in the army or navy, joining other organizations or the volunteer staff departments. Carl K. Mower became a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence and served with credit in Porto Rico and elsewhere; later he became Captain in the Forty-First United States Volunteers and served with distinction in the Philippine Island, and he now holds an appointment in the United States Army.

Horace C. Keifer was appointed (June, 1898) by the President a Captain in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers, and he performed, by assignment of the War Department, the duties of an aide (often other staff duties) on the staff of Major-General J. Warren Keifer, in Florida, Georgia and Cuba, for about one year. Many of the Spanish War soldiers, and others of the county, enlisted in volunteer organizations in 1899 for service in the Philippines, and they have there performed excellent and hard service; some went into the regular army and others into the United States Navy.

In the above eleven years of war (excluding all Indian wars) of the nineteenth century, Clark County has valiantly borne her full part in bearing the flag of our country to victory on land and sea. No sacrifice has been too great for her citizens to willingly make. We may be justly proud and boastful of Clark

County's war history, and we can feel sure that if exigencies arise which again bring war, that, inspired by high and worthy example, her sons will valorously do their duty in a just cause, in upholding our blood-baptized stars and stripes, long so sacredly emblematic of organized liberty to mankind.

With all the significant things accomplished at the cost of blood and treasure in the nineteenth century, future generations will not be contented to "mark time" over the grave of the past, but, inspired by the great deeds and discoveries and progress made manifest to them, will "quick step" forward and attain to yet other, higher, more useful and better things.

Would to God we could foretell the events and the progress of the twentieth century, and write with the pen of prophecy Springfield's history as it will be on her second centennial.

Thus, briefly and imperfectly, we have presented you Clark County's military history, believing it equal, all things considered, to that of any other county in this State or Nation.

[In the address delivered by General Keifer he has modestly refrained from speaking of himself, save in a brief foot note, yet he is the most conspicuous figure in the military history of our county, and should, therefore, have some notice in this volume. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, General Keifer was a lawyer in Springfield, having been admitted to the bar in 1858. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and was appointed Major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the first year of the war he was in a number of battles in West Virginia. In February, 1862, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel and was on active duty in Kentucky and other states. In September, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio. His regiment was transferred to Virginia, where he fought in many battles, suffering severe wounds and many hardships in the service. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General in 1864, and in 1865 Major-General for "gallant and distinguished services." He served altogether four years and two months. After his return to Springfield he entered upon his profession, in which he was emi-

nently successful. He became a member of the State Senate for two years; was sent to the National House of Representatives for four terms, and during the third term served as Speaker. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed a Major-General, and faithfully discharged the duties assigned him. General Keifer is a conspicuous figure in all that pertains to the welfare of our city.—Editor Springfield Centennial.]

Since the above was written, Capt. Carl K. Mower received a commission in the regular army and served but a short time in that capacity dying suddenly in

the spring of 1904. The prospects of a brilliant military career were thus cut off in the early decease of this well-known young man of our county. His death was a severe blow to his father, then Common Pleas Judge, who survived him but a few months.

Arthur Ballentine received a commission of Lieutenancy in the regular army and is still serving in that capacity.

## CHAPTER XV.

### TOWNSHIPS.

*Bethel — German — Green — Harmony—Madison — Mad River — Moorefield—  
Pike—Pleasant—Springfield.*

#### BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES AND CREEKS.

Bethel Township occupies the southwestern part of the county west of Mad River. It is bounded on the west by its southern extremity for a distance of two miles by Montgomery County, and thence for a distance of seven miles by Miami County. On the north are Pike and German Townships; on the east a neck of Springfield Township, and diagonally in a southwestern direction it is bounded by Mad River. It might not be an unjust comparison with the other townships to say that it has a higher per cent of exceedingly fertile land than any other township in the county and has more of what might be termed bottom land. As before said, along its entire southeastern side it has the valley of Mad River of varying width, then Donnels Creek, which goes through the township north and south near Donnelsville. About one mile and a half west is Jackson Creek, likewise extending through the township. In the southwestern part is Mud Creek.

Honey Creek enters the township to the northeast of New Carlisle, circulating around that village to the south and west, and flowing thence into Miami County. Along this stream is some exceedingly fertile land.

##### CROPS.

Along the Mad River Valley down towards Medway and in some other parts of the township a considerable quantity of tobacco is grown. Up along the National Road and the old Carlisle Pike the growing of berries of various kinds forms quite an industry. Elsewhere the staple crops are grown. The township has three villages of considerable importance—New Carlisle in the western part, Donnelsville toward the central eastern portion along the National Road, and Medway in the southern part. (See Villages.)

##### ROADS.

The National Pike extends through the center of the township from east to west. Along the valley of Mad River is the Mad

River Valley Pike, built in 1847, and extending east and west and north of the central part of the township, is what is known as the old Carlisle Pike. These roads are the principal thoroughfares to the City of Springfield. There are about forty miles of public roads in the township. The township is provided with other roads of good quality. The Indianapolis branch of the Big Four extends through the township, having its principal stopping place at New Carlisle, and the Springfield & Dayton Traction Company have a branch from their head lines at Medway, extending to New Carlisle, the main branch following the Valley pike to Medway, thence across the river to Osborn. These are all the railroads in the township. The Dayton branch of the Big Four and of the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. are just across the river in Mad River Township. There are no manufacturing industries of any particular importance in the township at this time. Formerly the mills along Mad River formed an industry of their own kind, to wit, distilling whiskey and making flour, the plentiful growth of timber also furnishing material for various saw-mills and cooper shops. (See Mills.)

This township claims the distinction of having had the earliest settlers, as the former Indian village of Piqua and the later one of Boston were in its territory.

#### VOTING PRECINCTS.

It is laid out into three voting precincts designated by the name of the three prominent villages of the township. Notwithstanding the fact that it has these three villages, its population has not in-

creased very rapidly in the last half century.

#### POPULATION.

In 1850 its population was 2,898; in 1870, 3,086; in 1880, 2,131; in 1890, 3,407; 1900, 3,295.

#### ACRES AND ASSESSED VALUE.

The following table shows the number of acres, and the assessed valuation of the real estate and personal property of the township as divided into school districts:

	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
Bethel Township	20,851	\$926,490	\$528,480	\$1,454,970
Bethel & Springfield School Dist. . .	319	12,760	4,790	17,550
N. Carlisle Sch. Dist. . . . .	2,315	95,320	36,420	131,740
N. Carlisle Town	162	215,600	128,610	344,210
Donnelsville Town	39	29,230	14,750	43,980
	23,676	\$1,279,400	\$713,056	\$1,992,456

#### POLITICS.

Bethel Township has at all times been either Whig or Republican in politics, except that in 1848 Cass had a majority. Lincoln carried the township by two hundred, and it has continued substantially Republican to about that extent. The Donnelsville precinct, however, is more Democratic than the others.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

The date of the first settlement of Bethel Township is somewhat obscure, but from indubitable evidence we are able to say that John Paul was living at the forks of Honey Creek in 1790, and that some evidence points just as clearly to



an earlier period. Relatives still remember hearing Mr. Paul speak of crossing the Ohio River at the point where Cincinnati now stands, before any settlement was made there; that his father was killed by the Indians soon after crossing the river. The remainder of the family escaped. The same night Mr. Paul went back, found the body of his father (which had been scalped), and buried it. Mr. Paul wandered on with the rest of the family, himself the eldest, a brother and sister, they making their final stop on what is now part of Section 29. Mr. Paul died in 1853, aged ninety years. The older citizens well remember that the habits of caution and care necessarily acquired in the dangerous times, remained with him as long as he lived.

David Lowry was the next settler in the township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1767, and in 1795 he settled in Section 3, Bethel Township. He afterwards bought the whole of Section 14, which he sold and then entered land in Section 9, where J. E. Lowry now lives. He was married in 1801 to Sarah Hammer, of Miami County, Ohio, who died in 1810, leaving four children, viz., Sarah, Nancy, Susan and Elizabeth. All are now dead but Susan, who is the wife of John Leffel. In 1811, he married Mrs. Jane Hodge, whose maiden name was Wright, by whom he had four children—Martha S., David W., Robert M. and Sarah R., all are now living. He died September 9, 1859, and his widow followed him to the grave August 15, 1867. He was a robust, enterprising Christian pioneer, and did much toward the growth and civilization of his adopted county.

Jonathan Donnels, a native of Lycom-

ing County, Penn., was the companion of David Lowry, and was a surveyor. He settled on Section 33, where Leander Baker now lives, in 1795. In 1797 he returned to Pennsylvania, brought out his brother James, who was then but eight years old, but was a great help to him in his cabin. Jonathan married and was the father of five children, of whom John moved to Oregon, where he died; Jonathan is living in Iowa; Elizabeth married George Layton; and Lucinda, who also married and moved to Michigan. Mr. Donnels' last years were embittered by family troubles, and, in a fit of temporary insanity he hung himself on the Holcomb limekiln (now Moores) farm in Springfield Township, whither he had moved after selling his old home. He was a man of sterling traits of character, generous and whole-souled, and was very well read for those early days, and was indeed one of the noblest of Clark County's pioneers. His brother, James Donnels, who came in 1797, grew up under his care and married Mary Hopkins, settling where John Leffel formerly lived. He had eight children, among whom we may mention as the latest survivors—Susan, the wife of Jesse Boyd; Eliza, the wife of Lewis Huffman; and Jonathan. Mr. Donnels moved to the northeast corner of Springfield Township; thence to the Jesse Boyd farm in Harmony Township; and finally to the farm where his son Jonathan formerly resided, and which is now owned by E. O. Bowman, where he and his wife died.

Hugh Wallace was born in Kentucky August 14, 1778, came to Bethel Township about 1798, and began working for David Lowry, with whom he stayed several years. He was married to Margaret

Smith, who died in 1814, and he then married Eleanor Richison, who was born in the Northwest Territory in 1793, and had nine children, seven yet living. He was in the war of 1812, and died in 1864. His widow died in 1875.

Joseph Tatman was born in Virginia in 1770, and his wife Rebecca in North Carolina in 1772. They came to Brown County, Ohio, in 1798, and, in 1801, to this township. He was appointed Associate Judge after the county was organized, and held that office several years. He was also a member of the Legislature. They had thirteen children. He died in 1827, and his wife in 1864.

Jacob Huffman, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the eastern corner of the township in 1802. He died December 1, 1842, aged seventy-two years, and his wife Catherine, died in August, 1866, aged eighty years. They had ten children who grew up—five yet living, viz., Henry, Reuben, Martha, Rachael and Samuel. He built a fine stone house which is yet standing and is now the property of Mrs. J. A. Myers.

George Croft was born in Pennsylvania in 1771, and was married in Virginia, in 1799, to Mary Critz, of that State. In 1804 they came to Bethel Township with two children, and seven were born to them afterward. Mrs. Croft died in February, 1846, and her husband, after remarrying, died in October, 1855. George Croft and family, from Virginia, in 1808, settled near the valley pike. He began distilling, and kept it up for forty years. Two sons assisted the father at that business, and George, a cripple, picked up a knowledge of shoemaking and went from house to

house, stopping a week at a place, cobbling and making shoes.

Thomas Cory was born in Essex County, N. J., in 1738. He came to Ohio in a very early day, and settled in Warren County, whence he came to Bethel Township, this county, in 1803, bringing his son Elnathan, with whom he lived until his death in 1813.

Elnathan Cory was born in Essex County, N. J., January, 1776. He came to this township with his father in 1803, and entered the northwest quarter of Section 34. During the war of 1812, he was an extensive contractor for furnishing the Government with army supplies. He married Hannah Jennings in June, 1800, and by her had eleven children, of whom eight lived to adult age—Judge David J. Cory, Eliza Miller, Rhoda W. Cross and Sarah Smith, and three died in infancy. Mrs. Cory died August 20, 1834, and her husband June 8, 1842.

Abraham Brooks Rall was born in Essex County, N. J., September 9, 1776, and, at the age of eleven years, ran away from home with an expedition bound to Western Pennsylvania. In 1789, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked with his uncle in a mill for three years, when he commenced learning the brick-layer's trade. In 1798, he returned to his Eastern home, where he married Elizabeth Lambert. In October, 1804, he again came to Cincinnati with his wife and one child, and, in the December following, came to this township, where he entered the northwest quarter of Section 33. He continued to work at his trade during the summer months until 1825, when he retired to the quiet of his farm. He had eleven children,

nine of whom lived to be married. He died April 20, 1864, and his wife March 28, 1844.

William Layton, with a large family of children—Joseph, Robert, Arthur, John, William, Jr., Polly, Sally and Betsey—came to this township in 1803, settling in Section 2, on the Mad River, not far from the mouth of Donnels' Creek. He was a Pennsylvanian, and died on that farm. The descendants of this family are among the most prominent people of the county, Joseph having been judge of the court, John being one of the first clerks of the county and a county commissioner, and John E., the son of John, was sheriff from 1856 to 1860.

Henry Williams and his wife, Elizabeth, came from Virginia with four children in 1805, and settled on the land formerly occupied by their son, Rev. Henry Williams, the father of J. C. Williams. They had nine children, five of whom were born after they came to this county. Mr. Williams was a soldier in 1812, and died in 1845, his wife having died in 1820.

George Keifer was born in Maryland in 1769, and was there married, in 1799, to Margaret Hivner, a native of that state, born in 1772. They came to this township in 1811 and bought a large tract of land, which was the birthplace of Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief. They had five children—Mary, Sarah, John, Catherine and Joseph (father of General J. Warren Keifer), who all grew up on this farm, and here the parents died, leaving descendants who have since become prominent in county, state and national affairs.

John McPherson came about 1800, and settled on Section 21. John Forgy, James

Forgy and Presly Forgy came in 1806. Their father, John Forgy, came much earlier and settled in Mad River Township. Samuel McKinney came about the same time; he was a prominent music teacher in the early times. In about 1803 came John Wallace, Sr., from Kentucky; he was the father of James Wallace, many years a prominent merchant, and Dr. Joseph Wallace, late of Springfield. Leonard Hains, Reuben Wallace and John Crain, Sr., came first to the county in 1802, and settled in Bethel in 1806. George Lowman came in 1810; the next year he built the "stone house," which for many years was a wonder, and the only house other than wood in the western part of the county. Joseph Reyburn, William Holmes, John Crue, Abraham Keever, Joseph Butler, Edward Riggs, Oliver Walker, William McCoy, Jacob Bingerman, Benjamin Pursell, John Jackson, Jacob Loofborow, John Whalen, Ezekiel Paramee, all came to Bethel prior to 1810. This list is doubtless incomplete, as at this late day it is impossible to get a full account of the early times.

Among the old settlers who came later than the above, mention might be made of the following and their places of settlement: Jacob Funderburg, on Section 9; John Richinson, on Section 9, and Jacob Leffel, who settled on Section 17 about 1817. He was a native of Virginia, and had a large family, two of whom, John and Peter, now deceased, resided in Bethel Township, and James in Springfield. Jacob had the following brothers: Samuel, Daniel, Anthony, John, James P. and Thomas, who have all left descendants in this county, who are well known and respected; in fact, Leffel is a name

that is a household word throughout the state, having gained a world-wide celebrity from the invention of the turbine water-wheel by James Leffel, who was long a resident of Springfield, and who died in 1865.

William Taylor and family, from Pennsylvania, settled in Bethel in 1795. The family consisted of his wife, Susan, and eleven children—five boys and six girls. Taylor bought three or four sections of land, and gave each of his family a farm. Daniel, a son, was a noted hunter, and it is said that during their first winter, himself, father and oldest brother killed over four hundred deer. John Husted, a Virginian, arrived at Bethel about 1808, with a large family of boys and girls. The old man followed farming. Solomon Husted, a son, was one of the most skillful gunsmiths in the country, and men came thirty to forty miles to have guns made for them. Moses, another son, was a chopper of cord-wood all his life, and it would have been in order to find that he died on a log. Michael Minnick located south of what is now Donnelsville; he had three sons; one was a carpenter, and built, in 1825, the house in which Mrs. Minnick resides.

Henry Brandenburgh, a settler on Jackson Creek about 1812, was the second distiller in Bethel. He was a trader in flour and bacon, and made several trips to dispose of his wares in the New Orleans market. Joseph McKinney and family located in 1804 or 1805 on the line of the National Road west of Donnelsville. Most of the families thus briefly noticed were more or less related, and formed a scattered colony.

Thomas Williams came to this region

in 1796, and entered on a hunter's life. He owned no land, and was regarded as a Western Arab, spending his time in the forest and visiting the settlement to dispose of furs and obtain supplies of ammunition. John, James and William Lamme settled between Medway and Donnelsville.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

As before stated, probably the first settlements in the county were made in this township, there being a probability of a French settlement at Piqua, but even confining our investigations to white settlers, we find that John Paul came to Honey Creek in 1790. He had the distinction of being the first white settler of this county, so far as is known. The probabilities are that the first mill on Mad River was built at Medway. The first schoolhouse was built as early as 1805. John Layton was the first Justice of the Peace, elected in 1804 and held office until 1830. Among the early marriages performed by him was that of Joseph Keifer to Mary Smith. This was the marriage of General J. Warren Keifer's parents.

Melyn Layton was born in 1806 and Elisha Layton in 1804.

The land of this township is all what is known as Congress lands.

#### MORE RECENT INHABITANTS.

Silas Trumbo was born in Virginia in 1812, came to this township in 1814 and lived here until his death a few years ago. He was the father of J. B. Trumbo and kept a store in Donnelsville for many years.

Findlay Shartle was born in Montgomery County in 1821, and came to Bethel Township in March 1831, settling in what is now known as Shartle's Hills, below Medway. He died a few years ago at an advanced age.

Christian Brosey, who is still residing near Medway, was born in Germany in 1831 and came to Clark County in 1841. J. C. Williams, a prominent resident of this township, is the son of Henry and Ellen Williams and was born seventy years ago south of New Carlisle and has resided in the township all his life. The late Judge H. H. Williams, of Troy, was his brother, as was also E. S. Williams, who served as a member of Congress from the district in which Troy was at that time located. Mr. J. C. Williams was recently mayor of New Carlisle.

J. V. Forgy was born in this township two miles south of New Carlisle and now resides in the village of New Carlisle, being connected with the bank there. His date of birth is March 4, 1833.

Martin Snider was a long time resident of this township, his farm being near Donnelville station on the Big Four. He was born in York County in 1812, and died about the year 1903. His brother, Samuel, likewise a long time resident, died a few years later.

William Wise was born in Montgomery County in 1840. Was a son of Felix and Martha Wise. William lives near Medway, Ohio, and has been Justice of the Peace for thirty or more years.

Daniel Hertzler was formerly a well-known citizen of this township, residing on a farm lately occupied by L. J. M. Baker. He was murdered there in the

fight with some burglars in 1867. Mr. Hertzler at the time of his death was probably the wealthiest man in the township.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Bethel Township has furnished a fair proportion of the public officials of this county in early times. Reuben Wallace was a member of the Ohio Legislature. William G. Serviss and Joseph Tatman were each associate judges. Dr. Benjamin Neff was a member of the legislature. John E. Layton, sheriff; Stephen B. Williams, treasurer, and William E. Lamme, county commissioner. At a later date D. G. Cory, J. J. Scarff, J. B. Trumbo and J. B. Crain served in that capacity.

J. E. Lowry, who served one year by appointment, will take his position as a regularly elected official in the position of county commissioner this fall.

People of this township pride themselves a good deal upon the fact that General Keifer is a native, and recently they have felt proud of the distinction and honors conferred upon General Fred H. Funston, who was born in the village of New Carlisle. Ed. H. Funston, his father, was a member of the legislature of Kansas, having been a former resident of that place.

John S. Raybourn, a former member of Congress of Pennsylvania and now mayor of Philadelphia, is a native of New Carlisle, and, as before mentioned, Judge Williams, of Miami County, and his brother, E. S. Williams, were also natives.

#### OLD PERSONS.

At the pioneer meeting held in New Carlisle on the 18th of August, 1907, the following pioneers were present:

J. J. Scarff, 84; G. W. Gantz, 80; Mrs. Dr. Miranda, 86; Daniel Harnish, 84; Amos Aley, 74; Robert Black, 85; Samuel Brown, 72; Irvin Stockstill, 88; Mrs. S. S. Stockstill, 85; C. M. Maguire, 84; Peter Syler, 89; Jacob Kissinger, 74; Mrs. D. G. Cory, 78; B. B. Scarff, 71; J. C. Kester, 76; Mrs. Chas. Black, 80; Mrs. Sarah Wolf, 78; J. V. Forgy, 74; Jacob E. Johnston, 75; Mrs. C. M. Maguire, 84; J. G. Black, 87; Mrs. Newson, 88; Mrs. Annett Kestor, 77; John Sibert, 72; Jacob Rall, 78; John A. Collins, 80; J. I. Stafford, 76; Dr. R. C. Hanover, 87; Andrew Mouk, 76; Walter Chamberlain, 86.

#### TRUSTEES OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

J. I. Stafford, 1882-1890; J. B. Trumbo, 1882-1891; Henry Harnish, 1882-1890; I. K. Funderburg, 1890-1893; T. O. Quick, 1890-1896; Thos. Swanger, 1893-1902; G. K. Schower, 1896-1902; W. S. Vale, 1902 to present time; J. D. Neff, 1902 to present time; C. W. Minnich, 1892 to present time; Jacob Mess (elect).

#### TREASURER.

B. Neff, 1882-1892; C. H. Neff, 1892-1894; H. S. Forgy, 1894 to present time.

#### CLERKS.

H. N. Taylor, 1882-1890; B. M. Lowman, 1890-1892; A. R. Eshelman, 1892-1896; J. M. Pierce, 1896-1900; J. E. Johnson, 1900 to the present time.

#### MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD.

C. B. Wallace, J. B. Trumbo, Albert Koontz, Arthur Gerlough, W. N. Scarff.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1871.

Silas Trumbo, 1871-1889; T. Wones, 1872; William Wise, 1872-1899, 1902, 1904; T. B. McNeal, 1873; Cyrus Lowman, 1876-1879, 1885-1888, 1894; Charles Foster, 1882; Thomas McKee, 1897; W. D. Lowry, 1892; George W. Brown, 1895; Adam Frantz, 1895; George W. Pierce, 1898; George Patterson, 1898-1904; H. N. Taylor, 1901; A. P. Mitchell, 1904; T. J. Miranda, 1904.

#### CHURCHES.

Dr. Young, in Beers' History, has given very extended notice of the churches of this township, to which I am indebted for much that is herein given.

The Christian Church at New Carlisle was probably the first of its kind that was established north of Dayton. The time of its formation is not known exactly, but it was probably as early as 1800. The building in the village was erected about 1827. Among the early pastors were Revs. Stackhouse, Worley, Purveyance, McCoy, Potter, Symonton, Baker, Reeder and latterly Isaac N. Walker, William H. Daugherty, McClain, Curley, T. W. McKinney, Prof. A. L. McKinney, J. G. Bishop and present pastor Rev. Thomas Week. This church has a long and interesting history.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW CARLISLE.

The Presbyterian Church, or Honey Creek Church, as it was called at an early date, was also one of the land-marks of the early times. There was occasional preaching here prior to the time the church was erected. The first meeting-

house was built of logs in the cemetery south of New Carlisle about 1815. There the congregation continued to worship until 1828, when the present building was erected in the village. This building was remodeled in 1866. Rev. A. Steele was pastor until 1831; Rev. William Gray until 1841; Rev. E. R. Johnson until 1862; then came Rev. Lusk, Rev. G. Beatty, Rev. B. Graves, Rev. Thomas, Rev. G. M. Haerr, Rev. H. P. Corry. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. Wood.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW  
CARLISLE.

The best information at hand is to the effect that the Methodists began to have meetings in this neighborhood at the house of Giles Thomas as early as 1812. A small church was built on the southwest corner of Pike and Jackson Streets, and the present meeting-house was erected in 1853, and improved in 1869.

Among the early pastors may be mentioned William Rapper, James Findlay, George Maley, Joshua Boucher, William Simons, Joseph Lawes. At one time it is said that Loreuzo Dow preached a sermon here. Among other persons who have served as pastors may be mentioned N. W. Newson, Rev. J. McKay Shultz, McDonald, McDowell, Elsworth, Tuff and the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Patton.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW CARLISLE.

The Baptist Church was organized sometime prior to 1834. In 1850 a comfortable brick church was erected. In 1864 they purchased the old Presbyterian Church and refitted it for their own worship.

The pastors at this church have been the Revs. David Leatherman, David Filburn and Henry Frantz.

MENNONITE BRETHERN IN CHRIST CHURCH,  
NEW CARLISLE.

Since 1898 or '99 a sect calling themselves Saints or Mennonite Brethren in Christ have built and sustained a church in this village. The pastors have been Rev. Andrew Good, Rev. Jasper Huffman, Rev. G. W. Grimes and Rev. T. A. Scott.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was located near the branch of Donnels' Creek, north of Donnelville. The elders of this denomination convened on April 20, 1822. The first meetings of the church were held in the cabins of the members. In 1836 the question of building a church began to be agitated, and the building was completed in 1837, costing \$700. In 1879 it was determined to build a new house, and the present structure was dedicated January 25, 1880. Elder William Sutton was the first pastor. Hezekiah Smith became pastor in 1824. In 1826 John Guthrie was pastor. He was succeeded by William Tuttle, T. J. Price, Abram Buckles and Willis Hance, who continued until 1843. In 1844 T. J. Price again became pastor and so continued until 1876. He was succeeded by W. R. Thomas.

OLD SCHOOL MENNONITE CHURCH.

This church began to be formed in the spring of 1858, David and John Neff being particularly prominent in its organization. In 1862 John M. Kreider was

the regularly ordained minister. The members worshiped in schoolhouses until 1867, when they built their church, which is located on the New Carlisle and Dayton Pike, three miles south of New Carlisle. Revs. Christ. Herr, John Mouck and Christ. Brenner officiated at this church.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DONNELSVILLE.

This organization was first formed at Donnelsville in 1815 by a meeting at the house of the father of Jeremiah Leffel, who lived about two miles north of the village. Shortly after the village was laid out the congregation erected their church in the village of Donnelsville.

#### LUTHERAN CHURCH, DONNELSVILLE.

About 1830 members of this denomination first met at the house of Jacob Snyder. Later a house was built on the Valley Pike and was known as Croft's Church, because it was on the farm of Geo. Croft, who was instrumental in its erection and support. Sometime in the seventies this congregation erected a substantial and commodious house in the village of Donnelsville.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township are among the best in the county, New Carlisle having had a very, very select school for a number of years.

The township has a high school at Olive Branch and is now erecting a fine new building.

The following is a list of the teachers for the coming year:

Superintendent, H. H. Howet; music supervisor, G. W. Warner; high school principal, Alice L. Tate; No. 1, Medway, principal, J. E. Barnhart; primary, Nellie Stafford; No. 2, Helmer, principal, Madge Crane; primary, Bessie Fross; No. 3, Olive Branch, principal, Cora Souders; primary, Berdella Furray; No. 4, Valley, Julia Fairehild; No. 5, Tecumseh, Edith Brodbreck; No. 6, Bethel, Walter Funderburg; No. 7, Advance, Ida Frantz, No. 8, Mt. Pleasant, principal, E. C. Lohnes; primary, Ethel Horn; No. 9, Donnelsville, principal, G. W. Mumford; primary, Bertha Knott; No. 10, Centennial, yet to elect; No. 11, Union, W. K. Mumford.

One room is dropped at Bethel and Walter Funderburg will take the pupils of both.

The primary room at Helmer was reopened after several years, with all pupils in one room.

#### NEW CARLISLE.

Superintendent, Alfred Ross; music, Mrs. Viola Dadon; principal, Ada Koontz; eighth and ninth grades, Miss Sylvia Timmins; sixth and seventh, Miss Carrie Fissel; fourth and fifth, Miss Stella Soward; second and third, Miss Mary Morris; first grade, Miss Ella Gilbert.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907: Males, 348; females, 312; total, 660.

New Carlisle District: Males, 126; females, 127; total, 253.

#### GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES.

German Township is located in the northern tier of townships of Clark Coun-



ty, having Pike Township on the west and Moorefield Township on the east, Champaign County on the north and Springfield and Bethel Townships on the south.

Mad River forms a part of its eastern boundary line. It is not known how it received the name of "German." It is supposed, however, that at an early time there was a considerable German population in the township and that this resulted in the name of German. We know that at a comparatively early date there was quite a German settlement in and around Lawrenceville, and almost all the Virginians were of German descent.

#### SURFACE.

A strip of a few miles in width at places along the eastern part is in the Mad River Valley. The remainder of the township is upland, covered originally largely with beech and poplar timber. A ridge of hills leads along the Mad River Valley to these uplands, and after the summit is reached the land is again comparatively level. Some of the most fertile land in the county is found in the Mad River bottom, in and around Tremont and on the uplands west of Lawrenceville.

#### ROADS.

The Mad River Valley Turnpike was constructed in 1843-7 and goes through the entire township, following the course of Mad River. It was constructed from Dayton to Westville and for a long time was a toll-pike; afterwards the pike leading from Springfield to Lawrenceville and known as the St. Paris Pike was built.

This was likewise for a time a toll-pike. It leads across the long bridge south of Eagle City. Other roads were afterwards constructed under the free turnpike law. All told there are thirty-three miles of roads in the township.

The only railroad is the D. T. & I., which follows the Mad River Valley to Tremont City and then goes up along Chapman's Creek. The S. T. & P. traction runs through Lawrenceville and west to Northampton.

#### POLITICS.

The township is divided into two voting precincts, Lawrenceville and Tremont City. The political complexion of the township is Democratic, and, generally speaking, has been so since the birth of the party. During and immediately after the Civil War of 1861-5 it was largely so. The year 1848, when General Taylor, Whig, was elected, is the only time that its majority vote was not for the Democratic candidate.

While some of the early settlers came from Kentucky, such as the Chapmans, Rosses, Rectors and McKinleys, the principal settlers of this township were Virginians of German descent, with some Pennsylvanians. The township had an existence as a part of Champaign County.

#### POPULATION.

The township has not made much progress with respect to increase of population in the last half century. In 1850 the population was 1,904; in 1870, 1,908; 1880, 2,100; 1890, 2,058; 1900, 1,995.

## ACRES AND ASSESSED VALUE.

The following shows the number of acres and assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the township:

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
German Township	18,012	\$677,450	\$309,290	\$ 986,740
German and Springfield Town- ships School Dist.	408	17,660	6,010	23,670
Tremont City School Dist	2,748	165,000	115,350	280,350
	<u>21,168</u>	<u>\$860,710</u>	<u>\$430,650</u>	<u>\$1,291,360</u>

## OLD SETTLERS.

Archibald McKinley settled in Section 17. His family was composed of his wife Polly, several daughters and sons—Archibald, Westley, William and James. Mr. McKinley did not live long, dying a few years after his emigration to the West. His children were associated with the early progress made in the township. In 1798 William Chapman and William Ross, with their families, came, the former from Virginia and Ross from Mason County, Kentucky. Chapman, his wife and two or three children reared their cabin on the farm now owned by E. E. Gard in Section 10, having entered that and several other sections in this vicinity. To this couple, in the year 1800, was born a son, Jesse Chapman, the first white child born in the territory now comprising this township. This was another Methodist family, with its head a local preacher, who, however, in later years, joined what was then called the New Light Church.

The members of this church were generally known as New Lights, which title did not suit Mr. Chapman, and some of the brethren, on meeting him for the first

time after the change had taken place, addressed him in substance as follows: "Well, so you are a 'New Light,' are you?" "No," says Mr. Chapman, "I am an old light newly snuffed." This man was one of the active and enterprising men of his day. He was well known over the county and highly esteemed by all, and whatever "Billy" Chapman said was thought to be "law and gospel." He left the township in 1818, going to Missouri, where he died in 1822. His son Jesse remained in this neighborhood until about 1840, then going to the Pacific coast. The daughter of the son of the last named Chapman married U. S. Grant, Jr., son of the late President and great soldier. "Billy" Chapman, as he was known far and wide, was one of the early inn or tavern keepers of this part of the county. Living on the direct road between Dayton and Urbana, he had an extensive custom from the wagoners.

William Ross, though not a native of the "Blue Grass" State, emigrated from Kentucky in 1797 to Ohio, stopping temporarily in Warren County, and remained about one year, thence moving to the vicinity of Tremont, entering a section of land just north of that village. At the age of thirty years, he was united in marriage with Winneford Rector, a sister of Charles Rector, above mentioned, which union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom were born in Kentucky, namely: William, Elijah, Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Presley and Mary, Charles having been born after their arrival. The father resided on what is now known as the north farm of Geo. W. Berry, where he built, in 1812, the first frame house in this region of the coun-

try. It was quite a modern house, two stories high, with a shingle roof, with tin spouting, the latter being put up by Daniel Harr, a son-in-law, of Urbana. This house was still standing until a few years ago. Elijah farmed this ground with his father until 1825, when he moved out of the township and Charles took his place. Later Presley bought out Charles' interest and there died in 1852. He had previously farmed the present J. S. Gard place, and John resided on the Blouse land, and William, Jr., at one time on the same property. This pioneer, Father Ross, has a remarkable history. When but five years old, while fishing with a white man, he was kidnapped by two Indians, and was about to be burned, having been sent to gather the fagots by which the burning was to be accomplished, when there happened along a French trader and interceded in the boy's behalf, giving them each a blanket and thereby saving his life. Ross was taken by the trader to Detroit, where he was made a page to the trader's daughters. In those days it was fashionable for the French ladies to wear very long trails, which were carried by pages. He had been gone for years and given up his parents as dead, when during the French and Indian war, his brother John was among the soldiers at Detroit, and there seeing the boy, recognized him and took him home. Mr. Ross was a great Methodist, and his house was the preaching place for that denomination for years. He was a valuable man in the community. His sons settling around him and being industrious soon made a visible mark in the forest. His son John served in the War of 1812; was among the first to

marry in the township, being united to Miss Rachel Wallace in the year 1806. He lived to the advanced age of fourscore and four years.

The settlement was increased in 1801 by the coming of Jacob Kiblinger, a native of Virginia, who purchased eighty acres of land and returned to his native state, and, between the years of 1801 and 1805, made four trips to this vicinity, moving several families of the Kiblingers and Pencens. Among the latter was a John Pence. These all became permanent settlers in German Township. Jacob Kiblinger, Sr., father of the one above mentioned, erected the first saw and hemp mill, located on Mad River, near where the "Eagle Mills" now stand, in this section of the country. Another from the "Blue Grass" region came in 1802, in the person of Elijah Weaver, a native of Virginia. In 1807 he married Mary McKinley, and settled in the northeastern part of the township. They had a son, Newton, born to them in 1810, who was the father of Johnson P. Weaver, still living. Elijah died three years later. Virginia again responded to the call for emigrants, and, in 1804, sent forth David Jones and family, consisting of his wife, Margaret, and the following children: Mary, Margaret, James M., Lydia and Kiziah. Mr. Jones purchased land on Chapman's Creek, about one and a half miles west of the village of Tremont. Mr. Jones died in his ninety-fifth year; his wife died in 1850, in her seventy-third year. His mother lived to be one hundred and nine years old. At one hundred and three she walked a distance to attend church and at that age could knit nicely. James M., a child, died at Tremont

August 16, 1880, and several are in this township. S. H., a son of James M., is still living in Tremont.

The following year emigrated from Virginia Daniel Gentis, entering 160 acres of land in Section 23. He had a large family of children, the boys settling in the neighborhood, and did much to develop the country. Job Gard came about the year 1803, or perhaps a little later. He was a native of New Jersey, but had emigrated to Kentucky and from that State to the township of German, settling in Section 17. This family on their arrival was composed of eight persons, including the wife, Elizabeth, and six children—Gershon, Daniel, Simon, Rachel, Sarah and Phoebe. Quite a number of the descendants of this family are now living in the township, and are among the substantial men of the community. The father erected several mills along Mad River in an early day; was in the War of 1812; a very useful citizen, an active pioneer and business man. The settlement was augmented in 1805 by the families of Philip Kizer, George Glass, Daniel Gentis and Abraham Zerkle. Kizer settled east of Tremont, having come from Virginia; served in the War of 1812 as a captain. Zerkle was from Virginia, and entered land in Section 9. The Weavers, William and Christopher, were very early settlers in this locality, coming about the beginning of this century. William Haller, from personal knowledge of several of these pioneers, speaks of them as follows: "William Ross was of medium stature and had wonderful strength and endurance. Charles Rector was larger, was strong and very hardy. These men and families were fitted for a new coun-

try life and were valuable Christian men. Weaver was also a man of fine stature, an upright and Christian man."

The pioneers of 1806 were Daniel Kiblinger and Thomas Nauman, Jr., the former hailing from that State in after years designated as the "Mother of Presidents," whence so many of our pioneers came. Nauman, too, was a native of Virginia, and came to this vicinity on horseback and made his home with Matthias Frierwood, who was a settler at a still earlier date. In 1809 Thomas Nauman, Sr., and family settled in the township. He was one of the patriotic men who, just prior to the War of 1776, assisted in throwing overboard the cargo of tea in Boston Harbor. In 1810 Felty Snyder, of Virginia, effected a settlement in this locality. Benjamin Morris, from the same State, came the year previous, and, in 1810, entered 160 acres in the southern part of the township. He served in the War of 1812. He died at an advanced age. Samuel Baker and John Keller were added to the colony in the year 1811; and the next year Rudolph Baker and Benjamin Frantz, the former being from Virginia and the latter from Pennsylvania. Frantz was another who served his country in the war then waged by the mother country.

Virginia continued to send forth her sons, Samuel Meranda emigrating in 1814, purchasing a tract of land where Jefferson Meranda now lives, and, in 1816, came Matthias Rust and Frederick Michael. Jacob Maggart, his brother David, and Philip Goodman are also numbered with the pioneers of the township. At a very early day, Jeremiah Sinms and family came to this section of

the county, but the country was so new and thinly settled that they returned to Virginia and again came out in about 1806, and entered a quarter-section of land in the southern part of the township (Sintz neighborhood). He was a valuable man, being a blacksmith by trade, a mechanic then greatly needed in the settlement. One of his sons, Jeremiah, Jr., was a local preacher, and preached the first sermon in Rector Church, which was delivered over the remains of Catharine Peck in the year 1822. George Welchans and William Enoch, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter from Virginia, settled here in 1808. John Kemp, of Virginia, and Thomas Hays, a native of Kentucky, came in 1809, the former settling on Section 14, and the latter on Section 25. In 1812 Oden Hays, a son of the one mentioned, was lost in a snowstorm and was afterward found dead in a hollow log on Section 32. Joseph Perrin came from Virginia in 1810. Jacob, Henry and Martin Baker were all early settlers of German Township, and natives of Virginia. Jacob settled on Section 14 in 1813, died in 1821, and is buried in the Lawrenceville Cemetery. His sons, Philip, Henry, Jacob, Martin, John and Samuel, as well as three daughters, resided in this township. Andrew and Emanuel Circle settled in the southeastern part of German, on Mad River, at an early day. They were natives of Virginia, and have descendants yet living in the township. Benjamin Ream, of Pennsylvania, settled with his family on Section 32 after the War of 1812, in which he served; and, in 1816, John Lorton and his wife, Rachel, natives of Kentucky, settled in this part

of Clark County; also Matthias Staley, of Maryland, who was a carpenter by trade, came in 1820, and each of these last mentioned pioneer families have descendants now residents of German Township.

Among others who we may well call pioneers were Adam Rockel, a soldier of the War of 1812, and Philip Kern, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled on Section 9 in 1822. Mr. Rockel married Polly Baker, daughter of Philip Baker, who had five children born to her, viz: Peter, Henry, William, Harriet and Mary. Mr. Rockel died at the advanced age of ninety in 1884, and his wife in 1886. Mr. Kern married the sister of Mr. Rockel, and their son, Adam, resided until his death, about 1838, upon the old place. John Beamer came from Virginia in 1816, settling on Section 13. His wife was Elizabeth Mulholland, and they had three children, viz: Thomas, Valentine and Eliza, the latter the wife of Dr. McLaughlin, of Tremont, died in 1892. Mr. Beamer and wife died on the old homestead. Another family well worthy of mention is that of William Ballentine, a native of Ireland, who came to Ohio in 1831, and in 1832 settled in German Township, where he died in 1851. His wife, Nancy Nail, was also a native of Ireland, where they were married. Of their union were born twelve children, one of whom is living, James V., aged eighty-four.

David Kizer was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 20, 1779; married to Eva Navman, June 23, 1806; died December 31, 1847, and was buried in Green Mount Cemetery. His wife was born July 11, 1787, and died September 8, 1869.

Mr. Kizer came to Clark County in the

year 1809, and settled on Section 7, Town 4, Range 10, M. R. S., in what is now German Township (it was then called Boston), and took an active part in the public affairs of that day. He was chosen justice of the peace in 1811; was "out" in the War of 1812, and upon the establishment of this county in 1818 was appointed its first recorder, to which office he was several times re-elected.

Mr. Kizer brought a small library of books with him, and, being inclined to scholarly habits, his house became the headquarters of the literary element of the neighborhood.

The children of this pioneer were Phoebe, born May 20, 1807; Rebecca, born May 29, 1809; Lydia, born April 15, 1811; Thomas, born December 18, 1812, who was county surveyor for more than twenty years; Susannah, born August 17, 1815, and Eli, born January 25, 1823. All are now deceased.

#### FIRST EVENTS.

Jesse Chapman, born in 1800, was the first white child born in this township and perhaps in the county. The first marriage recorded was that of Thomas Pence to Mary Ross in 1801. The first schoolhouse was erected about a mile west of Tremont in 1803. The first mill was built near the entrance of Storm's Creek into Mad River prior to 1810. (See mills.)

Most of the early settlements of this township were made along Mad River and Chapman's Creek these streams affording the mill power, which was considered of great importance to the early settlers to grind their wheat into flour and convert their corn into whiskey, there

being no shipping facilities. So along Mad River and Chapman's Creek there sprang up a large number of grist mills and distilleries, also carding mills, and as the land of the township was well covered with timber, saw-mills were found quite frequently on these streams.

In addition to the settlers mentioned above, whose names are mostly included in Beer's History, others might be mentioned with more or less particularity. Dr. Andrew McLaughlin was a citizen of Tremont for many years. Born in Concord Township, Champaign County, Ohio, of Scotch descent, he commenced the practice of his profession in Tremont in 1836 and continued there until his death in the early eighties. Everybody in that vicinity knew Dr. "Mac," as he was familiarly called. He was a large, portly man, weighing 340 pounds. He was an expert in fever cases, his ability in this class of cases no doubt resulting from his large practice in that line in a newly inhabited country. One of his peculiar characteristics was his habit of whistling. While he whistled no particular tune, it was of such strong tone as to be heard for miles. He left no offspring. He died in the fall of 1882.

Another doctor of that vicinity about the same time was Dr. Hiram Senseman, whose widow recently (1907) died. Dr. Senseman was a graduate of Jefferson University, Pennsylvania, and settled in Tremont in 1853 and continued there until he died in 1883. He was a learned man and successful in his profession.

John Kiblinger, frequently called "Curly" Kiblinger, by reason of his curly hair, was long a well known resident of this township, serving upon the Agricul-

tural Board and in other positions of that character. He was born in 1816 on the farm where he died, near Eagle City, in the earlier part of the nineties. He was of very lively disposition and for some time was owner of the Eagle City Mills.

Long time residents of this township were Adam and Christian Neff, brothers, who came to this township from Virginia in 1832, settling south of Tremont City, and resided in this vicinity until their deaths. Adam was prominent in church and agricultural matters. His first wife was a daughter of an early settler, Isaac Turman. They were both honored citizens in their time, and died in recent years. Adam died in 1885 and Christian in 1894.

A very noted character at this time was the Rev. "Johnnie" Pence, an ordained minister of the German Reform Church. He commenced preaching at about 1827 and continued in that avocation until his death in the eighties, although more than eighty years of age.

Jacob Mitzel was a Pennsylvanian, who emigrated to this township in 1852, and in 1860 was married to Elnora, daughter of Adam Neff. He is still living a short distance west of Tremont City and is one of the best farmers in the township.

The Gard family is rather a noted one of this township, the father, Gersham Gard, having come to this township as early as 1805. He had a large family, all of whom now are deceased except Eli, who still resides in Tremont. Silas H., deceased some years ago, lived south of this village, and Dr. John S. north. Emerson E., the owner of the Tremont City elevator, is a son of Silas H. They were an active, progressive family, inter-

ested in the welfare of the township generally.

John E. Lorton was township treasurer for some years and lived near Lawrenceville, having been born there in 1827; he died a few years ago.

C. F. Rohrer, an active member in local affairs in this township for a number of years, who lived a few miles north of Tremont City, died recently.

Emanuel Hause was for many years a blacksmith and still lives in Lawrenceville. He came from Pennsylvania in 1848. He lived for a time in Lawrenceville and afterwards moved onto a farm and again back to the village.

Jesse Mead, a farmer, active in fine stock, lived east of Tremont City along Mad River until his death in 1880.

The Adam Baker family came from Pennsylvania in 1836 and settled near Eagle City Mills. This family was prominent in Clark County. Two of their sons, William and Cornelius, and one grandson, A. J., having been sheriffs of the county.

Some of the old pioneers of the township now living are James V. Ballentine, 84; Silas Baker, 84; George Ramsey, 80; David Enoch, past 82, and Henry Deam, over 80.

Adam Rockel, the ancestor of the Rockel family of this county, came with his father, Peter Rockel, to this township in 1822 and settled one mile south of Tremont City, where he lived until his death in 1884. His son Henry, now past seventy years of age, resides in Tremont.

#### POLITICS.

German Township being Democratic in politics did not furnish many county

officials; however, the elder Adam Baker was a county commissioner in 1849. In 1871 John H. Blöse was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1874 he was elected as a Democrat for one term as county commissioner. Mr. Blöse is still living, and perhaps we might say is one of the most, if not the most, distinguished residents of this township.

Mr. Blöse was born in Champaign County in 1838 and was married in 1857 to Caroline, daughter of David Steinbarger.

In 1903 Joseph H. Collins was elected county commissioner as a Republican. He was re-nominated for a second term in 1905, and died before he had filled the full length of his first term. Mr. Collins was a Virginian by birth and came to this township in 1860, and in 1864 married Mary E. Rockel, daughter of Adam Rockel.

The following persons have served in the past as justice of the peace: John Goble, Hugh H. Frazier, John McCauley, Philip Kizer, William Enoch, Peter Minnich, George Michael, Joseph Underwood, Elias Darnell, Samuel Bechtle, J. S. Gard, Thomas Elliott, Michael Bowman, Jacob Argobright, Peter McLaughlin, William W. Lee, Eli Kizer, Alexander Michael, L. Bechtle and James V. Ballentine.

Justices of the peace since 1871:

Alexander Michael	1871-1874
John H. Blöse	1872, resigned 1878-1890
Jacob Argobright	1872-1875
John S. Gard	1873-1876
Lafayette Bechtle	1876-1879
James V. Ballentine	1880-1886
John H. Hartman	1886-1892
Jacob Hartman	1892-1895
W. S. Neese	1893-1902-1905
D. R. Shuman	1895-1898
Perry E. Circle	1898-1901
A. L. Rust	1899-1905
F. P. Blöse	1904-1908
J. B. Minnich	1904-1908
C. E. Zerkle (elect)	

For a number of years past Dr. J. H. Reynolds, of Lawrenceville has been township clerk, D. Benton Jenkins was township clerk, 1894-1898, and Americus James, treasurer, 1895-1897, and the following have served as township trustees:

John E. Lorton	1881, 1883, 1884
J. P. Weaver	1882
John Wilson	1883
Peter Snyder	1883-1892
Michael Shawyer	1883-1885
Henry Titer	1885-1893
Samuel Arthur	1886-1888
David Enoch	1889-1890
Henry Fisher	1891-1900
C. H. Bailey	1893-1901, 1905
Harvey Bowers	1902-1904
H. C. Fisher	1902-1905
(Resigned and C. H. Bailey appointed.)	
Emanuel Mitzel	1894
N. B. Wagoner	1905
Michael Rader	1905
Oscar J. Rockel (elect)	

#### CHURCHES.

Formerly churches were organized in various parts of the country districts, but in later years the tendency has been to abandon these country churches and centralize religious worship in villages and cities. Thus we find that at this time the principal churches of the township are in the villages of Tremont and Lawrenceville.

The congregations now controlling the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tremont is the successor of that congregation that in 1820 built a log church just over the county line north. This church was afterwards succeeded by a frame building, which is still standing, not far from the Valley Pike, north of Tremont City. The congregation, however, moved itself to Tremont City in 1838 and there built a brick structure, which was taken down in 1880 and replaced by the present structure. It has recently been remodeled and is now in good condition, the Rev. Wiant being the present pastor.



Sometime before the log church above referred to was built, the Methodists in the southern part of the township had an organization and in 1852 they built a log meetinghouse. This structure was afterwards torn down and the present church, which is known as Simms Chapel, was erected in 1854. There is a cemetery adjoining this church.

The Lutheran and German Reform people built a union church at Lawrenceville about the year 1821 and continued to use it jointly until 1844, at about which time the Lutherans built a church on the Valley Pike, opposite from the Eagle City Mills. This Lutheran church was afterwards destroyed by fire. There is a cemetery surrounding its former location. The German Reform Church at Lawrenceville is in flourishing condition at this time, having recently been remodeled and reconstructed. The Rev. J. C. Paul is the present pastor.

In 1863 the German Reform Church organized a congregation in Tremont City, the Rev. Jesse Richards being the organizer. This church is still in flourishing condition, a cemetery surrounding its location, and the Rev. Woerner is pastor.

About 1827 or '28 the Rev. John Pence, heretofore referred to, commenced preaching in the neighborhood a few miles this side of Dialton, and this resulted in the formation there of a church of the reform denomination. It was called Jerusalem. The first structure was a huge log one; this was afterwards torn down and a brick one built and this was likewise destroyed by fire, and a few years ago the congregation built a new church in the village of Dialton. There is a cemetery

surrounding the location of this old church.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of German Township have been recognized for some time as being equal to any in the county. This township was among the first, if not the first, to have a township high school, such a school having been established in 1874 at Lawrenceville. It still affords advanced educational privileges for the pupils of the township. The first schoolhouse was built in this township a short distance north of Tremont City upon the lands of Mr. Sager. This was in 1803, and it is said that Peter Oliver, of Kentucky, was the first schoolmaster. In recent years the sub-district formerly comprising the locality in which Tremont City is situated has been laid off to itself as a special school district. The lower part of the township forms a joint sub-district with the schools of Springfield township. The following constitute the present school board of the township: Charles Smith, president; O. J. Rockel, clerk; S. S. Snyder, E. Z. Zerkle and W. H. Shawver.

The following are the teachers for the present year: Superintendent, J. W. Coleman; assistant high school teacher, Clyde Xanders; No. 1, Jackson, Orris Haulman; No. 2, Mt. Zion, F. P. Blose; No. 3, Eureka, Irwin Baker; No. 4, Lawrenceville, A. L. Rust; No. 5, Willow Dale, G. W. Kohler; No. 6, Beech Center, W. G. Griest; No. 7, Beech Crossing, Miss Jessie Miller; No. 8, Beech Knob, Grover Circle; No. 9, Deers, A. W. Blose; No. 10, Fairview, Miss Carol Hutchinson.

## TREMONT.

Superintendent, T. J. Heck; high school, assistant and seventh and eighth grades, F. E. Peneton; fourth, fifth and sixth grades, W. S. Neese; first, second and third, Mary Hutchinson.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907: Males, 237; females, 186; total, 423.

Tremont City: Males, 63; females, 59; total, 122.

## GREEN TOWNSHIP.

## BOUNDARIES.

Green Township is located immediately south of Springfield Township, west of Madison and east of Mad River Townships and north of Greene County. In the greater part of the township the land is laid out as Congress land, only that south of the Little Miami River being a part of the Virginia Military Reservation. The township was formed in 1818, upon the organization of the county. It takes its name from Greene County, it being territory that upon the formation of Clark County was taken from Greene County, the line between this and Springfield Township having been the former line between Greene County and Campaign County. When the territory in this county was a part of Greene County it formed a part of Bath Township.

## STREAMS.

Across the southeastern part of the county flows the Little Miami River. The valley is not very wide, but is quite fertile. Not far from the Greene County line east of Clifton the Little Miami River forks, and a branch called the North Fork

of the Little Miami flows up through the center of the township past Pitchin. Mill Creek flows in a northwesterly direction through the northwestern part of the township. These streams cause the township to be very well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

## TIMBER.

The land was originally very nearly all covered with timber, there being occasionally a small patch of prairie along some of these streams. This timber consists of white, black and burr oaks, hickory, walnut and ash. A very fine quality of timber was originally found on a great deal of the land. In the underbrush was found the hazel, plum, crab-apple, thorn and grapevine. In addition to these streams of water there are some very fine springs.

## CROPS.

The land is adapted for the raising of those crops which are most familiar in Clark County, to-wit: Wheat, corn and oats. The village of Clifton on the south is partly located in this township and partly in Greene County. Pitchin is the principal village and is situated a little north and east of the center of the township. Cortsville is located in the extreme southeastern part. (See villages.) Green has less mileage of railroads than any other township of the county, excepting Pleasant and Pike.

## ROADS, ETC.

The Columbus branch of the Panhandle crosses the extreme southeastern corner of the township, and the Springfield

branch the northwestern corner. The Springfield and Charleston traction line touches the northern part of the township. The township is well provided with ordinary roads. A good many of them, however, are laid out in a crooked line, seemingly following the course established by the old Indian trails. The Clifton Pike leads directly north and south about two miles west of the center, and the pike leading from Springfield to Selma runs in a diagonal direction through the eastern part of the township. These two pikes furnish the chief avenues leading to the city of Springfield. There are fifty-five miles of roads in the township.

POPULATION.

Like other townships in the county, Green has not increased in population very rapidly. In 1850 it had 1,386; in 1870, 1,464; 1880, 1,524; in 1890, 1,532, and in 1900, 1,425.

ACREAGE AND ASSESSED VALUE.

The following table shows the number of acres of land in the township and the assessed valuation of the real estate and personal property as the same is divided for school purposes:

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
Green .....	16,561	\$571,840	\$296,900	\$ 848,740
Gr. & M. T. Sc. Dist. 605		17,830	6,800	24,630
Clifton School ..	2,374	89,790	22,980	112,770
Clifton Town ...	19	8,090	3,870	11,960
Selma School ...	3,024	107,560	46,680	154,240
Total .....	24,583	\$795,110	\$377,290	\$1,172,400

POLITICS.

A considerable number of the early settlers came from Pennsylvania others from Virginia and Maryland. Ever since the organization of the township its vote

has been against the Democratic party. During Whig times the plurality in favor of the Whigs was usually about one hundred. After that party went out of existence, and the Republican party came in, the majority ran as high as 250 at times in favor of candidates of that party. The township being of the same political complexion as the county, it has been enabled to furnish a large proportion of the public officials.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is supposed that settlements were made in Green Township as early as 1800, but there is no evidence of any permanent settlement until 1804, at which date Abraham Inlow settled on Section 6, Township 4, Range 8. He was born in Maryland March 25, 1777, and, in 1804, came with his father, Henry Inlow, to Donnelsville, where he remained a short time, then coming to Green Township. His parents returned to Kentucky, whence they had come, and there died. Mr. Inlow was married twice, and had four children by his first marriage, all of whom are dead; his second wife was Margaret Foley, who had eight children—Jemima, Catherine, Anna and Margaret grew to maturity, but Anna is now the only survivor. Mr. Inlow died October 4, 1840, and his wife, who was a native of Kentucky and the daughter of Daniel and Catherine Foley, died November 7, 1872.

In 1805 Thomas Luse and his parents, Justice and Mary Luse, came to this township and settled on Section 32, where Justice and his wife died. Thomas was born in Kentucky in 1797; he was married to Nancy Funston, a native of the township, born in 1816, and who is yet living

here. They had eleven children, nine of whom are yet living. Mr. Luse died in 1878, much respected.

Ebenezer Wheeler settled on Section 12, Township 4, Range 8, in 1806. He was born in New Jersey September 15, 1782, and came with his father to Cincinnati in 1800. He married Joanna Miller in 1803; in 1810 or 1811 he removed to Urbana, Ohio; thence, in 1815, to Indiana, returning to his farm in this township in 1820, where he died in 1862, in his eightieth year.

Jacob Hubble settled on the same section as Mr. Wheeler in 1806. In the same year Samuel and John T. Stewart settled on Section 15, Township 5, Range 8, where they bought and improved 500 acres of land. They were natives of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The former was born in 1775, and was married in 1807 to Elizabeth Elder. He was at Hull's surrender as a captain of a militia company, and died on his farm in this township in 1854. John T. was born in 1781; was married in 1815 to Ann Elder, who became the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living. He died in April, 1850, and his widow in September, 1880.

In 1808 James B. Stewart, a brother of the former two, settled in Section 6, Township 5, Range 8. He was also from Pennsylvania, born in 1777, and was married to Anna Beaty in 1807, in Butler County, Ohio. He lost his eyesight when a young man, and died in 1828; his son, John B., resided on a part of the farm, moving to Pitchin before his death.

In the same year as James B. Stewart came, the whole of Section 18 was purchased by John H. Garlough, a native of

Germany, who emigrated to Maryland, there married, and with his wife came to Ohio about 1790, and to this township in 1808. His descendants still own nearly all of his purchase. He was killed in 1820 by a vicious bull while engaged in building a grist-mill. His son Jacob fell heir to the homestead; he was born in 1796; married Nancy Luse, daughter of Justice Luse, about 1821, and died in 1878, aged eighty-two, leaving many descendants who do credit to his name. The family are noted for longevity, all living to ripe old age, much beyond the allotted time of man.

Samuel Kelly and Timothy Stratton came in 1808, the former settling on Section 30, Township 5, Range 8, and the latter on Section 29.

Gabriel, George and William Albin came about 1810, settling in the western part of the township. George was in the War of 1812, and died in 1872.

In 1811, Seth Smith located on Survey 615. His son Seth was born in Tennessee in 1798, and died on the farm his father purchased seventy years ago, in 1876, leaving four children. The whole family were peace-loving Friends, and did much for the moral welfare of this community, their descendants being now prominent in social and business circles.

Arthur Forbes, a patriotic Irishman, who fled from English oppression, settled on Section 27 about 1811. He reared a large family and lived to a ripe old age, dying about 1848. Like all Irishmen, he loved liberty and hated tyranny.

Thomas Mills settled on Section 23, where his son John now resides, in 1812. He was born in Virginia, in 1785, and in 1790 came with his parents to Kentucky,



SINKING CREEK CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD  
TOWNSHIP



HOUSE BUILT BY JOHN PAUL, FIRST SET-  
TLER IN CLARK COUNTY

(The spot on which man and woman are standing  
was the site of his first cabin, built in 1789)



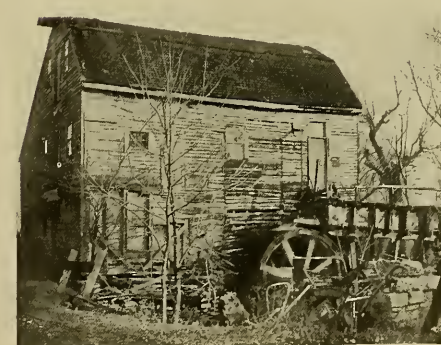
GEN. WHITEMAN'S OLD STONE HOUSE,  
CLIFTON



THE OLD CARTMELL RESIDENCE, PLEAS-  
ANT TOWNSHIP  
(Over 100 years old)



HOME OF JOHN THRASHER, LAGONDA,  
SPRINGFIELD



OLD MILL AT NEW CARLISLE  
(Built by Mayor Reyburn's grandfather)



where he was married, thence to Ohio at the date above mentioned, dying in 1865. He was prominent in township affairs at an early day.

Early settlers in this township were William and John Goudy, who came in 1808; they were natives of Pennsylvania, who first settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803, whence they came to Clark. Many of their descendants are living throughout the county.

Robert Elder, Sr., came from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and bought from Mr. Funk fractional section No. 10, which contained about six hundred acres, on which he and his family settled; this land is yet owned in the family. Mr. Elder died October 3, 1825, and his wife September 20, 1827. Two of his sons yet reside in the township—Robert and John, the former being in his eightieth and the latter in his seventy-fourth year, and the name is largely represented by worthy descendants.

James Stewart, a cousin of those previously mentioned, came in 1813, and bought the land upon which his sons, Elijah, James F. and David, now live. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1782, and there married to Jane Elder, a sister of Samuel and John T. Stewart's wives, and died on the homestead in Green Township, in 1852, aged seventy.

In 1816, William Estle settled in the township; he was born in New Jersey in 1791, and there married in 1813, eight children being the fruits of this union. He died in 1859, and his wife in 1877.

Stephen Kitchen, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Warren County, Ohio, at an early day, and in 1818 came with his family to this township, settling on the

farm where his son Abraham has resided for more than half a century. Stephen went to Illinois, and was there drowned in the Illinois River.

James Todd came in 1818; was married in 1819 to Betsy Garlough, of which union four sons and five daughters are the fruits; the sons are John H., W. Brand, Samuel A. and James, and the daughters are all living near the old home. Mr. Todd was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and his wife in Maryland in 1799. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1806, settling on a stream in Warren County, which has since been known as Todd's Fork. Thence he came to this township, where he was married, and settled on Section 18, in the northern part of the township. He died in 1863. His widow is yet living on the old homestead, being now in her eighty-third year. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a millwright and carpenter, and had an extensive acquaintance.

Thomas Tindall was born in England in 1786, and came with his family to Green Township in 1819, where he died in 1856, his widow dying in 1872. They left a large family of children, who are well known in the county.

In 1824, James and John Anderson, natives of Scotland, but claiming no relationship, came here from Greene County, where they had settled in 1819. James settled on section 33, and John on 28, both living to a ripe old age, leaving large and prosperous families. James died in 1864, aged eighty-four; his son "Squire" James Anderson died in 1906, and was a man of moral worth and strict integrity.

"Among the other early settlers of Green were William Barnes, on Section

33; George Weaver and George Hempleman. on Section 10; David and Thomas Littler, Robert Laing, Lewis Skillings (who lived but a short time in this township, moving across the line to Springfield Township), John Baldwin, Gideon, and Charles Bloxam, Josiah Bates, William Marshall, John Wade, Wesley and Jackson Allen, John Nagley and James Mason, nearly all of whom were from Virginia, and came for the purpose of making a home in the then dense forest of Ohio. Those men must have had rare courage, to undertake such a task, and posterity will ever honor their memory."

#### EARLY EVENTS.

The death of John H. Garlough in 1810 was the first and his grave is the oldest in the Garlough Graveyard. A Mrs. Wilson, of a family run in by the Indians, who killed one child, died by over-exertion and fear in 1813.

The first frame house raised in the township was Seth Smith's in 1817. The mill at Clifton was built about 1800. John Stewart built the first brick house in 1823. Other brick houses were built by James Stewart in 1828, Gabriel Albin in 1830 and Ebenezer Wheeler in 1833.

The Baptist organization built a rough log church house in 1807, on the north bank of the Little Miami, a short distance from John Whiteman's house. The Indians vacated the township about the commencement of the War of 1812. Their last camping ground around here was on the south bank of the Little Miami just below where the north fork entered that stream.

Very little of manufacturing or mill in-

dustry appeared at any time in this township. At one time there was a saw-mill over at Allentown, also one at Pitchin and on the Little Miami.

The market for the farmers' products at this time is principally in Springfield although in the southeastern part some of the products are taken to Selma, and in the southwestern part to Yellow Springs.

#### RECENT INHABITANTS.

Among the present old pioneers of the township are Mrs. Eichelberger, aged 88; John G. Hatfield, 86; John Weller aged 90.

The persons active in the affairs of this township to date are descendants of the pioneers that are mentioned in the account above given, which is taken from Beers' History and was compiled by Perry Stewart, son of John T. Stewart, than whom no one was better prepared to write such a history. Perry Stewart was born in Green Township on June 6, 1818, and was the eldest son of John and Anna (Elder) Stewart. His father came to this township from Pennsylvania in 1806. His mother the daughter of Robert and Ann Elder who came to this township in 1813. This Stewart family was a remarkable one in more than one respect, there having been born as brothers and sisters of Perry Stewart (Perry being the eldest), E. R. Stewart, still living aged 86; Samuel Stewart, Charles Stewart, James M. Stewart, still living, Thomas E. Stewart, Julianna Stewart Anderson, Oscar N. Stewart, still living, and W. C. Stewart, still living. Perry, or, as he was usually called, Captain



Perry Stewart, died in the fall of 1906. He was married in 1844 to Miss Rhoda Wheeler who was also born in this township and had a large family of children, Charles F. being the present township clerk, and Pearl having been treasurer of this county. Captain Stewart acquired his military title in the War of the Rebellion, having been commissioned captain of the ninety-fourth O. V. I. He was afterwards, in 1865, chosen county commissioner, and in 1867 representative to the General Assembly from this county. His brothers were all good citizens, James having been probate judge of Greene County, and Charles in his lifetime a member, for a number of years, of the County Agricultural Board.

Chase Stewart, an attorney in the city of Springfield, is the son of Samuel, who moved to Hardin County. Earle, the present representative from this county to the Legislature, is the son of Thomas E.

Descendants of the Stewart family are inter-married in this township, so that there is a very large family connection, the present representative, James Hatfield, and County Commissioner R. N. Elder, recently deceased, having married daughters of Captain Perry Stewart.

Another family that has left a very large connection in this township was the Garlough family. John P., a life-long resident of this township and for many years squire, died in 1905. James T., son of Jacob Garlough, born in 1834, having held numerous township positions, died in 1904.

The Kitchen family, of which Abraham was the ancestor, is still represented in the township by the children of E. J.

Kitchen, the brother I. N., who died in 1898, having lived near Selma in the southern part. J. S. Kitchen is still living and resides in the City of Springfield.

Robert Tindall, born in this township in 1825, the son of James and Sarah Tindall, is still living and in good health; so is John Weller, who was born in Maryland in 1817, and came to this township in 1836.

Squire James Anderson, who was born in 1815 in Scotland, came to this township when four years of age and lived here until his death in 1906. He was one of the recognized prominent farmers of the county. He held a number of public positions in the township and was known to be a careful, shrewd, thoughtful man. He was particularly prominent in the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was president for a number of years. He left a large fortune but no direct descendants.

The Elder family is another family which has a large connection in this township, R. N. Elder having been county commissioner. The Todd family is another one of distinction in this township. James Todd, the father of Captain S. A. Todd, who was county recorder, came to this township in 1818. Captain Todd was born in 1836; his mother was Elizabeth Garlough. Mayor James M. Todd, of this city, is connected with the Todds of this township.

James R. Littler was likewise a lifelong resident of this township, having been born in Clifton in 1837.

He is still living, is a veteran of the Civil War, and for the last thirty years has conducted a blacksmith shop in the village of Pitchin.

## POLITICAL.

By reason of the township being strongly in accord in political matters with the majority of this county, a large number of the public officials have come from this township.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

In 1838 Stephen M. Wheeler was county auditor and was likewise representative in 1840 and 41. John T. Stewart in 1837-8 was associate judge of the Common Pleas Court. Perry Stewart was county commissioner in 1866-1867, and represented this county in the legislature in 1868-1869. William D. Johnson was county commissioner in 1869-1875. J. S. Kitchen was county commissioner 1880-1886. R. N. Elder was commissioner, 1889-1895. Samuel Todd, recorder 1883-1891; George Elder, representative 1894-1898. Others closely connected were Chase Stewart, prosecuting attorney 1889, and later representative; Earl Stewart, at present representative; James M. Todd, treasurer 1895, and at present mayor of the city; P. M. Stewart, treasurer in 1889; James Hatfield at present member to the General Assembly. In addition to these, while not living in the township at the time of their election yet generally recognized as Green Township products, were T. E. Lot, sheriff 1892-1896, and Thomas Shocknessy, 1896-1900.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Clerks—In township affairs Thomas E. Stewart was township clerk from 1882-1889 and C. F. Stewart from that time to the present date; S. G. Stewart (elect).

Treasurers—Oliver Garlough, 1883-

1889; James Hatfield, 1889-1893; and M. A. Hatfield to this date. S. T. Luse, elect.

The following is a roster of trustees from 1882—R. N. Elder, 1882-1885; D. B. Shaffer, 1882-1883; B. F. Garlough, 1882-1884; H. C. Johnston, 1884-1889; C. F. Stewart, 1885-1889; R. F. Marshall, 1885-1888; M. E. Hatfield, 1886-1891; Michael Shocknessy, 1888-1899; James Cowan, 1889-1895; James T. Garlough, 1891-1902; N. H. Wright, 1895-1897; Samuel Harris, 1897-1903; H. C. Johnston, 1899-1905; E. K. Nave, 1903-1907; O. D. Estle, 1903-1907; C. F. Tindall, 1905-1907; Chas. Wise (elect).

Justices of the Peace from 1871—J. F. Stewart, 1871-1877; J. S. Kitchen, 1871-1879; Thomas E. Stewart, 1877-1880, 1894-1903; J. P. Garlough, 1879-1900; John B. Patton, 1880-1886; William H. Shafer, 1884-1887; R. T. Kelley, 1885-1891, 1900-1906; Wm. O. Paden, 1903-1906; Wm. H. Coon, 1903-1906; E. W. Stewart, 1905-1908.

## CHURCHES.

The first church that was organized was of the Baptist denomination. Assisted by Presbyterians, the Baptists built a church for a meeting house in 1807 a short distance north of the old Gen. Benjamin Whiteman's house. This was a log structure. The Baptists occupied it until 1830. In 1811 the Presbyterians organized a church, the Rev. James Welsh having been instrumental in the organization. In 1827 a brick church was built near the west fence of the cemetery, and in 1854 the present church was built in Clifton. The former pastors of this church were Peter Montfort, 1813-1817; Andrew Poague 1817-1840; Moses Russel

1840-1863; A. R. Colmary 1864-1869; T. M. Wood 1870-1871; E. S. Weaver 1871-

In 1818 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and had a church south of Springfield on the Yellow Springs Pike, afterwards another church was built a short distance north in 1837, on what was then Adam Mayne's farm and afterwards this organization built Emery Chapel, which is in Springfield Township, in 1852.

In 1845 the old Ebenezer Church still standing on the west side of Yellow Springs Pike, was built by the Christian Church organization, which was established in 1839. This property has been recently sold and the church organization abandoned.

At an early date Melyn D. Baker, Isaac M. Walker, and Jacob Reeder were pastors of this church, the Rev. N. Summerbell having been its last pastor in 1880. The church at Pitchin, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, was organized in 1833 by Rev. Saul Hinkle. It was known as Concord church and is still in active use. The Rev. M. M. Campbell is the present pastor.

In 1840 the Free Will Baptist Church was organized on a lot owned by Abraham Kitchen, known as Pleasant Grove. The church is still standing which was built in 1859. The Rev. Titus is the present pastor.

In 1844, an anti-slavery Methodist organization built a church at Cortsville and afterwards a Free Presbyterian organization was established here. This church in recent years has been occupied by the colored Baptist Church organization.

In 1860 on the Yellow Springs Pike in

the extreme southwestern part of the township was organized "Wones" Chapel named after the Rev. Timothy Wones who was its organizer. This has been abandoned for a number of years.

#### SCHOOLS.

The township was formed into school districts as early as 1819. The schools were established principally and carried on by subscriptions, and the school-houses were built on the donation plan up to 1840. The schools of the township are in a flourishing condition.

The following is a list of teachers for the coming year. Superintendent C. C. Kail. No. 1 and 2 became a part of Selma District: No. 3 Pleasant Ridge, Esther Mattison; No. 4, Liberty, closed, and the pupils transferred to Pitchin; No. 5, Pitchin, principal, Jane McCartney; primary Mabel Knott; music, George Zeigler.

Special District--No Superintendent. Miss Alice Patton, Hopewell; Allentown, open; Peacock, A. B. Sparrow.

Clifton-- Superintendent, H. C. Aultman; assistant high school teacher J. C. Marshall; intermediate, Emma Spahr; primary, Lucy Stewart; music, George Zeigler.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907--Males 77; females 62; total 139. Special District--Males 53; females 54; total 107. Clifton--Males 88; females 86; total 174.

#### HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES.

Harmony Township is east of Springfield Township, south of Pleasant and north of Madison Township, and bounded

on the east by the Madison County line. Territorially it is the largest township in the county. It existed in name and formed a part of the township in Champaign County prior to the establishment of this county. How it received the name of Harmony is not now known. The western part of the township consists of Congress lands. The eastern part of Military land, being that part which is east of the Ludlow line, which appears a little to the northwest running through the township from a point about one mile west of its southern boundary. Both Beaver Creek and the Lisbon fork of the Little Miami have their source in the eastern part of the township.

#### CREEKS.

Beaver Creek flows in an westerly direction, leaving the township not far from the village of Harmony. The Lisbon fork of the Little Miami flows southwesterly past the village of Lisbon. In addition to these streams, the north fork of the Little Miami extends out close to Plattsburg. These various streams make the township suitable for either agriculture or grazing, and these we find are the leading industries. In the extreme eastern part of the township the land is quite rolling, but in no place is it sufficiently hilly as to become unillable.

#### SOIL-CROPS.

The valleys of these little streams are quite fertile and the township contributes largely of the staple products of this county, the sheep industry being extensively conducted in the eastern part.

The principal settlers seem to have

been from Virginia with a considerable sprinkling of Kentuckians.

#### ROADS.

Through the northern part of the township, in early times, there was a road established leading from Springfield westwardly toward Columbus, which is still called the Old Columbus Road. This road lost much of its former importance upon the establishment of the National Road, which runs the entire length of the township, and at an early date gave much importance to the villages of Brighton, Vienna and Harmony, which were located on it. It is still the public thoroughfare of the northern part of this township leading to Springfield. The Springfield and Charleston Pike extends across the lands of the southern part of the township and the McArthur Free Turnpike leads north and south from Lisbon via Plattsburg, Vienna and Catawba. It was built in 1868 by John McKinney. In addition to the three villages before mentioned, Plattsburg and Lisbon are located in this township, giving to the township more prominent villages than any other township in the county (see villages). Fifty miles of improved roads are within the township.

#### RAILROADS.

The Columbus branch of the Big Four Railway runs through the entire township from east to west very near its center, and the Springfield and Columbus Traction line now follows the National Road in the northern part of the township, and the D. T. & I. R. R. crosses the southwest corner of the township.

VOTING PRECINCTS.

The township has recently been divided into two voting precincts, the western part having its place of voting at Harmony and the eastern part at Plattsburg. There may be a further division of the eastern precinct, constituting a new voting place at Vienna in a not far distant future.

OLD SETTLERS.

Thomas Chenoweth settled in the vicinity of Lisbon as early as 1803, and in 1815 laid out the village of Lisbon. He was a Virginian. He accumulated considerable property by farming. He was the father of three sons and three daughters. He died, on the farm where he had spent a long and useful life, February 25, 1856, in his seventy-ninth year.

POPULATION.

Harmony Township has not as large a population now as it had in 1850. On that date there were 1,929 people residing in this township; in 1870, there were 1,821; in 1880, 1,846; in 1890, 1,819; and in 1900, 1,830.

George Weaver settled near Lisbon in 1808, and erected a distillery some years later. He operated as a distiller for a number of years, and removed to Madison County about the year 1831.

ACREAGE AND ASSESSED VALUE.

The following table shows the number of acres and the assessed value of the real and personal property as included in the various school districts of the township:

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
Harmony Tp.	27,189	\$ 927,850	\$491,930	\$1,419,780
H. & Madison School Dist.	1,223	37,610	12,100	49,710
H. & Spr. School District	756	26,080	9,940	36,020
Vienna Sch. Dist.	2,413	77,590	48,410	126,000
Vienna Town	214	50,930	63,475	114,405
	31,795	\$1,120,050	\$617,855	\$1,745,915

John Merideth was a soldier of the Revolution. He came to Ohio from Hampshire County, Virginia, in company with Hamilton Busbey, in the fall of 1815, descending the Ohio in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and traversing the wilderness by wagon to their destination. He settled at Lisbon in the fall of that year, and if not the first, he was one of the first, merchants of that place. During his business career, as a matter of convenience, he issued a proprietary scrip as currency. This home-made medium was easily imitated and the result was that he was compelled to redeem more than he issued.

POLITICS.

This township has always been in favor of the political candidates that were in opposition to the Democratic party.

In 1840 William Henry Harrison received 266 votes and Martin Van Buren but 48. In 1863 John Brough for governor, received 357, and C. L. Vallandigham only 34; and the township has in recent years been Republican to the extent of 200.

After a number of years, he removed to Urbana and became cashier of a bank. Later, he removed to Miami County, and died in 1839, at the age of ninety-one. His youngest son attained distinction as a general during the late Civil War.

Hamilton Busbey was a Virginian, and was born in Hampshire County in 1792. He emigrated to Ohio in company with John Meredith in 1815, settling at Lisbon, where he remained for ten years. He

then bought and occupied a farm near the present village of Plattsburg. He served the township in various official capacities. He was the father of a large family. Mr. Busbey died in Coles County, Illinois, December 16, 1847, aged fifty-five.

Joseph Morris was an early settler near Lisbon; was one of the early school teachers of the village, and was a minister of the Baptist Church, for a period of half a century. He raised a large family of children, who inherited the noble traits of their father, and who filled well their stations in life.

John Craig, a Revolutionary soldier, was born February 15, 1758; entered the army in 1775, and was discharged in 1780. He came to the township in 1808, and died in Springfield Township, at the home of Lewis Skillings, Sr. He was a man of moral worth and sterling integrity.

John Heaton settled east of Lisbon as early as 1815; was a farmer, and served as a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. His sons, Henry, James, Abraham and Abner, were residents of the township, and worthy citizens. Mr. Heaton died November 22, 1861, at the age of eighty-two.

John Judy, Sr., was born in Basle, Switzerland, about 1760. He came to America at the age of ten, with his father's family, who settled on the south branch of the Potomac. He came to Kentucky at the age of twenty-two, and married Phoebe Lamaster. About 1794, he came to what is now Greene County, Ohio, and about the year 1800 he came into the territory of what is now Harmony Township, and settled two miles east of the present site of Plattsburg, now the farm of Matthew Bonner. Here he reared a

family of children. About 1831, he removed to Union County, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age.

The Turner brothers, Thomas, James, Robert, William, David and Samuel, were settlers near the Madison County line, coming into the township in about the year 1808. They were natives of Maryland. They took an active interest in the organization of the township. Robert served as a Justice of the Peace and as County Commissioner. Their descendants are among the prominent citizens of Union County. "There was not a black sheep in the flock."

"Col." Thomas Rathburn was born in Rhode Island in 1782, and came to Ohio in 1811, settling at Brighton the same year. Served some years as Justice of the Peace, and also as Colonel of militia. Died in 1869, in his eighty-eighth year.

Samuel McMillan, settled on Beaver Creek, near the present site of Brighton, in 1811. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also served the township as a magistrate.

Enoch King was from Pennsylvania, and in the year 1812 or 1813, settled a mile east of where Plattsburg now stands. He was a farmer of good repute, and was the appraiser of real estate of the township in 1840. He was twice married; had a large family, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. Enoch, John and David, sons of the second wife, are residents of the township to this day. Mr. King died in 1865, aged seventy-one. His widow and daughter Mattie reside on a portion of the home farm.

John Osborn was a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia; he moved to Kentucky in 1790, and thence to Ohio in 1812,

occupying the lands on which Plattsburg was afterward located. His sons, William, Levi, Jesse and Elijah, were in after years worthy and prominent citizens of Harmony Township. He died August, 1847, aged eighty-seven.

William Osborn, oldest son of John Osborn, came to the township with his father in 1812, having been born in 1787. His first wife was Jane McDonald; his second, the widow of James McArthur. Mr. Osborn was one of the original founders of Plattsburg, and built the brick hotel on the principal corner. He was a man of great energy and extraordinary business capacity, and dealt largely in stock and real estate. He died October 17, 1870, aged eighty-three. A suitable sketch of his life and character is found in *Turf, Field and Farm* of October 25, 1870, written by Hamilton Busbey, editor of that journal, and a native of Harmony Township.

Mack McDaniel was a Kentuckian. He settled near the site of Plattsburg in 1813, and died in November, 1832, at the age of eighty-one.

Benjamin Hathaway was from Massachusetts, and served in the War of 1812, and was a Captain in the navy. He became a citizen of the township in 1815. His story of his life is a mixture of fact, romance and mystery, but he was withal a man of great integrity and intelligence. His son Benjamin was colonel of a regiment of militia, and a school teacher of repute. The senior Hathaway died January, 1861, aged eighty-two years.

James Haney settled on Beaver Creek in 1810, and built the first saw-mill in the township. The remains of the mill and race can yet be seen.

A man named Burke erected a mill on the Little Miami about 1815. It was a small affair, and could only be operated to advantage during the rainy seasons, but it was considered valuable in those days.

Col. William Foreman, born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Ohio and settled in Harmony Township in 1812. He was the father of eleven children, a colonel of militia, served as township treasurer for several years, and was the owner of a large estate. He carried on a tannery on the old London Road, three miles west of Plattsburg, for many years. He resided in Harmony Township fifty-eight years and died February 19, 1871, aged eighty-one.

William Henry was from Kentucky. He settled on the Little Miami, one and one-half miles north of Lisbon, in 1814. He was a man whom many remember kindly.

James McDaniels settled two miles north of Lisbon in 1815. His nativity is in doubt. He took an active part in the campaign of 1840, and at a mass meeting at Springfield on the 18th of June of that year, he was selected as one of the cornermen in the erection of a log cabin on the occasion.

Robert Reid settled on the Little Miami, on the farm now owned by Mrs. J. F. McGrew, in 1815. He took an active part in the affairs of Harmony Township, serving as clerk and trustee.

James Sprague was a Canadian; he settled west of Lisbon, on the Little Miami, about the year 1815. He was the father of L. B. Sprague and Darius Sprague, former residents of Harmony

Township, and of Dr. James Sprague, of London, Ohio.

Edward Rice was one of the early settlers of Harmony Township. He came to Ohio with his wife in 1809, from Massachusetts, which was also his wife's birthplace, and settled on the farm south of the present village of Harmony, known as the Patten farm, in 1812. He was a man well informed, took an active interest in the public affairs of the township, and was a township trustee for several years. Four of his sons were residents of Springfield Township and city. His son, Asa, now deceased, built a steam saw- and grist-mill in Vienna about 1854. Mr. Rice died January 10, 1842, and his wife Lucy October 22, 1877.

Gabriel Cox settled on a farm adjoining Harmony Village about the year 1813. He farmed some and kept hotel south of the village. He was a Freemason, and when he died was buried by that order.

James Donnels settled on the Jesse Boyd farm on the old Columbus road in 1808. He was a farmer and amassed considerable wealth. His only son James, now deceased, lived on the farm now owned by E. A. Bowman, immediately east of Harmony, in the house built by his father about the time the National Road was finished.

David Hannah was a Virginian. He settled on Sinking Creek, in the north-western part of the township, in the year 1815, and carried on a distillery for several years. In his day he was regarded as the largest and most powerful man in the township.

John Nichelson settled on Beaver Creek in 1806. He had five sons—four of whom passed away years ago. Isabel, the eldest

daughter, married Moore Goodfellow, and this is regarded as the earliest marriage in Harmony Township. Daniel Jones married one of the daughters, and the third died unmarried.

Andrew Nichelson came to the township with his father John Nichelson, in 1806, being then three years old. Before he was of age, he purchased and paid for a tract of eighty acres of land, thus laying the foundation for the vast wealth which he afterward possessed. He was twice married, and was the father of a large family—eleven of whom became men and women. His first wife was Rachel Hammond; she died in 1852. His second wife was Mrs. Angeline Yeazell, nee Spencer, whom he married in 1854. He was a man much esteemed for his many charitable acts, a life-long and consistent member of the Christian Church, and was widely known as one whom nothing could divert from the path of rectitude. He died July 23, 1880, in his seventy-eighth year.

Moore Goodfellow was a native of Ireland. He settled on Beaver Creek on lands now owned by Charles Snyder, in 1810. His wife was Isabel Nichelson; they were married in 1808. Their children were William, John, Thomas, Mary Ann, Isabel, Samuel, Elliott, Rachel, Rhoda and Moore. His offspring, with their descendants, have held prominence in the township in business, political and social circles for nearly three-quarters of a century. He died September 16, 1860.

Henry Oxtoby, Sr., was a native of Yorkshire, England, as was also his wife, Elizabeth Cook. They were married and had four children in their native land. They emigrated to America in 1803, lo-



cating first in the State of New York. In 1814, they came to Ohio and purchased 160 acres of land near Oxtoby Station. For this land Mr. Oxtoby paid \$2.25 per acre; it has since sold for \$100 per acre. The senior Oxtoby died in 1838, his wife in 1836; the children have since followed, Henry only a few years ago.

William Baird was a native of Hagerstown, Md., born March 16, 1762. He moved to Kentucky in 1794, and thence to Ohio in 1808, settling on Beaver Creek lands latterly owned by his son William D. Baird. He served in the Revolutionary war. He left three sons and four daughters at his death. Mr. Baird was present on the occasion of a treaty made with the Indians in 1809 at Springfield, and saw the celebrated warrior and chief Tecumseh. He was also personally acquainted with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton of historic fame.

Benjamin Foreman, James Parks, Warham Stasy, Lewis Fee, Nicholas Storms, John and George Jones, Allen Gilbert, Matthew Spencer, John H. and George Dynes, were all settlers of Beaver Creek section, in the vicinity of the National Road.

James Burns and Daniel Jones and family were early settlers near Lisbon. Thomas Stites was an early settler one and a half miles northwest of Lisbon, and managed a distillery for some years.

Jacob Girard, Thomas Whittredge and Isaac Dillon were early settlers near Lisbon. Robert Thorp, Sr., and family settled in the southwestern part of the township in 1819; they came from England. James Price came in 1820, died in 1846.

Isaac Chamberlain settled near Lisbon about the year 1815, and kept a public

house for several years. His children were Stephen H., George, Walter, Mary, Caroline and Sarah.

John Whiteley settled in the neighborhood of Fletcher Chapel, near the western line of the township. He served as justice of the peace of Harmony Township for several successive years. He was also a commissioner of the county. His sons—William, Joseph, Andrew and Abner—have become noted throughout Christendom as inventors and manufacturers. Mr. Whiteley died June, 1845, aged sixty-four. Andrew was the father of William N. Whiteley, the great reaper inventor.

Christopher Laybourn was born in England, in 1745; there married, in 1777, to Margaret Newlove, born in 1758. In 1794, he with his wife and six children emigrated to New York, where they lived eighteen years, during which time he was mayor of New York City two years. In 1812, he and family came to Clark County, settling in the southwestern part of this township, now known as the Thorp farm. He afterward moved to the farm in Section 25, where he died in 1842, his wife having died in 1825. He was a school teacher and a man of good education.

John Judy, Jr., was the second son of John Judy, Sr., and was born in a blockhouse near Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1791. He came to Ohio with his father's family and settled on the "Judy farm" on the head waters of the Little Miami near the Madison County line. His wife was Lydia Hull. He served in the War of 1812 as a private; served Harmony Township as a magistrate, and was a captain of a company of militia. He built one of the

first brick houses in the country, and kept the "Black Horse Tavern," the first hotel in the township. He was a man of integrity and lived and died a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He removed to Illinois about 1860, and died December 1, 1874, aged eighty-three.

Dr. William Amphlet located in the western portion of the township in an early day. He was an Englishman by birth, well educated, skillful in his profession and owned a library of great value.

Dr. J. B. Lingle was born in Springfield in 1813, and settled at Vienna as a physician in 1836. He was a successful practitioner, and served the township officially as justice of the peace, treasurer and clerk. He died in 1878.

Washington and Josiah Wilson came to this township with their mother Temperance (Judy) Wilson, about 1813, where Michael Wilson, Jr., was born shortly afterward. This family became one of the wealthy and influential ones of the township and wielded an influence for good.

Mention is made of other physicians who have practiced their profession at Vienna. Harry H. Yound, Hames Sprague, Dr. Norris, Dr. Hunter, William U. Banwell, E. H. Smith.

The merchants of Vienna have been Caleb Barret, Daniel Brown, Emanuel Wayne, D. B. Farrington, W. S. Funston, George W. Ryan, D. O. Heiskill, J. M. Bennett, W. T. Harris, J. A. Widdicombe, Samuel Frock.

William Pool and wife came with their son-in-law, Edward Rice, to this township in 1812, where both died; they were natives of Massachusetts.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

The first marriage we have recorded in the township is that of Isabel Nicholson to Moore Goodfellow in 1808. The first schoolhouse was erected on the Goodfellow farm in 1808. The first church constructed of hewn logs, was erected on a farm of Samuel Goodfellow in 1809. At an early date a grist-mill was erected by a man by the name of Burke on the Miami two and a quarter miles south of Plattsburg. Caleb Barret was the first store-keeper at Vienna Cross Roads. He moved his store to this place from the old village of Windsor where he had a store as early as 1825, on the Old Columbus Road.

The first saw-mill was built in 1830 by James Haney on Section 11 on Beaver Creek. At an early date Isaac Chamberlain built a hotel at Lisbon. The manufacturing industries of this township have never been very extensive.

Formerly there was a tannery three miles west of Plattsburg known as the Forman tannery. Another tannery was located in the northwestern part of the village of Vienna, and was carried on by D. W. Hinkle. In several places in the township distilleries were conducted in a small way, there being one on the Old Columbus Road. At present there is a grain elevator at Plattsburg and the Enterprise Manufacturing Company conducts the business of making blankets, etc., at Vienna.

#### RECENT INHABITANTS.

In addition to those spoken of above, whose records were found in Beers' History, the following persons have been

more or less prominent in this township.

James Wallingsford was born in this township in 1826, on the farm then belonging to his father and situated on the National Road between Vienna and Harmony. This road crossing was in early times given the name of Buena Vista. Mr. Wallingsford has been an active character and was for a long time a resident of this township, but is now living in the township of German. For a long time he was an auctioneer and occasionally does business of that kind yet, although seventy-seven years of age. His brother Joseph Wallingsford, who was born at the same place, lives in the city of Springfield and is now eighty-four years of age.

Michael Wilson, deceased, was born in this township in 1814. He was married to Lavina Henry in 1835. He died in 1879, leaving a very large family.

Abraham Weaver was born in Virginia in 1823; he married Miss Sophia Sprague in 1847, and has resided in this township ever since.

Joseph C. Olinger was one of the large land owners in the eastern part of this township and came here in 1846 from the State of Virginia. He died in 1894. C. S. Olinger, attorney, of Springfield, is one of his children.

William Troxell, now deceased, moved to this township from Pike Township in 1837. In 1847 he was married to Mrs. Margaret Brooks. She dying, he was married a second time, in 1874, to Dora V. Shriack. Mr. Troxell was for a long time an active and energetic citizen, accumulating about 600 acres of land. He died about the year 1890.

John Goodfellow who is still active and resides in Vienna, being connected with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, is a native of this township and the son of Thomas Goodfellow. Manly Goodfellow, a brother of John and still residing in this township, was born in 1843.

A. N. Brooks, whose death occurred in 1906, was born in this township in 1835 and carried on a grain business for many years at what is known as Brooks Station.

Alexander C. Patton was born in Belmont County in 1838 and died July 10th, 1899. He lived a short distance south of Harmony from 1869 until his death.

Jacob Volmer a resident of this township, near the village of Harmony, was born in 1840 in Muskingum County. Was married to Mrs. Olive Stephens in 1870. In 1866 he became interested in wagon making and entered into partnership with John Ulerick of Harmony, which they operated for a number of years.

David King, now a resident of the city of Springfield, was born in this township in 1843 and held the position of justice of the peace for some time.

John McCoy was born in Mad River Township, this county, in 1853. He was married to Mary Roberts in 1878. Mr. McCoy has been a resident of this township for a number of years, conducting a store in Vienna and is now connected with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company.

The Kirkhams still occupy a prominent position in township affairs as also do the Nichelsons. William Harris, now deceased, was for a long time resident of the Village of Vienna, as is J. S. Rice, who is still living at that place. C. O. Hays

is a prominent farmer in the southern part.

Trustees of Harmony Township—Jacob Vollmer, 1881-1884; Moore Goodfellow, 1881-1884; A. C. Patton, 1881, 1884-1889; Abraham Weaver, 1882-1885; Geo. J. Tippie, 1884-1887; John A. Stewart, 1885-1888; F. S. Wilson, 1887-1893; Charles Mitsch, 1888-1891; Wm. Bennett, 1889-1896; E. A. Bonner, 1891-1894; J. P. Franklin, 1893-1899; Milton Alexander, 1895-1901; Samuel Ramsey, 1896-1903; Joseph Weaver, 1899-1902; C. A. Snyder, 1901-1904; Jacob Stoll, 1902-1907; Geo. C. Agle, 1903-1907; Wm. M. Kirkham 1904-1907.

Treasurers—John Goodfellow, 1881-1895; W. S. Bennett, 1895-1901; R. W. Jones, 1901-1904; L. M. Finch, 1904-....

Clerks—Jas. H. Glover, 1881-1887; Chas. S. Beesley, 1887-1891; John McCoy, 1891-1900; D. W. Coberly, 1900-1904; Arthur Robbins, 1904-Oct. 1906; Louis West, 1906-....

Justices of the Peace since 1871—Thomas Goodfellow, 1871; Almon Bradford, 1871-1877; Abraham Weaver, 1872; William Hains, 1873; W. T. Harris, 1876; M. H. Dynes, 1879, resigned; G. W. Keeler, 1880-1886; David King, 1881, 1887, 1896; Henry A. Campbell, 1884-1887; Abel Laybourn, 1890-1893; D. Wilson Wright, 1890; E. H. P. Arnold, 1896; James Vince, 1899-1902, 1904; W. H. Willis, 1899-1902, 1904.

Members of the Board of Education—Chas. E. Davey, Washington Wilson, Henry Beard, Geo. Agle, Chas. Hayes.

Members of Vienna Special District Board of Education—Henry E. Bennett, John Goodfellow, Howard Logue, Jacob Stoll, W. G. Harris.

## CHURCHES.

### LISBON BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1811 a log house of worship was built on the bank of Little Beaver Creek. In 1820 the society had increased to sixty-six. In 1833 a movement was started to build a new house, and in that year a church was built. In 1866 it was again determined to build a new church and the site was selected not far from Lisbon. This church was completed in 1867 and dedicated in that year by D. Shepherdson. In 1875 it was wrecked by a storm. Rev. David Kerr of the City of Springfield is pastor.

### FLETCHER CHAPEL.

In 1814 the Methodists began to hold services at the residence of Henry Oxtoby and others in the neighborhood. About 1822 Henry Oxtoby, Joseph Newlove, John Stickney, Louis Skillings and others began to erect a small brick house. The house stood near but not on the present site of Fletcher Chapel. In 1848 the present brick chapel was built. The building committee was composed of Henry Oxtoby, John Newlove and John Cozier. The charge is connected with the Moorefield charge, the Rev. M. E. Echols being the present pastor.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH, PLATTSBURG.

In 1846 a denomination of Christians aided by a number of Universalists built the "Peoples House" in Plattsburg.

In later years the Christian denomination has taken it in charge, Rev. Hook

being the present pastor. The Christian Church in Vienna was organized in 1858 and was built in the following year. The Rev. Mr. Hook is the pastor of the same at this writing.

#### VIENNA METHODIST CHURCH.

The Vienna Methodist Church was first organized in 1835. In 1842 the brick structure was built. J. Dolby is the present minister.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Brighton was built about the year 1889 and has been attached to the charge of Grace Chapel at Springfield, the Rev. Alfred M. White being the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church near the village of Harmony was organized in 1828 and in 1846 a house of worship was erected, which was succeeded by the present one in 1878. The Rev. M. M. Campbell is the present pastor.

#### SCHOOLS.

One of the first schoolhouses in the township was built at Lisbon about the year 1815. Another stood near the old Forman tannery three miles west of Plattsburg, and another in the settlement three miles south of Plattsburg. Some of these houses were erected by contributions, teachers being employed in the same way.

The first brick schoolhouse of the township was erected about 1824 at Plattsburg. The first one in Vienna in 1845, which was afterwards succeeded by a brick one. A few years ago a township high school was organized and a building for that purpose was erected in the village of Plattsburg.

The following are mentioned as early teachers in the township, Joseph Morris, William Rogers, Charles Chaney, William Webbe, James C. Busby, Lemuel Brooks, Hugh King, Joshua Judy, B. C. Hathaway and others.

The following is a list of the teachers for the coming year:

Superintendent, David Neer; high school principal, Carlyton Henry; high school assistant, Myrtle Wildasin; music, S. S. Hause. Harmony, principal D. W. Coverly; primary, Clara Walker; Spragne, Wana McMahan; Brighton, Mrs. Wilson; Tanyard, Jessie Goodfellow; Lisbon, Anna Porter; Jones, Little Walker; Newlove, Addie McMahan; Wilson, Glenna Agle; Plattsburg, principal, open; primary, Grace Porter; Oxtoby, Isabelle Thomas; Dunn, Clara Wilson.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males 200; females 212; total 412.

Vienna—Males 52; females 49; total 101.

#### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES.

Madison Township is located in the southeastern part of the county, bordered on the east by Madison County, on the south by Greene County and on the west and north by Green and Harmony Townships. When Clark County was organized, the territory comprising this section was taken from Madison and Greene Counties, about one-half from each. That part of the township which was in Greene County was called Vance Township, taking its name from early settlers. When the township was formed on the organiza-

tion of this county, it was called Madison from the fact that a large portion of it was taken from that county. Its width from north to south is five and one-half miles, and its average length from east to west seven and a half miles. Only a small portion of the lands in the northern part are what is known as Congress lands, the rest, being south of the Little Miami River, were included in the original Virginia Military survey. The lands of the township are tolerably level, sufficiently rolling however to afford good drainage; much of it is of very fertile character.

#### TIMBER.

While much of the land was originally covered by timber of the kind usually found in this county, yet there was a considerable quantity of it that was of a prairie character, being covered by long grass. The Indians fired this grass annually and thus destroyed much of the young timber growth.

#### CROPS.

The crops usually grown in this township are those which predominate in the county, to-wit, wheat, corn and oats. Stockraising has always been quite an industry of this township. The growth of a large number of sheep together with fine short-horn and well-bred road horses, have given this township a distinction in that line for a good many years past.

#### RIVERS.

The main branch of the Little Miami River has its source near the northeastern part of this township and flows in a

westerly direction until it reaches the Green Township line. In the southern part is found Massie's Creek, so that the lands are reasonably well watered, which with its general fertility makes the township very excellent for grazing purposes.

#### ROADS.

The original roads of this township followed the Indian trails or led to and from the Military reservations and are not very harmonious in detail. The West Jefferson, South Charleston and Xenia turnpike afforded convenience for a good deal of travel from Columbus and South Charleston, through Xenia to Dayton in early times.

The Springfield and South Charleston Pike was finished in 1866; this is yet one of the principal thoroughfares from the township to the city of Springfield.

The Charleston, Jeffersonville and Washington Pike was built in 1868. These roads were originally built as toll pikes and were afterwards purchased by the county. The main branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leading from Columbus to Cincinnati, goes through the two villages of this township, South Charleston and Selma, almost diagonally in a southwestern direction; the D. T. & I. leading from Springfield diagonally across the township in a southeasterly direction. These two railroads give to the principal village of the township, South Charleston, splendid railroad facilities and make it a good place for the marketing of products. South Charleston is said to be the most important transfer-station on this division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1904 the Springfield and Charleston

Traction line was finished as far as South Charleston. Cars are now running every two hours between Springfield and this place, and are well patronized.

## VILLAGES.

The township has two villages—Selma and South Charleston. Likewise it has been divided into two voting places, each forming a district surrounding one of the villages, and known by the names of the village. The original settlers of this township seem to have come principally from Kentucky and Virginia.

## POPULATION.

By reason of the growth of South Charleston, this township has made some increase in population in the last half century. In 1850 it was 1,476; in 1870, 1,965; 1880, 2,396; 1890, 2,204; 1900, 2,281.

## ACREAGE AND ASSESSED VALUATION.

The following total will show the number of acres and assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the township, as divided among the various school districts.

	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Madison Tp. . . . .	16,785	\$ 528,920	\$256,680	\$ 785,600
Selma's School Dist. . . . .	2,677	111,960	140,990	252,950
S. Charleston School Dist. . . . .	6,068	219,271	143,150	362,420
S. Charleston town . . . . .	389	241,370	327,070	568,440
Total . . . . .	25,919	\$1,101,520	\$567,890	\$1,969,410

## POLITICS.

This township has always been strongly against the Democratic candidates for President.

In 1832 Clay carried it by 131, in 1836 Harrison by 152, and in 1840 Harrison

by 143; in 1868 Grant had 176, and thus the majority has continued in favor of the Republican candidates.

## PIONEERS.

“George Buffenberger was a Virginian. He and family came to Ohio and settled in Madison Township as early as 1807, locating on the head-waters of the Little Miami. He owned a large tract of valuable land, raised a large family of children, and was characterized as the most eccentric man of his generation. He possessed great wealth, yet was careless, and often shabby in his dress, and defied the ordinary custom of civilized life. Christopher Lightfoot was a man of fine education, and a Scotchman. He settled where William Watson now lives, south of the Little Miami depot, some years before South Charleston was laid out, and was one of the projectors of that village when it was incorporated as a village in 1816. He was a school teacher and surveyor.

“Elijah Pratt was probably the first physician of Madison Township. He was practicing as early as 1818. He lived northeast of South Charleston. He was from New England.

“John Kolso was among the first justices of the peace of the township. He lived on the Jemestown Road, on lands now owned by Paullin's heirs. He reared a large family of children, all of whom are non-residents of the township.

“William Holloway was an early settler near Selma, on the McDorman farm. He was a Quaker, and for many years filled the office of justice of the peace creditably.

“William Willis was an old and devout Quaker, and kept a hotel two miles west of South Charleston, on the State road from Xenia to Columbus, where Caleb Harrison formerly lived. This place, being on so commonly traveled a road, from Cincinnati to Columbus, was widely known, and was a favorite stopping-place for the distinguished men of the early times. Between the years 1830 and 1840, while Tom Corwin was a member of Congress, and was compelled to reach the national capital on horseback, he made this hotel a regular stopping-place. He was sometimes accompanied by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, on similar trips, and the high old times had at the ‘Old Willis Hotel,’ by these distinguished guests often tried the patience of the quiet host. The house, a one-story log building of three rooms, still stands.

“Mungo Murray was a Scotchman, and located on Section 12, on the northern border of the township, in 1817. His sons, James, George and Peter, were gentlemen of rare business qualifications. The last named built the ‘Murray House,’ of Springfield, and was at one time of the foremost of the business men of that city. The elder Murray died in August, 1830, at the age of fifty-five years. John McCollum was a native of Virginia. He settled two miles south of South Charleston in 1814, on the farm now owned by D. V. Pringle. He was twice married. By the second marriage he became the father of eight children—Rebecca, Henry, John, Alvira, Evaline, Minerva, Seth O. and Russel B. He died in 1848, aged seventy-three. His wife died in December, 1871, aged eighty-seven.

“David Vance was a Kentuckian. He

settled in Madison Township in 1808 or 1809, one mile west of South Charleston, on the farm now owned by James Pringle. He was a cousin of Joseph Vance, tenth governor of Ohio. His sons—Ephraim, John, Daniel, Joseph, Elijah and Elisha—were worthy citizens. The last two were twins.

“James Pringle, Sr., came from Kentucky and settled in Madison Township in 1812, on Section 16, formerly owned by D. O. Heiskell. His wife was a Vance. They raised a large family of children, who in after years filled well their several stations in life. Their sons were Thomas, David, William and James. Mr. Pringle died in August, 1867, aged eighty-four.

“Isaac Davisson, about 1810, settled a short distance East of South Charleston. He married Sarah Curl in 1808. His father, Isaac Davisson, Sr., was an early settler of Warren County. Isaac, Jr., and his bride made their wedding tour on horseback, Mrs. Davisson using a feather bed for a sidesaddle. They passed through Springfield on their way from Todd’s Fork, in Warren County, to their new home, near Catawba. At this time Springfield had but a few houses, and these were in the brush. After spending the first three years of their married life in Pleasant Township, they located in Madison, as stated. He purchased fifty acres of land, and in time added several hundred acres to his estate. He was of Methodist stock, as well as his wife, and in the years that followed their coming to the neighborhood, the early preachers held meetings in their humble cabin, and to the end of his days his devotion to the Master and his zeal for the church never



waned. His wife still lives, and has passed the ninetieth milestone in the eventful race of life. They raised a large family of children; twelve of these lived to become married—they were William, Obadiah, Lemuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah J., Margaret, Julia Ann, Maria, James G. and Daniel.

“Phillip Hedrick and his wife (Foley) settled on the north bank of the Little Miami in 1811, on the farm now owned by K. P. Truitt. Mr. Hedrick was a Kentuckian; his wife, a Virginian. He bought 600 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. The husband and wife died in 1838 and 1825, respectively. They were married in Kentucky and five children were born to them in that State. Their children were Samuel, Lewis, David, Isaac, Henry, Joseph, Anna, Mahala and Rebecca. He assisted to lay out South Charleston in 1815.

“Charles Paist was a native of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was married to Abigail Perkins, of Wilmington, Ohio. He settled on the head-waters of Massie’s Creek on the Columbus and Xenia Road, in 1815, and there built a store and carried on merchandising several years. He was the first merchant of Madison Township. He moved to South Charleston in 1824, and there continued merchandising for some time. He served one term as association judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was one of the leading Abolitionists of his time, being far in advance of the public sentiment of that day. The first anti-slavery address ever made in South Charleston was made from the porch of his residence on Columbus Street. He was a medley of contradictions, being a Democrat, a

Quaker, an Abolitionist and an ardent follower of Tom Paine. His children—Isaac, William, Charles and Mary (Mrs. D. O. Heiskell)—inherited the sterling qualities of the father. He died in 1858, aged sixty. His wife died the next year, aged fifty-eight.

“Robert Houston was born in Scott County, Kentucky, April 11, 1800. At the age of twelve years he came to Ohio with his parents. He studied medicine at Springfield, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession at South Charleston in July, 1821. He married Eliza Pearce November 25, 1822, and became the father of twelve children. He continued the practice of medicine forty-four years successively in this village. In 1865 he removed to Champaign County, Illinois, where he died July 11, 1872, aged seventy-two years. He was an ardent Whig, a zealous Republican and for nearly fifty years was a consistent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“Samuel Thomas and family came to Madison Township about 1814, where he remained until his death in 1867, his wife dying in 1871. He was a native of Delaware, born in 1785, and was married in Warren County, Ohio, to Mary St. John, a native of New York, born in 1783. They had nine children, and their eldest child, John, is now residing in the township, at the age of seventy-two.”

#### RECENT INHABITANTS.

Among those who have lived in this township and been prominent in public affairs more recently than the old pioneers above mentioned are the following:

John Rankin, deceased about 1903, was a long time resident of this township. He was born December 16, 1811, in Maryland. In the spring of 1845 in connection with his brother Albert, he opened a dry goods store in South Charleston, conducting this enterprise until 1865. In 1863 he organized the First National Bank of South Charleston. This bank was continued as a national bank until 1877, then was re-organized as the Bank of South Charleston, with Mr. Rankin as president. He continued as such until his death. He was married in 1855 to Charity A. Fullerton. The bank has been continued by his sons, Stacy B. Rankin and James F. Rankin.

Stacy B. was born in South Charleston and was married there to Fanny Kemper in 1897. He was elected as a member of the legislature and has been secretary of the Ohio Bankers' Association since 1891 and cashier of the Bank of South Charleston since 1882. He was Ohio's commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition. James F. was born in South Charleston in 1861 and in 1894 was married to Netty Kemper. He is connected with his brother in the banking business.

The Houston family has been long prominent in this township, L. H. Houston being recognized today as one of the largest land owners of Clark County. For many years he and his brother, E. D. Houston, have conducted a general store in Charleston, and with them have been associated in later years a younger brother, Foster B. L. H. Houston is the president of the Citizens' Bank, served one term as county commissioner and in 1890 was on the City Board of Equalization from this district.

Leonard B. Sprague, deceased, probably ten years, was active in stock-raising and the raising of fine horses. He took very great interest in agricultural affairs and for many years was secretary of the Clark County Society. Dr. E. T. Collins, deceased, was a native of Moorefield Township, this county, born January 12, 1818. He began the practice of medicine in South Charleston in 1841, and married Miss Sarah L. Houston in 1845, and continued there until the time of his death, which has occurred within the past ten years. His son, Dr. Milton Collins, still resides in this village, his only sister having met with a fatal accident on the Springfield and Charleston traction line in 1905. Dr. Collins acquired considerable property in his lifetime.

Michael Way was prominent in township affairs from 1868 until his death about 1890. His son John likewise served in numerous capacities and died in 1906.

Seymore Harold has been a resident of this township for some time, being a native of Madison County.

David T. Colvin was born in Frederick County, Virginia, February 18, 1829, and was married in 1853 to Maria Larkin, and died in 1886. He was an active, aggressive farmer during his lifetime.

Henry Bateman is a wealthy, influential resident of this township, living in South Charleston.

Amos and Charles Briggs were influential natives of this township, residing south of Charleston. The Calverts and Wildmans are prominent in the vicinity of the village of Selma.

E. H. and William Florence, A. F. Taft, now deceased, Alfred A. Bowen, Edward Merritt, deceased, and his son

Charles, the Comries and Murrays, all had and have their part in the welfare of this township. L. W. Haughey, now deceased, was for a long time actively engaged in the banking business in Charleston.

Almon Bradford, who was born in 1830 in New York, moved to Charleston about 1880 and still lives at the ripe old age of seventy-seven in Cedarville.

Benjamin Woosely was a large land owner and was born on October 30, 1815, and died in 1887.

S. R. Battin was born in Columbiana County March 3, 1829, became a resident of this township in 1874 and still survives. He is president of the Clark County Farmers' Insurance Association.

Colonel Milton Chaney, now a resident of South Charleston, was for a time county commissioner.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Madison Township has furnished some very good officials for county service, considering the importance of the town in her midst and the certainty of her Republican majority, not more than she deserves.

Alexander Waddle, Sr., was a member of the House of Representatives in 1838-1840, and of the State Senate from 1840-1842. Alexander Waddle, Jr., was a member of the State Senate, 1874-1876. Stacy B. Rankin was a member of the House, 1897-1901. Thomas J. Pringle, who originally came from that township, was a member of the State Senate two different times, 1880-1882 and 1886-1888. D. O. Heiskel was county commissioner from 1857-1863; L. B. Sprague from 1864-1866. I am not sure that Sprague was a

resident of this township at that time. He might have been a resident of Harmony Township. Edward Merritt was county commissioner from 1876-1879; Leon H. Houston from 1879-1882. Mr. Houston was also a member from this district of the State Board of Equalization in 1890. Milton Chaney was commissioner from 1895-1901. Thomas L. Calvert is at present secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Stacy B. Rankin was likewise commissioner from Ohio to the St. Louis Exposition.

Absalom Mattox was county clerk prior to 1873. While not sure, yet I think he was a one-time resident of this township.

#### TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following are given in older records as having served in official capacity in reference to township affairs between 1816 and 1855:

William Holloway, Robert Phares, Isaac Vandeventer, Adam Peters, Thomas Green, P. Sellers, John Kelso, James Wilson, Charles T. Arthur, Simon Armstrong, John Mitton, Rees Ellis, James Woosley, William Smith, Enoch Wilkins, Calvin Hale, John Curtice, Robert F. Evans, P. Hedrick, Francis Crispin, Gilbert Pierce, Clement Shockley, Samuel Briggs, Joseph Briggs, Isaac Dalrymple, Jesse Ellsworth, William Beauchamp, John Reed, Rowland Brown, Seth Saint John, David Wilson, Eulass Ball, Isaiah Hunt, Jesse Griffith, William L. Warner, Greenfield Dooley, Christopher Fox, John B. Madden, Absalom Mattox, E. H. Broadbury, John Packer, Gregory Bloxson, Cephas Atkinson, Matthew Crispin, George Bennett, John W. Johnson, Charles Paist, David Morgan, Epaminondas Hutton, G.

W. Jones, Jacob Critz, George Hempleman, Jefferson Nagley, D. V. Pringle, Joshua D. Truitt, Griffith F. Sweet, T. F. Houston, Calderwood Hill, John Rankin and Washington Buffenbarger.

Township Trustees since 1881: A. G. Pratt, Milton Cheney, M. H. Collins, \*William Florence, John Heiskell, \*E. H. Florence, W. H. Brown, Thomas L. Calvert, W. H. Lott, E. H. Bush and \*Howard S. Smith.

Township Clerks since 1881: Michael Way, W. J. Hudson, W. H. Rowe, E. P. Flynn, F. G. Norton and \*John S. Brown.

Township Treasurers since 1881: E. D. Houston, John Heiskell, Abihu Raines, Harry P. Thomas, O. L. Stephenson and \*Frank D. Hill.

Justices of the Peace since 1871: Thomas P. Miller, 1871; A. F. Taft, 1871-1877, 1881; William H. Lott, 1872-1875; Washington Buffenbarger, 1876; Michael Way, 1877-1880; Webster Barrett, 1878; Lawrence Heiskell, 1883; Almon Bradford, 1883, 1892; William J. Hudson, 1884-1890; E. S. Steinman, 1886, 1896; A. C. Scanland, 1887-1890; William Cheney, 1895-1901; Henry Schickendantz, 1897-1900; I. H. Thorne, 1903; William Warrington, 1904; John B. Allen, 1905.

### CHURCHES.

The churches of this township are almost entirely confined to the villages of South Charleston and Selma.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination first began to hold services in the neighborhood of Charleston about 1814, when

\*Present officers.

Isaac Davisson invited William Irwin and Jonathan Minchell to come to their house and preach once in four weeks.

In 1821 South Charleston was placed on Paint Creek circuit and became a regular preaching place. Rev. Moses Traitor is said to have been the first preacher. Services were continued at Mr. Davisson's house for several years. In 1828 a frame church was erected on the site of the present one, 30x40 feet in size. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1830 by Rev. W. T. Snow in 1847 and 1848 and a new brick building, the one still standing, was erected. Among the ministers of this congregation may be mentioned the Revs. Finlay, Roberts, Gatch, John Collins, Russel, Biglow, W. H. Raper, Dr. Taylor, Frank Wilson, Dr. McCann and Jonathan E. Chaplin. The Rev. S. B. Smith was its pastor about 1831. Rev. G. W. Voris is the present pastor.

#### WESLEY CHAPEL.

This was the name of the church, likewise of the Methodist denomination, which was located nearly five miles east of Springfield and which was erected in 1847. Such records as are now accessible state that the charge belonged to the Urbana District; that those who contributed to its erection were William H. Harris, Absalom Foley, Henry Shugh, David Hayward, C. Moler and others. In the year 1874, the society was disbanded and the property disposed of.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

This society was organized in 1822, the Rev. William Dickey having the same in charge. In the year 1833 a frame church

was erected which was afterwards used as a residence. The Rev. John S. Gallo-way was minister from 1835-1844; James Pealan, 1844-1849, and W. Edwards, 1849-1851.

Dr. Haight, who came to this church in 1859, was the first resident minister under whose leadership a large brick church was built.

In 1862 Rev. H. S. Smith became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Jewett. Afterwards S. M. Showfield and Rev. Kelsey became the ministers. In 1876 Rev. James S. Kemper was the pastor.

Rev. J. K. Gibson is the present pastor. In 1902 the congregation erected a beautiful new church, which is indeed an ornament to the village. Dedication services were recently held in the building.

#### CATHOLIC.

The Catholics have a large and flourishing church in the village of Charleston. The first services here were held in 1850, when Father Howard celebrated mass in the hotel. Along and after this time a section house of the Little Miami railroad was utilized for church purposes. In 1858 Father Blake made arrangements to get the old Presbyterian Church. In 1865 the lot upon which the present church stands was purchased. The cornerstone was laid in that year and dedicated in 1866 by J. B. Pursell. Rev. John Kennedy was pastor in 1873. The Rev. William Grennen in 1874. It was during his pastorate that the residence was purchased for the priest. Rev. C. M. Leard-ing became pastor in 1877. The church is active and numbers about eighty fam-

ilies in its fold. The Rev. J. M. Keely is the present pastor.

In 1906 a magnificent church was erected upon a site neighboring that of the old church, and it is probably the most impressive building in the town. Steps are now being taken for the construction of an elegant parsonage.

#### SELMA METHODIST.

The first services were held by this denomination about 1828. In 1830 they erected a church which went by the name of Brooks' Meeting House. About the year 1842 this church became divided on the slavery question. The extremists withdrew and organized a society at Cortsville. Those who remained, in 1855 built what was known as the Gravel Church, which still stands on the site of the old Brooks' Meeting House. Among the numerous pastors who served this church were: Revs. Levi White, John Black, William Simmons, Andrew Murphy, Joseph Newson, Allen W. Tibbetts, J. Verity, J. B. Ellsworth, David Whitmer, Stephen F. Koney, H. Stokes, M. P. Zinc, J. L. Gregg and W. Q. Shannon. Rev. G. W. Voris is the present pastor.

#### FRIENDS.

The vicinity of Selma was settled by people who belong to the society designated as Friends. The original organization came into existence in 1822 and worshiped near the residence of Samuel C. Howell, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the village of Selma. In 1828 there was a division, one society call-

ing itself Orthodox and the other Hicksites.

*Orthodox*—A branch calling themselves Orthodox left the Hicksites in possession of the meeting house, and for some time met at the residence of John Wildman, whose house was one mile east of Selma. This branch was the larger one of the two, and in 1832 they determined to erect a house and purchased one and one-half acres of land for this purpose near the village of Selma and built thereon a prominent frame church. Here they worshiped until the year 1871, when they built the house still occupied by them. It is a brick structure, 40x52 feet. Hannah Smith is a minister at this place.

*Hicksites*—The Hicksites remained in the original property. Here a division again occurred among the members in 1843 on account of the slavery question. Extremists held the church property for several years and then became extinct. The building, with the ground on which it stood, was abandoned. The conservative portion built a house about a mile northeast of the former one in 1544. Thomas Merritt, Joshua Harrison, Isaac Wardner and Thomas Branson each helped in building this church. The organization is still in active operation, regular services being held here twice a week.

#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The colored Methodists in the vicinity of Selma organized in 1870, building a frame church in 1875. Among the pastors who have served in this congregation may be mentioned William Johnson, Edward Taylor, James Ross, Benjamin Combash and John Hammond. In South

Charleston this sect has had a church for a quarter of a century. A colored Baptist church was organized in South Charleston in 1895, but owing to financial conditions was forced out of activity, and its building sold and used for purposes other than religious. Rev. William Coleman was its first pastor.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built south of the village of South Charleston, near the Little Miami railroad and about 1816 was taught by a man by the name of Fairchild. The next schoolhouse was built about a mile northeast of the town; here a Mr. Lanfield taught for some time. The next was west of the town, not far from the Pringle residence. Moses Pierce taught here awhile.

Prior to 1830 the schools were kept up by subscription, but in about a year's time they were supported by taxation. The township has three sub-districts; one is that of the township proper, the others South Charleston and Selma. South Charleston is now building a new schoolhouse which is to cost \$35,000.

Selma organized a special school district a few years ago and in 1905 erected its present commodious structure. Five original school districts are centralized in this school, the building costing \$15,000.

The following are the teachers in the various school districts for 1907-8:

#### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Superintendent, C. M. Kissell; music supervisor, S. B. Jackson; No. 1, Cope-land, Mrs. Ella Curry; No. 2, Briggs,



OLD PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



O. K. HOUSE  
(Formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the Masonic Home)



TRAVELERS' REST, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP  
Built 1828



SNYDER MILL, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP  
Built 1825



OIL MILL ON BUCK CREEK, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP



OLD SAW MILL  
Built about 1825, where Mill Run falls into Lagonda Creek





Fanny Westlake; No. 3, Pierce, J. E. Runyan; No. 4, Oak Grove, Vinton Busler; No. 5, Thorp, Bessie Severs; No. 7, Carthage, C. M. Kissell.

#### SOUTH CHARLESTON.

Superintendent, Harry Paxton; high school principal, Mrs. E. W. Bradley; high school assistant, Lena Knott; sixth grade, Helen Black; seventh grade, Anna Luden; fifth grade, Jane Martin; third grade, Pearl Heizer; second grade, Catharine Scanlan; first grade, Elizabeth Van Meter; music, W. H. Lewis.

#### SELMA.

Superintendent, Edward Brantner; assistant high school teacher, Henry Lafferty; grammar grades, Edith Wilson; intermediate grades, Frances Gugenheim; primary, Lametta Mills.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males, 90; females, 95; total, 185.

South Charleston—Males, 194; females, 163; total, 357.

#### MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES.

Mad River Township is situated in the southeastern part of the county. It has roughly the shape of a triangle. It no doubt takes its name from the river boundary on the west. It is bounded on the south by Greene County, on the west and north by Bethel and Springfield Townships, from which it is separated by Mad River, and on the east by Springfield and Green Townships. Territorial-ly it is one of the smallest townships in

the county. The lower part was originally a part of Greene County, when this county was formed from Greene and Champaign Counties. The entire length of the township from east to west is about nine miles. The boundary along Mad River is about eleven miles. The width is about six and a half miles from north to south.

##### SOIL.

While there are some abrupt hills up along Mud Run, yet generally speaking the land is tolerably level; at some places, especially in the lower part, it is quite so. The valley of Mad River is several miles in width. It is drained principally by Mad River along its north and south side, Mud Run in its center and southern portion, and Mill Creek in its northeastern part, although this stream does not directly touch the township. These streams make the township good for grazing purposes. There are a number of large springs in different parts of the township, which add materially to its value for grazing purposes. One such spring is situated north of Enon, in what was latterly known as the Harshman farm. This spring was large enough in former times to be utilized for milling purposes at or near Enon Station. There was another large spring on Mud Run, which was known as the Partington Spring. At an early time there was a woolen factory there. The Galloway Spring was on the land south of Enon, and Cold Springs is up in the northern part, not far from Limestone City. No doubt at these springs were frequently found the camping places of the aborigines.

## TIMBER.

Most of the land of this township was originally covered with timber, principally of the oak kind. There was some hickory and walnut; likewise in some places, although not very plentiful, were the poplar, beech, ash and kindred varieties.

## CROPS, ETC.

The staple crops of corn, wheat and oats are grown in this township. There are no particular industries, unless it be those made by lime quarries. Formerly the mills along Mud Run and Mad River presented quite an industrial appearance to the neighborhood immediately surrounding them; yet these are now practically all abandoned. There is an elevator at Enon Station on the Big Four railroad.

## INDUSTRIES.

The Victor Rubber Tire Shops are located near what is known as the old Hertzler Mill, but are not doing much at present. In the northeastern part of the township are located Limestone City and the various stone quarries, particularly those of the Mills Brothers and the Moore's Lime Company. One of the marked features of this township is the Prairie Knob Mound, near Enon, it being the largest mound in the county and is located out in a level field several hundred feet in circumference and about forty feet in height. There are forty-seven miles of public highway.

## ROADS.

The Springfield and Dayton Turnpike, which is the principal road leading through the township, was surveyed as

early as 1805, but was not finally built until 1835, and after that time was the principal thoroughfare between Springfield and Dayton, the route leading rather in a southwesterly direction and going through Fairfield. At this date it furnishes perhaps the best driveway between the city of Springfield and Dayton. At a later date the Rebert Pike was built. This road runs in a meandering way, parallel to the Dayton Road, entering Springfield on Southern Avenue, the Fairfield Pike leading off of the Yellow Spring Pike at Beatty, and is somewhat parallel to these pikes also. The Yellow Springs Pike leads from Springfield to Yellow Springs and touches this township at its extreme southeastern corner. Enon is the principal village of the township.

Hennesy, a small village, is situated in the southeastern part and Limestone City in the northeastern.

It is supposed that General Clark's army, on its way to the battle of Piqua in 1780, passed through this township not far from the present Dayton Road.

## POPULATION.

Mad River Township in population for the last half century has just about been holding its own. In 1850 it was 1,707; 1870, 1,883; 1880, 1,812; 1890, 1,750; 1900, 1,847. The increase of population in the last decade has been due probably to the settlement in and around Limestone City.

## ACREAGE AND ASSESSED VALUATION.

The following table will show the number of acres and the assessed valuation of the real and personal property, as dis-

tributed around in the various school districts:

	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Mad River Tp.	12,423	\$476,020	\$346,320	\$ 822,340
Mad River School Dist. . .	8,778	324,160	177,570	501,730
Enon T. . . . .	5	35,440	23,760	59,200
Total . . . . .	21,206	\$835,620	\$547,650	\$1,383,270

POLITICS.

This is considered one of the Democratic townships of the county, although the plurality is not very large, ranging from twenty-five to fifty.

OLD SETTLERS.

The first settler within the limits of the territory now comprised in Mad River Township was James Galloway, on Section 5, Range 8. Mr. Galloway came in an early day; the exact date is not fully determined, but not later than 1798. He came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and, on account of the insecurity of land titles at that time in Kentucky, owing to military claims, he removed with his wife to Ohio, as above stated, taking a tract of 400 acres, partly upland and partly rich bottom, along the Muddy Run. Mr. Galloway was a blacksmith, and brought with him an anvil and a few tools and as he was the only blacksmith for many miles around he had a good run of custom. His principal customers for a few years were Indians, who were then on friendly terms with the whites. There is a story about the anvil which he brought with him that we will relate, not vouching for its truth, however. It is that he made a "lizard," a kind of sled, from the fork of a tree and placed the anvil on it and drove in pins to hold it in position and fastened the lizard or sled to his horse's tail and thus hauled

his anvil from Cincinnati to Muddy Run.

Mr. Galloway was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The next settlers after Mr. Galloway were Joseph and Robert Layton in 1801. They came from Pennsylvania, and Joseph settled on a part of Section 32, now known as the Rubsam farm. Robert Layton settled on a part of the same section, on what is known as the William Layton farm. Joseph Layton was elected one of the first trustees of the township; was afterward elected justice of the peace, and became one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Clark County. In 1801 Abel Crawford came from Kentucky and settled on Section 27, Range 9, on what is now the property of Henry Snyder. On this farm there is an excellent spring of cold water, and a delightful grove. Being convenient to the railroad, it is in the summer season a favorite resort for picnics and Sunday school excursions, and as a pleasure resort is known as the "Cold Springs." The same year James Woods, from Pennsylvania, settled on the Joseph Layton tract, already described; also in 1801 William Parmer, from New York, settled on what is the Stilwell Springs. The same year Christian Miller came from Kentucky and settled on what is now known as the J. H. Barringer land, Section 18, Range 8. Shrofe, from Kentucky, and Christian Shrofe, his son, settled about the same time on the Bunyan place, Section 22, Range 8; also Myers and Spencer, son-in-laws of Shrofe. Samuel Davis came from New Jersey in 1803, and settled in the west part of the township. About 1805 Moses Miller, from old Springfield, Hamilton County, settled on the land now belonging to the

heirs of Melyn Miller, Section 36, Range 8. A part of the farm is still occupied by the widow of Melyn Miller; also Uriah Blue, on the Hake, now the L. J. M. Baker farm, Section 28, Range 8. About the same time and from the same place came Reuben Winget and settled on what is now the Reuben Shellabarger farm, Section 6, Range 8. The same year Melyn and Jonathan Baker came from Butler County, the former entering Section 31, Range 9, and settled on the north part of the section, on what is known as the Daniel Baker tract. Mr. Baker came from New Jersey to the present site of Cincinnati in 1790, and bought 200 acres of land on Walnut Hills. He afterward sold out and removed to Butler County, and thence to Clark. In those days the log cabins of the old settlers were thrown open to receive the families of those who came among them to settle, for such time as was necessary, with the assistance of the neighbors, to erect a similar structure for themselves. Melyn Baker, on several occasions, entertained new arrivals until they could erect and occupy their own cabins. About the year 1807 Richard Hudjil and family and Henson Reeder and family were welcomed to the hospitalities of his primitive abode during the time they were building their own equally humble residences.

Reeder came from Hamilton County, and, after trying several locations on this side of the river, he removed to Bethel Township and settled on the John Crain farm. About 1806 DeWitt settled near where the Enon Station is now located; removed after a short time, and joined the Shakers. About the same time Daniel Mead came from Massachusetts and set-

tled also near the present site of the Enon railroad station.

In 1805 Jacob Reeder came from Hamilton County and settled on a tract of land adjoining what is still known as the Elder Reeder farm. At the same time came Stephen Reeder, father of Elder George Reeder, and settled on a tract of about 200 acres, which included what is now known as the Elder Reeder farm, Section 13, Range 9. At the same time came Rule Petersen from Hamilton County; also John Brocaw from Hamilton County, and also settled on the tract years ago known as the Reed farm, Section 14, Range 9. In 1808 John Ambler came from New Jersey and settled on the Partington place, Section 24, Range 9; he afterward moved to Springfield and engaged in the sale of the first goods that were sold in that little village. At the same time Thomas Collier, from Ireland, settled on what is now known as the Cyrus Drake farm, Section 29, Range 8. In 1809 Elias Vickers, a Christian minister, came to the township. In the same year John Tenney, from England, settled on what is now the Coffield place, on Muddy Run, Section 11, Range 8. John Ruse, a native of Maryland, came about 1812; his wife, Sarah, was from Pennsylvania, and, previous to their coming to Mad River, had lived in Greene County, Ohio. The first preacher was Thomas Kyle; after him, Reuben Dooly, William Kinkaid, David Purviance, Francis Montfort and Barton W. Stone; some of these were noted men in their day, having been able ministers in the old-school Presbyterian Church, and claiming the right of private interpretation of the Scriptures, independently of the acknowledged stan-

dard of the church. They rejected the authority of her courts and claimed to acknowledge no authority but the Bible alone in matters of conscience and religious duty. Barton W. Stone, above named, was a leading spirit in the controversy that ensued.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

The first church was erected in the township in 1806 and was called Knob Prairie Church. The first schoolhouse was built in 1806, a short distance north of Enon, near the former residence of Daniel Baker on the Springfield and Dayton Pike. The first teacher was named Samuel Gillalan. The first tavern of the township was built in 1812 by William Donnels, about one mile and a half southwest of where the village of Enon is now located, on the old Dayton and Springfield road. It was nicknamed "Hickory Tavern." About 1818 John and James Leffel built the first grist mill at what is now known as Snyderville.

An Englishman by the name of Partington at an early date had a woolen mill near the headwaters of Mud Run. The earliest known marriage was that of John Layton to Elizabeth Baker by Matthew Donnels, justice of the peace of the township in 1805. A tannery was erected by William Smith in 1816. The first death was that of Mrs. Broadis in 1806.

D. Miller erected the first frame barn in 1818 and the first brick house in 1824. J. Layton and A. Crawford were the first distillers, and James Galloway set out the first orchard in 1800.

Mad River was crossed in a canoe until the building of a frame bridge in 1840, north of Enon. As early as 1809 Thomas

Barton manufactured gunpowder on a small scale by hand. He was located south, near the Clark and Greene County line.

The first store was established about the same time that the first grist mill was erected by James Leffel in 1818.

#### RECENT INHABITANTS.

Among others who have been active, and might at this time be almost classed as pioneers of this township, are the following: Samuel Arthur was born in this township October 20, 1853 on the place formerly known as the Dillahunt farm. His father, Joseph G. Arthur, came to this township in 1829 and married Nancy A. Albin, who was a native of Clark County. Joseph G. Arthur died September, 1887. George Arthur, the attorney, residing in Springfield, who was a sometime resident of this township, is a brother of Samuel. Samuel Arthur was married in 1875 to Rosabella McClure, daughter of George and Harriett McClure. Mr. Arthur resides in the northern part of the township.

George W. Huntington was born in Springfield Township in 1839, the son of William Huntington, who came to this county in 1835 and died in 1886. George W., in 1870, married Miss Anna Hill. He lives up along Muddy Run.

J. R. Athy was born in this township in 1833, son of John Athy. He was married to Eliza J. Ashen, of Champaign County. He still is living and resides northeast of Enon.

A. H. Smith, Jr., is the son of A. H. Smith, Sr., who became the owner of about 1,200 acres in and around about Enon in 1856. He died in 1902 at the age

of eighty-eight years. Mr. Smith, Sr., was quite an active character in his time. Adolphus, Jr., was born in Cincinnati in 1850, and was married in 1871 to Sarah Shellabarger, daughter of Reuben Shellabarger. He resides on the old homestead near Enon.

Silas W. Printz was born in Springfield Township April 13, 1848, and married in April, 1879, to Miss Charlotte Jenkins. Mr. Printz is one of the active, energetic men of the township. He resides east of Enon on the Rebert Pike.

William Layton was born in this township November 15, 1845, the son of John A. Layton, who was a pioneer of this township and who died in 1877. He was married to Angeline Wolfe. Mr. Layton resides in the eastern part of the township.

Walter Rue is a native of this township, being the son of W. R. Rue, who was likewise born in this township in 1815.

J. K. Dunkel was for a long time a resident of the city of Springfield and came to this township about 1850 and now resides in Springfield. John B. Dunkel was likewise a resident of this township for some time.

Melyn B. Miller was born in Cincinnati in 1801 and died in this county in 1854. Melyn H. Miller was born August 28, 1836. He was the brother of Abraham P. Miller, who was born in this township in 1839 and died in the year 1897.

John Howell was for a considerable time a resident of this township, owning a large tract of land in the eastern part. He was an active, energetic man, at one time president of the Lagonda Bank at Springfield, and also served this county in the legislature. He died a few years

ago at an advanced age. His son, Ralph, lives on the old farm.

The Shellabarger family were natives of this township, several of the brothers having been active in its affairs, Samuel being a member of Congress. D. E., a son of Ephraim, was born here October 13, 1826, and in October, 1847, he married Rosanna Johnston; he is still living in Enon, probably next to B. F. Keifer, the oldest man in the township.

Silas Kissel lived in the northern part of this township for some years. He died in 1906. Jacob Baker, a Marylander, had lived in the northern part of the township for the past twenty years.

J. J. Arthur, south of Enon, has been active in township affairs. Daniel Baker, who wrote the history of this township for Beers' History, resided for a great number of years about one mile north of Enon. He has been deceased a few years.

F. M. Hagan, attorney, of the city of Springfield, was born in this township in 1844, his grandfather having come to the township in 1815.

B. F. Keifer, brother of General J. Warren Keifer, was born in Bethel Township in 1821 and moved to this township in 1854, where he now resides. He was married in 1846 to Emeline F. Henkle.

#### COUNTY POLITICS.

While Mad River Township in its political complexion has not generally been in accord with that of the county generally, a respectable number of public officials have come from or claim this township as their home.

The most distinguished citizen ever born in this township was Samuel Shellabarger, who served eight years in Con-

gress for this district and afterwards practiced law in Washington until his death. As a statesman he won the approval of such an eminent public man and competent critic as James G. Blaine. As a lawyer he was recognized as one of the leading practitioners of the Supreme Court at Washington. (See chapter on Bench and Bar.)

J. H. Littler, who was probate judge of Clark County for a number of years and a member of the legislature, was a sometime resident of this township.

John Howell was a member of the legislature in 1860 and 1862.

Melyn Baker was county commissioner in 1840-1849; Ezra D. Baker from 1851-1857; Horatio S. Miller from 1872-1875. F. M. Hagan, who has served as city solicitor of the city of Springfield and as postmaster, and who for a time was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is a native of this township; as are O. F. Serviss, who was auditor for ten years, and T. D. Wallace, who was postmaster in Springfield under President Cleveland's second administration.

George Arthur was the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district in 1876.

The following is a list of some who have served as township officials:

Justice of the Peace—John Coffield, 1871-1874; T. J. Barton, 1871-1874; Aaron Morehouse, 1872-1875; D. S. Hustead, 1874-1877; O. F. Serviss, 1875-1878; Daniel Baker, 1875-1878; J. J. Arthur, 1875-1884, 1895-1904; Z. Taylor, 1876-1879; David Hustead, 1878, resigned; Samuel Knott, 1879-1882, 1885-1888; Daniel Winget, 1879-1889, 1898-1901; A. E. McCain, 1882-1885; Geo. W. Coffield, 1882-1895; A. H. Smith, Jr., 1889-1892-

1898-1901; Edward Brantner, 1895-1898; Ralph Howell, 1897-1900; W. H. H. Turner, 1901-1904; Joseph A. Arthur, 1904-1907; Samuel A. Brantner, 1905-1908; Samuel Winget (elect).

Township Trustees—A. H. Smith, Jr., 1882-1883, 1887-1898, 1902-1905; A. P. Miller, 1882-1882; Samuel J. McClure, 1882, 1884, 1886-1887; John Arthur, 1883; G. J. Kissell, 1884; Josiah J. Arthur, 1884-1886; George W. Coffield, 1885-1894; Ezra D. Miller, 1885, 1899-1901; Henry Hass, 1888-1889; H. L. Feirstine, 1890; S. W. Printz, 1891-1902; E. S. Beard, 1895-1897; J. E. Drake, 1898; John A. Miller, 1899-1900; D. B. Beard, 1901-1907; William E. Rebert, 1903-1904; William A. Layton, 1905-1907; C. R. Miller, 1906-1907; A. H. Smith, Hiram Lemdermuth (elect).

Township Clerks—Daniel Baker, 1882, 1884; A. B. Dunkel, 1883, 1887-1904, 1906; A. P. Kidwell, 1885; F. A. Duckwell, 1886; Dan Humer, elected, resigned and A. B. Dunkel reappointed, 1905; A. B. Dunkel, resigned and Kyle M. Dunkel appointed, 1907.

Township Treasurers—J. B. Dunkel, 1882-1894; J. S<sup>t</sup> Harshman, 1895-1896; Dr. Elwood Miller, 1897-1900; Dr. R. C. Hebble, 1901-1907.

Present Board of Education (1907)—J. H. Lindemuth, president; C. P. Johnston, clerk; S. N. Miller, George W. Dillahunst and J. B. Smith.

#### CHURCHES.

Knob Prairie Church was the first one that was erected in this township. It was built in 1806 by the Christian denomination on a tract of land donated by Judge Layton situated on a rocky bluff over-

looking the prairie on the old road, now vacated, leading from Yellow Springs across what is known as the "Broad Ford" on Mad River to New Carlisle.

Mr. Baker's description of this church, which follows, is a good general description of the churches at that day:

"This church was built of hewed logs; was about 24x32 feet; the floor was laid with puncheon, and the door was also made of the same material. Puncheon was made by splitting a log into flat pieces, two or three inches in thickness, straightening their edges and facing their flat sides as in hewing. As the use of puncheon went out with the introduction of saw-mills, so also the term, which was only of local origin, became nearly obsolete. The windows consisted of holes cut out through the logs, and, as glass was not then considered an absolute necessity, nor was it ever a procurable commodity, greased paper was pasted over the opening to admit the light into this primitive temple, where the early pioneers assembled to worship God, in a building erected for the purpose of protecting them from cold and storm, and not for style and vain show. This building was also furnished with puncheon seats, as it was considered a great step in advance for the worshipers to have a place to sit down during divine service. This period was many years behind the age of backs and cushions, which would doubtless have been regarded as a manifestation of wicked pride and luxurious ease incompatible with the rough and hardy customs made necessary by the exigencies of those times. The building was covered with clapboards, and was, when completed, an object of pride, and considered an achievement worthy of the

time and the occasion for which it was erected. The surrounding grove was once a great camp-meeting ground; the people came for thirty or forty miles, with tents, remaining several days to attend the meetings. This old log structure served its day and was replaced by a more commodious frame structure, with plastered walls and ceiling, panel doors and regular glass windows. This building has long since been torn away, the society having built a commodious brick building in the village of Enon."

When this church was abandoned the Christian denomination built a Christian Church in Enon, the first resident minister being Elder Ladley. Rev. Mr. Jones is the present pastor.

The next church to be erected was near the Greene County line in 1816; it was afterwards torn down and a brick building built upon the same location.

In 1840 the Methodist Episcopal organized in a small log house which stood in a grove between Enon and what was then the residence of Ezra D. Baker. This house has long since disappeared and a church was built in the village of Enon, corner of Broadway and Pleasant Street. It is still occupied by them and has a flourishing congregation. The first regular ministers of this church were Levi P. Miller and Noah Huff. The first local resident minister was Frederick Snyder.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of Mad River Township are abreast of those of the county generally, the township having a high school department and employing a superintendent. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1806, about thirty yards



east of where Daniel Baker recently resided, near the old Dayton and Springfield Road; and the first schoolhouse in Enon was built on North Xenia Street, of brick, one story, and is or was until a few years ago still standing and occupied as a dwelling house. The next schoolhouse was built on South Xenia Street, a two-story brick building, having three rooms, two below and one above. The schools of Enon are in the special school district.

The following are the teachers for the coming year:

Superintendent, J. R. Clarke; O. P. Hause was elected high school assistant and music supervisor; O. H. Rust, of Boone Station, was moved to the grammar grade of Enon in the position left vacant by E. C. Lohnes; C. S. Ryan, of Moorefield Township, goes to the grammar grade at Boone Station; Boone Station, primary, Gertrude Dillahunt; Enon, primary, Alma Nickle; No. 3, Blue Stem, Maud Sheley; No. 4, Maple Grove, Beatrice Jones; No. 5, Spread Eagle, Elizabeth Schulte; No. 6, Oakland, Mabel Dillahunt.

Mad River Special: Superintendent and music supervisor, O. P. Hause; Center, Sara Denlinger; Rocky Point, William Pownell; Sulphur Springs, Flossie Lehman; Oak Grove, O. P. Hause.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907: Males, 151; females, 147; total 298.

Mad River Special District: Males, 95; females, 71; total, 166.

## MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP.

### BOUNDARIES.

Moorefield Township is immediately north of Springfield Township and is

bordered on the west by German, on the east by Pleasant Township and on the north by Champaign County.

I am not advised whether it had an existence as a part of Champaign County prior to the organization of Clark County in 1818. At this latter date, however, it was organized with substantially its present boundaries, a corner being added afterwards in the southwest part, making Mad River the boundary line between it and German Township. It was named "Moorefield" after a place of that name in Virginia, from which a large number of the settlers along its central and eastern parts came.

### STREAMS.

It trenches into the valley of Mad River, the southeastern part coming into direct contact with the river and the northwestern part having the valley of one of its small tributaries called Moore's Run.

A short distance east of the center, Buck Creek flows through the township from north to south, and in the extreme southeastern part it is touched by Sinking Creek.

### CROPS AND TIMBER.

These various streams make it a very well-watered territory, suited for grazing purposes, and it was largely devoted to that purpose by the early settlers, especially those living in the Buck Creek Valley. Some of the land in these valleys was originally swamp, but is now mostly drained. The upland of the township is what is called oak land and was originally covered with timber of that and kin-

dred varieties. Practically all of the land is tillable and fertile, producing the usual crops that can be grown in this climate.

The Foleys, Yeazells and Clarks have been from an early time extensive stock-raisers.

#### ROADS.

The Springfield and Urbana Turnpike extends through the western part of the township not far from its western line and the Clark and Union Turnpike leads north from Lagonda, following the valley of Buck Creek through the entire township.

Gravel being abundant, the roads are generally in good condition. Almost fifty miles of public roads are in this township. The Big Four and Erie railroads touch its western extremity, the stopping point being Bowlusville, and the Delaware branch of the Big Four leads up the Buck Creek Valley, stopping at New Moorefield. The township has three villages—Bowlusville, New Moorefield and Villa. (See villages.)

#### VOTING PRECINCTS.

It is divided into two voting precincts, east and west, one being located at New Moorefield and the other at Kenton School House on the Urbana Pike. By reason of the trade of the township coming to Springfield directly over the two pikes heretofore mentioned, not much intercourse is carried on between the people residing in the western part of the township and those in the eastern. The township is eight miles wide east and west and five miles north and south.

The Buck Creek valley was settled by

Virginians principally, and that part north along the Urbana Pike by Kentuckians. The Virginia settlers were more of English than of German descent.

#### POPULATION.

Like other townships its population has been almost at a standstill for the last half century, it being 1,312 in 1850; 1,268 in 1870; 1,345 in 1880; 1,307 in 1890; and 1,435 in 1900.

#### ACREAGE AND ASSESSED VALUATION.

The following table shows the number of acres and the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the township and various school districts.

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
Moorefield . . . . .	20,903	\$782,110	\$550,040	\$1,332,150
M. & Gr. School Districts . . . . .	287	9,160	16,080	25,240
M. & Spr. School Districts . . . . .	286	10,430	2,800	13,230
M. & Spr. City School Dist. . . . .	738	34,550	17,350	51,900
M. & Urbana School Dist. . . . .	1,596	67,160	19,920	87,080
Total . . . . .	23,810	\$903,410	\$606,210	\$1,509,600

#### POLITICS.

As the settlers of this township came from a different part of the old dominion than those of German Township, it has followed that in political complexion the township has been different and at almost all elections, the majority vote has been against the Democratic party. In former times it was Whig, latterly Republican, generally in the neighborhood of one hundred.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

The township began to be settled in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1799, a colony of five settlers, with their

wives and children, left their friends in Kentucky and settled in this township, along the Urbana Pike, which was then a cleared path cut through the forest. (See Roads.) Their names were Philip Jarbow, William Ward, Simon Kenton (the renowned Indian fighter), John Richards and William Moore. Ward settled in section 32, on the place now occupied by Mr. Sultsbach, which is four miles north of Springfield. He brought his wife and fourteen children with him, but his wife dying, he married again, and had four more children born to him of the second marriage. Kenton was also married, and settled on land on the road adjoining Ward on the north. During the first year of their settlement here, Kenton dug a canal (where afterwards was Cassilly's saw-mill) intending it for a mill-race, but, on account of the water supply being insufficient, the project was abandoned, and no mill built. Jarbow settled in a dense oak wood, next to Kenton, where the trees were so thick that, tradition says, a man could go over the whole clearing without touching the ground, by stepping from stump to stump. This little band of emigrants seemed to be of an enterprising nature, for it is said that Jarbow, shortly after his settlement, constructed a "still" and manufactured whiskey for himself and neighbors, working on shares. This was probably the first spirituous liquor in the township. He continued business through his whole life, and thus disposed of the surplus corn of the neighborhood.

In 1802, some other families left their homes of ease and comfort in the "Old Dominion" to seek their homes in Western wilds. These were Richard Robinson, James Bishop and Benjamin Cornell.

Robinson had a family of fifteen children, and his wife Sarah. He settled on the farm now known as the "Yeazell place." Bishop also had a family of fifteen children, and his wife, whose name was Nancy. He settled on the farm afterward owned by James Foley. Cornell had a family consisting of his wife, Rose, and fourteen children. In the same year came Jonathan and James Paige, from Kentucky, and settled in the township. In 1803, James Foley, a native of Virginia, born 1779, came to the county, selected land in Moorefield Township, upon which he settled permanently in 1805. In 1808, he married Mary Marsh, also a native of Virginia, born in 1784, to whom were born Griffith, Catherine, Susan, John and James. Mr. Foley was one of the first county commissioners on the erection of the county in 1818, and served several years; was also in the Legislature two terms, and became one of the largest land owners in Clark County. He died in 1864, aged eighty-four. John Ward settled in the township about the same time as Foley. Judge John R. Lemon settled on Section 2, in the southeastern part of the township in 1808; he was also a Virginian. In the same year, David Crabill and his wife Barbara came from Virginia and settled on Buck Creek. They had born to them twelve children; several yet survive, and are among the leading families of the county. David was a native of Virginia, and his wife of Pennsylvania; her maiden name was Bear, and he was in the War of 1812. Thomas Voss, a native of Virginia, settled where Nathan Marsh formerly lived, in 1808. Silvanus Tuttle and his wife, Mary (Brown) Tuttle, came to Ohio from Virginia, in 1806, settling first in

Champaign County, close to Catawba Station, and, in the spring of 1808, removing to the southeastern part of Moorefield Township, where both died, he in January, 1843, aged eighty-two, and his wife in May, 1848, aged eighty-five. Of their numerous family, Eunice, Thaddeus, Hetty, Thomas, John, Doras, Caleb, Zebedee and David, all are dead. The Tuttlés incline toward the Baptist Church, and many of them are actively identified with that denomination.

In 1808, Charles Rodkin and John Runyan settled in the township, and Jacob Richards a couple of years previous; all were from Virginia. In 1811, Horatio Banes came with his parents, Evan and Lina Banes, and settled in Section 10, where his father died in 1827, and his mother in 1836. They had three sons, all now deceased. Horatio was born in Virginia in 1791, and was married in this county in 1824, to Polly Miller, by whom he had nine children. He died in 1868. He was prominent in township affairs. Henry Bosart and his wife, Elizabeth, settled on Section 21 in 1811; his wife died in 1817, and he in 1841. His son, T. L. Bosart, became a well known and leading farmer of his township, and his grandson, Lewis W. Bosart, who lives in Springfield, still owns the old homestead; James Clark was born in Virginia, and there married to Martha Davis, of that state, to whom were born Rebecca, John, Charles M., William, Ellen, Eliza, Juliana and Wallace. They came to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1806, and about 1811 to this township, afterward moving to Champaign County, where they died. Mr. Clark excelled as a cooper. His sons, John, Charles M. and William, now deceased,

were well known and prominent citizens of Clark County. Seaton J. Hedges settled close to the Champaign County line at an early day. He married Harriet Miller, and was afterward remarried twice; he died on his farm. In 1810 Abraham Yeazell and his wife, Mary, natives of Virginia, who settled in Clinton County, Ohio, at an early day, came to this township, settling in the southeastern part. They had fourteen children. Mr. Yeazell died January 2, 1832, and his wife September 22, 1828, and the family is one of the best known and most extensive in Clark County. Dennis Collins was born in Virginia in 1771, and there married to Mary Thomas, born in New Jersey in 1774. They had fifteen children—Dr. Collins, Sr., now deceased, of South Charleston, being one of the number. In 1796 they moved to Kentucky, and in 1811 to Champaign County, Ohio, settling in Moorefield Township in 1813, where he died in 1826, and his wife in 1843. John Marsh was born in Virginia in 1794; came to this township about 1818; he was married, in 1833, to Maria Dye, to whom were born three children now deceased—Nathan, Mary J. and John D. He was a very successful farmer, and accumulated a large estate, dying in 1837 much respected.

In 1812, Ward, Banes and Foley went to Detroit to recruit Hull's army there. They must have gone with a large force of Kentuckians who passed through the settlement that year under Colonel Wickliff, to re-enforce Hull's army, but they arrived just after Hull's cowardly and ignominious surrender. Ward and Foley busied themselves during their lives in amassing titles of lands, in addition to

that of their first purchase. They would enter large tracts and make the first payments; then they held it until, by selling a part, they could with the proceeds pay the balance due. When Ward was first married, Moses Henkle, the minister, came to take dinner with him the first Sabbath after he had entered the hymeneal state. They only had one gallon pot in the house; in this they boiled the potatoes, and, after they were done, boiled the coffee in the same pot. Then they baked the bread on the lid of the pot, before the fire, and roasted the wild turkey, which they had saved for the occasion, on a spit in front of the fire, hanging it on a peg driven in the logs above the fireplace. They ate from a table made by sawing off one end of a big log and driving three pegs in it for legs. The chairs were made by Mr. Ward, being constructed in the same manner as the table, but minus the legs.

In 1807 Alexander McBeth, his wife Rachael, and eight children, came from Pennsylvania and settled on the old Col. Ward farm, more recently known as Frank Brook's place. In 1810 Mr. McBeth built a brick house, which was the first one in the county, and probably in any county adjoining. We have very vague information concerning a man named McDaniels, who came into the township previous to 1806 but of his history or family nothing can now be learned, all traces of him having long ago disappeared. Moses Henkle, another early settler, came previous to 1810, and built a little log house near the former residence of Mariah Jones. He was of German descent, and came from Pennsylvania. He had two daughters and several sons, all of whom are now scattered and their

history lost. The father was buried in Pleasant Hill Graveyard. One of his family was the first county clerk of Clark County.

The first to bear the glad tidings to the people and disseminate the truths of the Gospel in the township was the Rev. Robert Miller, an American by birth, but of Scotch descent. His grandparents emigrated from Scotland in 1738. His father served in the Revolutionary War, in which he lost his life. Robert was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 19, 1767. He moved to Virginia in 1793 and in 1797 removed to Kentucky. He came to this state and township in 1812, and settled on land now occupied as a site for the new Moorefield Methodist Church. He was a Methodist preacher by profession—one of those dauntless, energetic, Methodist preachers that characterized that denomination in early pioneer days. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Moorefield Church, in 1812, for which he preached a number of years. He was twice married, having four daughters and five sons (two of the latter afterward became ministers) by his first wife, and three boys and one girl by the second wife. In 1816, he built a large new log house, to which he added an extra room especially for church services, as they then had no meeting-house. This house stood where the residence of A. W. Mumper is now located. When the project of building the first church was in debate, Mr. Miller donated the ground for church and graveyard, gave \$100 (which was one-sixth of the whole cost), solicited the balance, and afterward split the lath for the new building, and painted it when completed. In 1834 he died, with this odd,

though characteristic, speech on his lips: "I am going to heaven as straight as a shingle." He was buried in the ground he had given to the church twenty-two years before for a burying-ground, where his body molders while his spirit is at rest. It will be well to mention some of his co-workers in the church work, as they were also early residents of the township. Among them were Saul Henkle, who, in 1818, when the county was organized, was the first clerk; Hector Sanford, John Clerigan and Dennis Collins. A comparatively early settler, and one whose name is well known throughout the township, was Judge Daniel McKinnon, a Virginian, who came to this section in 1808, and settled on the ground where New Moorefield now stands, in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, corner. He had a family consisting of his wife, three girls and five boys, all of which children are now scattered over the country outside of the township. The father died on the land he entered, and was buried in the old graveyard. Michael Arbogast came to Moorefield in 1811, from Pendleton County, Virginia, and entered a half-section of land on Buck Creek. He had five sons and two daughters, who were left fatherless by Mr. Arbogast's death, which occurred in 1813, two years after his entrance into the settlement. His early demise prevented him from making the payments on his land, and his widow found herself very much in debt, but, by industry, economy and extreme frugality, she succeeded in meeting all demands made. Her third son, Eli, was born in 1799, before they left Virginia. In 1823, he married Miss Nancy Henkle, also a Virginian, who was then twenty-two years old, and they

had born to them nine children. For twelve years after marriage, they lived on rented land, but in 1835 Mr. Arbogast bought the property in Section 21, where he subsequently resided.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

One of the first births in this township was that of Margaret Ward, daughter of William, born in 1804. Eliza Foley was born in 1807. In 1810 Alexander McBeth just across the Champaign County line, along what is now known as the Urbana Pike, built the first brick house in this country. The first schoolhouse was probably built in 1812, north of Springfield on the Urbana Pike, on what is known as the Frank Brook's farm. This house was built of logs. Probably the first dwelling house of the township was the one erected by Simon Kenton in 1799, on the Urbana Pike, close to the present Hunt residence. It is related that during the War of 1812 a large force of Kentuckians marched through the township under Colonel Wickliffe to re-enforce the American army at Detroit. John Ward, Horatio Banes and James Foley went along with this delegation but arrived in Detroit too late, as Hull had already surrendered.

The death of an old man by the name of McDaniels, in 1808, is the first recorded.

Mills were erected on Buck Creek, and Kenton attempted to erect one on Moores Run. (See Mills.)

#### RECENT INHABITANTS.

Of those who were more recently active in the affairs of this township may be mentioned the following:

James Clark, who was a life-long resident of this township and for many years township treasurer, was a son of John D. Clark, who came to this county when but a child. He was born in 1838 and died in 1906. He was a noted stock-raiser, at one time being the owner of Mohawk whom he sold to his father for \$25,000, and also of Fanny Foley, sold to John D. Rockefeller for a handsome price.

S. H. Bowlus came to this township, settling north near the county line, in 1853. He was born in Maryland in 1819 and died in November, 1896. Charles J. Bowlus, sometime mayor of Springfield, was his grandson.

Thos. C. Wilson was born in Kentucky, September, 1806, and came to this county with his parents about 1815, and in 1856 he bought the farm where they first lived, north of New Moorefield along the county line. He died in 1894. His son, James P., succeeded to the ownership of the home farm, he dying in 1903.

Nathan and John Marsh, Jr., were former residents of this township. Nathan was born in 1833 and died in 1900. He was an extensive stock-dealer in his time. In 1859 he was married to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Yeazell, who still survives.

Joseph Sultzbangh was born April 30, 1812, in York County, Pennsylvania, and came to Moorefield Township, settling on the Urbana Pike in 1856, where he died in 1886, leaving a very large family. He was prominent in matters pertaining to the public.

Mayor William T. Hough was a prominent early citizen of this township, born in Virginia in 1811, and coming to Moorefield Township in 1833, and died about

1893. His son John T. Hough is a resident of the township at this time, formerly holding the position of township trustee.

The Baldwins were early inhabitants of this township, William having been born in 1834. His grandfather located here about 1809. For a while William Baldwin lived in Kansas, but for a number of recent years was justice of the peace of the township. His brother Frank was born upon the place where he still resides, north of New Moorefield, in 1841. He has always resided in this township and for a number of years has been justice of the peace.

A well known resident of this township is Abraham W. Mumper, who lives near the Champaign County line. He was born in Miami County in 1842 and came to this township as a prominent resident about the close of the war. He was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Hutton.

Reuben Seifers was born in Virginia in 1843 and located in Champaign County in the same year. He bought the farm upon which he now resides, a short distance above Springfield, in 1868.

A pioneer who resided in this township the latter days of his life was Reuben Huffman. He was born near the old Indian village of Piqua in 1802. He moved into this township in 1877, and died in the early eighties. His son Oscar recently died in the village of New Moorefield, having kept a store there for some years. Several of his children lived in the vicinity.

R. L. Hollman, born in Massachusetts in 1828, came to this township in 1875 and purchased his present farm on the Urbana Pike about five and one-half miles north of Springfield.

William T. Hunt, a native of New Jersey, settled on the Urbana Pike, on what is now known as the old Hunt homestead, about the year 1828. He was quite prominent in early affairs and died about the year 1870, leaving a large family, five boys and six girls. Ralph, the eldest, was a captain in the Civil War. William went south and died some years later. Robert, George and Edward died on the home farm. The eldest daughter became the wife of E. B. Cassilly, the next daughter the wife of Mr. Tiers. These are both now widows and residents of this county. Meta became the wife of Chandler Robbins. Elnora, Rose and Virginia still live on the home farm. Jacob Yeazell, Jr., was a grandchild of Abraham and Mary Yeazell and the son of Jeremiah Yeazell, who was born in 1806, and came to this township while a boy, settling on the farm now owned by Ross Mitchell. Jacob was born in 1842 just over the line of Pleasant Township. To distinguish him from an uncle who had the same name he is known as Jacob Yeazell, Jr. Jacob Yeazell, Sr., was a son of Abraham Yeazell hereinbefore referred to, and a brother of John W. who now lives in New Moorefield. Jacob Yeazell, Sr., was born in Clinton County in 1809 and died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife, who was a daughter of John and Jane Foley, was born in 1810 and died when more than ninety-one years of age. They had a family of seven children. Eliza J. married Jonathan Donnel and is still living in Springfield; Catharine W. was the wife of Nathan Marsh, late of Champaign County. John A. recently died; James E. lives in Dayton; William H. lives in this township; Sarah E. mar-

ried Henry Weaver and George W. resides with his family in Springfield Township.

Pierce Crabill, son of David Crabill before spoken of, is still living on the old farm in the southern part of the township at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His brother William, Sr., is living in the City of Springfield.

Leonard Karg was born in Germany in 1826, and came to Moorefield Township in 1855 and lived there until his death in 1904. His place of residence was immediately south of the Champaign County line on a farm now occupied by his son Sam.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Moorefield Township, being of the same political complexion as the county, has furnished a fair proportion of the public officials.

James Foley above spoken of was county commissioner in 1818, also was representative in the State Legislature. E. B. Cassilly, county commissioner from 1867-1872, was for some time a resident of this township, residing on the Urbana Pike immediately south of the Hunt farm, upon the farm which is still in the name of his daughter. James Foley was elected sheriff in 1881 and was a resident of this township and afterwards moved to Springfield. He was a grandson of the James Foley above referred to.

Peter Rockel was born in German Township one mile below Tremont City in 1831, and became a resident of this township in 1867. He resided there until his death in 1896. He was justice of the peace a number of years, more familiarly known as "Squire Rockel."



J. H. Thomas, afterwards a rich manufacturer of the city of Springfield, was formerly a resident of this township, and was elected recorder in 1853. Mr. Thomas was born in Maryland in 1826. His residence in this township was as a member of his father's family, he going to the city of Springfield immediately after his leaving college.

Douglas W. Rawlings was a native of this state, born in Champaign County in 1843. His father was James Rawlings and settled in this state in 1823, taking up a tract of land in Urbana Township. Mr. Rawlings was a veteran of the Civil War and elected County Commissioner in 1882, afterwards served as a member of the General Assembly and also as state senator, and died in 1895.

Smith S. Twichell was born in New York in 1836; married in 1868 to Miss Virginia, daughter of Seaton Hedges, and became a resident of Moorefield Township in 1875; was elected county commissioner in 1900.

Justice of the Peace since 1871—Milton M. Miller, 1871; Peter Rockel, 1872-1875; James Foley, 1872, resigned; James M. Hodge, 1873; Gabriel W. Banes, 1875; S. S. Twichell, 1876; Frank Baldwin, 1878-1884; 1896-1902; 1904; G. B. Hunt, 1878; J. L. Little, 1881-1887; William Baldwin, 1887-1890; Thomas Leshner, 1890; H. B. Moler, 1890; Thomas Langen, 1893; John W. Yeazell, 1893; Charles E. Little, 1894; Jacob Snauffer, 1897; A. D. Heindel, 1901; P. L. Maughan, 1904; B. F. Weigel, 1907.

Township Trustees—J. B. Croft, 1880-1881; Wm. H. Crabill, 1880-1882; J. C. Beard, 1880-1883; L. H. Roberts, 1881-1882; Jacob Yeazell, 1882-1885; John

Sultzbach, 1882-1886; Moses Kiger, 1883-1884; John B. Hough, 1884-1885; J. S. Swaidner, 1885-1886; Jacob Yeazell, 1886-1888; S. S. Twichell, 1886-1899; Leonard Karg, 1888-1891; Frank Erter, 1891 to Sept. 1st same year (resigned); R. K. Hunt, Sept. 1st, 1891-1892; Adam Stoner, 1892-1903; Renben Scifers, 1895-1898; Jacob Snauffer, 1898, term expires Jan. 1908; J. L. Phleger, 1899-1900 (resigned); J. H. Engle, 1900 to Jan. 1st, 1906; Geo. K. Ernst, 1903, term expires Jan. 1st, 1908; Lem Bowers, 1906, term expires Jan. 1st, 1910; Geo. Otsot (elect).

Township Clerk—G. D. Brinkman, 1880, to Nov. 17th, 1884 (resigned); J. S. Simpson, Nov. 17th, 1884, term expires Jan. 1908.

Township Treasurer—James Clark, 1880, to Mar., 1906, died; J. L. Phleger, Mar., 1906, term expires Jan., 1908.

Board of Education—John H. Wilson, A. D. Heindel, C. O. Baker, Frank Wones, John A. Yeazell (deceased, no appointment made to fill vacancy).

#### CHURCHES.

There are in this township but four churches, each of different denomination. The Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Baptist and United Brethren. The Methodist Episcopal was the first organized in 1812. This church was first built on the road a short distance south of the present residence of Abraham Mumper and was known as the Miller Church and is now called Moorefield Chapel. Afterwards a church was built in the village of Moorefield, regular services are held in both churches, Rev. M. E. Eshels being pastor of both churches.

The Protestant Methodist Church was organized in 1846 and a few years later a church was built in Section 15, immediately south of the farm now belonging to Mrs. Dimond. Is still standing with regular services. It is known as Pleasant Hill Church. M. M. Campbell is the present pastor.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1879 and was dedicated in 1880. It was situated on the Clark and Union Turnpike, two miles north of New Moorefield.

The last church that was built in the township was that of the United Brethern in Bowlusville. This church was built about the year 1886. It is in good condition. A. H. Lehman is the present pastor.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse of this township was built in 1812, north of Springfield on the Urbana Pike, on what is now known as Frank Brooks farm, and was a log structure. An early school teacher of the township, who taught as early as 1810, was named Redwood. Squire Lemon taught in the western part of the township a few years later. The schools are all well managed and in good condition, the township, however, having no high school.

The following are the teachers for the present year: Supervisor, D. I. McDowell. New Moorefield, grammar, D. I. McDowell; primary, Zelphia Stephenson. Union, grammar, Clyde McCullough; primary, Edna Jones. Kenton, Ollie Gard. Franklin, A. L. Hullinger. Hunter, Emma Spahr. Kennedy, Elinor Boolman, Oak Dale, Alice Arthur. Yeazell, C. C.

Runyan. Oak Dale and Kennedy were reopened.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males 150; females 131; total 281.

#### PIKE TOWNSHIP.

##### BOUNDARIES.

Pike Township is located in the extreme northwestern part of Clark County. It is the only township in the county having what is usually considered the correct dimensions of a township, it being six miles square, and containing thirty-six square miles. It has for its boundaries, Miami County on the west, Champaign County on the north, German Township on the east and Bethel Township on the south. Nothing is known now as to the origin of its name.

##### SURFACE.

Practically the entire township is upland, rolling but not hilly. The soil is generally fertile and reasonably well-drained naturally. A very great improvement has been made, however, on much of this "beech land" by under-drains. Originally it was covered with timber, the prevailing type being beech, sugar, ash, hickory, poplar, walnut and different varieties of oak. The oak was not so plentiful, however, as on the east side of the Mad River Valley.

##### CROPS.

In the western part of the township limestone crops out of the surface. The soil is very well adapted for the raising of oats, corn and wheat, however, these cereals being grown with profit.

STREAMS.

The township has no stream of water of any considerable size; however, Donnels' Creek, Jackson's Creek, and Honey Creek extend through the township, flowing in a southern direction. These streams are now often dry in the summer time. At an early date there were saw-mills on these various streams at different places. (See Mills.)

ROADS.

There are about 30 miles of improved roads in this township.

No steam railroad enters the township and until the S. T. & P. Traction line was built a few years ago, no railroad of any kind entered the township. This road enters the northeast corner and goes through the villages of North Hampton and Dialton, these being the only villages in the township. There are only two voting precincts, one at North Hampton and the other including the southern part of the township. Like the other townships of the county the early settlers came principally from Virginia and Kentucky, some coming from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

POPULATION.

The township has had a very slow growth in population in the last half century. In 1850 its population was 1,471; 1870, 1,582; 1880, 1,758; 1890, 1,758; 1900, 1,533.

ACREAGE.

The following table shows the number of acres and the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the township.

	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Pike Township . . .	23,375	\$825,240	\$425,400	\$1,250,640

It will be noticed from this table that the entire township makes but one school district as the table is made according to school districts.

POLITICS.

While the various townships of the county seem to receive their early settlers from the states, yet some townships have voted in favor of the Democratic candidates from a very early date, and Pike is one of that number. It was strongly in favor of Jackson in 1832, but pretty close between Harrison and Van Buren in 1840, and was carried by Taylor the Whig candidate in 1848, since which it has steadily given a Democratic majority in the neighborhood of from 50-75.

OLD SETTLERS.

The following information in regard to the Old Settlers is derived from a historical work previously published.

Unlike the neighboring townships, Pike was not settled, comparatively speaking, until a later day. It was not until the year 1805 that we have any trace of a settlement in what now comprises this subdivision. This year came from Virginia two brothers, Andrew and Samuel Black, who together selected and later entered Section 25, dividing it between them, the former coming in possession of the southern half. They returned to their Virginia home, where Andrew had left a wife and one child. Samuel was an unmarried man. The following year (1806), after due preparation had been made, Andrew, accompanied by his family and brother,

again turned his course westward for the chosen spot of their future home. Upon the southern half of Section 25 was erected the first cabin in the township; it was the rude log pole cabin of the day. The work of the pioneer here began. Soon the space of five acres was deadened and the underbrush cleared, and the first crop of corn planted, which was carefully cared for by these first comers, but the squirrels were so numerous that, despite the effort on the part of these men, the entire crop was almost consumed by them. However, the gathering season came, and as the result of their labor but three bushels were gathered; this was garnered up in the bin (then the loft of the cabin), for future use. The season for its demand soon approached, and Andrew contemplated a journey to the mill, but imagine his surprise on looking for the treasure to find that the entire yield had been destroyed by mice. So much for the first settlement and first crop. These men were both natives of Montgomery County, Va. Andrew was born March 6, 1783, and was united in marriage, December 20, 1804, with Susannah Ross, who was also a native of Montgomery County, Va., born December 7, 1781. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel A., Mary, James, William, Thomas, Jane, Andrew, Edward and Susannah. Father and mother Black died on the homestead October 18, 1854, and September 25, 1845, respectively, and their remains rest in what is now known as the Black Cemetery. The brother Samuel died in the year 1814, and was interred in the same burial-ground. He served as Captain in the War of 1812, where he contracted the fatal

disease of consumption, which terminated in his death. (See memoranda at end of history of township.) Andrew also performed some service as a scout in that war.

The next settlement of which we could gain any knowledge was effected in Section 19, by Adam Verdier, some time during the year 1806. Mr. Verdier was a man of family, having married Elizabeth Mercer. Both were natives of Jefferson County, Virginia, where they were married and whence they emigrated to the township of Pike. They left Virginia as early as 1804 or 1805, but stopped for a while in what is now Montgomery County, in this state. The southeast quarter of Section 19 was entered by Mr. Verdier. In later years he became quite a heavy land owner, possessing nearly five hundred acres in Champaign County, and a half-section in Shelby County. The mother died in 1858, and the father some years previously. Both are buried in the Black graveyard.

For a few years after the coming of the above-mentioned pioneers, we have little knowledge of settlements made, and of those making them. William Simms and Samuel Brandenburg, the latter from Kentucky, entering land in Section 13, were early settlers of Pike, but the dates of their coming and further knowledge of them we have been unable to obtain. In the year 1811, the little colony was increased by the arrival of Thomas Stafford and family. They too hailed from the state late known as the "Mother of Presidents," coming from Giles County, Va., and entering the northwest quarter of Section 31, and there beginning the work of the pioneer. Mr. Stafford was

a native of England, and, at the age of ten years, arrived in Virginia, in which state he married Catharine Williams, a native thereof. This couple, with three children—Peggie, Nancy and George W.—emigrated to this vicinity on horseback, making the journey in twelve days. In after years, there were born to the parents, the following children: Elizabeth, James, Melinda, Thomas, Susan, John, Henry, Joseph, Catherine, William and Lucinda. The father reached the age of eighty-two years, and the mother fifty-four. They lived and died on the homestead, and are buried in Miami County. The former served as a scout in the War of 1812. Ralph Stafford, a brother of Thomas, accompanied the latter, but entered land in Miami County and in later years came to Pike Township and here died. During this same year (1811) came from Virginia, James and John Black, brothers of Andrew and Samuel Black above mentioned. James made a temporary stay, and his brother Andrew then entered the southeast quarter of Section 20, on which land he resided until his death, in the year 1853. He was born August 17, 1789. His wife's name was Catharine. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Pike Township, namely, Mary, Matthew, Susannah, Catharine, Dorcas, Joseph, Samuel, James, Julia and John A. John was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ross, and they were blessed with eight children. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 19, and there lived and died. A little later came William Black, Sr., uncle of the Blacks just spoken of. He was from the same part of Virginia, and was quite an old man when he came out. He en-

tered the northwest quarter of Section 13, and there ended his days. About the year 1813, another of the Stafford brothers, George by name, came from the Stafford neighborhood in Virginia, and entered the west half of Section 31. His wife was Catharine Fair. They reared a large family of children. The same year (1813), James Fuller and his family left Montgomery County, Va., stopping one year in Kentucky, thence proceeding to the vicinity of New Carlisle, in Bethel Township, where he remained about two years, and thence into Pike Township, entering the west half of Section 21, for which he paid \$2 per acre. His children were Ellen, Sarah, James C., Moses, Bradley and Rhoda, of whom James C., recently deceased, lived on the old homestead. The mother died in 1844, and the father in February, 1872, the latter in his eighty-fourth year. Both are buried in the Black graveyard. Northrup Fuller, the father of James, settled in Section 22, a little later entering the southeast quarter. Besides the son mentioned, there were the following children: John, Moses, Obadiah, William, Robert and Sarah, all settled in Clark County, and the greater part of them in this township. In the year 1812, Benjamin Carmin and family came from the State of Maryland and entered land in what is now Pike Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1827. Mr. Carmin was a native of Blackford County, Md., and his wife of Virginia. About the year 1816, Jacob Frantz settled in Section 7, the northeast quarter of which had been entered by one Hanline; at least the patent was granted to Mr. Frantz as the assignee of the Hanline heirs. It seems, the per-

son entering it was not able to meet the payments, and the land was purchased by Mr. Frantz, and the grant given as aforesaid. Louis Ray and family emigrated from the State of Virginia in the year 1812, stopping at Cincinnati, where they remained one year; then came to Clark County, locating near Springfield, and four years later purchased land in the vicinity of North Hampton, Pike Township. He married Elizabeth Ziglar, and raised a family of ten children, three of whom are now living. The southwest quarter of Section 3 was entered about the year 1815 or 1816, by George Overpeck, another Virginian. His wife was Martha Currene, both natives of that state, which they left in the year 1807, going to Miami County on Indian Creek, thence to Springfield Township, and up into Pike as aforesaid. They were Methodists, and their house served as the place of worship for years. Mr. Overpeck raised a large family, consisting of the following named children: Mary, Susan, Margaret, Ruth, William, Elizabeth, Maria, Samuel, Isaac, Phebe and George. The father died in January, 1846, and the mother in January, 1866. Both were buried in Asbury graveyard. William Spence and family settled in the vicinity of North Hampton in the year 1818, they having emigrated from England in 1816, stopping in Cincinnati two years. There were thirteen children born to the parents. The Bixlers, Basingers, Forgys and Leffels were also early settlers. The Basingers were from Virginia. The southeast quarter of Section 9 was entered by Obediah Lippincott, who with his wife Margaret Reed came from New Jersey about the year 1810, first stopping

in Warren County; thence going to Greene County and to Pike Township. They were born in the years 1786 and 1787 respectively. Both are buried in Asbury graveyard. The Priests were early settlers, too. John in an early day emigrated to Kentucky (from Virginia), and thence to this vicinity, entering the northwest quarter in Clark County.

New Jersey was again represented, and this time in the person of Jesse and Sarah (Sutton) Maxon and family, who are quite early settlers in Clark County, having settled on Mud Run prior to 1815, and a few years later traded their land there for the southwest quarter of Section 15. Thus ends a meager sketch of some of the pioneers of Pike Township, who made possible the high state of civilization, and advancement she has today attained. It may be thought that too much prominence has been given to some and too little said of others, and very probably no mention made of some deserving prominence, but we assure our readers that under the circumstances and the meager source from which to obtain facts, the best has been done that at this late day could be. Most of the above settlers have left worthy descendants, who still reside in the township.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

So far as is known Samuel Black, son of Andrew Black, was the first white child born in Pike Township, in January, 1815. The first hotel in the township was built and kept by Alexander Johnson in Northampton about 1833. In 1834 a log hotel was built two miles south of Northampton at the cross roads by John Thomas. This

was what is known as the "Black Horse Tavern."

The first mill was built by James Black in 1814, on Honey Creek, Peter Baisinger about the year 1820 had a mill on Donnels' Creek. This was later known as the "Northampton Mill," owned by Mr. Minnich. (See Mills.)

#### RECENT RESIDENTS.

In addition to the persons given heretofore as early settlers of the township, there might be added the following, who have been active citizens, some now deceased and some still living.

Madison Over, who wrote the article on this township for Beer's History, was born in German Township on the 15th day of December, 1841, son of Elias and Sarah Over. He was educated in the common schools and at Wittenberg College and taught for about thirteen years. He was married in 1865 to Mary J. Jenkins. For some time he was a resident of Northampton and served as justice of the peace. In 1886 he was a nominee for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by only nine votes. He afterwards removed to the city of Springfield and in 1890 was the Democratic candidate for probate judge, being defeated by about 700 votes. There occurring a vacancy upon the resignation of Judge Miller, he was appointed by Governor Campbell and served for seven weeks. He was assistant postmaster of Springfield (T. D. Wallace, postmaster) during President Cleveland's second administration. He died some four or five years ago. His modesty forbade him to have any biographical sketch in the history of this county, which he assisted to write.

George A. Spence is a wealthy land owner of this township, born in 1852, son of Mark Spence who was a former county commissioner of Clark County, and died in 1878. Mr. Spence was married to Anna Friermood in 1880. He resides upon the home farm, a short distance north of Northampton. John Spence was a resident of this township for more than three-quarters of a century. He was born here March 21, 1824, and died in 1906. He was the son of James and a brother of Mark. He was married in 1853 to Miss Louisa Bailey. S. S. Jenkins, still a resident of this township, was born in Champaign County in 1848, son of David and Elizabeth (Michael) Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins has served a number of times in various township positions. A. J. Funderburg was for four years a member of the board of elections of the county.

Duncan Thackery was for many years a resident of this township. He was an Englishman, born in Yorkshire, England, December 10, 1813, and emigrated with his parents to Champaign County in 1829. He was married to Susan Ray, who still survives, and who was born in 1820. He died about 1897. He was an active, aggressive farmer and amassed a considerable fortune, which was inherited by his children who still reside in this community.

Among the old pioneers of this township is John Ray, who was born in Cincinnati in 1813, the son of Lewis and Elizabeth Ray. He has lived in this township all his life, and is perhaps at this time the oldest man in the township.

Daniel R. Taylor, present postmaster of Northampton, was born in Virginia, Dec. 31, 1835, and came to this township

in 1880, as a minister of the German Reform Church, and preached in a number of charges. He was at one time mayor of St. Paris, and served in the War of the Rebellion; likewise filled the position of justice of the peace of this township.

William H. Sterritt who now resides in New Carlisle, and who was county commissioner of this county for two terms, 1884-1890, was for many years a resident of this township.

Other old time residents were Wiley Jenkins, who died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-one years; William K. Jordon, who was justice of the peace for some time; John Miranda who was quite active in township affairs from 1850-1870; (during the hot political times of the war period Samuel Sterrett was the recognized leader of the Republicans and John Miranda of the Democrats); Edward Wones now deceased, grandson of Lewis Ray; William Myers now a resident of the city of Springfield, some time clerk of this township; James C. Fuller, Samuel Baker, Charles S. Black, William Black, Jacob and John Myers, Moses Sutton, Peter Zinn, Daniel Ream, and others have been active in the affairs of this township. Horace W. Stafford, former prosecuting attorney of Clark County, is a native of this township, the son of J. R. Stafford, deceased.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Pike Township having been of the Democratic persuasion politically, did not furnish a very large supply of county officials: Samuel W. Sterritt was county commissioner from 1856-1865. Mark Spence was elected in 1877, but died

shortly after taking this position. W. H. Sterritt occupied the position from 1884-1890, and if Madison Over had been considered a resident of this township while serving as probate judge this would include all that filled county positions from this township.

#### TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Referring to the historical records collected by Over, we find the following mentioned as those active in township affairs prior to 1880.

It seems that there are no township records preserved in the office of the township clerk of Pike Township of an earlier date than the year 1828. The first commission of James Johnson as justice of the peace is dated in 1830. That of John Black is dated in the year 1834, though he seems to have been in office earlier. George Cost was first elected in 1837, and Henry Long in 1838. The commission of Joseph B. Craig is dated April 10, 1843, and Samuel W. Sterrett's first commission is dated Oct. 15, 1844. Samuel J. Sims was elected in 1847, and James Spence in 1848. Thomas P. Thomas was commissioned November 28, 1855; and previous to him John Miranda served from 1845-1855, was again elected in 1858, and served until 1867. Thomas F. Hardacre was elected in 1859, and the commission of William K. Jordan bears the date of November 8, 1860. Samuel Mock was elected in 1866, and William Jenkins in 1867. Afterward John A. Black and John W. Cost served as justices of the peace. Madison Over, was elected in 1879, and Thomas Swonger in 1880. Many of the above officers were re-elected, some for







AMPHITHEATRE—FAIR GROUNDS



COUNTRY CLUB, SPRINGFIELD



VIEW IN FERNCLIFF CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD



CLARK MEMORIAL HOME FOR AGED WOMEN



VIEW ON LITTLE MIAMI, NEAR CLIFTON



VIEW IN SNYDER PARK

several terms. Among the earlier names of those who have filled the office of township clerk, contemporaneous with the above justices of the peace, may be mentioned James Black, George C. Homer, Jacob Harner, John Miranda, George Cost, Simon Spence, Andrew Clark, Philip Marquart, Asher B. Health, J. R. Lippincott, J. E. Fennimore, Jeremiah Ream, William Jenkins, P. M. Hawke, S. S. Jenkins, and William Myers. The above sixteen persons have served Pike Township as clerk for the period of about fifty years, and have left the reputation of having been upright and efficient officers.

The following is a roster from the year 1880 up to the present:

Township Trustees—John Myers, 1880; J. L. Rust, 1880-1881; P. S. Zinn, 1880-1881; B. K. Minnich, 1881; L. I. Lowman, 1882-1884; Phillip Morningstar, 1882; John T. Maurice, 1882, 1884-1888; John Morningstar, 1883-1901; J. T. Nicholas, 1883; Ezra Jenkins, 1885; Jos. Ulrey, 1886-1890; Samuel Sigler, 1888-1891; J. W. Richeson, 1890-1899; S. S. Jenkins, 1891-December 31, 1907; L. R. Lutz, 1899-December 31, 1907; William Gundolf, 1901-December 31, 1907; W. H. Gerin, F. F. Jenkins (elect).

Justices of the Peace—William Jenkins, 1871, 1873; John A. Black, 1872-1877; Samuel Mock, 1875; J. W. Cost, 1876; Madison Over, 1879-1885; Thomas Swanger, 1880; Arnold Kester, 1881, resigned; Joseph Ulery, 1883; J. P. Mock, 1886-1898; G. W. Harley, 1887; William Myers, 1890; Daniel R. Taylor, 1893, 1905; John W. Ryman, 1894-1903; La Fayette Fields, 1901-1904; O. B. Minnich (elect).

Township Clerks — William Myers,

1880-December, 1893; George S. Schantz, December, 1893-April, 1894; W. S. Jenkins, April 1894, to present time.

Township Treasurers—Daniel Ream, 1880-1881; Frederick Jenkins, 1887-1897; William Morningstar, 1887-1897; W. A. Ream, 1897-1899; J. W. Flick, 1899-1901; John Morningstar, 1901-1904; C. E. Fuller, 1904-January, 1906; G. W. Barnhart, January 1, 1906, to present.

Members of Board of Education—F. Jenkins, president, term expires January 1, 1908; N. V. Bobo, terms expires January 1, 1908; S. S. Jenkins, term expires January 1, 1910; W. O. Baisinger, term expires January 1, 1910; L. Fields, term expires January 1, 1910; W. S. Jenkins, clerk, term expires January 1, 1908; G. W. Barnhart, treasurer, term expires January 1, 1908.

#### CHURCHES.

The pioneer Methodist organization of this township was the Beech Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized in 1803 by the Rev. Jesse Goddard. The first house of worship was built on the site occupied by the present chapel, in 1840. George Otewalt, Joseph Stott and W. P. Black were the organizers. The following persons have served as ministers of this church: Revs. Laws, Elsworth, Conry Newson, Musgrove, Fields, Creighton, Dinkins, Williams, Purkiser, Brown, Black, Robinson, Peck, Whitmer, Verity, Jackson, Rector, Edgar, Kirk, Fidler, Cheney, Shultz, Peak, Deam, Prince, Baker, Zink and A. D. Raleigh. This church is located about four miles northwest of Northampton in the Sterrett neighborhood.

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1830. The first church was built about the year 1839, and was replaced in 1858 by the present building. This church is situated a short distance north of Northampton. A movement is on foot at present to build a new church. Rev. S. M. Griffith is at present pastor.

The German Reformed Church in Northampton was dedicated in 1858. Some of the first members of the church were George Cost, D. R. Zinn and Jacob Ross. The first minister who preached was the Rev. B. H. Winters. The first trustees were Peter Marquart, Peter Baisinger and Harrison Miller. The following have been ministers of this church: Jesse Richards, Shaw, Swander, Winters, Shael, E. R. Taylor, Jesse Stiner and others. The present minister is Rev. J. C. Paul.

Emanuel Church of the German Reformed denomination was organized by the Rev. Jesse Stiner about 1854. Wiley Jenkins, Jonas Michael and Daniel R. Zinn were among the first members. The present pastor of this church is likewise Rev. J. C. Paul. This church is located northwest of Northampton about two and a half miles.

The Christian Church was organized in 1839. Among the original members were John Priest, Andrew Clark, Nancy and Mary Clark, John Richeson and their families. In 1852 the present building was erected. This church is located in the northwestern part of the township, about one mile east of the Miami County line.

Liberty Church, Brethren in Christ, was organized by George Ulery and Isaac

Nyswander in 1875, and the present building was constructed in 1876 at a cost of about \$1,200. It is situated in the southern part of the township in Ulery settlement.

The German Baptist Church was organized as early as 1816 by Elder Christian Frantz, the first elder of this locality. This church is located south of Northampton. The congregation is in a large and flourishing condition. It is known as a Dunkard organization. Aaron Frantz is the present pastor.

Sometime about 1885 there was a division in this church and the conservatives built a church in the southeast part of the township. Henry Dresher, James Hansborough, David Leatherman, et al., were instrumental in this movement. Jacob Sandy and Louis Pfeiffer are ministers.

The German Reformed Church, which is now located at Dialton, was formerly in German Township and was moved to Dialton, where the new edifice was erected in 1890, the old one having been destroyed by fire. The Rev. J. C. Paul is minister at this church at the present time. It is in a flourishing condition and the organization is actively enjoying their fine new church.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first building used as a school-house was situated three-quarters of a mile east of where Andrew Black formerly resided, and James Black was the first teacher.

The first school teachers from this township were, so far as known, Ira Wood, Joseph Morrison, William Wilson,

James Black, Archie Mitchell, David Morris and Mary Ebersole; more recently, William Myers, S. S. Jenkins and others. Well known citizens have taught in various parts of this township. The township has no centralized school district designated as a high school. The following are the teachers for the coming year:

Superintendent and music supervisor, K. C. Hause; No. 1, Black Horse, Nellie Funderburg; No. 2, Northampton, principal, K. C. Hause; primary, Mary Bobo; No. 3, Dialton, principal, F. L. Riegel; primary, Nellie Spence; No. 4, Yale, W. O. Jenkins; No. 5, Center, D. R. Zerkle; No. 6, Liberty, Oscar Thomas; No. 7, Pike, Leota Bucher; No. 8, Triumph, M. O. Mitchell; No. 9, Honey Creek, Harry Maxson.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males, 257; females, 201; total, 458.

MEMORANDA OF THE JOURNEY OF SAMUEL AND ANDREW BLACK, FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, ON THEIR FIRST TRIP.

Memorandum of the route we travelled, setting out on Thursday, 23d of May, 1805: From Blacksburgh to Union, 45 miles; to Greenbrier River, Alderson's Ferry, 14 miles; to McClung in Walker's Meadows, 10 miles; to Montgomerie's, top of Suel Mountain, 14 miles; to Huff's, foot of Gauley Mountain, 27 miles; to Gauley River, 10 miles; to top of Little Gauley Mountain, 11 miles; to the Kanawha, 10 miles; to the Mouth of Elk, 20 miles, where we crossed on Tuesday following; thence to the mouth of Cole River, 12 miles, crossing the Kanawha; thence to Ward's on Guindot, 30 miles; to

the Ohio, 8 miles; to Twelve Poles Creek, 8 miles; to the Big Sandy River, 4 miles; thence crossing the Ohio on Thursday following, and down it to opposite the mouth of Little Sandy Creek, 20 miles; thence to the Little Scioto, 12 miles; thence across the hills to Big Scioto River, 9 miles; to Mr. S. Wright's on the Cherry Fork of Ohio Brush Creek, 40 miles, where we arrived on Saturday, the first day of June, in Adams County (after crossing the Ohio we passed through Gallia and Scioto Counties). Thence, after spending a few days in viewing the neighborhood, we set out for the Miamis, to New Market, in Highland County, 18 miles; to Lebanon, 40 miles, in Warren County, on Turtle Creek; thence to Dayton, 25 miles, in Montgomery County, on Big Miami; thence to Stantown (Staunton), 21 miles; up Miami to Lower Pickaway (Piqua), 6 miles; to Upper Pickaway (Piqua), 3 miles, on Miami; thence returning down past Stantown (Staunton) to Jacob Saylor's, on Indian Creek, a branch of Honey Creek, 19 miles; to Tenix's at the forks of Mad River, 16 miles; to Dayton, 22 miles; to Price's, on Twin Creek, the way we went, 30 miles, 17 on a straight line; thence to Viettown, 22 miles; thence to Cincinnati, 33 miles; thence to Bulskin Creek, 40 miles; thence to the Ohio at the mouth of Brochen, 4 miles, where we crossed; thence to the Wrights', in Burben County, 44 miles; to Paris, 4 miles; to Lexington, 18 miles; to Nicholasville, 12 miles; to Kentucky River, 8 miles; to Lancaster, 16 miles; to Crab Orchard, 12 miles; to Faris' 26 miles; to Johnstown, 29 miles; to Divise's, foot of Cumberland Mountain, 30 miles; to Bean's Station, 30 miles; to Rodgers-

ville, 23 miles; to W. Armstrong, 12 miles; to North Fork of Holstein, 15 miles; thence to Abington, 40 miles; thence to Evonsham, 60 miles; to Blacksburgh, 47 miles, where we started from.

Said Samuel Black was also a captain in the War of 1812, and kept a memorandum of military accouterments received and how disbursed. This memorandum book is now in the possession of Horace W. Stafford, Esq. From this book the following is taken:

#### CAPTAIN BLACK'S COMPANY.

First Drafts—	
John Black, 1st Sergt.	Robert Russell
William Smith, 2d Sergt.	Henry Morris
Henry Williams, 1st Corp.	Abner Kelly
Daniel Leffel, 2d Corp.	William McCoy
Levy Williams	Presley Forgey
Francis Kelly	Hugh M. Wallace
Substitutes—	
John Hays	James Hametton
James Buckhanon	Benjamin Evans
John Conklin	James Black

#### CAPTAIN LINGLE'S COMPANY.

First Drafts—	
Robert Smith	David Lard
Henry Buzzert	Thomas Murphy
Joseph McIntire	Hugh Read
Substitutes—	
Abner Hall	Daniel Goble
Robert Blany	

#### CAPTAIN COX'S COMPANY.

First Drafts—	
Edward Armstrong	Henry Hanford
John Wood	William Bert
Alexander Elliott	William Dill
Substitutes—	
John H. Moore	Benjamin Kitter

#### ENSIGN CLAVENGER'S COMPANY.

First Drafts—	
Jonathan Donald	John Price
Layton Palmer	James Hays
Sammel Smith	John Elliott
John Albin	John Sintz
John Simmons	John Minick
Thomas Gilliland	
Substitutes—	
William Harrison	Ebenezer Melvin
James Broadus	John Hides
William Williams	Peter Minick

Captain Black also kept during part of the time a diary, and the date of Novem-

ber 19th is particularly interesting as showing what happened to some of his company:

“November 19th. We were employed in cutting down some timber about the tents and making a barrier against the smoke round the fire-place. The two men sent back from Finley to look after the two men left at the Rapids, returned and found them not. A soldier of Captain Russel's company, by the name of ——— Murphy, dies and is buried. A general parade in the evening, at which General Tupper makes a farewell address to the troops, considering himself not at liberty to command longer, in consequence of an arrest being forwarded from General Harrison. After night two spies arrived, who had been at General Winchester's camp, and also had been at the Rapids after the army left there, and says that not far from where the two men were left, they found a man killed, scalped and stripped naked, lying on his face. The same was supposed to be James Buckhanon, the man left with the sick man, who was Zadock Wood. (A cool day and windy; the smoke very bad on the eyes.)”

Further on we find the following:

“November 23d. The following men are missing since the expedition to the Rapids: Killed—Aaron Scribner, of Captain Barrett's company; Jeremiah York, of Captain Shendledicker's company; Zadock Wood and James Buckhanon, of Captain Black's company; Jacob Young, of Captain Jonston's company; William Shotwell, of Captain Evans' company; Joseph Hopkins, of the Artificers; Isaac Perrigin, of Captain A. Shephard's company, slightly wounded; William Vinyard, of Captain Hin-

ston's company, badly wounded in the shoulder. This account taken by Mr. Phillip Waldron, of Captain Armstrong's company. A man by the name of ——— Boots was buried out of Captain Armstrong's company. I obtained a yoke of oxen to draw wood for the battalion. Mr. Ellis comes into camp for his son, who has been very sick. (Wet and raining in the morning; after the day rises, turns to snow and continues on till night.)”

This diary ends with December 18th and 20th:

“December 18th. Two men buried this evening out of Colonel Safford's regiment. Sergeant Black and Smith returns to camp accompanied by Mr. Samuel Alexander and Mr. George Koss. (A very pleasant day.)

“December 20th. Left camp at McArthur's Blockhouse for home, where I arrived on the night of the 21st, 1812. Found all my family well.”

## PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

### BOUNDARIES.

Pleasant Township is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Clark county. Is bounded on the north by Champaign County, on the east by Madison County, on the south by Harmony Township and on the west by Moorefield township. It is not known how it received the name of Pleasant, otherwise than from the fact that it appeared as an exceedingly pleasant place to live to the early settlers that came to this part of the county. It is five miles wide and about eight and a half miles on the northern boundary.

### STREAMS.

The land around Catawba is somewhat hilly, but in the southern portion it is not quite so hilly, but all is more or less rolling. Sinking Creek has its source south of the center and flows westerly through the southwestern part of the township. The south branch of Buck Creek flows south of the village of Catawba and west into the main channel in Moorefield Township. Some of the branches of Beaver Creek have their source in the southern part and the branches of Deer Creek drain the eastern part of the township, flowing down through Madison County. The fact that so many of these streams have their source in this township indicates its high elevation, and there is no doubt but it is the highest in the county.

### CROPS.

These streams afford facilities for grazing purposes, and that industry is largely carried on in the township. The soil is generally fertile; particularly is this the case with respect to that of the valleys, and the crops which are suitable to the land in this county are grown.

### TIMBER.

The timber that covers these hills and valleys is that which is common in this county, to-wit: Oak, hickory, maple, ash, walnut, etc.

The Ludlow line passes through the county west to Catawba, the pike leading south from Catawba to Vienna being on this line. The lands west of these lands

are Congress lands, and those east are military survey. In this military survey a distinguished Virginian by the name of Bailey held a large tract of land, the last of which were disposed of by the writer about 1888.

#### ROADS.

The old Columbus Road runs through the southern part of the township; it was an early route to the city of Springfield and is yet much used, although after the establishment of the National Road a mile or so south, that road is less frequently used.

A good pike was built from Vienna to Catawba, and in the eastern part of the county was the Houston fee road; gravel being reasonably well at hand, the roads are in fair condition. Forty-five miles of public roads are found in the township.

The only railroad touching the township is the Delaware branch of the Big Four. This goes across a small portion of the northwest corner, the station close to Catawba being known by that name. It has only one village, that of Catawba (see villages), being singularly different in this respect from all the other townships of the county, and the residents have never seen fit to have established more than one voting precinct.

#### POPULATION.

The early settlers of this township were from different states of the union; some from Pennsylvania, others from Kentucky, and still others from Virginia. Like the other townships of the county the population has not advanced; in fact, it

has receded a little. In 1850 it was 1,540; in 1870, 1,553; 1880, 1,585; 1890, 1,597; 1900, 1,437.

#### ASSESSED VALUATION.

The following table shows the number of acres and assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the township, as the same is divided into school districts:

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
Pleasant Tp. . . . .	25,177	\$27,080	\$203,570	\$ 932,650
P. & Harmony School Dist. . . . .	961	33,110	8,030	41,140
Catawba Village . . . . .	118	44,800	17,750	62,550
	26,256	\$804,990	\$233,350	\$1,036,340

#### POLITICS.

At no time in the history of this township has a majority vote been cast in favor of the Democratic candidates. It has steadily given a majority to the opposing candidates, these majorities increasing in favor of the Republican candidates, at times reaching as high as 250.

#### OLD SETTLERS.

The most reliable records now accessible give the following in regard to the old settlers:

In 1802 Joseph Coffey, then living in the state of Pennsylvania, becoming dissatisfied with the prospect presented to himself and family in the rough region where he lived, determined to remove to the then almost uninhabited, but to him, inviting West.

He accordingly pursued his journey westward to a point about nine miles north of Cincinnati, where he remained during the year; but, as malarial diseases were alarmingly prevalent in that local-



ity, he made successful preparations for a second removal.

Loading into an ox cart such articles as the necessity of pioneer life required, he, together with the other members of his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, Tatom and Joseph, commenced the tedious, and we may safely add, perilous journey toward the north.

He had conceived the idea that he might find a more healthy location near the source of the Little Miami, or some one of its tributaries.

The journey was pursued for several days through the unbroken forests infested by Indians, until he reached what seemed to be the object of his search, May 6, 1803.

Here, near an Indian camp, he halted upon the summit of a hill overlooking a rich valley, through which a stream of water coursed its way. At the base of this hill gushed forth the cool waters of a beautiful spring.

This is the place where the first pioneer of Pleasant Township settled, and is now the site of the residence of this pioneer's grandson, George Coffey.

The first morning after the arrival of this family—May 7—it was discovered that a snow several inches deep had fallen.

A sort of rude tent was hastily constructed and in this the first few months of the family life were spent.

The pioneer had, in this time, made arrangements for building a cabin. He was assisted in its erection by Thomas and Jesse Pierce, then living in Champaign County, and by two or three Indians.

This was the first cabin built by a white settler in this township.

Soon after his arrival the pioneer,

leaving his family alone in the tent, started out in search of food, and, luckily, at the cabin of a neighbor over in German Township, he obtained a small amount of corn, which, however, had been somewhat damaged by the early frosts of the preceding autumn.

In possession of his supply of corn, he proceeded to Simon Kenton's Mill, where it was ground into meal, with which he returned to his family. The mill of Kenton was on the present site of Lagonda. In the autumn of 1803 Isaac Agmond and his family came to this township and built a cabin where Mart Mahar now lives. At this point was another Indian camp, the two being connected by an Indian trail. In 1804 Archibald McConkey and family, accompanied by the father of Mrs. McConkey, removed here from Kentucky. The wife and mother performed the journey on horseback, carrying with her the three children—Alexander, Elizabeth and Daniel—the wardrobe and lighter effects of the family. The other members of the party travelled on foot. It may not be amiss to state that a cow was also brought from the Kentucky home, and perhaps the only one in the little company of pioneers.

Archibald McConkey soon built a cabin a short distance to the east of Joseph Coffey's, on the farm afterward owned by his son-in-law, Mahlon Neer. Three daughters of these parents—Margaret, Nancy and Mary—were born here.

The other families settling here in this year were those of Samuel Lafferty, Henry Dawson, William Hendricks, the father-in-law of Mr. Lafferty, and George Metsker.

Lafferty and Hendricks were the joint

owners of the farm on Buck Creek, where they lived, and which they afterward sold to Nathaniel Cartmell, from whom it received its present name, "the old Cartmell farm."

The Lafferty family consisted of the parents and one daughter—Catherine. Hendricks and Lafferty were from Virginia. Metsker lived on the farm now owned by William Hunter, and better known as the Lofland farm.

Henry Dawson settled on what to the present day is called the Dawson farm. The children of this family were Ellen, George, John, Richard, Harriet and Elizabeth. Henry Dawson, the father, had served in the Revolution as lieutenant.

He removed to this locality from Kentucky, from which place he brought several fruit trees, carrying them in a Dutch oven. They were the first of their kind to produce fruit in this locality. It may be necessary to state that one or two of those apple trees, one near the Dawson cabin, are still living.

Solomon Scott came in 1805, from Virginia, as did also Jonathan Hunter, with a large family. The sons and daughters were named respectively William, George, Jonathan, Jeremiah, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Rachel and Sarah.

Jonathan Hunter located upon Section 22, which he purchased soon after.

On the 29th of June, 1805, Constantine, wife of Henry Dawson, died. This was the first death that occurred among the pioneers. A grave was prepared near the cabin home, and the little company of neighbors and friends, amid wild forest scenes, performed the humble rites of burial, while the bereaved family wept the irreparable loss.

Sarah Coffey, wife of Enos Neer, was born May 29, 1808, and was the first female born here.

William, the fourth son, was born January 11, 1811.

Soon after Jonathan Baldwin was married to Sarah, daughter of Solomon Scott. William Hunter and Blanche Hendricks were married February 1, 1807.

There is an interval of a few years, during which no accession was made to this early settlement; but, from the year 1808 to 1812, and about that time, the spirit of enterprise seemed to have prevailed in the older settlements, and a number of fearless men, with their families, joined the brave and hardy pioneers.

The men who came at this time were Nathaniel Cartmell, David Wren, Peter Arbogast, Andrew Baumgardner, George, Joseph and Abraham Runyan, William Curl, Edmond West, George, Richard and Charles Botkin, Jonathan Jones, W. T. Hunt, Andrew Hodge, Absalom Clark, Thomas and Philip Tuunks and George Jones.

David Waltman and Simon Ropp came about 1820. Nathaniel Cartmell settled on Buck Creek, as before mentioned.

Peter Arbogast, Andrew Baumgardner, Andrew Hodge, Abraham and Joseph Runyan, William Curl and George Jones formed the first settlement at Asbury.

Edmund West lived on the farm now owned by William Waltman. The Tuunks brothers, Philip and Thomas, located on the two adjoining farms, one now owned by the heirs of Henry Arbogast and the other by John McClenen. Philip established a tannery at the latter place. It was doubtless of the most primitive kind, as was also the distillery a short distance

to the north, at a house now owned by Israel Everhart. Absalom Clark lived at this place, engaged in the management of the distillery.

Thomas Tunks subsequently sold his claim in 1816 to George Botkin, Philip disposing of his to Mathew Shaul some time later. Charles and Richard Botkin lived near each other. A cabin where George Coffey now lives was the home of Richard, while that of Charles was situated a short distance west of the present dwelling of Armstead Tavenner.

Near the residence of Samuel H. Grove may still be seen the log cabin, once the home of David Waltman, whose farm adjoined that of his pioneer neighbor, Simon Ropp, he having built a cabin on the farm now owned by Jonathan Page.

Jeremiah Curl, the father of Mrs. William Coffey, and Brazill Harrison were early settlers. The former located on the north side of Buck Creek Valley, a short distance to the southwest of the present residence of Albert Cheney, and the latter on the Columbus Road, at a cabin on the eastern part of the farm now owned by Nelson Hammond. It will be noticed that the first settlements were established in the western part of the township. This circumstance deserves a brief explanation. The eastern portion of the township, it will be remembered, was in Virginia military land, and one hinderance to its settlement was the question of conflicting claims—a difficulty peculiar to these lands—and another, was the fact that large tracts were owned by Thomas M. Bailey, who, like most land speculators, deferred the sale of his lands for a great many years; hence the settlement of the Bailey

lands has been of comparatively recent date.

The first neighborhood was formed, as may be readily supposed, by the families of Joseph Coffey, Archibald McConkey, Isaac Agmond, Henry Dawson, Samuel Lafferty, William Hendricks and Jonathan Hunter. The second was that near Asbury, comprising the families located there from 1808 to 1811. Those forming the first neighborhood in the eastern part of the township were the following:

Samuel West, Henry Curl, Otho Arbogast, David Runyan, William Neer, Lemuel Davisson and Nicholas McCauley. The latter, an earlier settler than many of the others, lived on the farm afterward owned by S. R. Dickson. Amos Neer came to this township from Virginia in 1817.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

Cornelius Palmer built the first blacksmith shop in this township not far from where Nathan Neer formerly resided. The first saw-mill was built by George Dawson near where the grist-mill of J. M. Runyan is at present located. The first grist-mill was built on Buck Creek about 1819 by William Hunter. The Cartmell mill, which was situated further west on the same stream, was built about three years later by Nathaniel Cartmell.

Henry Dawson was the first cooper. William T. Hunter was the first cabinet-maker and undertaker and lived for many years in a log house near the recent residence of S. N. Conway. The first tavern was built in Catawba in 1838. The first place of burial was on the western part of the old Dawson farm. The first cabin was built by Joseph Coffey and was de-

scribed as being sixteen feet in length by fourteen in width. It was provided with a huge fire-place, built of stone, the chimney being composed of sticks and clay. The rude door turned upon wooden hinges secured to their places by wooden pins. Rough slabs, split from the forest trees, served as a floor, and a piece of oiled paper, attached to a light frame in an opening in the wall, admitted the light.

The Springfield Republic, founded in 1817, was the first paper patronized by the early settlers.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Joseph Coffey and resulted as follows: Joseph Coffey, Andrew Hodge, trustees; Samuel Lafferty, clerk; Henry Dawson, treasurer; Solomon Scott, justice of the peace.

The first marriage was that of John Gilmore, of Urbana, to Miss Ellen Dawson, in 1805. The first school was taught by Jesse Reese in 1810. The first church in the Asbury neighborhood was built about 1824; the one at Mt. Vernon in 1825.

Dr. W. Owens was the first resident physician.

The first white child born was John Coffey, June 29, 1805; second, William Lafferty, May 25, 1806.

The first female birth was Sarah Coffey, May 28, 1808.

The first death was that of Constantine Dawson, June 28, 1805.

#### PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among those who have more recently been active in affairs of this township, the following may be mentioned:

Eli Hunter was born in this township September 24, 1847, the son of Lemuel

Hunter, who was also born in this township in 1814. "Squire" Hunter was married in 1876 to Lucinda J. McClintock, and a few years ago remodeled the residence on the old homestead, where he has resided his entire lifetime. He is very active in the affairs relating to his township.

Daniel T. Gordon was born in Champaign County in 1835, son of John W. Gordon, and came to this township about 1860. In 1861 he was married to Sarah E. Grove, daughter of John Grove. Mr. Gordon died in 1907.

A well-known character of this township is "Uncle Joe" Pearson, who was born in London February 12, 1827. He came with his father to this country in 1832 and has resided here ever since the war. He is a strenuous character, active in his Republicanism. For a long time he conducted a hotel in Catawba and as its host became acquainted with all who had business at that village. He was married in 1848 to Nancy Golden, and his first wife having died of cholera the year following, he was married to his second wife, Mary S. Palmer. Mr. Pearson is a man of positive character, honest and just in his dealings, and is living the life, in old age, of a person who has the consciousness of having performed his duty as he saw it.

The Runyan connection in this township is a large one. J. Milton has been active in township affairs; was born in the village of Catawba June 20, 1841, the son of Henry Runyan, and has resided at his present place of residence since 1856.

Israel Everhardt has been a long time a resident of this township. He was born

in Loudin County, Virginia, 1811, and came to this village in 1861.

The McConkey family for a long time have been active in this township. The ancestor, Archibald McConkey, was born in Ireland and came to Catawba in an early day and lived until 1890. The father of Daniel McConkey was born in Kentucky in 1805 and died in 1856. Alexander was the fourth of this family. Nathan M. was a school teacher in this township for many years, served as county commissioner and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Orphans' Home. Enos died a few years ago. Alexander is still living in Moorefield.

The Neer family is likewise a large one in this township. In fact, it seems that everybody is related either to the Neers, Runyans, Hunters or McConkeys. Luther is a descendant of Amos Neer and came to Catawba in 1818. He was born two miles southwest of Catawba November 12, 1855, and married in 1879 Molly J. Loveless. He is an active farmer, owning a large tract of land. William H. is the son of Nathan Neer. He was born in the western part of this township in 1822 and married Mary A. Hunter, who was born in the same neighborhood. William H. was married to Anna E. Cartmell December 29, 1874. She was the daughter of Nathaniel M. Cartmell and a sister of P. M. Cartmell, of Springfield, Ohio. Charles F. Neer was born southwest of Catawba in 1856, a son of Nathan, and was married in 1882 to Lida A. Conway, daughter of N. S. Conway. Alonzo W. Neer is a brother of Charles F.

The Hodge family is another prominent family. James M. was born in 1837 and married in 1864 to Mary A. Hunter,

and afterwards became the possessor of the old Jim Foley farm in Moorefield Township. They are both recently deceased. William Hodge was born November 14, 1826, and married in 1850 to Dorcas H. Botkin.

George W. Coffey, the son of William Coffey, was born July 26, 1837; married in 1865 to Margaret A. Ferguson, and now lives in the village of Catawba.

Thomas Wingate was born January 24, 1827, in Maryland, and came to Catawba in 1865, since which time he has conducted a general store in that village; was married January 16, 1853 to Miss Mary Lafferty. William E. Yeazell was born in Moorefield Township in 1829, and married in 1850 to Lydia Bennett. He became quite a large land owner in the southern part of the township, and died in 1906.

Amos Smith, a quite prominent farmer in the southern part of this township, was born June 16, 1848, his father being Eli Smith, who was born in Harmony Township in 1823. Amos was married on June 25, 1872, to Catharine Wyatt.

Among others might be mentioned in connection with Pleasant Township affairs Samuel West, now living toward the southwestern part; Aquilla West, recently moved to London; W. L. Houston, a prominent land owner in the same section, recently deceased; the Cartmells, Joneses and others.

Dr. M. R. Hunter was a practicing physician in the vicinity of Catawba for more than half a century. Dr. Stephens is at present actively engaged in that profession. Dr. Beach and Dr. Bloyer were one time residents.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Pleasant Township being strongly Republican in recent years has furnished a fair number of the county officials. N. M. McConkey served as county commissioner from 1870-1876, and as representative from 1880-1882, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Orphans' Home. His son, M. M. McConkey, was recorder from 1891-1897.

The present coroner, Dr. J. D. Thomas, was a resident of this township at the time of his election, and N. M. Cartmell, who is now one of the county commissioners, is likewise a resident of this township.

At an early date, in 1826-1830, William Saylor was sheriff.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following are mentioned in a former history as having served in official capacity in township affairs:

Samuel Lafferty, Joseph Coffey, Henry Dawson, William Coffey, Cornelius Arbogast, Henry Curl, Joseph Wilkinson, Daniel McConkey and J. V. Cartmell. And among those thus serving at a more recent date may be recorded the names of D. H. Randall, Otho Arbogast, George Yeazell, Matthew Neer, Joseph Pearson, Jonathan Page, William Hardman, John McClenen, John W. Yeazell, Luther Jones, Enos McConkey, George Coffey, N. M. McConkey, J. H. Baldwin and John Q. Skillman.

The number of years served by the trustees of Pleasant Township, from 1880 to 1907—H. L. McConkey, one year; Martin Mahar, one year; F. M. Silvers,

two years; Daniel Gordon, five years; A. J. Rust, one year; J. M. Runyan, three years; T. W. Runyan, two years; Enos McConkey, three years; W. J. Baird, three years; J. M. Yeazell, six years; C. A. Wright, three years; S. P. Hedge, six years; William H. Neer, six years; Jesse Tarbutton, three years; George Coffey, six years; James Fitzgivens, three years; Charles McClenen, four years; J. H. Page, four years; Alf. Jones, five years; William Neer, three years; T. M. Hunter, two years. C. H. Runyan, township clerk.

Justices of the Peace since 1871—John Skillman, 1871-1874; J. W. Yeazell, 1872; Joseph Baldwin, 1875, 1885; William Jobes, 1877-1883; N. S. Conway, 1878-1893; Eli Hunter, 1886-1892; J. M. Runyan, 1895-1904-1908; Enos McConkey, 1896; Alf. Jones, 1897; T. M. Hunter, 1900; Harry Jones, 1903; F. H. Mahar (elect).

## CHURCHES.

Mt. Vernon—The first places of worship were located in some of the early schoolhouses. In 1825 a church was built at Mt. Vernon. This was located about a mile and a half west of Catawba. The church has long since been abandoned. In 1828 the first Sunday school was organized by Moses Henkle.

Asbury Chapel, Methodist Episcopal—The first church built in the Asbury neighborhood was in the year 1824, and was called Asbury in honor of a bishop of that name. The names of two of the early preachers were Strange and Goddard. The services are still conducted in the Asbury Church, which is connected with

the Moorefield charge, Rev. M. E. Echols being the pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Churches—At a later day the Methodist Episcopal organization built a church in Catawba. This church is active, and, like most village churches, draws large crowds from the surrounding country, having about three hundred members and two hundred enrolled in the Sunday school. The Rev. J. Dolby is the present pastor.

Under the control of the Methodist denomination also is the chapel at Pleasant Grove, situated about two miles southeast of Catawba, and Nation Chapel, located on the Catawba and London Pike in the Houston-West neighborhood. These churches belong to the same charge as the Catawba church belongs to.

Methodist Protestant—The Methodist Protestants have a church and an active congregation, located in the village of Catawba, the Rev. M. M. Campbell being pastor of the same.

Putnam and Samuel Lafferty were teachers.

Schools have been conducted successfully for a number of years, Catawba being considered as the central place of education of the township, although there is no township high school.

The following are a list of the teachers for the coming year: Superintendent, N. W. Lemen, for a term of two years; No. 1, Vernon, Lottie West; No. 2, Asbury, Theresa L. Slagle; No. 3, Catawba, principal, N. W. Lemen; intermediate, A. G. Pearson; primary, Grace Davis; No. 4, McConkey, F. M. Tavenner; No. 5, Pleasant Chapel, Forest Mahar; No. 6, Pleasant Hill, open; No. 7, National Chapel, Alice Fenton; No. 8, Oak Grove, J. Omer Hedges; No. 9, Bodkin, J. E. Runyan. Salary \$50, term eight months.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males, 169; females, 133; total, 302.

#### SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

##### SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse built in this township was situated on the north bank of Buck Creek, in about 1810. Jesse Reese is said to have been the first teacher. His immediate successor was John Dawson. The second schoolhouse was situated on the north bank of said stream at the branch of the road. Edward Watts was the first teacher.

John Harvey taught a school about 1811 on the place where Kemp Coffey now resides. One of the early schoolhouses was built at Mt. Vernon, and in 1815 there was one built in the Asbury neighborhood. At this latter place Israel

##### BOUNDARIES.

Springfield Township is the center township of the county. It is bounded on the north by Moorefield Township, east by Harmony Township, south by Green Township and west by Mad River, Mad River Township and Bethel and German Townships. There is a neck running out west of the city of Springfield, which has for its boundary Mad River Township on the south, Bethel on the west and German on the north. It is six miles wide. It is eight miles east and west; including the neck on the west, it runs two miles further. The township was organized shortly after the creation

of the county in 1818. A township by the same name existed before the creation of Clark County. Just what its territorial extent was at that time is doubtful. From some reports that were made by the county commissioners on April 25, 1818, it would seem that some part of Springfield Township was in Greene County prior to the organization of Clark, but the better opinion now is that the south line of Springfield Township marks the boundary line that formerly existed between Champaign and Greene County. The township no doubt received its name from the city of Springfield, which was then a large village in its midst. Springfield city is not in the center of the township, much of the larger portions of the township being east and south of the city.

#### SOIL.

The lands are quite fertile, much of it being bottom land and the rest is what is known as second bottom land. None of it is so hilly but that it can be easily cultivated. Along the western portion there is the Mad River Valley and possibly along the bluffs on the west side of this valley for a short distance the land might be considered too hilly for cultivation, but this is so small in extent as to hardly merit consideration.

#### CREEKS—CROP.

Buck Creek flows through the township, forking a short distance above Lagonda, where Beaver Creek enters, and along the attendant village of these streams is some quite fertile soil. In the southwestern part of the township Mill

Creek flows in a northwestern direction through the entire township, and in the southeastern part of the township is found the north fork of the Little Miami. Sinking Creek enters into Beaver Creek in the northeastern part of the township and Rock Run flows through the neck in the western part of the township, so it will be observed that the lands of the township are naturally well watered and suitable for grazing and dairy purposes, and a suitable portion is being used for dairies to supply the city of Springfield; otherwise the standard crops are grown in addition to garden truck to supply the markets in the city of Springfield.

There were formerly quite a number of villages just outside the corporate limits of Springfield in this township, but practically all of these have been taken inside the corporate limits, with the exception of Beatty in the southeastern portion and Sugar Grove west of Mad River. Lagonda was the most prominent, but in the last extension (1882) of the corporate limits of Springfield it was taken in as a part of that city. (See villages.)

Mad River and Buck Creek and some of the tributaries of these streams afforded power which was used for milling purposes by the early settlers. (See mills.)

#### TIMBER.

The lands of the township were mostly occupied by timber which prevails generally in this county, oak perhaps being the prevailing type, especially upon the lands south and east of the city. Upon the lands west there were some beech and sugar trees and in the valleys some walnut. Only in recent years has the town-



ship been divided into voting precincts, it now having two, East and West, the Urbana Pike being the dividing line north of the city and the Selma Pike south.

ROADS.

There are eighty-nine miles of public roads in this township, more than in any other township in the county. As a matter of course all railroads entering the city of Springfield go through this township. (See railroads.)

POPULATION.

The population of this township, including the city of Springfield, was in 1850, 7,002; 1870, 15,540, of which 12,652 were in the city; in 1880, 24,455, of which 20,730 were in the city; 1890, 34,845, of which 31,895 were in the city; 1900, 41,861, of which 38,253 were in the city.

ACREAGE, ETC.

The following table shows the number of acres and the assessed valuation of the real estate and personal property, as the same is apportioned in school districts in the city of Springfield, including the entire township (1906) :

	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total
Sp'gfield Tp.	22,773	\$ 1,123,230	\$ 717,760	\$1,842,990
Spr. and Har.				
Sch. Dist.	1,804	69,950	43,760	113,710
Spr. & City				
Sch. Dist.	1,846	279,720	239,470	569,190
City of Spring- field	2,645	13,789,310	6,888,570	20,678,880
Total	29,068	\$15,261,210	\$7,939,560	\$23,204,770

POLITICS.

As this township constitutes a political division outside of the city of Springfield, and yet has some officers that are elected

by the voters of the entire township, it has a political complexion separate from the city, and this is Republican, when a full vote is had—perhaps from 150 to 200. The offices that belong to the township are those of trustees, justice of the peace and constable. The officers are elected by the votes of the city and township. Separate from these is the school board, which is elected by the voters of the school district, which does not include the city of Springfield. Much of the history of the early settlement of this township is embodied in the general history of the county and that of the city of Springfield.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement of the township was no doubt that made by Kenton, Demint and their companions out along Buck Creek just before it enters Mad River, in 1799. Afterwards Kenton went up into Moorefield Township, but in a few years he was back again in Springfield Township at Lagonda, Demint and Humphreys going up into what is now the city of Springfield.

The following account of the early settlers of this township is taken from authentic records, most of it having been previously published, but having been corrected up to date:

James Rea was a Pennsylvanian, who settled, about the year 1802, where Harvey Tuttle now lives. His sons were James, John and Andrew. John succeeded John Buckles, an owner of a flouring-mill on Beaver Creek, on the site of "Junction Mills" (Redmonds). Mr. Rea improved the race, and in 1835 was succeeded by Robert Rodgers. Peter

Sintz, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in April, 1776, and was the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Metzger) Sintz, he a native of Germany and she of Pennsylvania. In boyhood Peter moved to Virginia with his parents, and in 1802 he came to Springfield. In 1804 he married Elizabeth Critz, a native of Maryland, to whom was born seven children, viz: Margaret, Nicholas, Mary, George, Susan, Peter and Elizabeth. He built his cabin in Section 23, on the farm where his daughter Susan recently resided on the Clark and Miami Pike. He accumulated a large estate and died September 30, 1858, and his wife November 15, 1865. His parents also settled here, his mother dying in 1822 and his father in 1823, Susan, the daughter, dying about 1894 and Peter, Jr., a son, a few years later.

In the spring of 1802 James and John Reid came from Virginia and selected land in Section 10, then went back to their native state, and the same fall returned to Springfield with the whole family, viz: John, Joseph, Nancy, Thomas, Betsey, James, William, Robert and George. They first built a cabin in the village on the site of Myers' livery stable, opposite the Sun office, and began to clear the land in Section 10, where in a year or two they erected a cabin and removed to it, and where George Reid, a grandson of James, now resides with his family in a fine brick residence, which has displaced the rude log structure of the pioneer days.

Cooper Ludlow was born in New Jersey in 1783; was married in 1803 to Elizabeth Reeder, and in 1804 settled three miles west of Springfield, where he opened a tannery. To Elizabeth Ludlow was born Ellen, Mary, Stephen, John and Jacob;

and, she dying in 1813, her husband was married in 1815 to Elizabeth Layton, who had born to her Joseph, Jason, Silas, Abram, George, Cornelius, James, Catherine and William. Cooper Ludlow died in 1832. Abram, the last surviving son, died in 1906.

John Perrin was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1778, and there married to Amelia Ingram, a native of that county, born in 1778. In 1806, he and family came to Springfield, and he purchased the whole of Section 3. His family consisted of six children, viz., Edward, Joseph, John, William, Minerva E. and Emery, the two former of whom were born before coming to this county. He died in 1848, and his wife in 1847, and his sons John and William were among the leading citizens of the township. A grandson, John, lives on the home farm south of the city.

About the year 1806 Edward Armstrong settled on Section 5, now owned by Ed. L. Buchwalter. He built and operated a distillery for a time, and his wife was an excellent woman, and a Baptist.

In 1806 John Dugan settled in the eastern part of the township. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1787; was married to Polly Hall, a native of Kentucky, born in 1792, of which union the following children were the issue: Sarah, William, Margaret, James and John. Mr. Dugan died July 2, 1868, and his wife July 21, 1867.

Francis and Isabel Best, natives of Virginia, settled on the site of P. P. Mast's residence in 1806, where they died. They had ten children—six sons and four daughters.

John and Jane Snodgrass came from

Kentucky in 1806, settling in Section 11. He died in May, 1826, aged sixty-three, and his wife in May, 1859, aged eighty-seven.

John Hatfield was born in Virginia in 1798, and in 1799 his father, Nathaniel, came with the family to Kentucky, thence to Greene County, Ohio, in 1805, and in 1806 to Section 7, in the south part of this township, where he died in 1812. In 1821 John married Eva Garlough, daughter of John Garlough, twelve children being born to this union. In 1853 he removed to a farm in Green Township.

Andrew Benson was born in Bath County, Virginia, in 1781; came to this township in 1806; was married to Sarah Rennick, also a Virginian, born 1796, daughter of Robert and Mary Rennick, March 26, 1812. They had six children; four lived to be grown. Andrew died November 28, 1826, and his wife February 28, 1848.

George H. Benson, a brother of Andrew's, was born in the same county and state in 1787; came to this township in 1807, and married, in 1818, Isabel Rennick, also a daughter of Robert and Mary Rennick. She was born in this township in 1801, and had ten children; eight grew to maturity. She died March 28, 1866, and her husband February 27, 1877.

Nathan Reddish was born in Maryland in 1783; came to Greene County, Ohio, previous to 1808; was married to Matilda Miller, and in 1810 settled on Section 14, Springfield Township, where he engaged in a tannery, which he carried on until 1834. He was married three times; had five children by his first, but none by his second wife, and three by his last wife, who was Harriet Oxtoby, the sister of

Henry Oxtoby. She was born in England in 1792, and died in 1874. Dr. John Reddish is now the only surviving child of Nathan Reddish.

Lewis Skillings came to this county in 1810, settling in the northeast part of Green Township, and in a few years moving across the line into this township, where he died in 1869. His wife, Anna (Craig) Skillings, came to this county in 1808, and died in 1866. Both were members of the "Fletcher Chapel," and have left worthy descendants, who honor their name.

In 1810 Matthew and Jane Wood came from Kentucky and settled where George Alt now lives. He died in 1830, and his wife in 1856.

Isaac Wood was born in New York in 1771; was married to Jane Corey, of New Jersey, in 1797, who was born in 1779, coming to this county in March, 1812, settling in Section 15, Springfield Township, removing the following years to Section 9. They had thirteen children. Isaac Wood died in 1825, and his widow in 1871.

John Foster was an early settler on Beaver Creek, and built the original mill on that stream, at the site of "Junction Mills" about 1808, and, during and after the war of 1812, operated this rude mill successfully.

William Hall was a staid Baptist, and an early settler of the eastern part of the township.

Peter Printz was born in Maryland in 1811, and came with his parents, in 1815, to this township, settling in Section 1, in the southwestern part of the township. He there grew up, and married Catherine Kelly in 1841, who had born to her eleven children. She was a native of this county,

and yet resides on her husband's estate. Both Peter and his parents died on this farm.

In 1815, Adam and Maria Alt, of Maryland, settled in this township, where he died in 1876.

Herbert Huffman settled in the northeastern part of the township as early as 1815, and possibly earlier. He died in 1820, and his wife, Sarah, in 1842.

Luke Byrd was a Baptist preacher of excellent repute, who settled in the eastern part of the township in 1816. He died August 31, 1823, aged fifty-five, and his wife, Catherine, in September, 1835, aged seventy-two. They reared a numerous family, who, with their descendants, occupy prominent places in business and social circles of the township.

Benjamin Foes lived on Section 4, Township 5; was an active business man, and died in the prime of life.

Moses Bishop was born in Pennsylvania in 1804; came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and, in 1816, from Warren County to the eastern part of this township. His parents were from New Jersey, and had five children, Moses, Margaret, David, Delila and Edward.

One of the most eccentric pioneers of the township was Andrew Pinneo, who was born in Vermont in 1770; came to Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1816; thence to Section 8, Springfield Township. He married Esther Waters, of Vermont, who had seven children. Mr. Pinneo was in the War of 1812, and died about 1859, his wife having died about 1843.

John Stickney, an Englishman, born in 1780, came to the township in 1819, where he carried on the blacksmith's trade,

which he had learned in his native land, where he was also married to Sarah Cook. He and wife were earnest Methodists, he dying in 1850 and she in 1867. His grandson, Wm. J., now resides on the old homestead in the southeastern part of the township, on Section 3, and is one of the leading farmers of the county.

In 1820, Henry Wolf and his wife Elizabeth (Haller) Wolf, with their family, settled in Section 6, in the northeastern corner of the township. They were from Virginia, and he built and conducted a distillery for a number of years. They had nine children, and Samuel, the seventh child, now resides upon the old homestead.

Caleb Tuttle was the fourth son of Silvanus and Mary (Brown) Tuttle, who settled in Moorefield Township in 1808. He was born in Virginia May 14, 1799, and, March 21, 1822, married Mary Prickett, daughter of Nicholas Prickett, one of the pioneers of the country. By this union he became the father of Silvanus, Isaiah, David, William H., Thomas, Catherine, Eliza, Margaret, Mary E., Rachel and Laura.

John Buckles came to the township from the southern part of the state; and operated a flouring-mill and stillhouse on Beaver Creek, near the present site of "Junction Mills." He was the father of a large family. James, David, Robert, Thomas, William, John and Abraham were his sons. The father was a Baptist, and his sons James and Abraham were ministers of that denomination.

#### MORE RECENT INHABITANTS.

Others who have been more or less prominent in township affairs may be

mentioned, as the following: Rev. H. H. Tuttle, who was born in this county September 20, 1842, son of John and Margaret Tuttle, was married in 1870 to Laura J. Luse, and is still living in the township. Silas Bird, who was the father of S. Van Bird, the present county surveyor, came to this township in 1816; was married to Margaret Tuttle, daughter of Caleb and Mary Tuttle, in 1848; has been dead some twelve years. Henry Stickney was a long time resident of this township, having been born November 26, 1821, at the place near where he died, which is now occupied by his son William J. He was married November 11, 1851, to Isabella J. Baird. He has likewise been deceased some ten or twelve years. William Rice was born in this county, February 17, 1833, and died in 1907. He was the son of Edward and Lucy Rice. He was married January 13, 1856, to Matilda Goudy. He lived near the Greene County Line.

John McClintoch was for a long time a resident of this township south along the Yellow Spring Pike, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Matthews. He died in 1869.

James P. Leffel, who lived south of Leffel's Lane, came to this township at an early date and became quite wealthy, owning 1,600 acres of land. He died in 1887. He was the father of Colonel Joseph Leffel, of this city, who is still living. Michael Leffel, who lived on the Robert place south of the city, was born March 20, 1822, and died in 1894. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Cosler. Another son, Reuben, was born in this county May 9, 1836, and was married in 1858 to Rachel McClellan. He moved south of the city on the farm now owned

by W. M. Rockel, in 1862, and died in 1896.

John H. Kobelantz, living north of the city of Springfield, was born on his present residence, March 15, 1839, and was married December 21, 1871, to Anna M. Snyder.

William H. Berger was born in Pennsylvania, January 21, 1830, and settled near Lagonda in 1838. He was married March 18, 1852, to Mary J. Jackson and died in 1907. He was a well-known citizen, active in many capacities.

George H. Reed, who lives east of the city, was the son of James Reed and died in 1857. George was married in 1870 to Eunice E. Bird. Mr. Reed is active in township affairs, having served upon the board of education, as assessor, and in other capacities.

Judson Redmond, the owner of Redmond mills, was born in New York in 1824 and was married October 10, 1846, to Harriet Hinman.

William T. Otsot is a life-long resident of this township, having been born on the farm where he now lives, December 16, 1837, and married January 2, 1868, to Mary A. Willis. Mr. Otsot has served as township trustee and in other official positions.

Charles H. Petre, in the southern part of the township, is the son of the pioneer Louis Petre and lived all his life upon his present farm. Quite a number of the Crabill family live in this township, their father, Thomas V. Crabill, having been an early pioneer and accumulated a large tract of land. The sons living are William, David, James, John, Milton and Joseph.

Geo. W. Bymaster was born in Penn-

sylvania in 1833 and came to Clark County in 1862 and resides at Sugar Grove. He was united in marriage to Mary Jane Tilton. He is at present county infirmary director.

J. and D. L. Snyder, brothers, were prominent residents of the west end of this township. They came here with their father, Henry Snyder, and located on the site of the present mills. During their lifetime they amassed a large fortune. John died, leaving a fine bequest to the City Hospital, and the park was donated by them. A brother, William, died before these brothers.

Peter Sintz, living in the Sugar Grove neighborhood, was a life-long resident of this township, having died some ten or twelve years ago. John T. May kept a toll-gate along the Urbana Pike for many years. Daniel Young resided north of the city.

The Paiges—William and Ira—live south near the Green Township line and others have been more or less prominent in township affairs.

Justices of the Peace.—Anthony Byrd, 1834, 1837, 1852, 1855, 1858; Reuben Miller, 1835, 1840, 1843, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1868, 1871; J. S. Halsey, 1836; A. D. Merriness, 1837; John R. Leman, 1838; Samuel Mott, 1838; John Whiteley, 1843; Samuel Parsons, 1844, 1850; William Whiteley, 1846, 1849; Pierson Spinning, 1846, 1849, 1854, 1855; John Coffield, 1850; Alfred D. Coombs, 1853; James S. Christie, 1857, 1860; Joseph D. Wood, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1868; D. A. Harrison, 1863; George C. Richardson, 1863; Charles Evans, 1857; J. J. Smith, 1873, 1885; Alden H. Gillett, 1874; Henry Hollenback, 1877-1883; William H. Burnett, 1879; Frank Rightmyer,

1883; William A. Stout, 1885-1888-1894; John G. Breckenridge, 1886; J. J. Miller, 1888; John B. Clingerman, 1891-1897; Harry D. Brydon, 1897-1900; W. Y. Mahar, 1899-1900; A. C. Harriman, 1902-1908; Roger V. Smith, 1903-1908; John M. Cole, 1903 (did not qualify).

Township Trustees (since 1881)—William Davidson, 1881-1883; Joe Harrison, 1881, 1883-1886; George Zimmerman, 1881-1885; W. T. Otstot, 1882, 1884-1885; Wm. Craig, 1886, 1889-1897; John M. Stewart, 1886, 1898-1900; Wm. Berger, 1887-1890; Thomas O'Brien, 1887, 1888; H. C. Williamson, 1887, 1888; Geo. H. Dalie, 1889-1901; Samuel Houghton, 1890-1892; John Crabill, 1892, 1893; D. H. LeFevre, 1893-1907; J. N. Tuttle, 1894-1896; Wm. Myers, 1897-1899, 1903-1907; T. F. Nave, 1900, 1901, 1904-1907; Geo. Bymaster, 1902, 1903. John H. Koblentz member elect.

Present Board of Education (1907)—President, Joseph Crabill, Jr., Fred Hirtzinger, John Otstot, J. W. Jenkins, Wm. Hyslip.

Township Treasurers—John W. Parsons, 1879-1883; W. S. Wilson, 1883-1885; David M. Burns, 1885-1887; John W. Parsons, 1887-1888; J. F. Walter, 1888-1890; H. H. Cumback, 1891-1893; J. J. Goodfellow, 1893-1895; J. M. Todd, 1895-1899; P. M. Stewart, 1899-1903; Anthony Haesler, 1903-1905; Clarence Arbogast, 1905-1907.

#### CHURCHES.

Probably the first denomination to erect a Church in this township were the regular Baptists, who organized a society in 1816. The original members were Nathaniel Reeves, Mary A. Reeves, John

Buckles, Mary Buckles, Nicholas Pricket, William Haugh, William Beesely and James Buckles. This organization built a log church a few rods from the site of the Union Meeting House built at a later date. It was on the opposite side of the Old Columbus Road. They continued to worship here until 1840, when the property was sold to Caleb Tuttle. The society continued its organization until 1848, when it was abandoned.

Regular Baptist Church—In 1831 a number of Free-Will Baptists were joined by a number of citizens of various beliefs in the building of an undenominational church, that should be free to all christians. This church was built on the old Columbus Road in the eastern part of the township on Section 6. The principal members of the society were James Don-

nel and wife, John Bishop and wife, James Bishop and wife, Nathaniel Beesley and wife and John Pricket and wife. Between the years of 1840 and 1860 the Presbyterians maintained stated services here. It has been stated that the noted Mormans, Joe Smith and Rigdon, once occupied the pulpit in this meeting-house.

It is also said that the regular Baptists had undisputed services on the first Sabbath and the Saturday before, the Presbyterians the second Sabbath and the Saturday before, and the Free-Will Baptists the third Sabbath and the Saturday before. Services are still continued in this organization. This church was repaired last year (1907) at an expense of \$650. Regular services are now held here, Rev. H. H. Tuttle being the pastor.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### VILLAGES.

*Allentown — Beatty — Bowlsville — Brighton — Brottensburg — Catawba — Clifton — Cortsville — Dialton — Dolly Varden — Donnelsville — Durbin — Eagle City — Enon — Harmony — Hennessy — Hustead — Lawrenceville — Lagonda — Limestone City — Lisbon — Medway — New Boston (see Chap. 5) — New Carlisle — New Moorefield — Northampton — Oultown — Pitchin — Plattsburg — Selma — Sugar Grove — South Charleston — Tremont City — Vienna — Villa — Windsor.*

#### ALLENTOWN.

Allentown is the name given to a cluster of houses located on what is now called the Jackson Road, in Green Township, and about half a mile east of the Yellow Springs Pike; perhaps less than a mile from Hustead and about seven miles from Springfield.

In 1834 or '35 Aaron Allen erected a steam saw-mill at this place. It was kept in operation by himself and son until 1852, when it burned down. It never reached sufficient importance to have a school-house or church and is now in considerable decay. It at no time exceeded fifteen families. The schoolhouse sometimes going by that name is half a mile east.

#### BEATTY.

Beatty is located about three miles south of the City of Springfield at the

junction of the Fairfield Pike and the Yellow Spring Pike. At its lower edge is located Emery Chapel and likewise a car barn and sub-station of the Springfield and Xenia Traction Company.

The Fairview Floral Greenhouse is its only industrial establishment. To the north there has recently been laid out some building lots in an addition called Fairmont.

Its school facilities are at what is termed Possum Schoolhouse. Tradition says that when the first schoolhouse built here was opened for school, an opossum presented himself as the first pupil, hence the name "Possum." It has a postoffice and rural delivery, both, the postoffice being kept there mainly for the benefit of the floral company.

The P. C. & St. L. Railroad stops at the southern end, at a station called Emery. Its present name was taken from



former inhabitants and was adopted when the postoffice was established. This place was formerly called Chambersburg.

Jacob Kershner had a blacksmith shop in a very early day, a short distance north of where Emery Chapel is now located, and in the thirties a log schoolhouse stood almost where the chapel is located. Cliff Haley is the present postmaster. William R. Melvin conducts the blacksmith shop.

A short distance below this place, in the thirties, Adam Mayne conducted a tavern called "Traveller's Rest." It was freely patronized during stage-coach days.

#### BOWLUSVILLE.

Bowlusville is located about eight miles north of the City of Springfield on the Big Four and Erie Railway, about three miles west of the pike leading to Urbana. It was laid out in 1863, in a plat of lots numbering from one to seventeen, by Captain Samuel H. Bowlus, from whom it received its name.

Its former name was Lawrence Station, it being thus named after Judge Lawrence of Bellefontaine. It has one store and elevator conducted by John L. Bowlus. The United Brethren denomination have a church, built in 1888, located in the east part of this village, Rev. A. H. Lehman being the present pastor. John L. Bowlus is postmaster. Mr. Bowlus made several strenuous attempts to sell lots, but without any material result.

#### BRIGHTON.

Brighton is located on the National Road thirteen miles east of Springfield. The Springfield and Columbus traction

line goes through the village. It owes its location to the fact no doubt of the building of the National Road, and is in the northeastern part of Harmony Township. It was platted by David Ripley and Marvin Gager in 1834, lots 1-32, and in 1835 another plat was added of lots 32-67. Afterwards an addition was added by Rathburn, lots 9-24, situated in the north of the National Road, and east of the road leading north was latterly vacated, only to be replatted by Jerome Stephenson in 1881. The first house was built on the northeast corner by John Buckland and was by him occupied as a hotel. About the same time Joseph Robinson built a saw-mill just east of the village. Gager and a man by the name of Alpin built a frame house on the southeast corner about the same time. In 1836 David Ripley built a two-story brick building on the northwest corner, which was used for several years as a hotel. A postoffice was established here called Brighton Center, in 1836, and Joseph Robinson was the first postmaster. It was discontinued after two years, until about ten years ago. Then a postoffice was again established under the name of Orchard, to be in time discontinued upon the introduction of free delivery. A carding-mill was built here in 1837 by George Snodgrass.

Martin Gager, who was a blacksmith, built a shop about the time that the village was platted, or previous thereto. In 1842 he attached a distillery to the same. A saw-mill was erected by Joseph Robinson, which was operated for some time. After the National Road was opened, the village thrived, and until the building of the railroad from Springfield to Columbus its hotels were frequent stopping

places for travellers and teamsters. Likewise it was a regular stopping place for the stage-coach, the mail being delivered in that way. The recent location of the traction line through the village has given it a new lease of life and it shows evidence of returning prosperity. A traction sub-station is located here.

#### BROTTENSBURGH.

Brottenburgh is the name of a village that exists only in history. It was located about three-quarters of a mile this side of Enon, where the road turns north towards the river. In 1818 John and James Leffel erected a grist-mill on Mad River. Considerable traffic was carried on in that direction and quite a cluster of houses, principally made out of logs, were erected at this place and occupied by persons employed in the mill. In 1837 the postoffice was established at this place and J. R. Miller was postmaster.

This was before Enon was of sufficient importance to demand a postoffice, and the nearest place to get mail was at Springfield.

Historically this site of Brottenburgh may be remembered, because it was at one time the property of the noted and eccentric Lorenzo Dow. This noted preacher traveled frequently through parts of Ohio, prior to his death in 1834.

Upon the establishment of Enon, Brottenburgh gradually went out of existence, until at this date nothing whatever remains to indicate its former location.

#### CATAWBA.

The village of Catawba is located in the northwestern part of Pleasant Township,

on the road leading from Vienna to Mechanicsburg, about fourteen miles from Springfield. It was regularly laid out by Cass and Marsh upon the lands owned by George Dawson, in 1838. Prior to this time there was considerable of a settlement at this place. Henry Neer built the first house in the village. The second was built by Miller Williamson, a blacksmith. William Pearson, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, built the first frame house. In 1831 Joseph Newlove established a store in a small room on the site where Joseph Pearson recently had his store.

In 1833 the postoffice was established and Herriman Chamberlain, who had succeeded Newlove in his store, became the first postmaster. The first name for the place was Newburg, but there being another place of that name in the state, it was called Buck Creek. The first tavern was opened in 1838 on the southwest corner of Champaign and Pleasant Streets. John Neer and Joseph Pearson were the first mail carriers. Letter postage at that time was twenty-five cents, payable at the office of delivery, if carried four hundred miles.

Prominent inhabitants of this village in recent years have been Thomas Wingate, who has had a store here since 1865; N. S. Conway, now deceased, and Joseph Pearson had the hotel and the store connected from 1875 until 1896, and lives there a retired life. The late Dr. M. R. Hunter was the practicing physician of this place for half a century.

There are two churches and an excellent graded school. The village is incorporated. Its inhabitants enjoy a culture and refinement beyond that usually found in country villages, and it is their boast

that no saloon ever did or could exist in their midst.

The strong temperance sentiment, together with the anti-slavery feeling that formerly existed here, have made this a stronghold of the Republican party.

Some years ago Mr. Joseph Pearson erected a hall for services for public meetings, the store underneath being occupied for many years by Mr. C. H. Runyan. Mrs. Fralick now has a general store there.

The most stately residence is probably that of Mr. Eli Hunter. The village is situated on the crest of a ridge, which commands an excellent view of all the surrounding country. The nearest railroad facilities are on the Big Four at Catawba Station, about three miles to the northwest.

The census of 1900 gives Catawba 231 residents, the population being less in number than it was in 1880.

C. H. Runyan is the present postmaster. J. E. Bumgardner is present mayor.

#### CLIFTON.

Clifton was platted by Bates and Lewis in 1840, in lots numbering 1-84. When Clark County was first laid off, the entire present village of Clifton was placed within the boundaries of this county, but General Whiteman had but recently built a house, which is the old stone residence still standing a short distance east of Clifton. He did not wish to be taken out of Greene County and the boundary was afterwards changed so as to put his house back in Greene County. Although the place was not platted until 1840, yet from the fact that a mill was erected here by

Owen Davis in 1800, there was no doubt of somewhat of a settlement here before the plat was made. It received its name probably from the beautiful cliffs immediately west along the Little Miami River. The mill is now in Greene County, and is run by Mr. Preston.

The village is almost due south of the city of Springfield, about eight and one-half miles. It has two grocery stores, an opera house, and a graded school building of four rooms. The county line runs through the school building, the district being a special district composed of territory in both counties. The village contains three churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian, and United Presbyterian. The first church in this neighborhood was built by the Baptists, with the help of the Presbyterians. It was a log house built in 1807 on the north bank of the Little Miami, about eighty rods east of General Whiteman's house. Its population at the last census was 262.

Present Officials—A. H. Ellis, Mayor; G. E. Burney, D. A. Clark, B. Z. Luse, R. H. Sparrow, Richard Sparrow, Councilmen; W. M. Cultice, Marshal.

#### CORTSVILLE.

Cortsville appears to have been platted, but the record of the plat is not in the recorder's office in this county. In 1830 Robert Cort began the erection of a carpenter shop and residence for William Marshall. In 1835 he and Mr. Marshall became partners and built a small storehouse at the crossing of the first road leading north from Selma into Green Township. This was the beginning of Cortsville, which is located in the south-

eastern part of Green Township, about eleven miles from Springfield.

Cort and Marshall died about 1843, and the business passed into the hands of other parties, but it was finally abandoned about 1852. There is a blacksmith shop there and a small grocery store and perhaps twelve to fifteen residents. In the time of the toll roads, there was a toll-gate at this place. There is a colored Baptist Church and the population at this time is principally composed of colored people. At one time there was a postoffice at this place but this was transferred to Selma in 1845.

#### DIALTON.

Dialton is a comparatively youthful place. No plat was ever made of that village. It is located in the north-eastern part of Pike Township half a mile south of the Champaign County line and one mile east of the boundaries of German Township. It owes its classification as a village to the establishment of a postoffice in that place in 1865, and was named after former Judge Dial, for his efforts at a previous time to have the office established there. The settlement had its origin in the building and operation of a steam saw-mill at this place, in 1851, by Jacob M. Myers and Jonathan Lehman. For many years this was the principal industry of the town, the mill afterwards being converted into a hub and spoke factory. At one time twenty-two men were employed.

William Michael kept a grocery on the corner for many years. He was the first postmaster of this place. The village is thirteen miles from Springfield. The S.

T. & P. traction company now goes through it. The Baker Brothers conduct a general store here.

#### DOLLY VARDEN.

Dolly Varden is the name given to a plat of lands laid out by Simington Buffenbarger in 1872, lots 1-7, and in 1876 lots 7-22. It was doubtless named after the locksmith's pretty daughter in Charles Dickens' novel of Barnaby Rudge. It is about seven and a half miles southeast of Springfield on the road leading westward one-half mile north of South Charleston, about three and a half miles from that place in Madison Township. It never acquired any particular prominence. The Springfield and South Charleston Traction line runs through it and there is a stopping place there for convenience of the neighbors.

The schoolhouse is the principal building. There are probably twenty-five or thirty people living in this place. It never reached sufficient importance to have a postoffice.

#### DONNELSVILLE.

Donnellsville was first platted in 1830 by James Donnel, from whom no doubt it received its name. This plat included lots 1-36 on both sides of the National Road. Afterwards, in 1844, Abraham Smith made an addition to the north of this first addition of 38-54, and in 1859 John Leffel platted some lots. This village is located on the National Road, seven miles west of Springfield. Not far east of the Center of Bethel Township there is a voting place known as Don-

nelsville Precinct. Settlements were made at this place some time prior to its establishment as a village. For many years Silas Trumbo conducted a general store in this village. He was succeeded in that business by J. B. Trumbo, who still conducts the store.

Trumbo is a native of this township and served as County Commissioner in 1891-1897. The village has two churches—Methodist, organized about 1819 at the house of the father of Jeremiah Leffel, north of the village, the building being moved there about the time the latter was laid out; and the Lutheran, organized about 1830. There are several other substantial residences in this village located east along the National Pike. The census of 1900 gave it a population of 200, being forty-three less than the census ten years previously gave it.

Its transportation facilities are afforded by the Big Four Railroad, at a station called Donnelsville, about two miles to the southwest, and by the Dayton and Springfield Traction line, which can be reached on the Valley Pike one mile south of the village.

#### DURBIN.

Durbin is the name given to the station at the crossing of the Big Four and Erie Railway, about three miles southwest of Springfield. It was named after General Durbin Ward who was general counsel for the Erie Railway at the time (1880) that the "Big Four" made its crossing here. It is also reached at present by the Dayton and Springfield Traction Line, and at this writing the Erie Railway transfers its passengers at this point to

a special car on the traction line, and in that way reaches Springfield. It has hardly assumed the dignity of a village, yet there are perhaps fifteen or twenty houses in the immediate vicinity. The schoolhouse was erected here in 1905.

#### EAGLE CITY.

Eagle City is the name given to the postoffice located at what was formerly known as the Baker Mills, latterly owned by Mr. S. R. Hockman, and is located on Mad River about four miles north of the city of Springfield, a short distance off of what is known as the St. Paris Pike. The name was given when the postoffice was established there about 1885.

Since free delivery has been established, the office has been abandoned, but the place still retains its name. Its only industry is the mill which is now owned by H. L. Detrick. The D. T. & I. R. R. runs not far west of this place and stops at the road crossing.

In 1851 the Society of Bethel was organized and steps were taken to build a house of worship on the site of Section 25, on the old Clifton Road. Richard Kelley served as teacher and Sabbath school leader for a number of years. It was abandoned in 1880.

In 1835 a house of worship was built near the present Emery Chapel, and it is said to have been the first church built by the Methodists in that part of the country. Previous to this the people had held their worship in an old log church called Ebenezer, which stood in the same neighborhood. The first chapel was christened Emery Chapel, but it was frequently called by the name of Maine's Meeting

House, from Adam Maine, who lived in the immediate neighborhood. This house was succeeded by the present Emery Chapel in 1853. It is located on the Yellow Spring Pike, immediately south of the village of Beatty, and is built of brick. Services are still held here.

People living in the settlement known as Rockway built a church, which has been under the control of the Lutheran denomination and is still in active operation.

In the present year, 1907, a denomination calling themselves "Saints or Church of the Living God" have erected a church a short distance this side of Rockway Chapel on the National Pike, west of Springfield. Services were first held here on October 28, 1907. The structure is a frame dwelling and cost \$2,500.00.

In 1888 Locust Grove Chapel was erected. This chapel is located on what is usually known as the Gillett Road, about three and a half miles southeast of the city of Springfield. Sunday school and occasional services are held here.

#### SCHOOLS.

Springfield Township has no high school, the pupils taking advantage of the Springfield city high school under the provisions of the Patterson law.

The following is a list of the teachers for the coming year:

Superintendent, J. M. Collins; supervisor of music, W. H. Lewis; No. 1, Ridge, Clara Kempler; No. 2, Reed's, John Cope-land; No. 3, Sinking Creek, Effie Valentine; No. 4, Congress, Bessie Umpleby; No. 5, Cross Roads, J. M. Collins, principal; Maggie Hinkle, primary; No. 6,

Benson's, P. E. Runyan; No. 7, Possum, Redmond Higgins, principal; Bessie Garrison, primary; No. 8, Mill Creek, J. W. Arthur; No. 9, Rockway, C. E. Collins, principal; Glenna Snavelly, intermediate; Ella Kissell, primary; No. 10, Snow Hill, Pearl Weatherford, principal; Beatrice Kaufman, primary; No. 11, Victory, Fay Stafford; No. 12, Locust Grove, Margie Black; No. 13, Durbin, W. S. Maxwell.

Enumeration of pupils for 1907—Males, 450; females, 388; total, 838.

#### ENON.

Enon is the principal village in Mad River Township, and is located on the Springfield and Dayton Turnpike, seven and a half miles southwest of the city of Springfield. It was originally platted in 1838, the time that the Springfield and Dayton road was laid out, and was at the intersection of the road leading from Xenia to New Carlisle. Elnathan Cory and E. D. Baker made the first plat of lands 1-60.

In 1842 Mr. E. D. Baker made a second plat, the lots in which were numbered from 6-79, and another plat in 1845.

In 1847 David Cross platted an addition of lots 1-20, and in 1849 David Funderburg made an addition of lots which he numbered 117-135. There were settlements in this vicinity prior to its being platted as a village.

In 1812 William Donnels built the first tavern in the township about one and a half miles west of the village. It was known as the "Hickory Tavern." The first hotel was built in Enon by Franklin Cook in 1838. It was built of stone and rough cast and for three-quarters of a

century was used for that purpose. A few years ago it was destroyed by fire.

The first church erected in this town was the Methodist Episcopal, the organization being formed about 1840. Rev. Hamilton is now pastor.

The first schoolhouse was built on North Xenia Street. The next schoolhouse was built on South Xenia Street. It has another church called the Christian Church, of which Rev. Jones is now pastor; two grocery stores, at present one conducted by A. B. Dunkle and the other by Aaron Dellinger. Peter Hardman is the present postmaster.

For many years John Baney carried the mail between Enon and the railroad station.

The town enjoys the distinction of a fine Knights of Pythias hall, erected in 1889 by Adolphus H. Smith, Jr. The census of 1900 gives the village a population of 295, a decrease of 36 over that of 1890 and a decrease of 67 over that of 1880.

The village is thriving, however, and contains some very pleasant country homes. Immediately northeast of it is the celebrated Knob Mound, the most distinguished mound in Clark County. The railroad facilities to this village are furnished at Enon station one-half mile to the north, where the Big Four and Erie Railroads parallel each other. The Dayton and Springfield Traction line can also be reached on the Valley Pike one and one-half mile to the north. This village is located on or near the route that General Clark took on his way to the battle of Piqua in 1780, and it is said that his military staff reconnoitered from the top of the mound in this vicinity.

The first house was built by Jesse Rhodes. The first merchant was John R. Miller. He came here at an early date from Brottensburg. After him came Stephen Wilson from Hertzler's Mill. Other merchants were Melyn Miller, Conrod Kurtz, Robert Gaston, J. L. Conklin, afterwards in Springfield; he was burned out here. David Zigler, Smith and Ohlwine, John H. Littler, Anthony Beam, John Goodwin, Miller and Wolfe, H. Strauss, John Wallace and others. Mr. Wallace Robinson, Kennedy and Miller Baker were tailors, Joseph Sipes Nelson Hardman, T. J. Barton, John Hall, Wm. Pottle and Franklin Roch were blacksmiths. James Vanostrain and Wm. D. Miller made the celebrated Miller plow. William Barton, Silas Chappell, Peter Miller, Edwin Barton and others ran a cooper shop. The first physician in the town was named "Hoylt."

#### HARMONY.

Harmony is situated on the National Road near the west line of Harmony Township, six miles from Springfield. It was platted originally in 1832 by Laybourn Newlove, lots 1-13, and in 1851 John Walker made an addition to the village on the north side of the road.

Joseph Newlove and Robert Black were early hotel keepers of this village. About the year 1835, Harvey Ryan built a tannery there. He was succeeded in business by F. & N. Schoenberger and they in turn by John H. Larimer. The works have now been abandoned.

The first schoolhouse was built here in 1835, John Newlove being the teacher. During the time that stage coaches passed

over the National Road, the village had a bright and stirring appearance, but after the railroads came, this kind of travel ceased and Harmony lost much of its energy. About 1890 a postoffice was located at this place which was called Wiseman. This office was abandoned when the Rural Delivery was inaugurated. Recently the Springfield and Columbus traction line has been built through this village and it has again assumed an air of some importance. Its population would not exceed seventy-five. The cholera of 1852 almost wiped this village out of existence.

#### HENNESSY.

Hennessy is a station on the Pennsylvania Railway, in the southeastern part of Mad River Township, one-half mile north of the south line of Clark County, and the same distance east from the Yellow Springs Pike. It is nothing more than a cluster of houses and a stopping place for trains on the railroad.

At what time it first received its name is not known, but as it appears on Colonel Kizer's map in 1850, it must have been shortly after the Little Miami Railroad was built.

#### HUSTEAD.

Hustead is situated on the Yellow Springs Pike six and one-half miles south of Springfield and it receives its principal importance from the fact that the postoffice is located there and a small grocery store.

The name is taken from persons residing in the neighborhood. It is located in the Eastern part of Mad River Township, very close to the border line, be-

tween it and Green Township. The population is about twenty-five. Its name does not appear upon the map prior to 1880. Mr. H. H. Turner is postmaster at present.

#### LAWRENCEVILLE.

Lawrenceville is located six and one-half miles northwest of the city of Springfield, in German Township, on the road leading from Springfield, known as the Coblenz Road. Its first plat of lots was made in 1843, numbered 1-15, by Emanuel and Margaret Circle. The place was then called Noblesville, and it continued to have that name until it acquired a postoffice and then, it being found that there was another Noblesville in this state, its name was changed to Lawrenceville, after Judge Lawrence who was then a member of Congress from this district. A store was built in 1836 by Elias Over. A few years later three Germans, named Rice, Dipple & Rice built and operated a pottery. This industry has long since been abandoned.

In 1905 John Rust laid out an addition of lots numbering from 1-2. The S. T. & P. Traction line having in the year 1905 been built through this village, considerable stimulus has been given to its growth, and smaller tracts of land are offered in its surroundings for sale at this time. The high school built in 1874 for German Township is located here, as well as a Reformed church, designated as Mount Pisgah. This church was built by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations in 1821. The town has never been incorporated. There are probably 150 people living there. It has one store and blacksmith shop. James V. Ballentine,







FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, SELMA



HIGH SCHOOL, SO. CHARLESTON



CHULICOthe STREET, SO. CHARLESTON

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH, SO. CHARLESTON

eighty-four years of age, was born in its vicinity and still resides in Lawrenceville. In 1907 the Traction Company built a station, in which Napoleon Wagner attends to selling tickets, cigars, etc., and C. H. Bailey conducts a general store.

#### LAGONDA.

Lagonda while still preserving its name, is fast losing its identity as being now a part of the city of Springfield; yet at one time it almost held the position of a rival to Springfield. In Edwards' Historical Atlas of Clark County the following is given:

"From the manuscript of William H. Berger, the following facts have been compiled. The first building erected in Lagonda was about 1800. James Smith was the first white man to pass through the valley, accompanying a party of Indians. The journey occurred in 1760, and Smith saw elk and buffalo. Simon Kenton and others settled north of Springfield in 1799. A mill was wanted; the Government offered thirty acres of land to any mill builder. Kenton built a mill, but got no land. Kenton's claim was deeded July 29, 1814, to William Ward, Sr. Caleb Tuttle, when a boy, took wheat to Kenton's mill, and, standing on a block, bolted the flour by turning the cloth with a winch. Kenton sold, December 5, one-fourth to William Beesley and Nicholas Ricket. The former erected a saw-mill with a butter-churning attachment, and both worked in unison. Ricket now built a frame mill near the old site, and put in two sets of burrs. Mrs. Tuttle ran this mill while her father was soldiering to the northward. Indians came

round offering for sale cranberries. Beesley put up a carding and fulling-mill. During 1812 and 1814, Peter Ritt ran a distillery; it was built on the farm of J. T. Warder and run by M. Murray. On August 1, 1830, Jeremiah Warder purchased the village of Lagonda for three thousand dollars. The old mill was used, but was soon turned into a distillery. Warder erected a large mill south of the creek, and built a dam, which supplied the water-power for saw-mill, factory, still, and grist-mill. The grist-mill had a large patronage and ran for forty years. John Hunt was storekeeper in 1828. Mulholland was a jeweler. C. McLaughlin and George Warder were early storekeepers in a house which finally took fire and was consumed. The first English school in the neighborhood was taught in a small log house about one and a half miles north by east of Lagonda, on Mr. Crabbill's farm. Later the school was moved into the Baptist Church, half a mile north of the village. During 1845 Rev. William J. Shuey taught the first school in Lagonda, with thirty or forty pupils. Next year a three hundred dollar house was erected by Nicholas Nimsgern. In 1858, a house thirty by forty-five was erected, at an expense of twelve hundred dollars. In 1867, a sixteen hundred dollar house was erected. A church was built in 1871, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars, by the W. B. C. membership, one hundred and twenty-five. Dr. William A. Needham of Vermont, came to Springfield Township, and lived in a log house near Lagonda, in the year 1814. This person was well known and a popular physician of the times."

Later there was a postoffice established

there, with Henry C. Laybourn as postmaster. This was abandoned when the corporation limits of Springfield were extended in 1882.

Wm. H. Berger died in 1907 having spent his lifetime in the vicinity of Lagonda.

#### LIMESTONE CITY.

Limestone City is located about three miles southwest of the city of Springfield, immediately south of the Big Four Railway. It is not far from where Krebs Station was located in early history of this county. It was platted by George Sintz in 1886. It is principally occupied by persons working in the various stone quarries in that locality. The quarries accessible from this point are those of R. R. and William Mills, the Moores Lime Company and the W. D. Moores Lime Company. Its population is probably from fifty to seventy-five persons. It takes its name from its surrounding limestone quarries.

#### LISBON.

Lisbon is situated near the south line of Harmony Township on the road leading from South Charleston to Springfield and is about ten and one-half miles from Springfield and two miles from South Charleston. It is one of the oldest villages in the county, having been platted in 1815 by Ebenezer Pattoch and James Cheneworth. The latter was a Virginian and settled there as early as 1803. At one time it promised to be a village of considerable importance, but later the drift of population seemed to be towards its successful rival South Charleston, and this became more so after the building

of the Little Miami Railway. Today but little evidence of its old-time importance remains.

In 1820 there was a schoolhouse built at this place, and later on Isaac Chamberlain kept a hotel here, and a grocery store was also once conducted in this place.

Nothing remains now but the blacksmith shop and the schoolhouse. On the original plat there were fifty-six lots. The church in the neighborhood, known as the Lisbon Church, is of the Baptist denomination, the Rev. David Kerr of Springfield being the present pastor.

#### MEDWAY.

Medway is located on the Valley Pike, and is so called because it is nearly midway between Dayton and Springfield.

In 1807 Rev. Archibald Steele built a grist-mill near this locality, which was the origin of the village. Mr. Steele in 1816 made the only plat of lots that was ever made for this village. It consisted of eighty-nine lots on each side of what is now the Valley Pike, and the town has been built along these lines. It always has been a village of considerable prosperity, as it is situated in one of the richest valleys in Ohio.

Recently the Springfield and Dayton traction line has been built through it, and they have erected here a power-house which supplies power for the entire system, being one of the largest power-house plants in the country. This has added considerable importance to Medway, as the car barns are located there and a number of men, working on the traction line as motormen, conductors, and in other capacities, have made their homes there.

The traction line has also located one of its parks along this line, which is designated by the name of Tecumseh, and is a frequent place for picnics and other outings from the City of Springfield and Dayton. A branch line has been built leading to New Carlisle, so while the old industries connected with the various mills upon Mad River located in this vicinity have passed away, a new and important one has come, and Medway bids fair in consequence to become a village of considerable importance in the future. It has a graded school and two churches; Methodist and Mennonites. There are several stores which compare favorably with those carried on in villages of this character. It is not incorporated, but it is probably safe to say that it has a population of about 300. It is twelve miles from Springfield and is in the southern part of Bethel Township forming a precinct known as Medway Precinct.

The first house was built by Jacob Hershey, who was also the first postmaster of the village; he was then the proprietor of the "McOwen Mills." (See Mills.)

The Methodist Church was erected here in 1842. Newton Dunkel conducts a grocery and is postmaster at this time. William Lausinger is the manager of the blacksmith shop, Mrs. Zilkey conducts the hotel and Mrs. Heil the restaurant.

### NEW CARLISLE.

#### LOCATION.

In the selection of the site for this pleasant village we have another illustration of the influence that a running stream

had upon our forefathers a hundred years ago, but if this was a factor in the early location of this village it has long since ceased to be a useful one. However this may be, New Carlisle is located upon as fine a plat of fertile territory as can be found in the Great Miami Valley, and this no doubt had its influence upon the mind of the early settlers. Besides it is in all probability located not far from one of the Indian trails that lead from the old village of Piqua (New Boston) over to the Indian villages upon the main part of the Miami River.

Dr. Young in a former history of this county, says that the Indian village of Chinchima was located on the Smith farm immediately west of town. Honey Creek, a branch of the Big Miami, has its source north of the village some five or six miles, and meanders down and around the village going west into Miami County.

#### SURROUNDINGS.

New Carlisle is situated on a plateau, some twenty-five feet above the bed of this stream, which affords to it excellent drainage. On this stream the original proprietor built a mill as far back as in 1836, but it has long since been a thing of the past. We have no particular advice at this time that the lands surrounding the village were in a condition other than is usually found in this fertile valley, and no doubt they were originally covered with walnut, oak, hickory and timber of like character. It has been previously stated, in giving the history of the county, that probably the first settler was John Paul who afterwards built or located a mill situated a mile or three-

quarters northeast of this village, but the founder of the town was William Reybourn.

#### WHEN LAID OUT.

It is said by Dr. Young that it was first laid out in 1810, and the first location was about 80 rods west of the present town (this was in the northwest corner of the Stockstill addition), and it was called York, and that in 1812 Reybourn made his plat and called it Monroe. This plat, however, does not seem to have been recorded until 1816. In 1828 the name was changed to New Carlisle. This original plat of Reybourn's was lots from 1-54 and extended from the lower part of the town up along Main Street to Lincoln Street. One lot wide on the west of the street and two lots wide on the east. We do not know much about Mr. Reybourn, except that afterwards one of his descendants went east and was recently the mayor of Philadelphia. Afterwards, in 1833, John Hay platted lots numbering 55-74, this plat of lots running north on Main Street above Reybourn's plat to Lake Avenue and then south on Church Street to Washington Street. In the same year Elnathan Corry platted lots 75-133, lot 75 being on the southwest corner of Washington and Church Street, and the plat ran from Washington Street as far west as Scott Street, south to Madison Street and some few lots further south along Church Street. In 1842 Corry made another addition of lots 134-181. This plat was west of Scott Street and between Jefferson and Madison. For forty years there was no other platted addition made to the village. New life having been infused into the community by the

building of what was then the I. B. & W. R. R. in 1881, in 1882 J. N. Stockstill made an addition of lots numbering 182-281 which includes that part of the village bound on the north by Lake Avenue on the west by Clay Street and on the south by Washington and on the east by Church Street, further south by the alley between Church and Adams Streets. The same year Forgy & Mitchell made a plat of lots numbered 282-300, being the western part of the town south of Tippecanoe Pike or Jefferson Street. In 1884 Sarah Smith, in the west part of the town opposite to the Forgy & Mitchell addition, laid out lots 301-321. In 1887 B. H. Rannels laid out lots 322-359, this addition being north of Washington Street and west of Clay.

#### INCORPORATION.

The village is about sixteen miles northeast of Dayton and twelve miles west of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1831, but not being fortunate enough to be located on a road that was traveled much by stage coaches nor railroad prior to 1881 its growth was necessarily slow. Its natural surroundings, however, were such that in early times its founders had hopes that it might ultimately be chosen as the county seat, but its location was not central enough to make it a formidable factor in the final settlement of this question. It grew, however, and became noted as one of the most attractive villages in this part of the state, but the absence of railroad facilities after the railroads came was a serious drawback to its growth. It was strictly an agricultural community. When the I. B. & W. was

built in 1881 the people were aroused from their lethargy and built up great expectations for the future, which has in a measurable degree been fulfilled. The village took on new life, made extensive improvements and now is one of the live villages of the county, compelling South Charleston to put on her spurs to keep her rank as second in size among the villages of this county.

#### POPULATION.

The population we find has increased but very little. Going back as far as 1880, we find that the census gave the village 872, in 1890, 958; 1900, 995.

When the Dayton & Springfield Traction Line was built, a spur was constructed from Medway to New Carlisle, and so the people now have good facilities for reaching either Springfield or Dayton.

#### EARLY RESIDENTS.

It is said that Jonathan Taylor and J. S. Mussey were early merchants of the place and that it had three churches, built as early as 1830, and that Dr. Robbins was the physician in that year.

Elnathan Corry was the grandfather of our fellow townsman J. Quincy Smith and lived at this old homestead. The Corry family has been prominent in the affairs of the village from that date until the present. Among other old time residents may be mentioned Cyrus Lowman, whose father built the second stone house that was erected in Clark County. Cyrus lived in the vicinity of the village and during his entire life of more than fifty years was closely identified with its affairs.

Another old time settler and one of great prominence in the village was Dr. John N. Stockstill. He commenced the practice of his profession in this village in 1842. He has been dead some fifteen years. The old homestead still standing on Main Street in its day was one of the finest residences of the town. Another old time physician of the place who was here for a half century was Dr. Isaac Miranda, who came here in 1851. During his lifetime he was prominent in township and village affairs. Another person who is well remembered by the oldest people of the village is E. T. Weakley. He was a Virginian, proud of his ancestry and strong in his Democratic principles, settling here in an early date, and possessing considerable wealth. The politics of the village are generally Republican, but Mr. Weakley and Dr. Miranda ably advocated and maintained the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Weakley assisted in the organization of the New Carlisle Bank, and was well known in this and surrounding counties.

Horace N. Taylor was a life-long resident of this place. His father, Ezra G., came here in 1829 and from that time on until his death was one of the leading citizens. The younger Taylor for quite a while conducted a store under the firm name of Garver and Taylor. He was postmaster under Benjamin Harrison and for a long time was township clerk. He has been dead for some five or six years. Dr. Benjamin Neff was quite an active and distinguished citizen of this place from the time that he came here in the early 60s until his death in the early 90s. He represented this county in the state Legislature from 1871-1875, and conducted

a drug store where T. J. Marinda is now located. His son Charles for some time was cashier of the New Carlisle Bank.

Perhaps the most noted enterprise that the town ever had was the Smith Nursery. This was formed originally by Wm. H. Smith who came here in 1864, and in 1890 the industry had grown to be quite an extensive one. Some time after Mr. Smith died, and this industry has ceased to be an important factor of the village.

Another person who was for a long time an active business man from this town, conducting a nursery likewise, was Thomas Brown, who commenced the business as early as 1846, and continued it as late as 1884. W. U. Scarff south of the village is now extensively engaged in this business.

A person who brought considerable distinction to the village of New Carlisle was the Rev. Thomas Harrison, who came here in 1852 and took charge of the select school that had been organized two years previously by the Rev. Berger. This school was afterwards called the Linden Hill Academy. Mr. Harrison was a thinker of some power, as his works in defense of religion and the Bible prove. His fame became noised around and his school became somewhat distinguished, sending forth a number of persons who were afterwards prominent in various walks of life. He remained here until 1865, when the school was abandoned, being succeeded by the New Carlisle High School, and the Rev. Harrison took up other fields of labor.

The Rev. Henry Williams while living south of the village deserves more than a passing notice by reason of his long and

continued pioneer pastorate in this vicinity. He was the father of a number of children distinguished afterwards in public life. H. H. Williams being Common Pleas judge of Miami County, E. S. Williams a member of Congress from that county, and J. C. Williams having served as Mayor of this village and being still living, an honored citizen of the place.

#### BANKS.

The first banking concern that New Carlisle had was known as the Bank of North America, and was organized in 1852, by Phil Baker, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Timmons, David Lehman, J. C. Stafford and Ezra G. Taylor, the latter being cashier. It was founded on Virginia bonds, and went under in about one year. It was located in a blue brick building, corner of Washington and Main Streets.

The New Carlisle Bank was organized in 1883 by C. S. Forgy, E. T. Weakley, Samuel Hamlet, Dr. Isaac Miranda, Dr. Benjamin Neff and others with a capital stock of \$15,000. Charles H. Neff was its first cashier and C. S. Forgy its first president. For a time afterwards Samuel Hamlet was president. It subsequently became the property of J. V. Forgy, J. Q. Smith, Mrs. M. M. Saylor and C. H. Saylor, the present owners. Mr. Herbert S. Forgy is cashier. The last statement shows that it had \$96,000 deposits.

The First National Bank of New Carlisle commenced business March 3, 1903. The original directors were I. K. Funderburg, Frank Fissel, Fed. D. Shelton, Dr. Cook, Charles McGuire and Isaac Freeman and W. A. Higgins. The above also constitute the present board, except that



J. I. Stafford has taken the place of I. K. Funderburg. It was organized under the United States banking laws, which permitted National Banks to organize with \$25,000 capital. According to its last statement, it had \$56,903 of deposits and \$95,834 of assets. The present officers are Frank Fissel, president, Dr. Cook, vice-president, and William Fissel, cashier. Mr. William H. Sterrett has been one of the moving spirits of this institution. Prior to 1906, Mr. Pierce was cashier.

In 1882 Charles F. King started a building and loan association, of which Chas. McGuire has been secretary for a number of years.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first mill was built by William R. Reybourn in 1836, northeast of the village. Latterly the one owned by a Mr. Meeks was built at this place. There is now conducted at this location, by C. A. Smith & Son, a feed store; steam-power however is used.

The next mill was built near the railroad after the building of the L. B. & W. Railway. It was erected by a Mr. Ralston, the village raising a bonus of \$5,000. Afterwards it was conducted by the Pierces, the Funderburgs, later by John O. Brown, and finally by a man by the name of Rosell. Then a mill was built by David Nysewander and Joshua Rust as a woolen mill; it was afterward owned by John Collins, Isaac Funderburg and John Scarff. Both of these structures were burned down. The Superior Pump Factory was built in the eighties; John M. Winger and others were interested in it.

Now there is conducted at the railroad

station an elevator and general implement business, by Stewart A. Muff; also another elevator by J. B. Peffley.

#### FIRES.

Much of the business part of New Carlisle owes its modern appearance to the three disastrous fires that have visited the village in a space of ten years. The first, which occurred in 1889, burned out the buildings on the west of Main Street, north of the hotel. Afterwards in 1891 a fire broke out in a stable behind the City Hall and all that part was burned out from and including the City Hall down to the Odd Fellows' Building. Then, in November, 1896, a conflagration, supposed to have originated in a small feed store from fire used in a jollification over McKinley's election, burned all that portion of the village located between the Weakley Block and the Odd Fellows' Building. The most notable loss in this last fire was that of the Opera House, which had been built by Mr. Bert Lowman and the Stockstill boys. It was a very commodious building for the village of New Carlisle, costing \$15,000, and was a serious loss to the community for the reason that, not having proved a business success, it will probably be many years before the village has another building so elegantly equipped for entertainments or presenting so handsome an appearance. Since these various fires all the space burned has been built up.

#### HOTELS.

The hostelry now known as the Carlisle Inn was the first hotel of the village, and, according to information now available, was established by John A. Hay, prior

to 1830. He was successively followed as landlord by James Mitchell, William Forrer, Sheldon Weakley, George Garst and by the present proprietor, J. M. Kissinger. General Fred Funston was born in this hotel. The next hotel was one established by a man by the name of Vance in 1840. Afterwards Joe Keef was landlord of this hotel and later William Forrer, and it then ceased running. On the present location of the Staley House was formerly a hotel by the name of the Pauly House.

The Staley House is at present conducted by Mary A. Staley. Recently, immediately south of the New Carlisle Bank, the Holwager House has been opened, the same being conducted by Elizabeth Holwager.

#### POST OFFICE.

I am not advised as to when the post office was established, but the following information in regard to the successive postmasters is kindly given by the present postmaster, Dr. E. C. Miller:

Buchanan's administration from 1856 to 1861, Thomas Wise, postmaster. Abraham Lincoln's administration from 1861 to 1865, Richard Hubbard, postmaster, and on down to his death in 1873; then Mrs. Hubbard, his wife, filled the office as postmistress until Grover Cleveland's administration, when T. J. Miranda was appointed postmaster and served a short term. He resigned and Frank Hughes was appointed in 1887 and died in 1888, when H. N. Taylor was appointed and served over seven years. Then Grover Cleveland began his second term and A. M. Kissinger was appointed and served four years, and on June 25th, 1900, E. C.

Miller was appointed and his second term expires December 13th, 1908. New Carlisle was a fourth-class office up to and during a part of Taylor's service as postmaster, and then it was made a third-class. When the present incumbent, E. C. Miller, became postmaster in 1900 there was one rural route connected with the office—J. F. Brubaker, carrier—and the salary of the office was \$1,200. At the present time there are five routes, and the salary of the postmaster is \$1,600. The post office building occupies one of the most prominent corners in the town, it being leased to the department for ten years, and on October 1st, 1906, there was installed a complete and up-to-date set of post office fixtures; room heated by furnace and lighted by the latest improved gasoline lighting system. The staff at present is as follows: E. C. Miller, postmaster; Thomas E. Miller, assistant postmaster; J. F. Brubaker, carrier, No. 1; W. H. Kilpatrick, No. 2; W. C. North, No. 3; E. P. Funderburg, No. 4, and B. W. Quick, No. 5. The rural routes alone collect and deliver nearly a half-million pieces a year; this does not include the general delivery in the town.

#### ATTORNEYS.

Charles M. King, who founded the New Carlisle Building & Loan Association in 1883, was perhaps the first attorney who had his office located in this village. In the following year he went back to Springfield, where he died in 1885.

About 1885 B. H. Rannells located in the village and continued in the active practice here for some ten or fifteen years, at this time residing, however, it is believed, in Dayton.

About 1890 Horace W. Stafford, who had recently been admitted to the bar, opened an office in the village and continued here for a year or so, when he moved to Springfield and afterwards became prosecuting attorney of the county.

In 1895 W. S. Robison located in the village and for a time was actively engaged in the law practice. Afterwards he accepted services for the traction company, in which line of practice he is still engaged.

For a time Mr. Swadner, now located at Osborne, kept an office in this village.

#### PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

In 1889 the New Carlisle Pioneer Association was organized. About the same time there were other pioneer associations organized throughout the county, most of which have long since ceased to exist. The New Carlisle association, however, continues in active operation, Mr. J. C. Williams being president at this time.

Annually, about the 18th of August, this association holds its meetings, generally in the Smith Grove, west of the village. At the last meeting (1907) Senator Foraker delivered one of his forcible and eloquent addresses.

In the history of Bethel Township will be found a list of the pioneers who were present at that meeting. General Keifer, a native of Bethel Township, introduced Senator Foraker. It was a beautiful day and the meeting was a decided success.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

On several occasions newspapers were started or gotten out in the village, but it

remained for J. M. Hoffa, in 1883, to establish the present "New Carlisle Sun" upon a substantial basis. He continued there for some six or eight years, when the property passed into the hands of other parties and finally became the property of the present proprietor, Mr. J. A. Alexander. It is a paper that well represents the village. However, owing to the daily rural delivery and other facilities for circulating the papers of Springfield and Cincinnati, it is a matter of considerable difficulty to maintain a newspaper in a village of its size.

J. C. Williams has materially contributed to the success of this paper by his timely articles on matters of public interest.

#### CEMETERY.

The New Carlisle Cemetery Association was organized October 3, 1856, and is located immediately south of the village, and presents a very creditable appearance.

J. V. Forgy is president of the organization at this time; J. I. Stafford, secretary, and E. C. Miller, treasurer. The last report showed that there were no debts and a balance of \$900 in the treasury. The custodian is Jethro Davis.

#### PRESENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the grocery line, Robison & Ray are located west of the post office on Jefferson Street, J. N. Corry on Jefferson Street and Mr. Hitchcock on the same street; Black Brothers and J. W. Martin on Main Street; C. D. Shelton, notions, etc.

Among dry goods dealers there is C. F. McGuire, who likewise runs a boot and

shoe store; Trostle & Son conduct a furniture establishment; Helvie & Doom are undertakers; George Hahn and Mart Kissinger run livery barns; Isaac Ulerly and Brown Miller Brothers conduct a hardware business; Mr. Baker and Ink Makeley have tin and stove stores; Cort Frahne conducts a cement block manufactory; Elias Clase a feed store; C. S. Goodall has a lumber yard; J. H. Brown & Mull, W. S. Hatten, Frank Ulerick and A. A. Stephens conduct blacksmith shops; T. J. Miranda and W. A. Higgins, drug stores; Simon Cradlebaugh has a machine shop on Clay Street and Smith & Son where the old mill used to be; Samuel Reller is proprietor of a confectionery and restaurant; T. F. Hess is a cigar manufacturer.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The present physicians of the town are Drs. Ben Davis, Frank Stafford, J. H. Cook and C. E. Evans. In the past there have been Drs. Miranda, Stockstill, Shackelford, Hood, Robbins, Weinans and Smith.

#### MAYORS OF THE VILLAGE.

The fire two years ago having destroyed all the official records, the following is given from memory and tradition as a list of some of the persons who have served as mayors: Richard Hubbard, James Stafford, Dr. H. H. Young, Dr. Fred McNeil, Cyrus Lowman, Dr. J. G. Hensley, Maurice Motz, A. P. Mitchell, George W. Pierce, W. E. Robinson, H. B. Rannels, J. C. Williams, W. H. Sterrett, J. W. Martin and the present incumbent, A. P. Mitchell.

#### SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

New Carlisle has the distinction of having the oldest Masonic lodge in Clark County. New Carlisle Lodge No. 100 was chartered January 5, 1831. Previous to this time there had been a Masonic organization in Springfield, but that organization, during the anti-Masonic feeling created by the abduction of Morgan, lost its charter, and when a new lodge was organized in Springfield it was after the creation of the New Carlisle lodge. During the excitement created by the Morgan abduction the New Carlisle lodge thought it prudent not to meet for a time. In the meantime some of the jewels and the charter were secreted along the banks of Honey Creek, the charter having been only discovered and returned to the lodge at a comparatively recent date. New Carlisle Chapter No. 57 was chartered November, 1868, and New Carlisle Council No. 30 afterward.

Caritus Lodge No. 505, Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1872, and the New Carlisle Encampment No. 222 in 1880; since which date Tecumseh Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Honey Creek Council No. 195, junior, and the Grand Army of the Republic, Friendly Sons of Rest and other organizations have come into existence.

Other matters of interest relating to churches, schools and early inhabitants will be found in the history of Bethel Township. At this time the question of natural gas is being agitated, an ordinance having been passed allowing the granting of a franchise in the village; likewise a water works system is in contemplation, and New Carlisle bids fair to





M. P. CHURCH, CATAWBA



EAST SIDE MAIN STREET, NEW CARLISLE



MASONIC BUILDING, NEW CARLISLE



TOWN HALL, CATAWBA



HOTEL, CATAWBA



SCHOOL BUILDING, NEW CARLISLE

become an up-to-date, modern village in every respect.

The hourly service upon the traction line to Springfield and Dayton make it a very desirable residence locality. At the last election the following persons were selected as officials for the village:

Mayor, A. P. Mitchell.

Clerk, J. E. Johnston.

Council, J. W. Marshall, F. B. Ulrick, A. C. Fraber, C. M. Evans, John Shets and H. S. Forgy.

Marshal, Myron Kester.

Treasurer, Thomas Swanger.

Cemetery trustees, E. C. Miller, J. I. Stafford and J. V. Forgy.

#### NEW MOOREFIELD.

New Moorefield is the principal village of Moorefield Township and is located on the Clark and Union Turnpike, seven and a half miles northeast of Springfield. Its name does not appear on Colonel Kizer's map, made in 1850, and it was probably about this time that the place received its name. It is on Buck Creek and the Delaware branch of the Big Four railway.

In 1840 there was a mill built by Hugh Wilson at this place, and in 1850 he started a store. In 1842 there was a saw-mill started near the same place. These have been succeeded by a grist-mill, which is now operated by John W. Yeazell. The township house is located at this place. The first platted addition was made by Eliza Yeazell in 1883, lots numbering 1-27, and was principally that part that is south of the turnpike.

In 1892 Louise D. Wilson platted an addition in said town. The Methodist Church and the schoolhouse, together

with the township building, are the principal buildings of the village. Demont Stephenson and Oscar Huffman severally conduct groceries. The village was never incorporated. It has a population of perhaps 150.

Dr. Banes was the first physician, and Dr. McClintock attends to the people now in that capacity.

#### NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton is located in Pike Township, one mile west of the eastern boundary of said township, three miles from the northern boundary and ten miles from Springfield on the Clark and Miami Turnpike. It enjoys the distinction of being the only village ever platted in Pike Township. The first plat was made by Peter Baisinger in 1829, with lots numbering 1-16.

In 1834 George Cost made a second addition of lots from 17-24. In 1905 the Zinn heirs made a plat in addition to this town. The first merchant of the village was Joseph Smith, who built a frame house here in the year 1830.

The recent construction of the S. T. & P. Traction Line through this village has given it a marked impetus; it bids fair to become a village of considerable importance.

The Knights of Pythias and Junior Orders both have erected good halls. The population of the village is now probably about 200. The Knights of Pythias hall was built in 1893, costing \$1,500, and was remodeled in 1899. Junior hall was built in 1905 and cost \$3,500. In addition the village has several stores. D. R. Taylor is postmaster.

## OWLTOWN.

Owltown is the name of another village that has passed off the map. It was located about one mile east of Tremont City on Mad River. Here, in 1839, was built by Kiblinger and Kneisley the largest distillery in Clark County, and with the distillery was also erected a grist-mill and likewise a saw-mill, and at one time there was also a cooper shop here and nine or ten dwelling houses. This distillery was run with great success, and as late as 1864, under the name of Blose, Seitz & Blose. During the time that the "still"-house, mill and saw-mill were in operation it presented a scene of great activity, there being from fifteen to twenty-five men at work. In connection with the still-house, to take the refuse slop, there were large hog pens attached, feeding as many as three thousand hogs.

The village received its name in this manner. For a long time the housewives of the neighborhood had been missing their poultry, and naturally attributed the loss to marauding owls. They finally discovered that the owls were in the shape of human beings and that the boys at the still-house had taken the chickens and roasted them in the furnace. Thereafter the place was called "Owltown." Afterwards the distillery ceased operation and in a few years the grist-mill likewise, until now not a vestige of its former existence remains. Immediately east there were two covered bridges across Mad River, displacing two old open wooden bridges, erected in 1865-7. At the west abutment of the east bridge Jesse Mead was drowned about 1888. When the covered bridges were removed in 1904 for the

construction of the one iron bridge, some Urbana parties ran over the west abutment of the west bridge one night about 3 o'clock a. m. with an automobile and one person was killed outright. Suit was brought against the county and about \$7,000 was collected. The present iron bridge was constructed in 1904, while Joseph H. Collins was commissioner.

## PITCHIN.

Pitchin is located southeast of Springfield about six and a half miles, in Greene Township, on the pike leading to Selma. On the map gotten out by Colonel Kizer in 1850 it is designated as Concord, deriving that name no doubt from that of the Methodist Protestant Church located on this spot, which is identical. It is said that it received its name of Pitchin in the following manner: Formerly a man by the name of Ambrose ran a saw-mill there and to every one that applied for work when he was building it he would reply, "Pitch in." This is what an old citizen relates.

In Everett's Atlas, 1875, this is found: "It seems that one David Bennett started a grocery, and opening a keg of beer told all to 'pitch in,' hence the name."

The first building was erected here by Green Porter, he building a residence and a blacksmith shop in 1845.

In 1846 the Methodist Protestant Church, before referred to, was built. In 1854 George Hansbrough built and operated a steam saw-mill, which was run for a number of years after by John G. Hatfield and Aaron Dean. The population of the village was given as 120 in 1880 and probably it does not exceed that number



at this date. For a long time Granville Elliott ran a grocery store here and J. H. Littler a blacksmith shop. E. L. Nave conducts the grocery at this time. A hall for general entertainments was erected about the year 1891. The schoolhouse consists of three departments.

The Springfield and Charleston Traction is about half a mile north of the village.

#### PLATTSBURG.

Plattsburg is located near the center of Harmony Township, nine miles west of London and eleven miles east of Springfield. It was platted in 1852 by William Osborne and Amaziah Judy, lots numbered 1-16 being taken from Mr. Osborne's lands, and from 17-30 from Mr. Judy's lands.

Boliver Judy built the first warehouse and station on the railroad in 1853. A brick hotel was erected on the northwest corner by William Osborne. The People's house of worship was erected in 1846 by the Universalists and Christians.

The brick schoolhouse was erected here as early as 1825. It was succeeded by another one built in 1848. A township high school building was erected here in 1904.

Campbell & Price conduct a general store and the elevator for the purchase of grain. Their store burned down in 1905, but was promptly rebuilt. Rev. Mr. Hook is pastor of the church, which is now under the control of the Christian denomination.

#### SELMA.

Selma is located in the southwestern part of Madison Township on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was laid out in

town lots in 1842 by Dr. Jesse Wilson. The State road from Springfield to Hillsboro crosses the Xenia and Columbus Pike at this place, and early made it a crossing of some importance; so much so that it was deemed proper to plat it even before the road was built, and in 1845 the post office was transferred from Cortsville to this place and Dr. Wilson was the first postmaster. The first merchants were probably the firm of Lans & White.

In 1844 a storehouse was put up on the site now occupied by John Scanlan by W. G. Thorpe.

A branch of Massey's Creek, called Willow Branch, flows through this village. The railroad was located a little north of the village as originally platted and through what was then known as swamp land at an early date.

The old school building having been torn down, a special district was created in 1905 and the present very fine school building was erected at a cost of \$15,000. Five original sub-districts are centralized in this school and it is giving good satisfaction.

In 1888 a new precinct of Selma was created and in 1896 the present town hall was erected at a cost of \$600.00. About 1890 R. G. Calvert erected the elevator and is at present conducting the grain business there. Robert Elder conducts a general store. Mr. Black runs a blacksmith shop and William Grant is a hay merchant. Dr. Baumgardner is the village physician.

There are three churches, the Friends, Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist.

The original society of Friends was organized in 1822, near the residence of

Samuel Howell, three-quarters of a mile northeast of Selma. In 1826 this society here and elsewhere divided; one was known as the Orthodox and the other the Hicksites, the Orthodox branch leaving the Hicksites in possession of the meeting house and whatever property the original society owned at the time of separation, and in 1832 this branch numbered 220 members and built a frame church where they worshipped until 1871, when they built their present house of worship at a cost of \$4,300.

The other branch, to-wit, the Hicksites, continued to worship in their own church property until 1843, when this branch also had a division, and the building on the old ground was abandoned. A conservative portion began a house of worship a mile northeast of the former one.

The first Methodist Church here was erected in 1830. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1875. Selma was known all over the country in slavery times as a station for the underground railway.

#### SUGAR GROVE.

Sugar Grove is west of Springfield, just beyond Mad River, and were it not for the fact that Mad River makes such a natural boundary line, it would before this have been absorbed in the city of Springfield.

The first plat was made by Peter Schindler on behalf of the Springfield Brick Manufacturing Company, in 1874. The main part of it was laid out by John H. Thomas in 1880, lots numbering 5-61.

There are several stores now along the National Road. The Erie Railway Sta-

tion is on the north, but this is but little used at the present time, as this railroad transfers its passengers to the city of Springfield on a traction car coming from Durbin. The station for the Masonic home is located here, and on this place was formerly the old Sugar Grove Hotel, which gave to the surroundings the name of Sugar Grove. This hotel building was erected in 1840 by Daniel Leffel. It was once destroyed by fire and afterwards rebuilt by Colonel Peter Sintz, and torn down a few years ago, when the Masonic Home was built. On this hotel immediately over the door as the paint scaled off could be seen the letters O. K., abbreviation of "All Korrekt." The origin of this expression is given in Howe's Historical Collections of Champaign County, there having been a banner at a Whig political meeting in 1840 which read, "The People Is All Korrekt." There are perhaps all told one hundred people residing here. The traction line has been resurveyed to go around the hill by way of the station on the Erie Railway.

#### SOUTH CHARLESTON.

South Charleston has the distinction of being the largest town or village in the county next to Springfield, although New Carlisle follows it very closely in this respect. Whether it had an identity before the first plat of lots was laid out in 1815 by Conrad Critz is not now known. Neither is the historian of today able to give any reason for the name that it bears, nor can he say definitely why the town was originally laid out. It is located not far from the main channel of the Little Miami River, that river having its

source as recognized in history a few miles a little north or east of the village.

Indian trails and early roadways were inclined to follow river valleys, and so we find that an early roadway went through or near this village leading up the Little Miami Valley and either going towards Columbus or Sandusky not far from where South Charleston is now located. One of the early roads laid out in this vicinity is the road leading directly south and directly north, the former dating from 1823 and the latter 1830. Lisbon was laid out the same year that South Charleston was and for a long time was its rival, but as the state increased in growth and population and the travel from Columbus towards Cincinnati became greater, South Charleston had the advantage in its locality, and when the P. C. & St. L. Railway Company was built in 1848, Lisbon could no longer be considered a rival to this village. Until the building of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, in 1878, much of the trade of South Charleston went to the towns of London and Xenia, it being about the same distance from these various towns. Prior to the establishment of Clark County, in 1818, the land upon which the village is now located was mostly, if not all, in Madison County. It is usually said to be twelve miles from the city of Springfield.

#### PLATS.

It is mostly, if not all, located on land in the Military Survey, and not on Congress lands, and from this fact a peculiar condition of things exists, namely, that but one street—the Jamestown Road, from

Columbus Street to Jamestown Street—runs with the compass. This is a short street, being due north and south. As before stated, Conrad Critz made the first plat in 1815 containing lots 1-32. The center of this plat was about where the Miami Hotel is now located. In 1824 Christopher Lightfoot laid out lots 33-60. This plat of lots adjoined that of Critz's along Chillicothe Street. In 1849 William S. Warner made an addition of lots 61-67 immediately south of the Critz plat. In the next year on Chillicothe Street, south of Jamestown Street, Robert Houston laid out lots from 68-75 and in 1851 Jacob M. Smith made an addition of lots from 83-88 near the extremity of Jamestown Street, and in the same year at the junction of the Xenia Pike and the Clifton Road, Edward Garrett laid out an addition. In the same year Edward Evans made a plat of lots at the junction of Jamestown Street and the Jamestown Road. In 1855 Plasted & Moore laid out quite an addition to the Jamestown Road and Chillicothe Street and gave a number to their own addition of lots from 1-59; and in 1871 Henry E. Bateman made an addition of lots, which were numbered from 1-11. As late as 1906 Marion Kesinger made a plat in this town. There is not much regularity in the lots in the village. Some, on principal streets, were sold by metes and bounds.

In Beers' History it is stated that the early settler remembers a large pond that extended out and along where the town hall is now located, and that it was a fine place for duck shooting and that the following persons were early residents of the village: David Vance, John Briggs, Nathan Low, James Pringle, Sr., Isaac

Davisson, Jesse Ellsworth, Jeremiah Bodkin, Samuel Thomas, Seth Saint John, John McCollum and Christopher Lightfoot.

#### EARLY EVENTS.

Conrad Critz built the first cabin in the village. The first roadway was laid out in 1815. John Kelsey was the first justice of the peace. A man by the name of Surlot kept the first store in the village, and a person by the name of Best was the proprietor of the first tavern.

Ephriam Vance was the second keeper of a public house. Robert Halsted was the first resident doctor, and Eli Adams the first shoemaker. The first preacher in the vicinity was a man by the name of Trader, who preached in 1818 in the cabin of Jeremiah Sutton. Daniel Cutler, about 1830, built a saw-mill run by oxen. The first burial in the Charleston Cemetery was that of Mary Lott, in 1825. The first election for township officers was held September 19, 1818, at the house of George Searlott. Moses Pierce is said to have been the first school teacher. James Woolsey is said to have built the first two-story frame building, and Phillip Hedrick the first brick building, and it is likewise said that E. Rowan and George Hempleman were engaged in the distilling business at an early date, but the location of the distillery is not known; probably it was a miniature affair.

The writer is not aware as to when the post office was established in this place, but the following persons have served as postmasters: Absalom Mattox, K. Brown, Asbury Houston, John Buzzard, 1857; Milt Houston, 1861; R. B. McCollum, 1869; Levi Burnsidess, 1885; T. J.

Hicks, 1889; George Wilkison, 1893; E. P. Flynn, 1897.

The nature of the land surrounding this village is such that it has always been prominent in stock-raising, and one of the first agricultural fairs of Ohio outside of Hamilton County was organized here in 1837.

#### POPULATION.

While South Charleston is splendidly located, its growth, like that of many other villages, has not been very rapid. In 1850 its population was 413; 1860, 516; 1870, 818; 1880, 933; 1890, 1,041; 1900, 1,096. While it may not have increased in population rapidly, yet for its size it is one of the wealthiest villages in the state of Ohio, having palatial residences which would do credit to a city of much larger size. And while it has had no particular manufacturing industry (although historians state that as early as 1825 Clement Sticklely conducted a tannery in its western suburb), it has always been a good distributing center, by reason largely of the elevator and general business conducted by the Houston Brothers, which is one of the leading establishments. Of recent years the building of the railroads and traction lines have added much to its desirability as a place of residence. The traction line was built from here to Springfield in 1904, and is now known as the D. T. & I. Railroad. It was built from Springfield south through Washington C. H. in 1878.

#### BANKS.

The wealth of this place is well indicated by its two thriving banks. While one of these banks is called the Citizens'

and the other the Bank of South Charleston, yet they are more generally known by the names of the "Houston" and "Rankin" banks, taking these names from persons who are the principal stockholders. The Bank of South Charleston, as it is now called, is the successor of the First National Bank of South Charleston, which was organized in 1863, with L. W. Haughey as president and Milton Clark, cashier. In 1877 it ceased to be a national bank and took its present name, John Rankin becoming president and Mr. Clark continuing as cashier. Mr. Rankin continued to be president until his death, which occurred a few years ago, and the bank is now managed by his two sons, Stacy B. Rankin as president and James F. Rankin as cashier, S. C. Arbuckle and T. S. Orbison being tellers. The bank has always been recognized as a thoroughly safe and well managed institution.

In 1879 L. H. Houston, with others, organized the Citizens' Bank, and has continued to act as its president until the present time, Mr. Houston being recognized as one of the best business men of Clark County. Edwin D. Houston is now vice president and W. A. Malsbary cashier. The following persons, in addition to the Houstons, appear in the directory: Alex Comrie, J. S. Kitchen, Ann K. Clark, Peter Comrie and James Vince.

In 1891 the Mutual Home and Savings Association was organized and continued in operation until the spring of 1904, at which time, owing to irregularities in management and the defalcation of an officer, the business of the concern was discontinued and the depositors received but sixty-six cents on the dollar of their savings.

## NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Since 1840 South Charleston has prided itself as having a local newspaper, that being the time that what is now known as the South Charleston Sentinel was organized. Various persons in the past have edited this paper. E. P. Flynn held that position prior to the time he became postmaster. Ralph Harrold is now editor and proprietor. In the '50s the paper was published by a man named Whorton, assisted by "Artemus Ward." The paper ceased publication during the war. When the war closed it was resumed under the name of the Charleston Banner, edited by A. N. Barlow. His successors were M. H. Young, E. B. Zartman, Wells Trader, Harvey Rice, Hamilton Smith, Toney Bratton, Westley Rowe (when the paper took its present name), E. P. Flynn and Ralph Harrold.

In 1897 W. R. Montgomery, a practical printer, now deceased, established the South Charleston Echo, which became quite a rival to the Sentinel for public patronage. Mr. Montgomery died in 1906, and the paper is no longer issued.

South Charleston prides itself in a number of churches. (See history of Madison Township.) And during the present year there is being built a new schoolhouse, which will be a credit to the village. It has a very fine town hall, which was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$25,000. Artemus Ward, when a journeyman printer, worked on the South Charleston paper, and Whitelaw Reid, afterwards distinguished as a journalist and now minister to St. James, was at one time superintendent of the school and resided here.

## HOTELS.

The village has two hotels. The Miami House dates its history from near the time that the village was originally laid out, that locality furnishing a stopping place for travelers before the building of railroads. Thurman Johnson is the present landlord, Mr. Furgeson and S. H. Carr having preceded him.

In 1871 several of the enterprising people of the village organized what is now known as the Ackley House, which is the principal hotel of the village at this time, and is one very creditable to a village the size of South Charleston. For more than thirty years B. F. Dodds welcomed the guests to his hostelry; before him was Mr. See; Mrs. Emeline Clark is now the manager. Where Heilman's Inn is now located, near the railroad, was formerly a tavern called Gallagher's Place.

## MERCANTILE.

As far back as 1861 the Houston brothers founded a business in grain, groceries, wool and produce. It was continued in their name until 1904, in which year it became a corporation; Leon H. Houston is the principal manager and is ably assisted by his brothers, Edwin and Foster.

A. Clemans bought out the old McCullom grocery store in 1896 and in 1905 F. R. Murray established his store and in 1906 Barmann & Hamm established their store and they have recently bought what is known as the Milikin Block, where they will conduct their business on and after January 1st.

Barmann & Scheetz have been in the meat business since 1895 and W. R.

Cook since 1906. J. R. Wheeler formerly conducted the bakery now owned by G. H. Flowers, and C. H. Wentz a saddler and harness shop. For twenty-five or thirty years W. H. Brown conducted a dry goods store opposite to the Ackley House. H. R. Gross carries on a dry goods store, as does Pierce Simmerman. Besides these there is one novelty store, one bowling alley, one jewelry store, two pool rooms, two plumbing shops, five saloons and three restaurants.

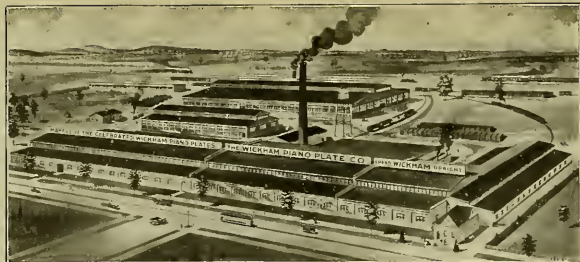
## PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Thirty years ago Hamilton Smith was an attorney-at-law in this place. Afterwards he became the owner of the newspaper, and having disposed of that enterprise, he went away and has since died. Following him was Lawrence Heiskel, whose father, Daniel O. Heiskel, was an old resident of this township and lived a short distance south of the village. Mr. Heiskel afterwards moved to Port William, where, I believe, he still resides.

Some ten or twelve years ago Charles E. Ballard opened a law office in this village and was a resident here for a time. He afterwards established his main office in Springfield, still retaining the office in this village and coming here every Tuesday. John L. Dickey for some time had a law office in this village, but afterwards removed to Springfield. James B. Malone, a native of this place, was recently admitted to the bar and has opened an office in Springfield. To him the writer is indebted for many of the facts concerning the village history.

E. T. Collins was a resident physician of this village for more than a half-





THE WICKHAM PIANO PLATE CO., SPRINGFIELD



THE THOMAS MANUFACTURING CO., SPRINGFIELD



HIGH SCHOOL, PLATTSBURG



"THE PEOPLES' HOUSE," PLATTSBURG



century. He was born in Moorefield Township in 1818, and commenced practicing in this village in 1845, and was perhaps the best known physician that South Charleston ever had. He amassed considerable wealth and died some years ago. Dr. M. H. Collins is his son. Dr. W. H. Barnwell commenced the practice of medicine in this village in 1871 and remained here for a considerable period. Dr. T. J. Farr came here in 1872 and Dr. William H. Graham in 1900. They are still in active practice. Dr. J. J. Moores is also a practitioner in this village. Dr. H. R. Conklin plies the vocation of a dentist. Dr. J. M. Immel being a veterinary surgeon.

#### OTHER PERSONS RECENTLY PROMINENT.

R. B. McCollum was a native of this township and for a long time conducted a grocery store here. For some time he was postmaster of the village. With him in the grocery business was his brother Seth.

A person well known in this vicinity twenty-five or thirty years ago was J. M. Jones. He married the daughter of James Pringle, and his daughter Ethel became the wife of Ed. Houston. Mr. Jones was an ardent Sunday school man, making addresses at many Sunday school celebrations or conventions; so much so that he received the nickname of "Sunday School Jones." After his wife died, about 1893, he and his son Pringle went west and engaged in other enterprises. He has been dead some three or four years.

For a long time E. C. Jones conducted a drug store in our village. At one time

he was in partnership with A. N. Barlow in editing what was then known as the "South Charleston Banner." Laban W. Haughey came to this village in 1849 and continued an active business until his death a few years ago. He amassed quite a fortune. He was known as a quiet, courteous gentleman, of very good business qualifications, and was the first president of the Bank of South Charleston.

Milton Clark came to this village in 1849 and first went into the drug business, then the grain and grocery trade. Afterwards he was railroad express agent and then cashier of the South Charleston Bank. He was another of the substantial citizens of the town. He is now deceased.

A well known character of this town for many years was Michael Way. He seemed to have a knack of obtaining public positions, at different times being mayor, justice of the peace and assessor. He was a shoemaker by trade. He came to the village before the war and has been dead some fifteen years. His son John, who likewise held a number of public positions, died a few years ago.

Alonzo F. Taft was one of the old-time merchants of this village. Mr. Taft was mayor of the village within recent years and is still living and in good health.

James Pringle, while not living within the village limits, was a well known person in and about this place, having been born in its proximity. He made a business of dealing in Clydesdale and Percheron horses and met his death some ten or twelve years ago in a railroad accident on the edge of the village.

Among other persons who have been actively engaged in village affairs may be

mentioned Isaac Landacre, who for long time was engaged in the brick business, likewise now deceased. Henry E. Bateman and Seymore Harrold are retired farmers.

John W. Warrington, now a distinguished attorney of Cincinnati, was born near this village. His brother, William Warrington, is now justice of the peace. Another brother, Charles Warrington, formerly a well-known attorney of the Queen City, has, on account of ill-health, resided in South Charleston.

#### POLITICAL.

The best information at hand indicates that the village of South Charleston was chartered before the organization of Clark County, to-wit, in January, 1816. The writer has no information as to the various persons who have served as president of council or as mayors of the village, other than it is known that some twenty-five or thirty years ago Michael Way was mayor and after him came William Barrett, Almon Bradford, S. R. Hudson, William Cheney, Lou Diffendal, to the present mayor, J. B. Allen, W. L. Wentz being now clerk.

At the recent (1907) election Jason Mercer was elected mayor and W. L. Wentz, clerk; T. S. Orbison, treasurer; Charles Duffey, marshal, and Ed. Houston, Aquilla Carr, Peter Hill, L. C. Lewis, L. H. Holdren and George Slaughter, members of council. The salary of these officials is not large, being fixed by a recent ordinance as follows: Mayor, \$150 per year; marshal, \$100; clerk, \$150, and treasurer, \$75.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The South Charleston Cemetery was purchased by the town council in 1855. It is situated a short distance north of the village, in a very pleasant location. The Catholics also possess a cemetery about a mile east of town.

South Charleston has its fair share of secret societies. Clark Lodge No. 166, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 18, 1850. The charter members were John A. Skinner, Pressly Jones, Isaac P. Paist, Daniel Smith, William Paist, Jr., Michael Lidigh and William L. Warner.

South Charleston Encampment No. 200, I. O. O. F., was organized May 31, 1876. The charter members were Robert S. Fulton, George R. Armstrong, William Watson, S. B. Hoadly, Edward Rott, Darwin Pierce, Abihu Raines and George W. Jones.

Fielding Lodge No. 192, A. F. & A. M., South Charleston, was chartered October 13, 1850. The original petitioners were John A. Skinner, E. W. Steele, Alex Rowand, G. W. Jones, William Paist, Jr., Daniel Bruner, David Morgan and James R. Bailey.

Recently charters of the following organizations have been established: Catholic Order of Foresters, Daughters of America, Junior Order of American Mechanics and Sons of America. A lodge of the A. P. A.'s had but a short life here some years ago.

#### TREMONT CITY.

Tremont City is located on the Mad River Valley Turnpike, seven miles north of Springfield, about two and a half

miles west of the Urbana Pike. It is in the northeastern part of German Township. There was a settlement here early in the Nineteenth Century. It was originally called Clarksburg and as such was platted, according to references in old deeds, by John Ross. This plat had a tier of lots on each side of Main Street, west, beyond the mill. The northeast corner of Main and Mulberry Streets, was lot one. The hotel corner was lot sixteen. This plat seemed not to have been recognized, or at least was changed by subsequent persons. At what date it was made is not definite. It was recorded in 1838. It is known that as early as 1836, where the Seitz Mill is now located, that there was a small carding-mill, and in that year John Ross erected a small distillery there. Afterwards Mr. Lance erected another distillery a short distance east of the village, where the residence of Michael Sullivan is now located. In 1843 Samuel Bechtle and others made a plat, somewhat re-arranging the original plat of lots. This plat included the ground running west of Main Street to Seitz's Mill and north to the Methodist Church and east to the second lot beyond the hotel.

In 1845 Benjamin Turman laid out a plat. This extended north from the Methodist Church along both sides of Mulberry Street, and in 1847 Gabriel Albin laid out an addition to the lots from 1-6. This was the land immediately east of the Reformed Church.

In 1870 Daniel B. Morris purchased a tract of land belonging to Christian Neff, east of the village, and laid out an addition of lots, 66-138. And in 1877 John H. Blöse made an addition on the north of

the Morris addition in lots number 139-196. In 1836 the Rosses, John and William, kept a dry goods store where the Knights of Pythias Hall is now being erected. In 1837 John Hupp erected a hotel, which was demolished by Gus Weigel to erect his residence. The post office was established in 1839 and the name of the town was then changed from Clarksburg to Tremont.

The name of this place was originally Treemount and signified that the burg was located at the foot of a large hill upon which there were a number of large trees at an early date.

The towns of Fremont and Tremont were so alike in their spelling, especially the first letters of each—T and F—when made in writing, that very much mail which was sent to Tremont went to the larger place, Frémont, and to avoid this, about the year 1879, the word "city" was added to Tremont and thus we have its present name of Tremont City. The industries of the place have not been very many. While possibly as far back as 1802 there was some kind of a mill erected somewhere near where Seitz's Mill now is. Up to the present time the running of mills has been the principal industry. In the '80s there was a chair factory established and later a steam saw-mill in the north part of the town, and afterwards a table factory. These have all vanished, the chair factory having been moved to Urbana and the table factory to Richmond, Indiana. For a long time the village's progress was retarded because suitable ground could not be obtained for its enlargement and also because it had no railroad facilities.

In 1893 the D. T. & I. Railroad was

built, and shortly thereafter Mr. Emerson E. Gard erected the elevator at that place, which is now conducted by Omer Snyder. When the post office was first established in 1839, Dr. McLaughlin was postmaster. During the war period Daniel B. Morris served in that position. Afterwards came J. E. Fennimore, John McKinley, Walter McKinley, Ras. Nichols and E. B. Hinton, the present postmaster. There is one rural delivery, J. R. Elvin being the carrier.

For a long time Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Senseman attended the sick of the community. Both were rather noted in their profession. Dr. McLaughlin, a physician of the old school, was considered the best fever doctor in the county, Dr. Senseman being more of a specialist in pulmonary diseases. Later came Dr. A. H. Nesbit and a brilliant young doctor by the name of Hughes, who was here for a few years. The present physicians are Dr. Hiron and Dr. Neece.

The first brick schoolhouse that was built in the town was built in 1835. This was near where the residence of Joe Ritter is now. This schoolhouse was torn down in 1865 and a two-story building erected, which was used until the present school building was erected, 1885.

The old Methodist Church was built in 1838 and the present one erected at the same place in 1880. The German Reformed Church "on the hill" was organized in 1863, the Rev. Jesse Richards, who is still living, being instrumental in its organization. For some time past a denomination known as "Saints" have occupied the hall in the northern part of the village, but recently it has become disorganized.

Liberty Hall was erected by a stock company some time in the later seventies. It is a very substantial structure. When first erected it had a nice stage, with suitable paraphernalia, but it seems that the town was hardly large enough to support an entertainment hall. Before the war a hall was erected close to where Gus Weigel now resides known as an Armory Hall. This served as a place of entertainment quite a number of years; later it was particularly used by the Grange. At this writing the Knights of Pythias have about completed a commodious hall on the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry Streets, upon what was the site for many years of Carter's store.

The hotel on the southeast corner is at present unoccupied. It first became a hotel site in the early '30s, Peter Ferree being the landlord in 1846. He was succeeded in 1859 by George Heller, and he by Jeremiah Ilges in 1867. Later there came Emanuel Masonhammer and Jacob Sanders; afterwards came David Carter, Jr. and Sr., J. E. Fennimore, Josiah Faber and Mrs. Adelia Genell. In the forties John Balentine erected this hotel and conducted it for some time.

David Carter, who ran a grocery store where the Knights of Pythias Hall is now located, was for many years a merchant of this place, having at one time a store north of the office of Dr. Senseman; Daniel B. Morris for a number of years conducted a store a little north and opposite to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The oldest merchant in the town and one who continued longest in the business was the late Daniel H. Thomas, who commenced keeping store here as early as 1861 and continued until his death in 1907.

Mr. Thomas was a man of some ability, but mingled very little with the world, it being a rare thing to see him outside of his store building, but by the application of good business principles he acquired a considerable fortune.

Later Captain Lafayette Bechtle had a grocery store on the northeast corner of the square and was followed some time afterward by Mr. Jasper E. Ward and C. T. Rohrer, and he by the present occupant, Erasmus Nichols.

J. E. Fennimore conducted a drug store for a number of years, and at the same place Adelia Genell had a grocery from 1898-1906, Josiah Faber having likewise carried on a grocery store at the same place. For a number of years Walter McKinley has been conducting a store upon North Mulberry Street.

Gus Weigel & Son conduct a general butchering business, and J. H. Breneman is conducting a poultry business; he also deals to some extent in live stock.

Among the older settlers now may be mentioned Eli Gard, 75; David Enoch, past 82, and Sarah Morris, 87; Henry Dean, 82; William E. Woodward, Henry Rockel, Daniel B. Morris and John H. Blöse.

Not only the Knights of Pythias, but the Redmen and the Maccabees and the G. A. R. have thriving societies. The Grange was organized here as early as 1876, Hugh Staley being secretary at this time.

The village was never incorporated and has a population, however, of about 350. In 1902 a special school district was formed of what was formerly a special district, including the village and surrounding country. This school is graded,

having high school, with a total enumeration of 122 pupils.

#### VIENNA.

Vienna is situated on the National Road ten and one-half miles from Springfield. It was platted by John H. Dynes in 1833. At the time that this plat was made the National Road had been surveyed, but not yet made. In 1904 another plat was added by Charles Arbogast of lots 57-64, and in the same year John Goodfellow platted an addition. The first house built in this place was erected by a person by the name of Taylor and was situated in the west part of the village; like many of the buildings of that day, it was of the log cabin character. Caleb Barrett was the first merchant, who began business here in 1834 and continued for about twenty-three years. At an early date Emanuel Mayne erected a hotel building on the southeast corner. This property was sold in 1836 to Daniel Brown.

In 1839 Mayne built a building on the northwest corner and managed it for some time as a hotel and in after years David Davis and Andrew Ryan, William Johnson and others kept public entertainment at this place. In 1837 D. W. Hinkle built a tannery in the northeastern part of the village, which he continued until 1852. About 1848 William Golden and Garner McIntire built a brick shop on the north side of East Main Street for a tavern. These various businesses have been abandoned. In 1850 the Odd Fellows erected their building on West Main Street. This was remodeled in 1870. The brick storehouse on the opposite side of the street, built in 1849 by W. S. Funston,

was demolished by an explosion of powder in 1871. About 1898 Charles Snyder built the large storeroom on the north-west corner. The Knights of Pythias building south of the traction line was built about fifteen years ago and was very substantially remodeled in 1907.

William Harris, now deceased, was storekeeper in this place for many years, and likewise filled the place of justice of the peace and postmaster.

For the past ten years John McCoy has conducted a grocery in this village, this grocery having its location in the Snyder building. The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, composed of John McCoy, John Goodfellow and Dr. E. H. Smith, commenced business in the year 1900. The industry is principally that of manufacturing blankets and is now in a prosperous condition. It gives employment to from ten to twenty persons.

McCoy & Goodfellow conduct a general implement store. For many years James S. Rice has conducted a saw-mill located in the eastern part of the town.

The Springfield & Columbus Traction Company goes through this village, leaving the National Road a short distance west of the town, and going south, and afterwards coming back on the road. This village enjoyed prosperity in stage-coach days. After the railroads were built a good deal of the former business was transferred to Plattsburg. Since the building of the traction line, however, the village has assumed a renewed appearance, and considerable improvement has manifested itself in the last few years.

Many of the Catawba people drive their horses to this village and take the traction cars from here to Springfield. The

first post office was established in 1838. By reason of there being some other post office by the name of Vienna the office at this place was called Vienna Cross Roads. The first postmaster was Caleb Barrett. In stage-coach days, existing for almost twenty years after the establishment of the post office, the mail was carried daily on the National Road by four-horse stage coaches, and after the railroad was built it was for a time supplied from West Jefferson in a one-horse coach. Latterly the people got their mail from Plattsburg.

The Odd Fellows Lodge was instituted in 1859. The Christian Church was built in the same year at a cost of \$1,200. The Methodist Episcopal Church was first established here in 1835. In 1836 George Jones built a large two-story brick building two miles west of Vienna on the north side. In 1848 this property was purchased by Phillip Weaber and fitted up as a hotel and was conducted in that capacity until the stage coaches were abandoned. This is now used as a private residence.

The first schoolhouse at Vienna was built in 1835. It was succeeded by a brick building in 1845. In 1866 the present brick house was built.

Formerly the coopering business was quite an industry of this place. Samuel Sullivan came here in 1837, and with his son-in-law, Zachariah Jones, carried on the business as late as 1880. Mr. Sullivan died in 1898 at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years.

Clark & West, merchants, in the Snyder building, had a severe fire on the night of October 23, 1907.

Dr. D. H. Thomas is present mayor.

## VILLA.

Villa is located in the southern part of Moorefield Township, on the Clark and Union Turnpike, two miles north of Lagonda. It has never been platted, and the name was given to a cluster of houses built on small portions of land surrounding the pike crossing at that place. It afterwards reached the dignity of a post office, and Joel Little was the first postmaster. There is at present a small store there and a blacksmith shop. Since the free delivery the postoffice has been abolished.

## WINDSOR.

There is no way at present of determining the former location of Windsor, except from the plat of lots that was made by Simeon Bardwell in 1816. This plat contained 105 lots and was located in the northwest quarter of Section 24, Town 6 and Range 9. This would locate Windsor between schoolhouse No. 5, in the northwestern part of Harmony Township along the Columbus Road and the western line of Section 24, and not far from where the

road turns north through Pleasant Township, on the lands of C. A. Neer. The only record we have of any business ever being conducted in this place is that prior to 1825 Caleb Barrett conducted a store here, which was abandoned by him after the completion of the National Road, when he removed to Vienna. Windsor was located about seven and one-half miles east of Springfield on the old Columbus Road. At one time there was a blacksmith shop there. Windsor was known by name by all early travelers, and was a landmark of travel in those days.

Mr. John Jones built a house here at an early date, and put a paved walk in front of it, which was then quite a distinguishing feature. An Englishman came along, and, with a little more pomposity than Jones thought proper, inquired where Windsor was. Jones told him to look around and he would find it. The Englishman then inquired where the mayor was. Jones replied, "I can't tell you where the mare is, but I am the horse." The old house is still standing, having been moved across the road, and is used for a sheep stable.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

*Distances from Springfield to Other Cities—Springfield in 1907—Location, etc.—Naming and Platting of the City—Plats and Additions to City—Early Settlements—Selection as County Seat—Early Events—Council with the Indians—Early Customs—“Sleepy Hollow” and Old Virginia—EARLY SETTLERS: James Demint, Griffith Foos, Robert Rennick, John Daugherty, John Ambler, Cooper Ludlow, Walter Smallwood, Pierson Spinning, Rev. Paul Henkle, Ira Paige, Maddox Fisher—Condition in 1828—Condition in 1832—Village Days, 1834-1850—Condition in 1850—City Government—ROSTER OF OFFICIALS: President of Council—Mayors of City—Solicitors—Treasurers, City Clerks—Police Department—Chiefs of Police—Police Judges—Police Prosecutors—Police Clerks—Board of Public Safety—Roster of 1907—FIRE DEPARTMENT: Volunteer—Paid Fire Department—Roster of Present Department—PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Market House—City Hall—City Jail and Station House—Public Library—Hospital—Postoffice—Postmasters—Snyder Park—Fountains, etc.—HOTELS: Foos Tavern—Lowry Hotel—Ludlow Hotel—Ross Tavern—Hunt’s Hotel—MacElroy Hotel—Norton Hotel—Werden Hotel—Buckeye House—Hagenbach Hotel—Murray—Cherry House—Williss House—National Hotel—American and Western Houses—Lagonda—Bookwalter Hotel—Arcade Hotel—Palace Hotel—Palmer House—OPERA HOUSES: Black’s Opera House—Grand Opera House—Fairbanks’ Theatre—The New Sun—OFFICE AND STORE BUILDINGS: Kizer—Old King—Union Hall—Commercial—Bookwalter—Buckingham—Mitchell—Arcade—Johnson—Zimmerman—Gotwald—King—Bushnell—Wren’s Department Store—Fairbanks—Dial—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: Mad River National Bank—First National Bank—Citizens’ National Bank—Lagonda National Bank—Springfield National Bank—Springfield Savings Bank—Springfield Building and Loan Association—Merchants and Mechanics’ Building and Loan Association—Other Associations—American Trust and Savings Company—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Defunct Industries—Paper Mill—Oil Mill—Woolen Mills—Car Shops—Threshing Machines—Sewing Machines—Whitely, Fassler & Kelley*



—Champion Machine Co.—The A. C. Evans Co.—Champion City Manufacturing Co.—Tricycle Factory—Present Industries—International Harvester Co.—P. P. Mast Co.—American Seeding Co.—Thomas Manufacturing Co.—Springfield Metallic Casket Co.—Crowell Publishing Co.—Good & Reese Co.—James Leffel & Co.—Wickham Piano Plate Co.—Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company—Robbins & Myers Co.—Foods Manufacturing Co.—Springfield Machine Tool Co.—The O. S. Kelly Co.—Springfield Malleable Co.—Mast, Foods & Co.—Indianapolis Switch & Frog Co.—Miller Improved Gas Engine Co.—Patric Furnace Co.—Trump Manufacturing Co.—Springfield Gas Engine Co.—The E. W. Ross Co.—Foods Gas Engine Co.—HEATING AND LIGHTING PLANTS: Gas—Electric Light—Home Lighting, Power & Heating Co.—The People's Light, Heat & Power Co.—Ansted & Burk—Barnett Flouring Mills—Stone and Lime Industries—Springfield Breweries—SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL MATTERS: Machinery, Material & Supplies—Gas & Steam Engine Group—Iron & Steel Products—Manufacturing Publishers—Manufacturing Florists—Medicine, Chemical and Coffin Companies—General Factories—Miscellaneous Factories—MERCANTILE AFFAIRS: Retailers—Groceries—Dry Goods—Clothing—Druggists—Jewelers—Shoes—Meats, etc.—Livery Men—Hatters—Hardware Stores, etc.—Books and Book Binderies—CEMETERIES: Columbia Street Cemetery—Greenmount Cemetery—Ferncliff Cemetery—Catholic Cemeteries—Lagonda Avenue Cemetery—St. Bernard's Cemetery—Calvary Cemetery. THE PRESS: First Paper, The Farmer, The Republic—Press Republic—The News—Mad River Democrat—Transcript—Democrat—Gazette—Morning Sun—Farm & Fireside—Farm News—Poultry Success—Springfield Journal Adler—Miscellaneous—Editors, etc.—SOCIETIES: Commercial Club—Lagonda Club—Country Club—Literary Clubs—Men's Literary Club—Young Men's Literary Club—Miscellaneous Clubs—Women's Club—Authors—Masons—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Miscellaneous—Trades and Labor Organizations.

DISTANCES FROM SPRINGFIELD TO OTHER CITIES.

	Miles		Miles
Bellefontaine	32	Jackson	108
Boston (Mass)	822	Kansas City	697
Buffalo	348	London	20
Burlington	341	Mammoth Cave	212
Chattanooga	415	Mechanicsburg	18
Chicago	281	New Orleans	1,000
Cincinnati	80	New York	712
Cleveland	165	Niagara Falls	370
Columbus	45	Omaha	723
Cresline	88	Philadelphia	592
Dayton	24	Pittsburg	238
Delaware	50	Salt Lake City	1,043
Detroit	204	Sandusky	135
Franklin	41	San Francisco	2,637
Galveston	1,444	Savannah	1,220
Horse Shoe Bend	353	St. Louis	421
Indianapolis	130	Toledo	139
		Troy	14
		Urbana	14
		Washington C. H.	35
		Washington, D. C.	582
		Xenia	20

## SPRINGFIELD IN 1907.

Population	45,000
Assessed Valuation	\$23,000,000
Area in Acres	5,760
Tax Rate	2.73
Elevation Above Tide Water, in Feet	1,000
Streets, Miles	123
Improved Streets, Miles	73
Macadamized Streets, Miles	14
Paved Streets, Miles	12
Graded and Graveled, Miles	48
Water Mains, Miles	75
Sewers, Miles Constructed	12
Sewers, Miles Under Construction	120
Street Railway, Miles	30
Traction Line Terminals	6
Steam Railways, Systems	4
Manufacturing Industries	325
Capital Invested	\$15,000,000
Number of Wage Earners, Men	8,000
Number of Wage Earners, Women	500
Total Paid in Wages, Annually	\$3,750,000
Value of Products	\$18,000,000

More than one half the product is represented under the classification of agricultural implements, but one city in the United States, Chicago, exceeding Springfield in this industry.

## LOCATION, ETC.

No doubt to many a citizen of Springfield, viewing it now as a city of 45,000 or more, the query has presented itself, "Why was a town located upon this site?" For, as viewed today, the natural advantages are not many, otherwise than as it is located in a fertile country and inhabited by an active, intelligent class of people. No great river bears its commerce on its bosom to and from wharves; no great mines of coal or iron are found in its locality; but to the pioneer of one hundred or more years ago in this locality these things did not present themselves as necessities. Springfield owed its location, no doubt, to the site appearing to man at that time as a desirable one for a village, if not for a city. It was on a never-failing crystal water stream running through one of the finest valleys that

the searching eyes of the pioneer had ever gazed upon.

When Simon Kenton in 1779 was taken a captive through the various Indian villages he traversed from Old Chillicothe, north of Xenia, up through the old Indian village of Piqua north along the Urbana Pike, thence through Urbana to the Indian villages of Wapakoneta up to Wapatomica, he was no doubt impressed with the beauty and natural resources of this valley, and it was probably through his instrumentality that the five families, including his brother-in-law, Jarbo, and Demint, came from Kentucky in 1799 and first located west of the city near Buck Creek, building some twelve or fourteen block houses. Kenton later on went further up the old Indian trail along which he had been led while a captive, and built his cabin not far from the present Hunt residence. Demint likewise went further, stopping north of Buck Creek near the location of the present school building, and close to a beautiful spring of clear crystal water, there building for himself the first house that stood in the city of Springfield. Inhabitants of Springfield today can hardly realize the wild, picturesque appearance of site of the city of Springfield as nature made it.

Along the north bank of Buck Creek, or as the Indians were prone to call it, "Lagonda," was a ledge of over-hanging rocks of limestone formation. On the south was a piece of apparently level tableland. Along where High Street now is located it appeared quite rough and hilly.

Mill Run, now arched over and hidden in its greater portion through the city, was then a placid spring water stream

with boggy, miry prairie land, for several rods beyond each side of its banks.

Buck Creek was easily forded at the present Limestone Street Crossing, but in the condition of nature the surroundings were such that persons might easily be upon one side of the stream and not discover a house or dwelling on the other, and thus it appears that when Griffith Foos and his party first came through what is now the city of Springfield, they stopped at a spring located not far from the present intersection of Main and Spring Streets and then went on their way down into the Mad River Valley without discovering the hut that Demint had built on the rocks and ledges north of the creek. Plenty of good fresh water was one of the essentials that the pioneer first looked for in the location of his habitation.

Foos and his companions were impressed with the desirability of locating in this valley on the site of Springfield, in absolute ignorance that another had already determined to locate here. Another important factor in selecting this site as a location for a city and which operated no doubt largely upon the mind of the pioneer, were the advantages afforded by the waters of Buck Creek and Mill Run, which could be utilized for mills of various descriptions. This was before the age of steam and no other source of power than water suggested itself to these pioneers.

These mills, of which a great number were afterwards located upon the streams flowing through the city of Springfield and the surrounding country, were a great factor in the increase of its population. In an early day, when the surplus corn

must be hauled to Cincinnati or Sandusky to be finally marketed, and flour to meet the necessities of the family must be purchased and hauled from the same places, the local mill to convert the one into the finished product of whiskey and thus find a home as well as a foreign market, and to make flour to meet the necessities of the family, was of immeasurable importance to the pioneer.

The following description of the scenery and surroundings of Springfield was written by Dr. John Ludlow for a former historical work.

“The scenery had all the irregularity and variety of a New England landscape, without its hardness and abruptness. For several miles east and south of the new village of Springfield, the country was an undulating plain, which in the summer was covered with tall grass, mixed with a great variety of flowers, among which a species of wild pea, very fragrant but now extinct, was abundant. The country north for miles was an unbroken forest of large trees in great variety. The beautiful and never-failing stream called Buck Creek, or Lagonda, fringed its northern border with clear, running water. Mad River, with its rapid current, was within a couple of miles of its northwestern boundary. The ‘Rocks,’ or the perpendicular bluffs, filled with deep strata of solid limestone on either side of Buck Creek as it advanced toward its junction with Mad River, were covered with cedars, hanging vines, ferns, mosses and flowers; the wild grape-vine hung from the stately trees and dipped its tendrils into the placid stream below: the sycamore bent its projecting boughs over its banks, while the sugar, maple and mulberry, towering

above, with the dogwood, redbud, spice-wood, butternut, buckeye and other trees, with their variegated leaves, formed a beautiful and attractive picture. Near the mouth of Mill Run, a little rivulet which flowed near the south and west lines of the village, the scenery was unusually attractive and romantic. The little stream went tumbling over the rocks in order to reach the brief valley below and empty its waters into Buck Creek. On each side of this cascade, there were high, projecting rocks, covered with honeysuckles and wild vines and beautiful ferns, which hung down in festoons as a curtain to the chasm below, which was taller than a man's head. On the east side of this chasm, there was a large spring of water flowing from a round hole in the rock, with a strong current, remarkably cold, and depositing a yellow sediment. On the west side, there was another spring of delicious water, which, in after years, slaked the thirst of little fishing and picnic parties, who found delight on the banks of Buck Creek in the wild and picturesque valley."

#### NAMING AND PLATTING OF THE CITY.

James Demint, after he had finished his house, which was of the double-log cabin variety and located on the south part of the grounds of the northern school building, began to think seriously of laying out lots for a city.

Demint had entered and held by certificate from the government a tract of land of considerable size, south of Buck Creek and west of Spring Street. Historians are not all agreed as to whom should be given the credit for furnishing a

name to the embryo city. Some state that it was named by the wife of the founder, but Mr. Woodward in a narrative of his meeting in later years with Simon Kenton and his wife, says that Mrs. Kenton told him that she suggested the name for the city, and it was because of the innumerable and beautiful fresh water springs that were to be found in that vicinity.

Not long after Demint had arrived on the site of Springfield there came to his cabin a young surveyor by the name of John Daugherty, and to him was assigned the duty of making the first plat of the town. This was commenced by him in March, 1801. The land immediately south of the creek presented itself as the best adapted by nature at that time for a town plat, and the principal streets were made to run parallel with the creek.

Columbia Street was made the principal thoroughfare. Main Street was designated as South Street. Lot number 1 is where the D. T. & I. depot is now located. The numbers ran south on both sides of Limestone Street up to High Street. Where the county buildings are now, a public square was laid out, and this was the center of the first plat. These lots were six rods wide and twelve rods long 99x198 feet. Later on Demint made other additions running west to the first alley beyond Shaffer Street and north to Cedar Street.

It is said of the founder of Springfield that while he was "a man of some ability and possessed of many good qualities, yet he had a passionate fondness for whiskey and gambling. That he would frequently mount his fine bay horse for a visit to neighboring towns, where he usually indulged in a prolonged spree. On these

visits he would supply himself with a new deck of cards and eagerly engage with anyone for small wagers. That at one time when he was playing with a man who had a fine deck of cards, he took such a fancy to them that he decided to purchase them, but the owner refused to sell them. Mr. Demint offered him a deed for any lot in the plat of Springfield that he might select, for the cards, and he was induced

to part with the treasure. An exchange was made and the consideration for one of the finest and most valuable blocks in the city was once a gambler's deck of cards."

Since Demint's plat of the city of Springfield was made, there have been many additions, a list of which shows the development of the city, with the names of those who had faith in its future.

	No. of Lots.	Date.	Part of City.
James Demint	1- 96	1803	Around Court House.
James Demint	102-225	1805	W. of Center N. of Main.
James Demint	103-223	1814	.....
Giffith Foos	225-235	Not found	.....
David Lowry	296-300	1832	E. High.
P. A. Sprigman	301-316	1832	W. High near Center.
James Lowry	317-337	1832	High E. of Fountain.
Wallace & Cavileer	338-403	1833	S. of High, W. of Fountain.
Jeremiah Warder	404-412	1835	E. Main N. side.
Jacob W. Kills	413-426	1843	E. Main S. to High.
Joseph E. Anthony	427-431	1846	W. of Mill Run.
Josiah Spencer	431-447	1847	W. North near Factory.
John A. Crain	443-473	1847	Main S. E. of Yellow Springs.
Grant & others	477-498	1848	Between Fridge & Gallagher.
Hannah Reeder	499-521	1848	S. Center.
Robt. Rodgers	522-567	1848	S. of Clifton.
Newbolt Crocket	568-579	1848	N. of Ansted & Burk Mill.
Wm. & G. L. Foos	579-595	1850	.....
Mary S. R. Turner	596-603	1848	W. of Fisher on Columbia.
Oliver Clark	604-646	1848	E. High at York.
Burkley Gillett	646-677	1849	W. Columbia at Isabella.
John W. Baker	700-712	1849	S. Factory at Pleasant & Clarke.
Houck & Smallwood	713-733	1849	N. of Clifton along Vine.
John M. Gallagher	734-738	1849	.....
Dr. Robert Rodgers	739-748	1850	S. Center.
Peter Murray	749-762	.....	N. Clifton along Mill.
Peter Murray	763-770	1851	E. of Gallagher.
Peter Murray, Assigned	770-812	1851	N. of Main along Murray.
Peter Murray, 2d	813-822	1854	No. of Main, Water to Creek.
John Kenney	823-823	1853	N. of Main, Water to Creek.
John Patton	829-847	1853	W. of Fountain Ave. at Mulberry.
Letitia Baker	848-860	1853	S. of Clifton, Pearl & Gallagher.
John A. Warder	861-954	1853	E. of S. Fountain at Pleasant.
Patton & Gowdy	955-965	1849	Penn & High.
Saul S. Henkle	966-989	1853	Pearl along Euclid to Clifton Ave.
White Rodgers	966-988	1854	E. High.
White Rodgers	990-1057	1854	Between York & East N. of Summer to R. R.
Ramsey & Steele	1058-1080	1854	Between York & East N. of Summer to R. R.
Harvey Vinal	1081-1101	1854	E. of Limestone along Euclid.
Henry Ruhl	1102-1109	1854	.....
Jonathan Bruner	1110-1123	1854	S. of High bt. Plum & Race.
Pierce & Edmondson	1124-1142	1854	Bt. Miami & Plum along Fair.
W. H. Spencer	1143-1158	1854	S. of W. High.
Geo. Dibert	1159-1179	1860	S. of W. Washington.
Dr. Robert Rodgers	1180-1189	1865	W. of Yellow Springs along Dibert.
Jacob Huben	1190-1205	1864	E. of N. Limestone along Chestnut.
Elizabeth Clark	1205-1232	1865	W. of S. Limestone & N. of Liberty.
Wm. H. Houck	1233-1262	1866	S. Center, N. of Liberty.
Wm. Houck & P. Slack	1263-1273	1867	S. Limestone, E. along Maple & Liberty.
Wm. G. Erwin	1274-1305	1867	S. Fountain opposite Miller.
Wm. S. Thompson	1306-1322	1867	E. of Scott along Pleasant.
Dr. Robt. Rodgers	1323-1334	1868	W. North, west of Yellow Springs.
E. N. Tibbetts	1335-1352	1868	N. Limestone E. along Stanton.
Thomas & Mast	1353-1424	1868	N. of Euclid from Taylor to Pearl.
Hayward & Sherills	1425-1432	1868	N. of Chestnut, E. of Elm.
J. R. Banmes	1433-1437	1868	S. Center along Clark.
	1438-1496	1869	N. of Clifton between Taylor & Scott.

	No. of Lots.	Date.	Part of City.
Middleton & Rawlins	1497-1524	1869	E. Main S. of R. R. Crossing.
Geo. Spence	1525-1641	1869	S. of High along Light to Shaffer S. to Fair Grounds.
J. W. Wertz & Son	1642-1664	1868	Bt. Chestnut & Maple Avenues.
Wm. Grant	1665-1692	1869	N. Yellow Springs to Plm.
Lewis S. Clark	1693-1713	1869	From Factory W. on Fair.
Edwin L. Houck	1714-1749	1869	S. Yellow Springs bt. Clark & Pleasant.
Andrew Gowdy	1750-1753	1870	Along Gallagher.
Thomas Sharpe	1754-1774	1870	E. of East & S. of Kenton.
Lenty & Spence	1775-1806	1870	W. North from Shaffer to Western Ave.
Thomas C. Stewart	1807-1812	1870	S. E. corner Yellow Springs & Clark.
Wm. Milhollin	1813-1816	1870	S. E. corner of Yellow Springs & Jefferson.
John L. Petticrew	1820-1825	1870	S. W. corner Race & High.
Chas. Rabbits	1826-1838	1873	N. Limestone West side S. of Creek.
Steele & King	1839-1853	1872	Clifton Avenue opposite Maple.
Lewis S. Clark	1854-1874	1873	West Clark W. of Factory to R. R.
Oliver S. Clark	1875-1896	1873	West Clark W. of Factory to R. R.
David Shaffer's heirs	1897-1902	1873	N. side W. Main W. of Shaffer.
Dr. Robt. Rodgers	1903-1999	1873	S. of Stanton Ave., from Mason St.
Dr. Robt. Rodgers	2043-2049	1873	E. to Mill Race.
Jeremiah Toland	2000-2004	1873	S. E. of Clifton St. and Scott.
Coffin & Whitehead	2005-2042	1873	Bt. Columbia and North E. of Spring.
Coffin & Whitehead	2176-2187	1873	Bt. Columbia and North E. of Spring.
Geo. Dibert	2049-2142	1874	S. of Fair Grounds to Southern Ave.
Jabez Seggar	2143-2175	1871	S. of E. High along Forrest Ave.
Coffin & Whitehead	2176-2187	1874	See above.
Cassilly & Frey	2188-2211	1874	N. Limestone W. along Cassilly.
Jabez Seggar	2212-2239	1874	Mound S. to R. R.
I. B. Rawlins	2240-2250	1874	W. of East.
Edwin L. Houck	2257-2318	1874	S. Yellow Springs Southern Ave. to State.
Wm. H. Houck	2319-2330	1874	Southern Ave.; Limestone to Factory.
John Grube	2331-2338	1874	N. E. cor. of Yellow Springs and Mulberry.
Coble & Shattles	2339-2354	1875	Bt. W. Main & High.
Anna Warder	2355-2430	1874	Between R. R. & Creek.
Chas. Rabbits	2512-2528	1875	S. E. corner of McCreight & Limestone.
W. D. Miller	2528-2557	1875	Eden Ave., & W. Pleasant.
Chas. Stroud	2558-2589	1875	S. Shaffer W. side.
Andrew Gowdy	2590-2599	1875	Liberty & Gallagher.
Mitchell's heirs	2613-2626	1876	N. W. corner of Plum & Mulberry.
Mary B. Green	2627-2637	1876	Clifton St. bt. York & Taylor.
J. P. & K. Reinheimer	2638-2665	1876	Dibert Ave., from Yellow Springs to R. R.
Miller & Hotsenpillar	2666-2681	1876	S. Limestone N. W. to Maple.
Wm. T. McIntire	2682-2705	1876	Front St. bt. Creek & Race.
P. P. Mast	2711-2765	1876	E. of George Street from R. R. to Maiden Lane.
Spencer & Davission	2766-2777	1876	E. North to Warder & Creek.
R. S. Spencer	2778-2796	1876	E. of Water S. of Creek.
Geo. H. Frey	2796-2812	1875	Fountain Ave., W. to Center N. of College.
Bechtle heirs	2813-2851	1878	W. of Bechtle Ave., S. of Maiden Lane.
Nancy Gowdy	2852-2861	1879	Gallagher.
J. J. Snyder	2862-2947	1879	S. of Main on Western Ave., W. side.
Rice & Johnson	2948-2980	1880	N. W. cor. Pearl & Southern Ave.
E. R. Hotsenpillar	2987-3040	1881	Near Old Dayton Road.
Chas. Stroud	3041-3146	1881	From Plm on State to Yellow Springs.
Thalls, Davis & Goode	3147-3167	1881	N. of W. Columbia & Western Ave.
Peter Butzer	3168-3189	1881	W. Cedar N. to Creek.
Geo. Hills	3190-3218	1881	S. Yellow Springs E. at Grand.
E. N. Tibbetts	3119-3251	1882	Pearl E. to Taylor in Grand.
Johnson & Scott	3252-3380	1882	Oak Street, N. of S. Clifton St.
Fringle & Johnson	3381-3422	1882	West of the above.
C. & C. & P. Grube	3423-3433	1882	N. Race.
M. M. Tiers	3434-3456	1881	N. Limestone & E. Cecil.
Geo. H. Frey	3457-3466	1882	N. of College, Fountain & Center.
McCreight heirs	3467-3636	1882	McCreight Ave., S. to Cecil, W. of Limestone.
Robt. Johnson	3637-3672	1882	S. of Clifton opposite Laurel.
Lorimer & Wolfe	3673-3688	1882	On Ward W. of Center.
Jas. Dory's heirs	3689-3709	1882	Limestone to Clifton on Grand Ave.
Wm. Whitley	3710-3726	1882	East, Harrison & Mound.
Arthur Cole's heirs	3727-3737	1882	Limestone to Clifton on Southern.
A. B. Allen	3738-3771	1882	Southern Ave. from Yellow Springs to R. R.
Whittenberg College	3772-3791	1882	S. W. cor. Factory & Ferncliff.
Chas. Kellar	3792-3852	1882	S. of Clifton Ave., East side.
Geo. Brain's heirs	3853-3924	1882	E. High S. side.
Smith & Thompson's	3925-4013	1882	Maiden Lane to Snyder Park.
Edwardsville	4014-4316	1882	Lagonda Ave., E. of R. R.
Hastings H. & Webb	4317-4348	1882	Clifton, opposite City Hospital.
P. Q. King	4349-4366	1883	College Ave. & Center.
Benj. Seever	4367-4395	1883	S. Amen St. near old Dayton Road.
S. H. Gard	4396-4429	1883	S. Limestone W. to Factory, along Grand.

	<i>No. of Lots.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Part of City.</i>
J. B. Rubsam	4430-4468	1883	N. Race near Creek.
Kershner & Spence	4469-4508	1883	S. of W. Southern Ave.
Wm. H. Houck	4509-4556	1884	Limestone W. on Southern & Factory.
Robt. Johnson	4557-4596	1885	Shaffer, Grant & Cedar.
G. L. Frankenstein	4597-4603	1885	Pleasant, Clifton & Spring.
J. P. Reinheimer	4604-4607	.....	Dibert Ave. & L. M. R. R.
Geo. Brain	4608-4705	1886	Sheridan, Green, Mound & Ludlow.
Robbins & Myers	4706-4719	1886	S. of Lagonda Ave. near R. R.
Geo. Brain 2d	4720-4779	1886	E. Harrison.
McCright heirs	4780-4789	1886	N. of McCright Ave.
	<i>No. of Lots.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Part of City, Streets, etc.</i>
G. J. C. Hills	4790-4822	1887	Yellow Springs to R. R. on Euclid.
W. & A. J. Hilker	4823-4873	1886	W. of Western Ave. N. of Maiden Lane.
Henry Hubert	4874-4895	1887	E. High.
Wm. Perrin	4876-4922	1887	S. Limestone W. on Perrin
Wm. Maitland	4923-4932	1887	E. High
Lena Marmion	4933-5008	1887	N. Limestone E. side.
John Ludlow's heirs	5009-5096	1887	E. High S. on Ludlow.
Kershner's heirs	5097-5095	1887	East Street.
S. A. Bowman	5096-5111	1887	Park Place.
I. Ward heirs	5112-5164	1887	Fountain to Center N. of Ward.
P. Lohner's heirs	5165-5257	1888	Park to R. R.
Geo. Spence	5258-5285	1888	S. Dayton Pike.
Houck & Coleman	5286-5373	1888	S. Fountain Ave. W. to Western Ave.
H. J. Funk	5374-5425	1888	N. Shaffer.
F. M. Hagan, Ass. Miller	5426-5436	1888	Old Dayton Road.
L. F. Young, Ass. Coblentz	5437-5443	1890	W. of Main & Thompson.
G. H. Frey	5444-5480	1886	Fountain, Ward & College.
B. H. Warder	5461-5499	1890	E. Main, North Greenmount.
A. S. Bushnell	5500-5510	1891	Lagonda Ave. & R. R.
I. Ward Frey	5511-5522	1891	Woodlawn.
J. W. Bookwalter	5523-5548	1891	Lagonda Ave. E. R. R.
I. F. McNally	5549-6222	1892	E. Main, Florence, Belmont & Columbus Ave.
O. V. Hensley	6223-6329	1892	West of S. York.
W. H. C. Goode	6330-6348	1892	Main, Columbia & Western Ave.
Robt. Johnson	6349-6355	1893	Rice, Clifton & Southern.
J. L. Zimmerman	6356-6377	1893	Pearl, Rose, Clay & Catharine.
Oschwald	6378-6393	1893	N. of Lagonda Ave. on Park Ave.
G. S. Dial, Adm'r Stronger	6394-6451	1892	W. Pleasant and Old Dayton Road.
E. O. Hagan, Ass. A. B. Smith	6452-6530	1896	N. Western Ave., Cedar, Shaffer & Grant.
J. L. Little	6531-6553	1898	Clay St.
S. H. Gard	6553-6572	1899	W. Grand.
Perrin et al.	6573-6775	1900	Highlands.
Smith & Thompson	6794-6823	1900	S. of Snyder Park.
A. M. Rileys	6824-6850	1901	South of Ferncliff Cem.
W. H. Houck	6854-6958	1901	E. of S. Limestone.
I. Ward Frey	6959-7011	1902	North of Eastern Ave.
Geo. H. Brain heirs	7012-7125	1902	Elmwood.
C. N. Slyer	7126-7147	1902	Pearl, Catharine, Clay & Fremont.
Real Estate Co., H. D. Keefers	7155-7195	1902	Lagonda Heights.
Anton Singers	7196-7247	1902	S. of Highlands.
W. H. Berger	7248-7290	1903	Hill Top, Lagonda.
Brain et al.	7291-7562	1905	Kenwood Heights, S. E. of City W. of Belmont.
H. D. Keefers	7563-7580	1905	N. of Park Ave.
J. W. James	7581-7598	1906	W. Columbia, R. R. & Snyder.
Brain-McGregor	7599-7668	1907	Columbus Ave. & Florence St.
A. C. Link et al.	7669-7740	1907	Old B. H. Warder homestead.
E. G. Banta	7741-7766	1907	Clifton & Wheldon Lane.
Lewis S. Clark	7767-7900	1907	Grand Ave. to State, Plum to Fountain.
Geo. Brain's heirs	7901-7966	1907	Harrison S. to Sheridan.
<i>Lots Not Consecutively Numbered.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Part of City.</i>	
A. Raffensberger	1869	E. Springfield.	
Penfield	1870	South Clifton.	
Hiceville	1871	Rice & Pearl.	
Benj. Seevers	1874	W. Main.	
J. Bauers	1873	Near Lagonda Shop.	
Lewis Jenkins	1876	W. Main near R. R.	
Hester A. Neel	1875	W. High and Walter.	
Florenceville	1880	Lagonda Ave. to R. R. at Florence St.	
T. Fetsch	1880	E. Main & Florence.	
S. Siglar	1880	W. Main & Siglar.	
W. H. Berger	1880	Lagonda Ave.	
E. T. & P. Dudley	1881	Pearl & Rice.	
W. H. Berger	1881	Lagonda Ave.	
C. Retter	1882	E. of Clifton Ave. N. of Johnson Ave.	
O. V. Hensley	1892	S. E. of City.	

<i>Lots Not Consecutively Numbered.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Part of City.</i>
I. Ward Frey	1892	S. of City (Landsdowne).
Jas. B. Thompson	1882	W. Main, S. in Siglar.
I. Ward Frey	1897	Landsdowne.
Ziehler	1897	W. Main.
M. & J. Donnelly	1900	E. Main & Buxton Ave.
W. H. McCain	1901	Melrose.
I. Ward Frey	1902	Landsdowne.
John Melking	1905	S. Limestone next to Landsdowne.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We have before referred to the fact that in 1801 Griffith Foos had camped near the junction of Main and Spring Streets and had gone on down the Mad River Valley without discovering the hut of Demint on the north of Buck Creek, and that it was only after he and his companions had gone up the valley and crossed over the tableland and came down Buck Creek that they found Demint's cabin.

Foos and his companions stopped here for several days. They were well pleased with the country and Demint offered them land at a very reasonable price and informed them of his intention of laying out the town. Mr. Foos and his party returned to Franklinton, a village now part of Columbus, where he and his companions had left their families, and with them returned to the city of Springfield. This was in 1801. Soon after Mr. Foos returned he began the erection of a house to be used as a tavern. This building was located on the south side of Main Street, a little west of Spring Street. It was open to the public in June of that year and continued to be a public hostelry until 1814. From this time on, the town began to show some evidence of what it might become in the future, and in 1804 it contained about a dozen houses all built of logs. These houses, as given in Beer's History, were located as follows:

Near the southeast corner of Main and

Market Streets a man named Fields kept a small repair shop. West and almost opposite was a cooper shop owned by John Reed. On the northeast corner of the same street stood a log house, and a short distance west on the south side of what is now Main Street, near Primrose Alley, was a larger log structure, occupied by Charles Stowe of Cincinnati as a general store. Another log house was on the northeast corner of Limestone and Main Streets, and Colonel Daugherty's large log house was nearly opposite. A large two-story log-house, which in the time of Indian incursions was used as a block-house, stood near the southeast corner of High and Limestone, not far from what is known as the Old Buck-eye corner. Near the public square was another cabin in which two Frenchmen, named respectively Duboy and Lucroy, sold goods suitable mostly to the Indian trade. The two taverns conducted by Foos and Lowrey, with two or three other cabins on Columbia Street, composed the village of Springfield.

This hotel of Lowrey's was a large two-story hewn log house on the first alley west of Limestone Street, about half way to High Street.

#### SELECTION AS COUNTY SEAT.

One of the most important events that occurred in the early history of Springfield was its selection as the seat of justice



of the county which had just been organized. This was in 1818. Springfield had for its competitor the town of New Boston, located on the site of the old Indian village of Piqua, and had very little to boast over its competitor for the race was so close that Springfield only won by two votes. This gave new impetus to its growth for soon thereafter the county buildings were erected and court was held. (See County Buildings.)

#### EARLY EVENTS, ETC.

As already stated, the first log house was erected by James Demint, and the first tavern was put up in 1801 by Griffith Foss. The first frame house was erected in 1804 on the northeast corner of Main and Factory by Samuel Simmington. This house was destroyed by a wind storm before its completion. The first brick house was probably erected by William Ross. It was a two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Main and Market Streets.

This building was at first occupied as a dwelling and store and afterwards as a hotel known as Ross' tavern. This building was standing as late as 1869, when it was removed to make room for the building now occupied by Theodore Troupe's drug store.

A very respectful authority, however, gives credit to John Ambler for having built the first brick house. His building was located on the north side of Main Street, about half way between Factory and Mechanic Streets and was built in 1815. This building is still standing and occupied by Charles T. Davis as a residence upstairs, and as a millinery store and restaurant in the lower floors.

The first school was conducted by Nathaniel Pinkeret in 1806. He opened a school in a log house on the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets. This building was not erected entirely for school purposes.

In 1813, at about where Shaffer's Feed Store is located on W. Main Street, Samuel Smith conducted a school, and the first building erected for religious services was directly across the street from Smith's school building, about opposite the drinking fountain on Center Street.

The first mill was erected by Demint in 1803.

The first store was opened by a Mr. Stowe from Cincinnati. He brought with him a small stock of goods. The second store was opened by two Frenchmen in a cabin near the public square. Samuel Simmington may not have conducted the store in his frame house, for Pearson Spinning bought that property in 1812 and kept a store there for many years.

John D. Nichols kept the first bookstore in 1830 and 1831. The postoffice was first established in 1804; others seem to think that a postoffice was not established until 1814. Robert Rennick was the first postmaster. The first date is the correct one, for we are informed elsewhere that in 1804 a mail route was established, which went from Cincinnati through Lebanon, Xenia, Springfield and Urbana; thence to Piqua; thence down the Miami to Dayton, Franklin, Hamilton and Cincinnati. This was a weekly delivery. The first daily mail arrived in the city of Springfield in 1828 and came by four-horse coach. The first newspaper was established in the city of Springfield in 1817 and was called the "Farmer."

The first bank was organized in the winter of 1846 and 1847 and was the predecessor of the present Mad River Bank.

The first census was taken in 1820 and showed that there were 510 inhabitants of the city of Springfield.

James Shipman was the first tailor, Walter Smallwood the first blacksmith, and Cooper Ludlow the first shoemaker.

In 1803 a road was surveyed between Franklinton, a village near Columbus, to Dayton. This road was made to pass through what was then known as South Street, now Main Street, and did not pass through Columbia Street because of the extensive swamp lying at the east end of this street. The laying out of this road led to the building of the business portion of Springfield on Main Street and it became the main thoroughfare from the vicinity of Columbus to Dayton.

The first wife of the founder, Demint, died in 1803 and was buried in the old graveyard on Columbia Street.

Maddox Fisher came from Kentucky in 1813 with \$20,000 in money. He purchased twenty-five lots near the public square from Demint at \$25 a lot.

Quite a number of mills were erected at an early date. (See Chapter on Mills.)

#### COUNCILS WITH INDIANS.

A notable event, which is recorded by all historians, is the following:

"One Myers was killed near Urbana by a party of wandering Indians, and a family named Elliott, living on Mad River, was visited by an Indian of Tecumseh's tribe, who demanded a butcherknife of them, was refused, and told to leave. Mrs. Elliott was soon after out getting

firewood in the door-yard, when a rifle-shot was heard and a ball whistled through the front of her sunbounnet and grazed the skin upon her throat. These acts, coupled with the gathering together of the Indians under the Shawnee brothers, induced a panic among the people of this and other counties. The bold and warlike organized into companies. The tavern of Foos was made a temporary stronghold, while many families left in haste for their previous homes in Kentucky. The whites demanded the aggressors; the Indians denied knowledge of their committal, and it was left to a council to be held at Springfield. The commissioners for the whites were General Benjamin Whiteman, Major Moore, Captain Ward, and two others. The Indians were led by Tecumseh, Round Head, Black Fish, and other chiefs. The council took place in a maple-grove across the street from the tavern. The Indians had come in two bodies; the band of Tecumseh from towards Fort Wayne, and one from the north, some seventy in number, in charge of McPherson. Each party, unfriendly to the other, charged them with the deeds unlawful. McPherson's party, by request, had left their arms at a distance, but Tecumseh and his braves refused to disarm themselves, the chief saying that in his tomahawk was his pipe, and it might be needed for a smoke.

"Just arrived from Pennsylvania was a tall, slim young man known as Dr. Richard Hunt. Anxious to conciliate, this person advanced and offered Tecumseh his dirty-looking clay pipe with short stem. The chief stepped proudly forward, received the offering carefully between thumb and finger, looking with

sparkling eye of contempt at it, eyed the owner a moment to his extreme discomfiture, then flung the pipe, with a loud grunt, over his head and away from him. The Indians carried the point and retained their arms.

"Inquiry showed that the murder of Myers was an individual act. Speeches were made, hostilities disavowed, reconciliation effected, and quiet to the settlements, for the time, restored. The Indians stayed three days in town and amused the settlers by feats of agility. Whiteman, above named, had long made the forest his home and the Indian his acquaintance. A companion of Kenton and Boone, he had learned many savage dialects, and, at the council, conversed with Tecumseh in the Shawnee tongue with freedom."

#### EARLY CUSTOMS.

"In these days of ready-made clothing, close-fitting dresses, convenient and costly furniture, excellent thoroughfares by rail and pike, hostility to the sale and use of liquors, fine houses and places of business, physicians on call, and car or hack to convey to or from desired localities, it is both curious and useful to revert in our history to the humble and arduous lives of the old pioneers, and therein learn a lesson for present needs. During these days of which we write, there was a condition of complete social equality; the exclusiveness of caste and the claims of aristocracy were not known, and the broad line of distinction was run between the worst class and the people in general. Their occasions of fellowship and good will were the old raisings of log and bent, the

sharp contests for rapid execution of parts of the work at log-rollings, and sportive gatherings for corn-huskings. Their sports were shooting at a mark and exercises calling for muscular exertion, and races ran in competition prepared for races for life in contests with the savages. Rollicking amusements among the young were untrammelled and innocent. All sought for pleasurable enjoyment, and were happy in seeing others happy. Dress was common to rich or poor, the men went clad in hunting-shirts of linen made from self-raised and manufactured material, and Buckskin pants; the women dressed themselves in garments of their own handiwork,—these, according to newness, were common or holiday dresses. The bridal costume was a medium American cotton check, which then cost a dollar per yard and took five yards for the pattern. Silks, satins, alpacaes, and fancy goods were not in the market or possession. The interior of a cabin was simple in the extreme. Over the broad fireplace, held by wooden hooks, rested the trusty rifle; bedsteads were often no more than forked sticks driven into the earthen floor, with cross-poles for the clapboards or the eord. For cooking there was a pot, kettle, and fryingpan. Upon the table, a few plates and dishes held the food. For seats, some had split-bottomed chairs, but stools and blocks were in general and satisfactory use. No mention have I made of carpets; this smooth, swept earth or puncheon floor were all that was needed. The battalion drills on muster-days, elections, celebrations, and all public occasions were enlivened by free use of whiskey, pure from the home stills. Hunting, now regarded as a pastime, was to them a

business to secure the winter's meat, and corn-pones formed part of every meal. Flour was purchasable at Chillicothe, Zanesville and at Cincinnati. Goods were high; they were hauled in wagons to Pittsburg, floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and thence hauled or packed up. Tea retailed at \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee at 75 cents; and salt brought \$10. to \$12 per hundred pounds; calico was \$1 per yard; whiskey was \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and the Indians were excellent customers. Storekeepers are said to have given liquor free to encourage purchasers."

#### SLEEPY HOLLOW AND OLD VIRGINIA.

Many of us in this period of the history of our city have no doubt wondered why the vicinity of the Court House went by the name of "Sleepy Hollow." It seems that in earlier times Mill Run made a natural division of the city. This stream, especially south of Columbia Street, ran through a miry bog, and crossing it was a matter of some difficulty. Perhaps the best crossing was on Columbia Street, as the surface there was closer to the rock than elsewhere and of a more substantial condition.

A number of enterprising Virginians became possessors of a good portion of the young city that was southwest of the stream. They built hotels, established schools and churches and considered themselves more enterprising than their neighbors on the other side of Mill Run, for which reason they soon gave to the latter locality the nickname of "Sleepy Hollow," and this name has continued attached to it until the present time, and with a good deal of aptness, for scarcely

any business has been conducted in the immediate surroundings of the original square laid out by Demint. At this date there is nothing on Columbia Street within two squares of the Court House, excepting two livery stables, a carriage shop and a saloon. The people of "Sleepy Hollow" in turn designated that part west of Mill Run as "Old Virginia." This name has been lost as applied to that vicinity in the growth of the city.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

From Mr. Martin's collection in a former work, we have gathered some useful information in regard to a number of the early settlers of Springfield. These sketches bear evidence of a painstaking effort to give a truthful narrative.

#### JAMES DEMINT.

Not much is known of the antecedents of James Demint. He came with Kenton and the others to the vicinity of Springfield in 1799. In 1800 he built his log cabin north of the crystal waters of Buck Creek.

In 1801 he began a plat of the future city. About this time also he conducted a still, no doubt in the rude and limited fashion of the early pioneers. In 1804 he built his grist mill at the mouth of Mill Run. This was an enterprise of great importance in view of the growing crops, though the mill was but a rude affair, having a capacity of grinding twenty-five bushels of corn in every twenty-four hours. Before this there were no mills nearer than Lebanon.

In 1803 Demint's first wife died and he

remarried. His widow afterwards became the wife of a teamster who lived for several years west of the city of Springfield on the Old Dayton Road, by the name of John Rust. Demint added two more plats to the city of Springfield. He was a large consumer of the products produced by his own industry, and frequently went away on prolonged sprints. He died suddenly about the year 1817, at the tavern of the widow Fitch in Urbana. This is the sum and substance of our knowledge of the founder of Springfield.

## GRIFFITH FOOS.

Griffith Foos is entitled to almost equal honors with Demint in the founding of the city, for without knowledge of Demint's having already built a habitation, he had conceived and acted upon the idea that it was a good place in which to make a settlement. Of better habits and with more industry than Demint, he supplied that energy and industry that were required to ensure to the embryo city a permanent existence. He came to Springfield in 1801 and immediately began the erection of a house to be used as a tavern. It was the first tavern in the City of Springfield and the second house to be erected. So far as we know, it was located on the south side of Main Street, a little west of Spring. He opened it in June, 1801, and continued it until 1814.

Foos, in 1817, built an oil mill on Mill Run, about where the Foos Gas Engine works are now located. He died in this city in 1858. He was an uncle of Gus, Wm. and John Foos.

## ROBERT RENNICK.

Robert Rennick was one of the party that originally came to Springfield with Demint and was a joint owner with Demint in the western part of Springfield, and when the same was set-off in severalty he became possessed of that part west of what was then called Yellow Spring Street, now Plum. He built a mill in 1806 on Buck Creek, a short distance below where the spring is now located in Snyder Park. He was the first postmaster.

## JOHN DAUGHERTY.

This personage has been before referred to as coming to Springfield about 1800 and making the first plat of this town. He was an active Virginian, quite an industrious, enterprising citizen, and held various offices. He died a few miles south of Springfield in 1832.

## JOHN AMBLER.

John Ambler came to Springfield in 1808 and immediately engaged in the making of brick and the building of houses. In 1812 he was a merchant and kept a tavern nearly opposite the Mad River National Bank. He is credited with having built the first brick house in Springfield. This house is still standing and is occupied by Mr. Davis, 142 W. Main Street. When Clark County was organized he became the first treasurer and kept his office in his residence on W. Main Street. He died shortly after his term of treasurer had expired. The mother of the late John Shipman was his daughter.

## COOPER LUDLOW.

Cooper Ludlow came to the vicinity of Springfield in 1805. He was a tanner by trade. In 1812 he moved to Springfield and kept a tavern on the corner of Main and Factory Streets. The late Dr. John Ludlow was a son by a first wife and the late Abraham Ludlow by his second wife. His residence for many years was where the high school building is now located.

## WALTER SMALLWOOD.

This person came to the City of Springfield in 1804, bringing his wife with him from Virginia, and purchased a lot on the south side of Main Street and erected a residence a short distance west of Center Street. They lived in this town until 1852, when they moved to Missonri, where he died in 1869.

## PIERSON SPINNING.

This person came to Springfield from Dayton in 1812. He bought a frame house that Mr. Simington had erected and conducted therein a store until 1834. In 1827 he built a residence on the east side of Limestone Street, where Bennett & Young now have a printing office, south of the Citizens' Bank. He afterwards built the brick residence on the southwest corner of High & Gallagher Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Dr. Titlow. He died in this city in 1857 in his seventy-first year. Some of his grandchildren are residents of the city at this time.

## REV. SAUL HENKLE.

The first minister of the Methodist church to locate in Springfield was the Rev. Saul Henkle. He came here with his

wife in 1809. In 1827 he edited and published a religious paper called the "Gospel Trumpet." In 1830 he was elected county clerk. He died in 1837.

## IRA PAIGE.

Ira Paige came to Springfield in 1814 and a short time thereafter established a woolen factory on the lower floor of Fisher's Mill on Mill Run. This was conducted by him for about fifteen years. He represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature. He died in 1847 in his fifty-eighth year. His son Algeron lived south of Springfield upon the farm where his grandchildren still reside.

## MADDOX FISHER.

Maddox Fisher came to Springfield from Kentucky in 1813. He is said to have brought a considerable sum of money with him and purchased twenty-five lots from Mr. Demint in the vicinity of the public square. In 1814, he built a cotton factory near where Mill Run empties into Buck Creek. He was prominent in matters of a township character. He assisted in building the first court house, jail, and was perhaps the most distinguished lobbyist Springfield had in causing it to be chosen as a county seat, and in the establishment of Clark County. In 1825 he built a residence on the lot where Dr. Rogers now lives. He served as postmaster in 1824. In 1830 he erected the Fisher Block, afterward enlarged and rebuilt, on the southwest corner of Main and Limestone Streets, and now owned by his grandson, C. W. Fisher. He died in 1836 in his sixty-fifth year.

OLIVER ARMSTRONG.

Oliver Armstrong was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1783 and came to Clark County in 1814. He was prominent in city and county affairs for a number of years. Mrs. George Frankenberg, who is still residing in this city, is his daughter. She is now past eighty-three years of age. His son Cyrus was for twenty years treasurer of the county.

Other early settlers here were Granny Icenberger, Joel Walker, Marifield Victory, James Wallace, Dr. Needham, Elijah Beardsley and Major Christy. Sketches of Generals Mason and Anthony will be found in the article entitled "Bench and Bar" contained herein, and the lives of early physicians in the article treating on that profession. The roster of public officials of the county will likewise show the names of many who were prominent in city affairs during the early period, and so may be found in the history of the churches of the city more or less information about the ministry.

The following is a list of persons buried at Ferncliff who were born prior to 1800:

Name.	Nativity.	Birth.	Death.	Age.
John Bacon	Connecticut	1797	1870	73
Adam Baker	Pennsylvania	1795	1863	68
James Barnett	Pennsylvania	1787	1861	64
Samuel Barnett	Pennsylvania	1791	1869	78
Henry Bechtie, Sr.	Maryland	1782	1839	57
Geo. H. Benson	Virginia	1787	1877	90
Wm. Berry	Virginia	1798	1879	81
George Brain	England	1784	1851	66
Dr. George Brown	Pennsylvania	1792	1871	79
Chas. Cavalier	.....	1787	1850	63
Oliver Clark	Massachusetts	1795	1854	59
John Dodsworth	England	1798	1880	83
James Foley, Sr.	Virginia	1779	1863	84
John Foley	"	1777	1845	68
James Humphreys	"	1791	1858	67
John Humphreys	Ireland	1764	1857	94
Richard W. Hunt	New Jersey	1790	1848	58
Michael Kaufman	Pennsylvania	1788	1872	84
Mary Keifer	Ohio	1796	1849	53
Jacob Kershner	Maryland	1777	1853	76
David Kinz	Ohio	1799	1879	80
Frederick Kobelanz	Germany	1798	1880	82

Name.	Nativity.	Birth.	Death.	Age.
John N. Kurtz	Pennsylvania	1792	1852	60
David Lowry	Pennsylvania	1767	1859	92
Jane Lowry	Virginia	1778	1867	88
Sampson Mason	New Jersey	1793	1869	96
Reuben Miller	Pennsylvania	1797	1879	82
Thomas Montjoy	Ireland	1797	1863	66
Thomas H. Moore	Ireland	1792	1872	80
Nimrod Morgan	Kentucky	1793	1881	89
Thomas A. Morris	Bishop M.E. Ch.	1794	1874	80
Edmond Ogden	England	1789	1868	79
Sarah Paige	New York	1799	1877	78
Baker W. Peck	New Jersey	1791	1873	81
Joseph Perry	Pennsylvania	1782	1852	70
Phoebe H. Petts	New Hampshire	1798	1877	79
Geo. Rabbitts	England	1797	1849	52
Rhoda Rabbitts	England	1786	1868	82
Daniel Raffensberger	Pennsylvania	1796	1877	81
Richard Rogers	Pennsylvania	1799	1871	72
Rev. John Seys	Santa Cruz, Mex.	1799	1872	73
George Smith	England	1780	1861	81
Henry Snyder, Sr.	Pennsylvania	1783	1869	86
John L. Snyder, Sr.	Pennsylvania	1797	1867	70
Pierson Spinning	New Jersey	1786	1857	71
Jacob Thomas	Maryland	1796	1877	79
Joseph S. Wallace	Kentucky	1799	1876	77
Anna A. Warder	Pennsylvania	1784	1871	87
Rebecca Wertz	Pennsylvania	1796	1878	82
Rachel Werden	New Jersey	1784	1860	76
William Werden	Pennsylvania	1785	1869	84
Patrick Wiseley	.....	1791	1881	90

CONDITION IN 1828.

Shortly after Springfield was incorporated as a village (by act of Legislature, January 23, 1827), the first complete census was taken of which we have any record. That enterprising paper, the *Western Pioneer*, in its issue of September 28, 1828, said: "We have for the information of our readers and our own gratification taken the pains to enumerate the population of our village. There are in Springfield 935 souls—6 blacksmith shops, with 15 hands; 4 wagon shops, with 13 hands; 4 shoemaker shops, with 9 hands; 3 tanneries, with 8 hands; 6 tailor shops, with 18 hands; 3 saddle shops, with 10 hands; 3 bakeries, with 5 hands; 2 hatter shops, with 6 hands; 3 cabinet shops, with 8 hands; 1 tin shop, with 4 hands; 3 cooper shops, with 10 hands; 2 chair shops, with 5 hands; 14 stores, with 32 hands; 4 groceries, with 4 hands; 1 paper mill, with 20 hands; 1 gun shop, with 3 hands."

In addition the census showed 3 brick-yards, 27 carpenters, 1 clockmaker, 3 butcheries, 2 distilleries, 4 attorneys, 5 physicians, 2 sign and 1 portrait painter, and 1 extensive flour mill. Incidentally they mention 4 schools, a courthouse, brick jail, 3 churches, six print shops and "a post office at which 24 mails are received weekly in elegant four-horse coaches."

#### CONDITION IN 1832.

In 1832 the village had a population of 1,250. There were 180 dwelling houses, courthouse, clerk's office, jail, 4 churches, one paper mill, one grist mill and one carding and fulling mill, one brewery and one distillery, 16 dry goods stores, one book store, five groceries, 3 taverns, one printing office, by which was issued a weekly paper. There were five lawyers and six physicians. During the past 12 months (up to that date) there have been erected 51 buildings, three of which were brick, twenty-one one story in height, 16 two-story and one three-story. About this time quite an impetus was given to the growth of the town by the construction of the National Road. When this road was built it was necessary to bridge Mill Run on Main Street and thus again Main Street had the advantage over Columbia in the facilities for intercourse between the different parts of the town, and the business element became permanently fixed on this street.

#### VILLAGE DAYS, 1834-1850.

Springfield became incorporated as a village in 1834, with Edward H. Cumming as president and James S. Halsey as recorder.

This form of government was continued until 1850, when by an act of the legislature, Springfield became a city of the second class. Within this period the village had a steady growth, and when it became a city its population was 5,109. During its village days not much evidence was given of its future greatness as a manufacturing center. True, a number of mills of various kinds had been erected upon Mill Run and Buck Creek. Wittenberg College had been founded in 1845.

Jeremiah Warder had purchased the village of Lagonda in 1830. David West had began the manufacture of buggies in 1837; William Whiteley the making of plows in 1840. James Leffel began the foundry business in 1840 and James Driscoll the carriage business in 1847. The Pitts Threshing Machine was manufactured here as early as 1842. These were practically all the manufacturing industries, except mills, etc. (See mills.)

During the village period the first railroads entered the town and gave it a strong impetus toward its future importance.

Perhaps more is due to James Leffel in this period than to any other one person. He built his foundry west of the city, near Buck Creek, in 1840. The Barnett Flouring Mills were commenced in 1841, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Leffel.

A woolen mill was likewise started during this period, which afterwards became the property of Mr. Charles Rabbits. Within this period, in 1840, the town was visited by quite a fire, which consumed the entire business block from Fisher's west to the Kizer Alley, and also the



building located where the Cherry House now stands.

In 1849 Springfield was visited by that dread scourge, the cholera, which removed some of the most enterprising citizens.

While the National Road was opened in the year 1832 as a thoroughfare, it was of its greatest importance during the village days of Springfield, as by the building of this road Springfield became a point of importance on a great thoroughfare.

#### CONDITION IN 1850.

In 1850 Springfield had a population of 5,109, showing a substantial increase over previous years. On the 21st of March, by a special act of the legislature and upon a vote in favor of the same taken in the village, Springfield became a city.

The first mayor was James J. Hunt, and the councilmen were Alexander Ramsey, John G. Filler, C. D. McMarshall and Martin Carey. The following is given as a summary of the condition at this time:

At this time the city contained twelve churches, one female seminary, one reading room and three large halls for exhibitions, lectures, etc.; eleven physicians and sixteen lawyers, two banking institutions, seven hotels, seventeen mercantile and three book stores, three drug stores, five iron and hardware stores, forty-three groceries, three bakeries, two dental offices, one daguerrean room, ten boot and shoe stores and shops, nine tailor shops, five saddle and harness shops, four stove and tin shops, three cabinet warerooms, four hat stores, three jeweler's stores, six wagon and carriage shops, several blacksmith and cooper shops and several ware-

houses, four extensive founderies, one oil, one paper, two saw, one planing and three flouring mills, two book binderies, three printing offices and one publication office for a paper printed in Urbana, Ohio.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT.

Under the constitution of 1852 the legislature proceeded to classify the cities of the state, which work was carried to such an extreme that many of the cities were finally in classes by themselves and Springfield became a city alone in its class. This permitted the enactment of legislation applicable to it only and not affecting any other cities in the state. This whole scheme of classification was declared in 1902 to be unconstitutional, and the new municipal code was adopted in Ohio. Previous to this present code and while Springfield was in a class by itself, legislation such as was desired by its citizens was frequently obtained. For a long time perhaps until the latter part of the eighties, the members of the council, as divided into committees, looked after various street affairs, and it became the common saying that when a person desired to go to council it was for the purpose of fixing up the streets in his vicinity. Owing to the city's growth, and perhaps to take away from councilmen the temptation to favor their own vicinities, boards of public affairs were created, and therewith Springfield chose to have a law enacted that these boards should be of a non-partisan character, that is, composed of an equal number of members from each of the dominant parties.

This condition of affairs was the result

of a compromise. There were frequently some strenuous times in the council chamber. At one time William N. Whitely spoke all day and all night to prevent the enactment of certain measures. At another time the sergeant-at-arms was spirited away so that recreant members could not be brought in by arrest. Each party, when in the majority, was guilty of outrageous gerrymander of the various districts for partisan purposes. On several occasions the Supreme Court had to decide the legal status of affairs. Under the former law the entire membership of the council was elected by wards. Under the present law a certain number are elected by the city at large and the remainder by wards. This will probably defeat attempts at gerrymander. Under the present system of government the mayor is the executive head of the city Board of Public Affairs, which has charge of streets, water works and various matters of that kind, and consists of three members. The Board of Public Safety and the head of the Fire Department consists of two members of opposite politics. The city solicitor is the head of the Legal Department and appoints an assistant, who is prosecutor of the Police Court; the police judge presides in the Police Court. The Water Works Department is under the control of the Board of Public Affairs. In addition there is a Hospital Board, which is appointed by the Board of Health. There is a health officer appointed by the Board of Health, as well as a dairy inspector. The members of the Board of Education are elected, some by the city at large, and the others from the various wards.

## ROSTER OF OFFICIALS.

## PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

While Springfield was under village government the highest local official was known as president of council, and the following constitutes a list of such officials:

Edward H. Cumming .....	1834
W. V. A. Cushing .....	1835
Samson Hubble .....	1836
Reuben Miller .....	1837, '38, '39, '40
John Murdock .....	1841
William Moore .....	1842, '43, '44
Steven Bell .....	1845
William Moore (again) .....	1846, '47, '48, '49

## MAYORS OF CITY.

James M. Hunt.....	1850, '51, '52, '53
James S. Goode.....	1854, '55, '56
A. G. Burnett.....	1857, '58, '59, '60
John C. Miller.....	1861
W. D. Hill.....	1862
J. J. Snyder.....	1863, '64, '65
(A) James Fleming.....	1866
J. J. Snyder (again).....	1867, '68
(B) Jacob R. McGarry.....	1869, '70
(C) C. H. S. Showers.....	1870
J. J. Hanna.....	1871, '72, '73, '74
Milton Cole.....	1875, '76, '77, '78
Edward S. Wallace.....	1879, '80
E. G. Coffin.....	1881, '82
Charles W. Constantine.....	1883, '84
James P. Goodwin.....	1885, '86
O. S. Kelly.....	1887, '88
W. R. Burnett.....	1889, '90, '91, '92
James Johnson, Jr.....	1893, '94
P. P. Mast.....	1895, '96
John M. Good.....	1897, '98
(D) T. J. Kirkpatrick.....	1898
Chas. J. Bowlus.....	1899, '00
M. L. Milligan.....	1901, '02
Chas. J. Bowlus.....	1903, '04
James M. Todd.....	1905, '08
W. R. Burnett.....	1908

(A) Mayor J. J. Snyder was removed and James Fleming was appointed to fill the vacancy. (B) Mayor Snyder, having been re-elected, resigned and J. R. McGarry was appointed to fill the vacancy; Mr. McGarry was afterwards elected for a full term. (C) Mayor McGarry resigned and H. S. Showers was appointed to fill the vacancy. (D) John M. Good, having been found guilty of violating the law in making promises previous to the election, was ousted from office and T. J. Kirkpatrick was appointed until the next regular election. Mr. Kirkpatrick was candidate for mayor and John M. Good was again a candidate and was successful, succeeding Mr. Kirkpatrick.

## SOLICITORS.

George Spence .....	1853
A. G. Burnett.....	1855
James M. Hunt.....	1857
D. M. Cochran.....	1859
J. K. Mower.....	1867

John C. Miller.....	1871
A. T. Byers.....	1876
F. M. Hagan.....	1879
M. T. Burnham.....	1881
F. M. Hagan (again).....	1883
A. N. Summers.....	1885
A. H. Kunkle.....	1891
D. Z. Gardner.....	1899
V. Y. Smith.....	1901
Stewart L. Tatum.....	1903-1908
Roger Q. Smith.....	1908

When the village became incorporated a marshal was elected. James B. Berry was the first that served in this official capacity. William H. Hughes was the last. R. F. Hayward served in this capacity for a number of years.

There is one instance of a city solicitor resigning, that of D. M. Cochran in 1866.

TREASURERS.

In 1862 the office of city treasurer was abolished and since then the county treasurer has been treasurer of the city.

In 1907 the office of city treasurer was created and Frank Rolfe was elected to that position.

The incumbents of the city clerk's office since 1850 have been as follows:

CITY CLERKS.

S. Parsons.....	1850
William Anderson.....	1855
G. H. Frey.....	1856
T. P. Clarke.....	1858
W. F. Cummings.....	1861
James W. Cummings.....	1862
T. P. Clarke (again).....	1867
Charles R. Miller.....	1869
John S. Shewalter.....	1870
Thomas D. Wallace.....	1890
S. J. Wilkerson.....	1892
Philip Huonker.....	1898
R. N. Lantz.....	1900
C. C. Bauer.....	1902

After the Police Department was established, which was in 1867, the marshal's duty became fixed by ordinance, and he was particularly an officer of the Mayor's Court. At this time the Police Department consists of thirty-eight men. A battalion system is operated in connection with the department. The policemen are appointed by the mayor from persons recommended to him by the Board of Public Safety. All applicants must pass an examination. When the Police Department was organized the old Union Fire Company's house on Spring Street was converted into a city jail or station house and served for that purpose until the erection of the present patrol and station house combined, on North Fountain Avenue.

The first patrol house was the gift of Governor Bushnell, and was situated on the northwest corner of Columbia Street and Fountain Avenue. Governor Bushnell bought this property and fitted it for a patrol house and allowed the city to use the same free of expense for about ten years, when this building was sold to the Traction Company, and until the new building was erected the horses and wagon were kept in Dr. L. E. Russell's stable south of East High Street.

Under the new municipal code, adopted in 1902, the office of city auditor was created, C. C. Bauer filling the same until the next election, when L. M. Harris was elected.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest officials to look after the police welfare of Springfield were constables of the township. First of these were Hiram Goble and Israel Bayless.

Governor Bushnell was prompted to this act of generosity because he felt that the time had come when the city should have a patrol wagon. He not only furnished the building, but also bought the

wagon, and for some time paid the operating expenses.

#### CHIEFS.

The following is a list of the chiefs of police:

John Rea .....	1869-1870
James Fleming .....	1871-1876
Fred Schuchman .....	1876-1885
James C. Walker .....	1885-1887
James Ambrose .....	1887-1889
James Cushman .....	1889-1892
John McKenna .....	1893-1894
W. H. Van Tassel .....	1895-1897
Stewart L. Black .....	1897-1899
R. E. O'Brien .....	1899-

Prior to 1887 the mayor of the city of Springfield performed the duties of a police magistrate. In the previous year the Legislature had passed a law providing for the office of police judge, and at the same time a police prosecutor and police clerk were provided for. The following persons have filled these offices:

*Police Judges*—Luther F. Young, 1889-1891; Charles E. Morris, 1891-1893; O. B. Trout, 1893-1895; William R. Horner, 1895-1899; J. J. Miller, 1899 to date.

*Clerks of Police Court*—Arthur Morrell, 1887-1890; William White, 1890-1893; Stewart L. Black, 1893-1896; George Winans, 1896; Arthur Plank, 1902, and C. E. Schaefer, 1903—.

*Police Prosecutors*—Frank Rightmeyer, 1887—; William R. Horner, 1891; George S. Dial, 1895; J. J. Miller, 1897; Forest Kitchen, 1899; John M. Cole, 1903, and Albert Busch, 1908.

#### BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

As present constituted J. E. Elliott and Clarence Rhoads are members of this board.

#### ROSTER OF CITY GOVERNMENT (1907).

Mayor—James M. Todd (W. R. Burnett, elect 1908).

City Council—E. B. Hopkins, president (1908, D. F. Snyder); John N. Garver, vice president; Frank Crothers, clerk; James C. Walker, Sergeant-at-arms; First Ward, J. N. Garver (Harry Sellers, elected); Second Ward, Charles P. Dunn; Third Ward, W. H. Bryant (John M. Good, elected); Fourth Ward, D. R. Hayward; Fifth Ward, J. C. Clippinger (Orville Burkett, elected); Sixth Ward, Albert Eglinger.

Council at Large—Edward T. Ridenour (Warren Alexander, elected), Pearl A. Lewis (Charles Bauer, elected), John T. Ricks (George E. Kershner, elected).

City Auditor—L. M. Harris.

Treasurer—Clarence W. Arbogast.

Solicitor—Stewart L. Tatum (Roger V. Smith, elected); John M. Cole, assistant city solicitor (Albert Busch, elected).

Clerk of Council—Frank A. Crothers (William Mahoney, elected).

Engineer—Wm. H. Sieverling (Martin Bahin, elected).

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Frank J. Buchanan.

Superintendent of Markets—N. M. Leatherman.

Weighmaster—John O. McClintick.

Board of Health—William R. Burnett, president; John H. Rodgers, Harry E. Rice, R. C. Rind, R. B. Hoover, R. B. House.

Health Officer—Dr. Henry Baldwin.

Sanitary Marshal—L. O. Keller.

Food Inspector—James K. Kershner.

Board of Public Service—President, A. J. Moyer (C. W. Rich, elected); vice

president, William Sharon (William Trautwein, elected); executive member, Samuel J. Lafferty (Patrick Cafferty, elected); clerk, Frank A. Crothers.

#### A TICKET OF 1861.

City Ticket—Mayor, James L. Torbert, William D. Hill; marshal, Benjamin F. Best, Martin Carey, Samuel McCoy Horace Perkins, Henry C. Hawken, Grove W. Green; treasurer, Theodore A. Wick, Horace Poole; school board (two to be elected), Dr. M. M. Oldham, Rev. Henry W. Woods, John I. Chorpeneing, James Johnson, Jr., Joseph Harrison; Third Ward council, Abraham R. Ludlow, John M. Deardorff; assessor, C. Hotsenpiller, Henry Inlow, Henry B. Grove; supervisor, John Click, Lewis Blaser.

#### WATER WORKS.

For some time prior to 1881 there was a good deal of discussion as to the supply of water for the city. Finally, in the year previous, proper legislation was obtained and bonds were issued by the city for the amount of \$400,000. A board of water works trustees, consisting of George H. Frey, J. H. Thomas and Oliver S. Kelly, were elected. Under the supervision of this board the old water works and pumping house was established. This is located immediately east of the Sandusky branch of the Big Four Railway and consists of a tract of 63.71 acres, purchased from Ross Mitchell, including in this the ground upon which the stand pipe was erected on East Main Street. The entire cost of ground was \$20,400. The engine and boilers cost

\$20,350.74, and the building \$10,544.37. The stand pipe cost \$28,505.87.

After this old plant had continued in operation some ten years it was discovered that the water supply was not adequate to the demands of the city. The supply of water was obtained from the gravel bottom at or beneath the surface of Buck Creek. It was also found that the water taken here seriously affected the water rights of the mill owners below. It was then determined that a new supply must be procured, and the present grounds, consisting of 67 acres all told, were purchased at a cost of \$10,290. The cost of engine No. 1 was \$31,000, engine No. 2 \$39,000 and the crane used there \$2,380; boilers, \$9,736.00; building, \$18,213.96. This new pump house was put in operation July 11, 1895, and the daily average of water pumped in 1906 was 3,948,341 gallons. The capacities of the present pumps in gallons are as follows: Gaskill engine, 5,000,000; Reynolds engine, 7,000,000, and William Todd engine, 10,000,000.

During the past year the total expenditures were \$76,721.32 and the receipts for the past nine months were \$62,503.90. A change in the time for the collection of rents having been made, only the record of receipts for the last nine months was obtained. The present bonded indebtedness is \$355,000. Until the adoption of the new municipal code the Water Works Department was controlled by a board of trustees. Since the adoption of the new code (1902) the department is in the control of the Board of Public Affairs.

The following persons have served as secretaries: E. H. Brennan, March 24 to June 21, 1881; W. R. Smith, June 21,

1881, to April 27, 1882; E. C. Gwyn, April 27, 1882, to December 18, 1883; W. R. Smith, December 18, 1883, to May 11, 1898; V. Y. Smith, May 11, 1898, to May 17, 1899; William Myers, May 17, 1899, to May 12, 1901; Ralph Boyd, May 12, 1901, to May 12, 1903; Frank Bolger, May, 12, 1903, to February 1, 1906; F. H. Rolfes, February 1, 1906--.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A fire in the Barnett Mills in 1863 or '64, which was more destructive than it might have been had there been a proper handling of the fire department, suggested to the city that it was time to have a paid fire department.

#### VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Prior to that date the various "engines," as they were then called, were in charge of companies which were formed voluntarily. In those early days, when there was a fire, it was the duty of every citizen to lend a helping hand, to catch hold of the rope as the apparatus went through the street and to assist in dragging it to the fire; also when that was reached, to lend his aid with might and main in the "pumping department," or otherwise, as might be most desirable. The first fire company on record, the "Utility," was organized in 1837. Prior to this time fires were extinguished by a bucket brigade. About the time that the village was incorporated each citizen was required to provide one or two or more leather buckets, according to the amount or value of his property, and these were kept in an accessible place so that they

might be easily gotten at if there was a fire. This "Utility" company was disbanded in 1853 and the greater part of its members afterwards joined the "Neptune Company." In 1838, prior to this company's disorganization, there was another fire company organized, which had the title of the "Independent Fire Company." This also was disbanded in 1853 and most of its members went over to the "Rover Company." The "Neptune" and the "Rover Company" were rivals for public favor. The original "Rover Company" was organized in 1854. The building that they then occupied was situated on West Main Street, about where the Marshfield Steele property is now located, immediately west of the new Sun Opera House. The "Neptunes" were organized a short time after the "Rovers" and the rivalry between these two companies was carried to such an extent that neither one would attend a fire when the other had preceded it.

This resulted finally in the "Rovers" giving up their old organization and forming a new one, which was in fact an independent company, accepting and asking no favors from the city. It enrolled in its membership some of the very first and best of Springfield's citizens and the rivalry between the "Rovers" and the other companies which were acting under city authority was continued with a good deal of intensity on both sides. Sometimes it was friendly and at other times hardly so. Before the reorganization of the "Rover Company" the "Neptunes" had the central part of the city for its territory and the "Rovers" the western part. This led to the organization of the "Union Company" in 1856. This com-

pany had for its particular territory the eastern part of the city. This company was sometimes nicknamed the "Dutch Company," mainly from the fact that Daniel Huben and George Seibert, Germans, were the principal organizers. The "Neptune Company" was organized in 1856, with Jerry Klinefelter as president. The "Union Company" had for its engine-house the building that was afterwards for many years used as the city jail or station-house, south of the post office on Spring Street. The "Neptunes" had for their building a structure that was demolished to make way for the Arcade, and was situated on High Street, immediately west of the Wren Department Store. When the "Rovers" became an independent company they abandoned their old engine-house on West Main Street, and a new company was formed and they bore the name of the "Silver Grays"; they received this name no doubt from the fact that most of their members were somewhat advanced in years, old Mr. Tegarden being a leading person in its organization. Dr. H. H. Seys was its president and captain. James C. Walker, present sergeant-at-arms of council, was a member of this company, as was also Captain William E. Moore. All of these companies, with the exception of the "Rovers," disbanded about the time that the paid fire department was established. The "Rovers" continued their organization until about fifteen years ago. The last fire they attended was in 1873, when the Ferrell, Ludlow & Rogers Manufactory on South Limestone Street was afire. When they disbanded they presented a \$25 gold piece to each of their members. Perhaps no company was ever organized

in the city of Springfield in which its members took a greater pride than the "Rovers" Fire Company. To mention this company to any of its comparatively few survivors is to instantly get an expression of enthusiastic admiration as to what it did, and to hear it emphatically asserted that those were "great old times." It was their aim to throw water eight feet higher than the steeple on the First Presbyterian Church, and they speak with pride of a run that they made to a place in the country five miles west of Springfield, where they saved a man's house, and of the elegant entertainment they had on their way back at the residence of Colonel Peter Sintz. A group picture of the members of this company is hanging in the rooms of the Historical Society of this county.

#### PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1866 the paid fire department was organized, an ordinance having been passed in 1864 authorizing bonds to the amount of \$12,000 to be issued to pay for a steam fire-engine. In honor of the councilman who introduced this measure, the first fire-engine was called "Jacob Myers." The old engine-house formerly occupied by the "Neptunes" was for a time used by the new department. In 1876 the engine-house now known as the Central was established on South Market Street at a cost of \$18,000.

About the same time property was purchased where the Western is now situated and converted into an engine-house. Thus matters continued until the city water works were established and then it was thought that the water pressure from the pumping-house would be sufficient for

all fires. However, it was plainly demonstrated, when the Krell French Piano Works were destroyed by fire in 1902 (this was the north wing of the Great East Street Shops), that this could not be relied on. An agitation was then begun for the purchase of engines, and the city again became the possessor of several steam-engines, and now possesses what might be considered a very well-managed and adequate fire department. When the department was first organized the first president of the old "Rovers" was chosen as its head. A. R. Ludlow served for several years, or until 1871, when R. Q. King was elected, the latter serving until 1880. J. C. Holloway succeeded him, and in 1882 he was succeeded by William E. Moore, Jr., who served until December, 1884; E. W. Simpson served from that date until 1895, and George Follrath from 1895-1905, when the present incumbent, Samuel F. Hunter, succeeded to that position.

In 1881 the signals used for the fire alarm were contained in thirty-one boxes; there are now one hundred and twenty-four.

The following is a roster of the present department (1907):

Chief Fire Department—Samuel F. Hunter.

Superintendent of Telegraph—Michael M. Duffy.

Central Steam Fire Company No. 1—Engine-house west side of South Fountain Avenue, between Jefferson and Washington; H. M. Rankin, captain.

Engine Company No. 2—Engine-house east side of North Factory Street, between Columbia and North; C. M. Moffett, captain.

Engine Company No. 4—Lagonda Avenue, between C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad and Florence; J. Edward Bryant, captain.

Engine Company No. 6—Southeast corner Mound and Glenn Avenue; E. J. Perkins, captain.

Chemical Engine Company—Engine-house west side of South Yellow Springs, between Pleasant and Dibert Avenue; William Fanning, captain.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1—Engine-house west side of South Fountain Avenue, between Jefferson and Washington.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 3—Northwest corner Clifton and Boler; H. T. Evans, captain.

Southern Steam Fire Company No. 3—Engine-house northwest corner Clifton and Boler; H. T. Evans, captain.

Hose Company No. 4—East side Lagonda Avenue, between C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad and Florence.

Hose Company No. 5—South side Main, near Park; L. L. Metcalf, captain.

Hose Company No. 6—Southeast corner Mound and Glenn; E. J. Perkins, captain.

Hose Company No. 7—South side Cecil, between Fountain Avenue and Limestone; Pat H. Lawler, captain.

Hose Company No. 8—West side South Yellow Springs, between Pleasant and Dibert Avenue; William Fanning, captain.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

### MARKET HOUSE.

The first city building that Springfield had was what was called a market house.







ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY



HAMMA DIVINITY HALL



DORMITORY



MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING

FOUR VIEWS OF WITTENBERG COL

It was a long wooden structure with two rows of stalls, side tables and a pavement between. According to the ordinance this building was located on West Street and South Street, South Street being the present Main Street.

This structure served for a market house until the building of the old City Hall, which formerly stood on the esplanade immediately west of what is now the Arcade Building, fronting on High Street. It was built in 1848. The lower part of the building was arranged for market purposes, having stalls in the center and along the sides. On the upper floor there was a hall used for town meetings, public conventions and similar gatherings. This building, including the bell, cost, \$7,800.

A great many meetings of various kinds were held in this building from the time of its erection in 1848 until its demolition in 1888. West of it there was a pavement extending to the railroad. Market wagons were backed up to this pavement on both sides. If the walls of this old building could have spoken, stories of many interesting events occurring in the history of the city might have been told. County conventions were often held here, and the fights, quarrels and enthusiasm attending such meetings were frequently seen here. Here some of the most distinguished public speakers in the country poured forth their eloquence. It is interesting to know that in the same year in which this hall was erected a town clock was placed upon the spire of the First Presbyterian Church. Excellent photographs of this old building are in existence.

#### PRESENT CITY HALL.

The present city building, one of the finest in the state of Ohio, was begun in 1888 and finished in 1890. It extends from Fountain Square to Center Street. In architecture it is not to be surpassed anywhere, and to a native son of Springfield, Charles Creager, now deceased, is due the credit for its design. It cost \$250,000. Though it has been in use now for almost twenty years, it shows few signs of age or wear and bids fair to reflect honor and credit on the city of Springfield for a century to come. The building is one of the largest and handsomest in the county used for city purposes, extending from square to square, fifty feet in width. The entire first floor is used for grocery and market purposes. In the west end are the police headquarters and Police Court. Next to these is the City Hall. In the east end are the other city offices—those of auditor, solicitor, mayor, the water works, Board of Public Service, clerk, engineer, health officer, sanitary marshal, dairy inspector, etc. Next to these is the council chamber. Over these is the Armory Hall.

#### CITY JAIL AND STATION HOUSE.

The old building situated south of the post office building on Spring Street, which served as a city jail for forty years, was originally erected as a fire-engine house and for the special use of the old Union Fire Company. This building for a long time had been a discredit to the city of Springfield, even for the purpose of a jail or station house. Time and again the citizens of Springfield demand-

ed that a new one be erected. In 1900 the people voted that the sum of \$20,000 should be expended for a new station house or city jail. There was considerable controversy as to where it should be located, and it was some three or four years before those in authority commenced to act, even after they had been instructed to that purpose by the people. Finally, in 1904, the present building located on North Fountain Avenue, near the creek, was completed at a cost of \$31,000.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Various societies and associations were formed in Springfield at different times for the purpose of affording library facilities to its citizens. Not until 1872, however, did the movement for a public library reach its culmination. In that year the present Springfield Public Library was placed on a secure basis. The present building was erected in 1889. In 1877 the library was located in the Union Hall building and remained there until it was moved to the present commodious building located on the southwest corner of High and Spring Streets. This beautiful building and its grounds were donated by Benjamin F. Warder, formerly a public spirited citizen of this city, latterly of Washington, and recently deceased. For many years he was connected in many public enterprises of Springfield, particularly the shops located at Lagonda. This building and the lot upon which it stands reached an expenditure of \$125,000. There are more than 23,000 volumes in the library collection. The library is managed by a board of trustees. The present board is composed

of Samuel F. McGrew, James Johnson, Jr., E. L. Buchwalter, Patrick O'Brien, William H. Weir and John L. Zimmerman. Governor Bushnell, Oscar T. Martin, W. S. Thomas, W. B. Rodgers and others have served in the past in that capacity. For a long time Robert Woodward was librarian. He was succeeded upon his death in 1896 by Miss Alice Burroughs, who at present occupies that position. This new library building was dedicated and the deed delivered to the city in 1890, the address for the occasion having been delivered by Samuel Shellabarger, formerly a Congressman from this district and then a distinguished lawyer, residing at Washington, practicing principally before the Supreme Court. It was the last public address that he made to the citizens of Springfield.

#### HOSPITAL.

For some time it was apparent to those who were conversant with the growing needs of the city that a hospital had become a most necessary institution. Ross Mitchell, a time-honored citizen, having become possessed of the property formerly used by Chandler Robbins as a private school on East Main Street, proposed, with the late John H. Thomas, deceased, who agreed to furnish a sum of money sufficient to put the premises in proper condition for hospital purposes, to donate the same to the city. This was done in 1887. The generosity of these citizens in this matter was much appreciated by the citizens of Springfield generally. The need of an institution of that kind for the sick poor was felt also by the late John Snyder, one of the donors of the park,

and in his last will in 1896 he provided that the sum of \$100,000 should be set aside, the income thereof to be used for this special purpose. The growth of the city, however, was such that the buildings previously provided for this purpose by Messrs. Thomas and Mitchell had become inadequate. It was therefore decided, on a vote being taken for that purpose, that new grounds should be acquired and a modern hospital erected. For a number of years the old Sharpe Homestead, situated on the northwest corner of Clifton Street and East Street, had ceased to be used as a homestead. It presented a most desirable location for an institution of this kind. Its elevation was such that the ordinary noises incident to city life could not reach a building placed upon its summit. Fortunate indeed were the trustees when they were able to procure this most desirable site for a hospital. In 1905 the present building was completed at a cost of \$150,000, and the succeeding year saw the erection of a building located on or near York Street for the use of nurses. It is under the supervision of a board of trustees, the present members of which are J. S. Crowell, H. S. Bradley and J. E. Myers. The Rev. Dr. Alex McCabe was active as a member of the board during the erection and the first years of the new building. James E. Adams, the veteran restauranteur, was the first superintendent in the new building, George Netts occupying that position at the present time.

#### POST OFFICE.

The post office was first established in 1804, with Robert Rennick as postmaster. In that year a mail route was established

from Cincinnati, through Lebanon, Xenia, Springfield and Urbana, thence to Piqua, thence down the Miami to Dayton, Franklin, Hamilton and Cincinnati. Mail was delivered over this route once a week, and the daily delivery was first established in 1828. Previous to this latter date the mail was carried on horseback in saddlebags. After this and until 1849 the mails were carried by a four-horse mail-coach. The particular advantage that this coach had was the right of way over all others, making it popular with passengers, but unpopular with the drivers of the other coaches. After 1849 the railroad carried the mail.

The location of the post office was successively in various parts of the city until the present government building was erected. During the period before the establishment of carriers, when everyone went to the post office to get his mail, it was quite an advantage to a particular locality to have the post office there, and it was often a matter of very great controversy between the different localities as to the location of the office, the rivalry going so far some times as to control the appointment of the postmaster. We are not able at this date to mention all of the localities in which the office was located at various times. At the present time, when people receive practically all their mail by carriers, the location of the office is not a matter of very great importance to the business community. However, there was considerable rivalry between different localities in the selection of a site for the permanent post office. This building was secured through the efforts of General Keifer before his retirement as member of Congress in 1884. It was,

however, not completed until 1890, being used first in September of that year. Its erection and equipment cost \$150,000. When the building was dedicated the gross receipts had never exceeded \$74,000.

It was inadequate to care for the growing business and in September, 1898, an auxiliary station was established in the publishing plant of the Crowell Publishing Company.

In the following year a rearrangement of the interior was made, appropriating space from the lobby so as to enlarge the workroom. Urgent effort has since been made to secure an appropriation for an annex to the building. This was secured by a bill passed in 1906, introduced by General Keifer, who was again a member of Congress, appropriating \$30,000. In October following a strip of seventeen feet adjoining the government site on the north wing, purchased October 16, 1907. Bids will be opened at the Treasury Department for an extension of the building by a structure 28x84 feet, providing enlarged accommodations.

City free delivery service was inaugurated under Postmaster Shipman, September 1, 1879, with six carriers.

At the time of the removal of the office to the United States Post Office Building, September 1, 1890, the force of clerks was eighteen and of carriers eighteen, and so remained until 1899, since which time the force has grown to thirty-three clerks and thirty carriers.

Eleven rural routes add to the patronage of the office a population of more than 6,000. The first rural route was established July 5, 1899, two were added in 1900, four in 1901 and four in 1903.

The growth of the city has been reflect-

ed in the increase of the revenues of the office as follows:

	Gross repts.	Net repts.
Year ending June 30, 1890.....	\$ 73,695.04	\$ 44,317.88
Year ending June 30, 1900.....	120,121.24	78,697.83
Year ending September 30, 1907.	216,829.34	152,491.12

#### POSTMASTERS.

Springfield has had eighteen postmasters. The first was Robert Renick, who was commissioned November 9, 1804. It is not known where the office was located during his administration, which seems to have extended for the period of twenty years.

On April 1, 1824, Maddox Fisher was appointed postmaster. During his incumbency the office was kept at his private residence, which was located where Dr. Rogers now resides on North Limestone Street.

Peter Sprigman was commissioned March 10, 1835.

William Worden was commissioned July 27, 1839. He was the owner of the famous Worden Hotel, which was located where the Henry Block is now, and he kept his office in a room at the west side of the building.

On June 9, 1841, John A. Crain became postmaster and he moved the office into a building belonging to the Bacons, located on the south side of East Main Street, about midway between Spring and the first alley to the west, and where August Stelzer's cigar store is now.

Cyrus D. McLaughlin the first time was postmaster July 17, 1845, and he removed

the office to a room in the Old Buckeye Hotel Building on East Main Street, about where McCullough's harness store is now.

Dr. Isaac Hendershott became postmaster May 29, 1850. He removed the office to the east side of South Limestone Street, the second door north of the Second Presbyterian Church, where now is located Willis' plumbing store.

In April, 1853, Cyrus D. McLaughlin became postmaster again, and after a time the office was removed to the Odd Fellows Building on the west side of Fountain Avenue, where Henry Oldham's present store is located.

William C. Boggs was commissioned July 13, 1855, and continued the office in the Odd Fellows' Building.

On April 8, 1861, Robert Rodgers was commissioned postmaster, and he removed the office to the old King Building, located on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone Streets, where the Gotwald Building is now situated.

James Johnson, Sr., was commissioned postmaster October 26, 1866, but was not confirmed by the United States Senate, and he was succeeded by Ellen Sanderson, on March 11, 1867. After she was postmistress, the office was removed to the corner room of the then Lagonda House, situated where the Bookwalter Hotel is now located; afterwards to the corner room in the Black Opera House building on the northwest corner of Fountain Avenue and Main Street.

John A. Shipman became postmaster January 29, 1877, and for a time he continued the office in the Opera House Building and afterwards removed it to the Arcade Building, corner of High and Foun-

tain Avenue, in the room that is now occupied by "The When" clothing store.

James Johnson, Sr., was again commissioned postmaster December 19, 1884, and continued the office in the Arcade Building.

Francis M. Hagan became postmaster September 27, 1887, and continued the office in the Arcade Building.

Perley M. Cartmell was commissioned February 25, 1890, and it was during his administration that the post office was finally moved to a home of its own in the United States Building on the northwest corner of Spring and High Streets.

Thomas D. Wallace was commissioned March 15, 1894, and James H. Rabbitts April 21, 1898.

#### SNYDER PARK.

For a long time there had been a strong desire growing, among those interested in the welfare of Springfield, for a park, but the question was, how were we to get it? John and David L. Snyder, residing west of the City of Springfield for more than a half century, had acquired the lands through which flowed the streams of Mad River and Buck Creek in close proximity to the city. They were noted as men of extraordinary business capacity, apparently little interested in public matters, attending principally to their own affairs and accumulating a great fortune. The thought never entered the minds of those who knew nothing of their affairs that these brothers would make such a magnificent gift to the city of Springfield, and so when it was announced in 1895 that they proposed to donate to the city the magnificent grounds now occupied by a

park, containing 217 acres of land to be used for park purposes, a genuine surprise was felt. The only condition attached was that the city should expend the sum of \$20,000 to put the land into condition for park purposes. This was done before 1897 to the satisfaction of the donors.

During the lifetime of the Snyders, and in memory of their deceased brother William, they erected the iron bridge connecting the different parts of the park and located not far from the pavilion, and when D. L. Snyder, the last of these brothers, passed away in 1898, it was found that by his will he had endowed this park with the sum of \$200,000.

Thereafter the citizens of Springfield, largely through the instrumentality of the late Gov. Bushnell, erected to the memory of the donors of this magnificent playground the stately arch that spans its main entrance—there to remain as a reminder of the public spirit of these deceased brothers. It is governed by a board, the membership of which at this time consists of David F. Snyder, Paul A. Staley, Frank McGregor, and T. D. Wallace. John Foos and William H. Blee were for a long time members of this board.

#### FOUNTAINS, ETC.

In 1890 Oliver Kelly donated to the city the fountain upon Fountain Square, at a cost of \$8,000. This worthy donation has added very much to the attractiveness of the city. The fountain on Center Street between Main and High, used principally for watering horses, was erected through the generosity of Mrs. John L. Zimmerman.

#### HOTELS.

Hotels, or taverns as they were called in early times, while not sustained or controlled by the municipality, have yet, owing to the nature of their business, something of the character of public buildings.

In earlier times these buildings did not assume the immense proportions which they have generally at the present day. Sometimes they were of a few rooms only, but as such they were eagerly sought for by the traveler who made his journey from place to place on horseback or by stage coach. Necessarily his journey was slow and frequent stopping places were needed.

#### FOOS TAVERN.

Griffith Foos has the honor of establishing the first public house or tavern in the city of Springfield. This hotel was opened in 1801 and continued until 1814. It was a double log house located on the south side of Main Street, a little west of Spring.

#### LOWRY HOTEL.

In 1803 Archibald Lowry erected a large two-story hewn log house, which was probably located on or near Primrose Alley, about half way between Main and High Streets. Archibald Lowry was a brother of David Lowry and the father of James Lowry, who afterward platted an addition to the city. How long this building was occupied as a hotel I am not aware.

In August, 1803, the Court of Common Pleas, then held in Xenia, granted licenses to Archibald Lowry and Griffith Foos to keep a tavern in Springfield on payment of \$8.00 for each license.



## LUDLOW HOTEL.

Cooper Ludlow kept a public inn on the corner of Main and Factory streets. This was probably the third hotel in the city and the first in "Old Virginia." This was in 1812.

## ROSS TAVERN.

In 1815 William Ross erected a two-story brick house on the southeast corner of Main Street and Fountain Avenue, which was for some time used as a tavern and went by the name of Ross Tavern. It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Werden before the building of his hotel.

## HUNT'S HOTEL.

About the time that Clark County was created, John Hunt was the owner of a hotel on Main Street. Its exact location is not known at this time. He may have occupied the old Lowry hotel or, possibly, the Ross Hotel. It was at this place that the first Court of Clark County was held.

## MACELROY HOTEL.

At the time that the county was created, in 1818, James MacElroy kept a boarding-house and hotel on the northeast corner of Main Street and Fountain Avenue. This was a log house.

## NORTON HOTEL.

Also at the time that the county was created, James Norton kept a tavern in a small one-story brick house on the lot occupied by the old Teegarden residence,

east of the alley on the north side of Main between Center and Factory Streets.

## WERDEN HOTEL.

The most noted tavern that Springfield had in early days was that known as Werden's tavern. William Werden came to Springfield in 1819 from Delaware, Ohio. He first occupied the MacElroy Tavern. Afterwards he occupied the Ross Tavern, and in 1820 he bought property on the northwest corner of Main and Spring Streets, but did not occupy it until 1829, when he built his large hotel. This was known as a public hostelry all over the country; it was a general stopping place for stage coaches and was at that date considered one of the best hotels in the country. The sign of this old hotel was that of a stage coach with horses under full speed, suspended on a tall post at the upper edge of the sidewalk. In Beers' History it is said that the room used for his office and bar was not more than 20 feet square and his whole house with all its rooms was not larger than one now required for a large family. It maintained its position as the first hotel of the place until the Buckeye came. He built another house on Spring Street, which was called the "Judson House." This was particularly intended for the use of the drivers of stage coaches. Daniel Aiken ran the hotel after Werden.

## BUCKEYE HOUSE.

The Buckeye House was built in 1830 by Pearson Spinning and was located on the northwest corner of Main and Limestone Streets. Mr. Spinning himself con-

tinned for a number of years to manage this hotel, and along in the fifties it was the leading hotel of the town.

#### HAGENBACH HOTEL—SPANGENBERGER.

What has been known for a number of years as the old Spangenberg House on East Main Street, was erected some time after the National Road was built. For a number of years it was known as the Hagenbach Hotel and for a long time was the headquarters of the German element of the town. It was quite a hotel in its time, and is still used as a boarding-house.

#### MURRAY-CHERRY HOUSE.

In 1854, on the northeast corner of Main and Limestone Streets, Peter Murray erected a hotel which is now called the Cherry House. It was afterwards remodeled a number of times before it assumed its present condition. Mr. Murray went into bankruptcy and the hotel was afterwards conducted by various persons. In 1865 it was purchased by Jacob Seitz for the sum of \$25,000 and it has remained in the Seitz family ever since. During its period as a hostelry it has had various names, such as "Murray House," "Williss House," "Knaub," "St. James," and the "Cherry House." This house has seventy-two rooms for guests.

#### WILLISS HOUSE—NATIONAL HOTEL.

Mr. Williss also at one time ran a hotel in a building which formerly stood where the Bushnell Building now stands. This hotel was in full operation during war

times and Mr. Williss being a strong Democrat, his refusing on one occasion to give a meal to some Union soldiers, came near causing a riot. This was formerly called the National Hotel.

#### AMERICAN AND WESTERN HOUSES.

The time of the opening of these hotels is not now known. They were located on West Main Street, about midway between Factory and Center, the American on the north side of the street and the Western on the south side. In stage-coach days, the American especially, which had a large yard in its rear, did a great deal of business. Their use as hotels was discontinued about 1885. The building formerly occupied by the American Hotel is now used as a harness shop and pump store.

#### LAGONDA—BOOKWALTER HOTEL.

As Springfield began to assume urban importance, it was felt that the hotels which it then had were scarcely adequate to a place of its pretensions; so in 1868 a number of enterprising citizens organized the Champion City Hotel Company.

The old Mason property, formerly occupied as a private residence by General Mason, was purchased for \$20,000 and the building which was known as the Lagonda Hotel was erected. For its day it was considered a very good hotel, costing \$130,000 and having 140 rooms. As a business venture it was never a success, and finally the stock was practically all acquired by John W. Bookwalter. It was opened as a hotel in 1869 with L. W. Cook and Son as landlords. It was continued as a hostelry until it was destroyed by fire in 1895.

After the Lagonda House was burned, Mr. Bookwalter erected the present house and gave it the name of the "Bookwalter Hotel." Mr. Bookwalter was somewhat slow in erecting this building and its vicissitudes as a hotel have been somewhat various. It is now run on the European plan, Mr. E. M. Baker conducting the cafe in what was intended to be the lobby of the hotel. This hotel has 120 guest-rooms.

#### ARCADE HOTEL.

When the old manufacturing company of Whiteley, Fassler and Kelly was disbanded and Mr. Whiteley built East Street Shops, Oliver Kelly became the owner of the site of the old shops, which site is now that of the west part of the Arcade. He acquired by purchase the remainder of the property extending to the alley and began the building of the Arcade in 1883. Shortly thereafter the hotel part was opened, with E. L. Munger as landlord, and it has continued to be the leading hotel of the town ever since. It was struck by lightning in 1888 and in 1896 had a very damaging fire. H. L. Rockfield is the present manager of the hotel. There are 115 guest-rooms.

#### PALACE HOTEL.

The Palace Hotel, situated on the southwest corner of Fountain Avenue and Washington Street, was built in the same year, 1885, as the Arcade, by Robert Flack, Sr.; it is now owned by Robert Flack, Jr.

#### PALMER HOUSE.

This hotel was built in 1885 and is immediately south of the Palace Hotel.

#### OPERA HOUSE.

##### BLACK'S OPERA HOUSE.

Halls for entertainment are generally indicative of the size and progressiveness of the place in which they are located, and when Springfield began to assume the airs of a city and to enjoy the prosperity which was coming to it from its various industries, a play house, or building for public entertainments, conventions, and other occasions of that kind, became a pressing necessity.

Up until 1869 the old hall in the Market House was the only place in the city where concerts or any kind of entertainments or conventions could be held. Andrew C. Black had been a merchant in Springfield for twenty years previous, he having come here in 1847. In 1868 he began the erection of an Opera House on the northwest corner of Main Street and Fountain Avenue. This building was finished in 1869 at a cost of about \$100,000. It had a seating capacity for about 1,000 people. It was located on the second floor, the first floor being occupied by store buildings, Mr. Black for many years having a dry goods store on the corner. Afterwards the post office was located there, it being succeeded by M. M. Kaufman's clothing store. In the next room Samuel J. Lafferty had a queensware store, and the room west of that was occupied at the time of the fire by Mitchell Bros.' plumbing establishment.

This building was opened as an Opera House February 4, 1869. The first play given therein was "The Drummer Boy of Shilo."

Mr. Black afterwards remodelled the

building. However, some time before it was torn down it had become rather second class in the character of its entertainments, the "Grand" having succeeded in monopolizing those of the first class. The people were somewhat averse to climbing the stairs, and the "Grand," being on the ground floor, had the advantage.

Some time prior to its final destruction it was purchased by Ross Mitchell and in February, 1903, a disastrous fire broke out, presumably in the clothing store of M. M. Kaufman that quickly destroyed this building and the rear part of the Y. M. C. A. Building immediately north of it. Some buildings standing west of it were also destroyed and Mr. Mulholland, who had conducted a jewelry store in this city for a half century, was caught in the debris of his store and lost his life.

The ground laid idle for several years subsequently, when it was purchased by N. H. Fairbanks and his associates and the Fairbanks' Building erected thereon.

#### GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

In 1881 the Grand Opera House, located on the west side of Limestone Street, a short distance north of the Big Four Railway, was completed. It is located on the ground floor and from that time until the erection of the Fairbanks Theatre it occupied a commanding position in the theatre line of this city. It has a seating capacity of about 1,200 and is still considered a very good theatre. It occupied a part of the site of the old Leffel Water Wheel Works, which are now situated south of Lagonda Avenue, along the Big Four Railway. It was erected by John W. Bookwalter, and he took considerable pride in

seeing that its construction was fully up to the times. It has a very large stage and has recently been remodeled so that almost any of the theatrical companies can use it. For a number of years it has been operated by Mr. Lamar Dalie.

#### FAIRBANKS THEATRE.

The Fairbanks Theatre was erected in 1906 and was opened on Thanksgiving Day of that year with "Ben Hur." It is located immediately south of the Y. M. C. A. Building. It is surrounded by the Fairbanks Building proper and is partly upon the ground formerly occupied by Black's Opera House. This theatre is thoroughly modern and will seat from 1,500 to 1,600 persons.

#### THE NEW SUN.

At this writing an opera house is being erected on the northwest corner of Center and Main Streets, called the "New Sun." It promises to be a play house of very creditable arrangements, not quite so large in capacity as the Fairbanks, and will likely be used for entertainments of a class that would not use the Fairbanks or the Grand.

To erect this building there was demolished what was known as the old Wigwam. This Wigwam was erected there about 1884. The ground was then owned by Benjamin H. Warder and a number of enterprising citizens erected the building, which was intended for campaign purposes. After the erection of the City Hall a building for the campaign meetings was not so badly needed. The Wigwam was converted into a livery stable and latterly

into an implement store conducted by Frank Muff of New Carlisle.

This is a vaudeville theatre and one of the best in the state. It has a seating capacity of 750 and cost \$35,000. It was opened December 1, 1907.

#### OFFICE AND STORE BUILDINGS.

In viewing Springfield as it exists today with respect to its office and store buildings, it will be noted with surprise how many of them have been erected within the last twenty-five or thirty years; few indeed along in the business part of the town would antedate that period.

#### KIZER BUILDING.

The Kizer Building, along Primrose Alley on the south side of Main Street, was erected in 1853 and was counted as one of the good buildings of its time. On the second floor some of our most noted lawyers had their offices. George Spence was in this building from its erection until his death. General Keifer, Judge Hagan, Milton Cole, W. H. Dugdale, George Arthur, Patrick Higgins, A. H. Gillett, W. M. Rockel and other attorneys were at various times in this building.

#### OLD KING BUILDING.

On the southwest corner of Main and Limestone Streets was the Old King Building, erected a good many years before the Kizer Building. In the lower part the postoffice was located from '61 to '67. In early days it was known as the Lyon property. David King, Sr.,

kept store here in 1842. In the second floor Samuel Shellabarger was at one time located and there also was T. J. Pringle, William M. Hunt, the Cochrans, David and A. P. Linn, Judge William White, C. F. Yakey, A. T. Byers, Frank Rightmeyer and other lawyers. This building was demolished when the Gotwald Building was erected in 1892. Before its demolition the lower floor was occupied by a hardware store conducted by Phil Wiseman, J. S. Kitchen and others.

#### UNION HALL BUILDING.

The Union Hall Building was begun June 27, 1850, and in 1874 it was very much improved, assuming its present appearance. In 1905 and '06 a wing was continued back to the alley. The Odd Fellows have occupied this building for many years. Until the erection of the new Johnson Building on West Main Street the Masonic bodies met here also. On the second floor for a considerable period was located the public library. The lower rooms are now occupied by, commencing at the north, Routzahn & Wright's shoe store; Pierce & Co., book store; Leo Braun, jeweler, and H. M. Oldham, millinery.

#### COMMERCIAL.

In 1875 there was constructed what was up to that time the most modern building in Springfield, although now quite behind in its modern conveniences, to-wit, the Commercial Building. This building was shortly after its construction the principal office building of the town and at various times S. A. Bowman,

T. J. Pringle, W. A. Scott, D. Z. Gardner, Amos Wolfe, C. S. Olinger and John L. Zimmerman had their offices in this building, Mr. James Johnson, Jr., having been located in this building ever since his admission to the bar.

In this building Kinnane & Wren first opened up their dry goods store and Mr. Wren remained there until he moved in the department store on High Street in 1904. M. M. Kaufman occupies the north room below and McCrorey's five and ten cent store the south.

#### BOOKWALTER.

Along about the eighties or a few years thereafter J. W. Bookwalter erected the building on the southwest corner of High and Limestone Streets. This corner was formerly occupied by the Episcopal Church. For a long time J. E. Adams had a restaurant in this building.

#### BUCKINGHAM.

About the same time the building on the opposite corner now owned by Chandler Robbins was erected by Dr. Buckingham. Before its erection the lot was occupied by Dr. Buckingham's stately old residence. This residence had huge columns in front, taken from southern architecture.

#### MITCHELL.

The year 1882 witnessed the erection of the first five-story building in Springfield; this was the Mitchell Block, erected on the northeast corner of High and Limestone Streets. The Baptist Church

used to stand on this corner. Graves' cloak house is in the corner room, while next is the Street Railway waiting room and then Topy Troupe's cigar store. On the second floor are P. J. Higgins, C. E. Ballard and William H. Griffith, attorneys; J. S. Elliott, insurance, and C. R. Converse, dentist.

#### ARCADE.

In 1883 the Arcade was constructed. Perhaps not all of it was finished in that year. It was built in the site of the old Whitely, Fassler and Kelly plant. The corner room was the office and is still in the building. The rooms on High Street are occupied by the When Clothing House; in the corner room are Pursell's tailoring establishment and Long's confectionery. On the Market Street space there is Nisley's Arcade shoe store, Altschul liquor house, Buchholtz's drug store, Morey & Hoagland's tobacco store, Corry's barber shop, the I. C. & E. Traction Line office, Miller's music store, Becker's meat store and the Pacific Express Company. Fronting the Arcade, beginning at the north, are Ehrenhart's millinery, Limbocker's book store, Hoffman's jewelry store, the Wells Fargo Express Company and Ramsey's tailoring establishment. Nelson's Business College has for many years occupied the third floor.

#### JOHNSON.

About the same time that the Arcade was built Johnson's five-story building on West Main Street was erected opposite the First Presbyterian Church. For

some time after its completion the Masonic orders met on the fifth floor. The lower floor is now occupied by Rosensteel & Weber, furniture dealers, and by Krapp's grocery. Previous to the erection of the Johnson Building a disastrous fire burned the buildings that were located on most of the ground.

#### ZIMMERMAN.

In 1889 John L. Zimmerman purchased from Martin E. Rice ground on East Main Street, where he afterwards erected the eastern part of the building in which he now has his office. In the lower rooms of the building torn down Mr. Rice conducted a shoe store; on the second floor there had previously been a hotel conducted on the European plan, a Mr. Johnston having operated the same for a time. The lower floor is occupied by the Springfield Hardware Company. In 1891 Mr. Zimmerman added to this building the room on the west now occupied by the Kredel & Alexander clothing store. In 1895 he purchased property which was formerly occupied by the old saloon called "Number Seven," immediately east of Troupe's drug store, and erected a building there, the lower room of which is now occupied by Oscar Young's shoe store. About the same year he purchased property on Limestone Street, on which formerly for many years was located J. D. Stewart's grocery, and erected there what is now a continuation of the Gotwald Building. The lower floor is occupied by the Citizens' Bank, the Commercial Club occupying the second floor.

In 1898 he purchased the property on the northeast corner of Main and Lime-

stone Streets. This was on the location of the Old Buckeye Hotel. Afterwards for many years the Baldwins conducted a dry goods store here. Then the property was purchased by a Mr. Jones and remodeled and for some time he conducted a dry goods store and carpet establishment here, afterwards conducted by Myers & Son.

The second floor of this building at one time was devoted to offices. Before it was remodeled Ed. S. Wallace, James Willis, and other attorneys had their offices there. Afterwards George Rawlins and George Arthur occupied the rooms fronting on Main Street. The lower floor is now occupied by T. H. Sullivan dry goods store. The upper rooms are occupied by Chase Stewart, Earle Stewart, W. G. Campbell and Harry Brenner, attorneys, and others.

#### GOTWALD.

In 1892 the Gotwalds erected the building now located on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone Streets, on the site of the old King Building, Mrs. Gotwald having been a King and daughter of the person who erected the former building. This building is occupied, on the corner, by the Springfield Savings Bank, then the Merchants & Mechanics Building & Loan Association on Limestone Street, and by David Herr, undertaker. In the upper floors are Drs. Smith, Lupfer, and Minnich, dentists, and Dr. Gotwald; John L. Plummer, Frank Krapp, George A. Beard, Ollie Miller, and E. S. Houck; Thomas McCormick and James P. Goodwin being in the adjoining Zimmerman Building.

## KING.

In the same year, 1892, the Kings erected the King Building, on the west side of Fountain Avenue. In the old brick building demolished Wm. H. Pretzman conducted a bakery for many years. The lower floors of this building are occupied by F. Desormoux & Co., plumbers, and "The Famous" millinery store.

## BUSHNELL.

In 1893 Governor Bushnell erected the Bushnell Building, which is perhaps the most substantial building that has been erected in Springfield at any time. In 1903 he completed the "Annex" leading over on Fountain Avenue. The lower floor of this building is occupied by the First National Bank and by Kinnane's dry goods store. On the other floors are a number of attorneys, namely: Oscar T. Martin, Paul C. Martin, J. F. McGrew, W. Y. Mahar, James G. Stewart, A. I. Zimmerman, John B. McGrew, James B. Malone, H. W. Stafford, E. L. Arthur, Wm. M. Rockel, Edward J. Lynch, Walter Weaver, Forest Kitchen, George C. Rawlins, Clem Collins, Judge F. M. Hagan, E. O. Hagan, and H. L. Toulmin, patent attorney.

## WREN'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

In 1903 the first department store was erected in Springfield, principally by Robert Johnson. To make way for the new building some old buildings were demolished. In the rear was a large livery stable that for many years was conducted by Benjamin Holloway and son Christy, and

afterward by John E. Swords. On High Street, Topsy Troupe for a long time conducted a cigar store. This entire building is now occupied by the Wren Department Store.

## FAIRBANKS.

In 1906 there was commenced the erection of Springfield's first sky-scraper—the Fairbanks Building. This building is in process of erection at the present time; it will be nine stories high and promises to mark the beginning of a new era in the erection of public buildings in this city. Including the 8th and 9th stories, it will furnish 200 office rooms.

## DIAL.

In 1870 Judge E. G. Dial and Columbus Hauk erected the Dial Building, immediately north of the Bookwalter Hotel. Judge Dial's son George now controls the building, having his law office therein. The third floor is devoted to lodge purposes.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The last quarter of a century has witnessed quite a growth in our financial institutions. Springfield in its earlier days was not a wealthy town. It was not until the results of the various industries began to be counted in dollars and cents that our financial institutions began to assume the importance that they now possess. At this time perhaps no city in the state can boast of sounder or better managed financial institutions than can Springfield. At no time has there been any action on the



part of any of them that would shake the confidence of the most critical depositor. They are all conducted with ability and, so far as an observer can say, carefully and honestly.

#### MAD RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

The first bank of Springfield was organized in 1846 and was incorporated as the Mad River Valley Bank of the State of Ohio. This bank was located on the north side of Main Street, the second door east from where its successor is still transacting business. It began with a capital of \$100,000. Its first president was Levi Rinehart and its first cashier James Claypool.

This bank was succeeded by the present Mad River National Bank, which was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1865, with a capital of \$200,000. The first officers were John Bacon, president, Thomas F. McGrew, cashier, and Samuel F. McGrew, teller. The directors were John Bacon, John W. Baldwin, William Berry, Charles M. Clark, and James S. Goode. The capital was afterwards, on April 1st, 1878, increased \$100,000 and in 1869 the building now occupied by the institution, immediately east of the Bushnell Building, was erected. James S. Goode, John H. Thomas, and Thomas F. McGrew have been presidents. At present, William S. Thomas is president and Samuel F. McGrew is cashier, the directors being James Carson, W. S. Thomas, Frank J. Webb, Ed. N. Lupfer, and S. F. McGrew.

In its last statement (Sept., 1907) its assets and resources were \$1,229,168.65; capital stock being \$300,000; surplus fund \$60,000 and undivided profits \$54,955.92;

National Bank notes outstanding \$100,000; individual deposits subject to check \$536,221.79.

It will be observed that S. F. McGrew has been with this institution for over forty-three years continuously.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In July, 1851, a state bank was organized under the free banking laws of Ohio, which was called the Springfield Bank. It was located on the east side of Main Street, across the alley immediately north of the Commercial Building. Oliver Clark was president of this bank and William McMeen, cashier. Dr. John Ludlow, William Rodgers, R. D. Harrison and Oliver Clark were directors. It had a capital of \$75,000, which in 1855 was increased to \$150,000. In 1853 Oliver Clark died and Dr. John Ludlow succeeded him as president. In 1856 Mr. McMeen resigned as cashier and the late C. A. Phelps assumed that position. In 1864 the institution was reorganized as a national bank with a capital of \$200,000 under the name of the First National Bank, and with the same officers as had been at the head of Springfield bank.

Dr. John Ludlow continued president until his death when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Asa S. Bushnell. C. A. Phelps remained cashier until ill health compelled him to resign about 1900, when A. R. Cobaugh succeeded him. He remained in that position for a short time when his health gave way and he was succeeded by the present cashier, Geo. W. Winger. Oscar T. Martin is now president, and Richard H. Rodgers, Theodore Troupe, Edward C. Gwyn, John L. Bush-

nell, Oscar T. Martin, and J. S. Crowell, constitute the board of directors.

At its last statement its resources and liabilities were \$2,115,669.35; its capital stock paid in \$400,000; surplus fund, \$225,000; undivided profits \$33,628.71; national bank notes outstanding \$225,000; individual deposits subject to check, \$995,275.31.

In 1894 the bank was moved from Limestone Street to its present commodious quarters in the Bushnell Building.

#### CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

In 1859 William Foos and Gustavus Foos established a private banking house under the firm of Foos and Brother in the Fisher Building, at the southwest corner of Main and Limestone Streets. This bank was absorbed when the Second National Bank was organized in December, 1863. William Foos was president of the reorganized bank and G. S. Foos was cashier, the directors being William Foos, G. S. Foos, H. O. Williamson, H. M. Sheppard, T. R. Norton, John Foos and Charles Rabbitts. Foos afterwards retired to a large extent from the management of this bank and Amos Whiteley became president, with J. G. Benallack, cashier. The stockholders in 1898 concluded to go into liquidation, thereupon the Citizens Bank was organized with Edward L. Buchwalter as president and Mr. Benallack as cashier. Mr. Benallack died in 1906 and was succeeded as cashier by Frank E. Hosterman, the present incumbent. The present directory consists of Edward L. Buchwalter, P. E. Montanus, Chas. S. Kay, Edward S. Houck, D. F. Snyder, F. M. Bookwalter, and D. N.

Elder. The last statement of this bank (Sept. 1, 1907), shows the resources and liabilities to be \$768,561.23; capital stock \$100,000; surplus fund \$36,000; undivided profits \$7,705.03; national bank notes outstanding \$50,000; individual deposits \$446,475.41.

The bank has occupied its present quarters in the Zimmerman Building on Limestone Street since its organization. There was a private bank in the Murray House (Cherry) corner conducted by R. D. Harrison, Daniel Hertzler and others, under the name of Hertzler, Harrison & Co., in 1854, which continued for about four years.

#### LAGONDA NATIONAL BANK.

In 1870 Frye, McMillen & Co., operated a private bank called the Commercial Bank. This institution was succeeded by the Lagonda National Bank, which was chartered April 15, 1873, with General Keifer as president, Christopher Thomas, vice-president, and D. P. Jeffries, cashier. The directors at that time were General Keifer, John Howell, George Spence, E. T. Weakley, Michael Shaffer, and D. P. Jeffries. The bank commenced business in the building which was then part of the old Republic Building next the alley on the north side of Main Street and now occupied by the Bushnell Building.

In 1881 the corner northeast of Main Street and Fountain Avenue, known as the old Moore corner, was purchased for \$10,000 and the present bank building constructed. During the time that General Keifer was in Congress in his first period prior to 1884, John Howell was president, for a time.

In 1906 D. P. Jeffries died, and Frank W. Harford, who had been connected with the bank for many years, succeeded him as cashier. The present directory is composed of General Keifer, C. H. Pierce, Robert Johnson, W. H. Bitner and J. J. Hoppes.

The last statement (Sept., 1907) of this bank shows its resources and liabilities to be \$777,595.41; capital stock \$100,000; surplus fund \$60,000; undivided profits \$30,646.32; national bank notes outstanding \$98,350; individual deposits \$364,639.14.

#### SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

The Springfield National Bank was organized Dec. 29, 1881, with P. P. Mast as president, John Foos, vice-president, and C. A. Harris, cashier; the directorate being John Foos, E. G. Dial, F. W. Foos, Conrad Nagle and P. P. Mast.

This bank was at first located on the north side of Main Street, second door east of Center, and continued there until the completion of the Gotwald Building, on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone, when they moved into their present commodious quarters in that building. P. P. Mast continued to be the moving spirit in this bank until his death, when he was succeeded by C. R. Crain, and he was succeeded by Wm. F. Foos, the present incumbent. C. A. Harris was succeeded as cashier by F. S. Penfield and he in turn by William S. Rabbitts; the present directorate being Wm. F. Foos, Conrad Nagle, W. H. Schaus, George S. Dial and W. S. Rabbitts. The last statement of this bank shows its resources and liabilities to be \$558,922.68; capital stock \$100,-

000; surplus fund \$25,000; undivided profits \$7,512; national bank notes outstanding \$97,700; individual deposits \$275,125.49.

#### SPRINGFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

This institution was incorporated January 4, 1873, under a special law of Ohio, and began business in a room on the south side of Main Street, the second or third door west of Fountain Avenue. It afterwards moved into a room in the old Republic Building, located where the Bushnell Building now stands, and about 1883 or '84 purchased the ground now occupied by the Springfield Building and Loan Association, and built the building thereon. In the year 1889 this bank purchased the ground on which its present building is located, on E. Main Street, for \$20,000, and erected thereon its present commodious building. It is undoubtedly one of the safest and soundest financial institutions in Ohio. The law under which it is organized is such that its money can only be loaned on first mortgage and then to the extent of only one-half of the ground value. Its first president was B. H. Warder, John H. Thomas was vice-president, and the trustees were Marshfield Steele, William Thompson, E. W. Mulligan, A. C. Black, William Conklin, Thomas Corcora, and Conrad Nagle.

W. S. Fields was for a long time president, and he was succeeded by the present incumbent, W. S. Wilson, who had been acting for some time previous as cashier. Upon his promotion Edward Harford was made treasurer and cashier. W. H. Blee is at present vice-president. The Board of Trustees are John W. Parsons, Joseph

B. Cartmell, Charles L. Bauer, T. W. Ludlow, Geo. Krapp, Sr., and Frank C. Johnson. The vacancy caused by the death of Amaziah Winger remains unfilled.

The last statement, July 1, 1907, shows resources and liabilities to be \$2,792,576.06, of which amount there is due depositors \$2,644,913.79; surplus \$125,000; undivided profits \$22,662.27.

#### SPRINGFIELD BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Prior to the organization of this company there had been operated building and loan associations in the City of Springfield on what was called the terminable plan. The plan was not a very satisfactory one, and besides there had been some irregularities in management, that made the establishment of a building and loan association here a matter of considerable difficulty.

The "Springfield" is entitled to be called the "Pioneer" in this city of the modern building and loan associations. It was organized in June, 1884, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The first board of directors were P. J. Cole, H. C. Laybourn, Andrew Burnett, D. L. Corner, J. M. Winger, C. H. Pierce and William M. Rockel. This board organized by selecting William M. Rockel as president, Andrew Burnett vice-president, John M. Winger treasurer, and C. M. King secretary and attorney. For some time the growth of the association was not very rapid. Mr. King died in 1885 and at the following election William M. Rockel retired from the presidency and C. H. Pierce was elected, John B. Clingerman having been cho-

sen as secretary. Mr. Clingerman served in this capacity until 1888, when Charles Stout was elected secretary and still continues in that position, Mr. Pierce also being president at this time.

The present board of directors are J. C. Kellar, and John T. Ricks, B. F. Prince, Robert Johnson, Theodore Troupe, Harry Burleigh and C. H. Pierce. Frank Harford has remained its treasurer since about 1888.

Later this association increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000 and then \$5,000,000.

The last statement (July, 1907) showed resources and liabilities to be \$1,314,360.22; surplus fund of \$54,889.54.

This association commenced doing business first in a back room upstairs over Fried's Jewelry Store. From here it was moved to the rooms upstairs on Fountain Avenue over Leuty's meat store, and from there across the street to a room downstairs, immediately north of the alley, where it remained until 1901, when the old savings bank building was purchased on E. Main Street. The association moved into their own building in April of 1901.

#### MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1892 and E. C. Gwyn\* chosen as its first president, H. S. Bradley being its secretary; the board of directors consisting of E. C. Gwyn, M. M. McConkey, D. H. Olds, P. M. Cartmell, Welden Warder, Am. Winger, George H. Brain, A. J. Beckley, W. A. Martin, Meyer Weixelbaum, John C. Clippinger and T. J. Kirkpatrick.

Soon after the organization of this in-

stitution they leased the building vacated by the First National Bank, situated immediately north of the first alley on the west side of Limestone Street, opposite to their present quarters in the Gotwald Building.

The last statement (July, 1907) shows this institution to have as resources and liabilities \$1,220,678.46, with surplus of \$38,622.20. E. C. Gwyn\* is the present president; Edgar A. Fay, secretary; board of directors being E. C. Gwyn\*, W. A. Martin, George W. Netts, Oliver C. Clarke, George K. Sharpe, J. H. Rabbits, Rodney Moffet, Willard Brain, J. B. North.

#### OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The Clark County Building and Savings Society has an office in Room 8, Gotwald Building. It was incorporated September 28, 1900, with a capital of \$400,000. David F. Snyder is president, J. M. Good, vice-president, F. E. Hosterman, treasurer, and T. J. McCormick secretary and attorney. The office is not opened daily, but only on Thursdays of each week. While not a large institution, it is doing very well.

The Springfield Co-operative Building Association has its office in Room 3, Gotwald Building. It was incorporated in November, 1904, with a capital stock of \$25,000. James L. Harris is president, Marshall Jackson, vice-president, S. E. Huffman, secretary, and William Johnson cashier. Meets Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

About 1887 or '88 an association was organized called the Citizens Building &

\*Now deceased.

Loan Association. The directors gave the management of affairs very largely to Charles E. Morris, who was attorney of the association and at one time police judge of the city. Mr. Morris appropriated a considerable amount of the funds to his own use and afterwards served a term in the penitentiary for the same. The association went into liquidation and the assets were purchased or taken over by the Springfield Building & Loan Association. So the actual amount of loss to depositors was not very large.

About 1903, a branch of the Indemnity Building & Loan Association was established in this city, doing business on Market Street, on the east side about midway between High and Main Streets. It seems that the management of branch institutions in building and loan associations has not been generally a success, and the head institution which is located at Cleveland became involved and went into liquidation. It was finally taken over by some other association and the business wound up. E. G. Banta of Urbana was manager largely of this institution.

Other loan associations have at times transacted business in this county, some successfully and others unsuccessfully. It would seem that people having money to deposit should place the same in the care of those whom they know, and associations managed by local people ought to afford more security than those managed elsewhere.

#### AMERICAN TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY.

This institution is the most recent of a financial character to be organized in the city of Springfield and was first

opened for business on January 5, 1907, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and surplus of \$50,000. The last statement (Sept., 1907) showed deposits of \$369,299, the assets and liabilities of this concern at this time being \$626,861. It is located in the new Fairbanks Building on the northwest corner of Main Street and Fountain Avenue. N. H. Fairbanks is president and H. E. Freeman, secretary and treasurer. The following constitute the board of directors: Stacy B. Rankin, Chase Stewart, Lee B. Corry, Edward P. Holman, H. S. Kissell, P. E. O'Brien, Paul A. Staley, N. H. Fairbanks, Louis M. Levy, George C. Lynch, Dr. Charles G. Heckert, Jacob Koblegard, M. L. Milligan, and W. H. McCord.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In the chapter on mills we have noted the large number of industries that were established on Mad River, Buck Creek and Mill Run. At the time these mills were put into operation the age of steam had not arrived, water-power furnishing the necessary force to propel machinery. To the excellent water-power supplied by these streams is no doubt attributable the fact of Springfield's later growth as a great manufacturing center.

It was the water-power of Buck Creek that induced the building of the Barnett Mill, and the oil mills that were erected in its vicinity. These other mills brought to our town men of a manufacturing spirit. It was the water-power of Buck Creek no doubt that induced Pitts in 1842 to locate in Springfield and manufacture his afterward celebrated Pitts Threshing Machine.

The growing industry of manufacturing oil from flax seed induced John Foss to purchase mills previously erected on this creek, and it was the water supplied by Buck Creek that induced John H. Thomas and P. P. Mast in 1856 to lay the foundation of the P. P. Mast Co.

Farther up, at what now is the suburb of Lagonda, the water-power of this stream again played an important part in the establishment of the manufacturing industries of the city. Here Simon Kenton, in the beginning of the century, constructed his rude mill. Others followed, until in 1830 the entire then existing village was purchased by Mr. Jeremiah Warder, the father of Benjamin and William Warder, who were afterwards prominent in the industrial affairs of Springfield. As time went on, the demands of the people for manufactured products changed, and the progress of agriculture created a desire and a demand for machinery in the agricultural field. While there were establishments along other lines that have remained to this day, yet the manufacture of agricultural implements has seemed at all times to be the leading industry. It was in the decade from '55 to '65, or thereabouts, that the manufacture of these implements took on a wonderful impetus in our city. Previous to this, in 1837, David West, who died about 1904, commenced the manufacture of buggies, and for a half century continued in that business, and finally erected what is known as the West Block, immediately north of the market-house.

In 1840 William Whiteley, an old time resident of this county, began the manufacture of the celebrated Whiteley plow, which for along time was considered the

best on the market. Mr. Whiteley was the uncle of Amos and William N. Whiteley, afterwards prominent in the industrial affairs of our city. He died about 1890.

About the same time that William Whiteley commenced manufacturing his plows James Leffel entered upon his industrial career in the City of Springfield. Previous to this he had erected the Hertzler Mills. In 1840 he built his foundry between the National Road and the Big Four Railway near Buck Creek, west of the city. Afterwards, having invented the celebrated Leffel Water Wheel, he and his son-in-law, John W. Bookwalter, became the owners of the old shop located where the Grand Opera House now stands, and on the ground north of the railroad.

Mr. Leffel died in the prime of life in 1866. In 1845 Mr. Leffel and William Blakeley erected a brick foundry on the north side of Buck Creek, a little east of Limestone Street. There they afterwards made the Buckeye Cooking Stoves. Mr. Leffel was no doubt the most distinguished manufacturer of his time, he having been connected in other manufacturing enterprises.

In 1847 James Driscoll began the manufacture of carriages and established a business in that line that was second to none. For a long time the business of this firm was carried on in a building on the north side of Main street, situated about half way between the First Presbyterian Church and Factory Street. His sons and successors afterwards built the main part of the building located on the north-east corner of Center and Columbia Streets, now used as a place for the manufacture of grave vaults, etc.

In 1850 Mr. Benjamin Warder com-

menced manufacturing various kinds of machines and in 1856 Ross Mitchell became associated with him in the manufacture of Ketchuin Mowers, Densmore Self-raker, New York Reaper, Ohio Harvester, the Buckeye Mower, Marsh Harvester, etc.

The Marsh Harvester was the reaping machine that was first used in elevating the grain. It was provided with a platform upon which two men stood, who tied the wheat as it was elevated up to them.

In 1855 Mr. William N. Whiteley made the first successful "Champion machine." In the next year he associated with him Mr. Jerome Fassler and in the following year Mr. O. S. Kelly. This firm was the precursor of the great industry that afterwards followed in the manufacturing of Champion machines. So great had become the popularity of and the demand for the Champion machines, that in 1868 the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co. abandoned the manufacture of all other machines and under an arrangement with Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly manufactured thereafter only the Champion. In the previous year, 1867, the "Champion Machine Company" was formed for the express purpose of manufacturing the Champion machine for the Southern and Western territories. In the establishment of this last company, Amos Whiteley, Robert Johnson, W. W. Wilson and others entered the manufacturing field, so up until 1887 and '88 we had these three large establishments manufacturing the Champion machines. So far did this industry take precedence over all others in our city that the town itself received the sobriquet of the "Champion City."

In 1867 Gov. Asa S. Bushnell entered

the Lagonda firm while this industry was showing such great evidence of prosperity. In 1882, the old firm of Whiteley, Fassler and Kelly dissolved, and Mr. Whiteley became the sole proprietor and began the erection of the celebrated East Street Shops. Along in '85 or '86 Mr. Whiteley having indorsed paper for Mr. E. L. Harper of Cincinnati, became financially embarrassed and with him Amos Whiteley, who was president of the Champion Machine Company, so after a while the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co. became the sole manufacturers of these celebrated machines.

The East Street Shops were afterwards sold and various other industries there established. The Champion Machine Company's shop became the property of the Superior Drill Company, which in time was absorbed by the American Seeding Company. And the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Company, Mr. Mitchell having retired and Mr. Glessner having been taken in to the firm, became the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. In 1902 this establishment became a member of the International Harvester Company and today manufactures reapers and mowers with a diversified line of other agricultural implements.

In 1856, as indicated heretofore, John H. Thomas and P. P. Mast began the manufacture of cider mills and grain drills. This industry was continued by them until 1871, when Mr. John H. Thomas withdrew and established the Thomas Manufacturing Company. This latter firm was largely for a time engaged in the making of hay-rakes, cider-presses and articles of that kind. P. P. Mast continued to be the moving spirit in the old company un-

til his death. After Mr. John H. Thomas retired from the firm of Thomas and Mast, Mr. C. A. Gardiner, W. C. Downey and A. W. Butt became members of this firm.

In the latter part of the sixties the firm of Ferrell, Ludlow & Co., composed of Mr. Alphonso Ferrell and Mr. Abraham Ludlow, were engaged in the manufacture of cider-presses. Later on this firm became Ferrell, Ludlow & Rodgers, and in 1872, Thomas, Ludlow and Rodgers, there having come into the firm besides Mr. Ludlow, Mr. I. W. Rodgers, Joseph W. Thomas and Charles E. Thomas, they entering into the manufacture of what afterwards developed into the Superior Drill. This company was afterwards reorganized into the Superior Drill Company, with Captain A. M. Winger, E. L. Buchwalter, Charles S. Kay and others as the moving spirits. The Superior Drill Company in 1897 having sold their shop, which was located on the east side of Limestone Street between the Big Four and Pennsylvania Railroads, to the Pennsylvania Company, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the shop which formerly was the property of the Champion Machine Company, and afterwards became the owner, and there, with very great success, manufactured the Superior Drill until the American Seeding Company was formed, when it was taken into that large corporation.

In 1884 Gustavus Fooks, having in previous years, by an unfortunate turn of the wool trade, lost the greater part of his fortune in which he was engaged, with his sons W. S. and Robert formed the Fooks Manufacturing Company and began the manufacture of corn grinders and articles of that kind. This shop was lo-



cated in the eastern part of the city south of the Big Four Railway. It is now conducted by the Bauer Brothers.

The oldest establishment in our city that has continued in the same family is that of the H. V. Bretney Company, engaged in the manufacture of leather, etc. This firm was established in 1829 by Harry Bretney at its present location on East Main Street. It was afterwards conducted by Charles, his son, who continued the business until his death, when the grandson of the original founder, Harry V. Bretney, took it in charge.

#### FIRST LEFFEL WHEEL.

The first Leffel Turbine Water Wheel manufactured in Springfield, was only about ten inches in diameter, and was first installed under seven foot fall in a flume in the basement of the Methodist Protestant building (now the Grand Opera House). It was used for furnishing power for a large Adams' book press to print the "Methodist Protestant," and the "Penny Telegram" and "American Ruralist."

The "Penny Telegram" was purchased by Hastings and Nichols and combined with the "News" and later the "Republic," requiring four presses for the combined establishment. Under normal conditions this little wheel could do the work; but Mill Run on which the power depended, like some men, had the habit of getting high and low, which in either case diminished the fall. And sometimes a fish would attempt suicide by entering the wheel and partially closing the gates thus shutting off the power. Back water from obstructions to the Mill Run at one time flooded the press-room and the basement

of the Leffel Water Wheel Works, and the Congregational church with three feet of water, doing great damage.

This caused the building of the Mill Run sewer, insuring immunity from all such trouble in the future. The water power became so unreliable that it was found necessary to get power for the printing establishment by a shaft from the Leffel Water Wheel Works located on the south side of Mill Run.

This shaft was protected except where it passed over Mill Run. But one cold winter night Mill Run froze over and the school children were playing upon the ice when the writer was horrified to see a little ten-year-old girl revolving around the shaft, her feet with every revolution striking the hard ice.

As soon as possible the engine was stopped and the little girl removed to an express wagon which was passing when it was found one of her legs was broken. Her first recovery from the shock was manifested by the exclamation, "Where is my shawl?"

#### DEFUNCT INDUSTRIES.

##### PAPER MILL.

While the city has been constantly adding new industries, yet in our progress we have lost several that in other places have developed into extensive establishments. The first of these was a paper mill which was established in 1827 on Buck Creek by Ambrose Blount, James Lowry and Jacob Kills. This mill was put in operation in 1828 and for a time was operated as a hand paper mill, and continued adding new methods until 1861,

when it was making all kinds of paper. From 1836-1861 it was operated by J. W. Kills & Son. They made an assignment and the mill was afterwards adapted to other industries. The nearest thing that we have had to an industry of this character since that time was the one some years ago conducted by J. W. Hanes and Frank J. Webb, at Enon Station.

#### OIL MILLS.

As early as 1817 Griffith Foes had an oil-mill on the corner of Linden Avenue and Monroe Street. This mill was afterwards moved to where the Herb Bitters Establishment now is, on East Street, and used as a cotton factory and flax-mill. Mr. John Foes at one time was extensively engaged in this business.

In 1861 he purchased the oil-mill built by James Barnett in 1842 on Warder Street, and in 1863 he bought the Steele, Layman & Co., oil-mill which was built by Olly Taylor in 1846, and also located on Warder Street. These industries were moved to a mill on the cliffs immediately west of the Factory Street bridge on Buck Creek. It was a considerable industry in its time, but went out of existence some fifteen years ago.

#### WOOLEN MILLS.

About 1814 Ira Paige and Jacob Woodward had a woolen factory near where the old paper-mill was located on Mill Run. There is some dispute as to whether Maddox Fisher conducted a cotton mill in 1814 near the same location.

In 1847 Rabbitts & Olds established their woolen mill on the power purchased of the Barnetts. This mill was immediately east of the present grist mills of An-

sted & Burk. It was conducted with success until 1874, when the power was sold to Warder & Barnett and this industry ceased to be a factor in the business life of our city.

#### CAR SHOPS.

It may be interesting to know that at one time Springfield had fair prospects of becoming the center of the car manufacturing industry. Perhaps if it had been continued we might have had the very extensive shops of Barney & Smith, now located at Dayton.

In 1852 Jacob Winger and Anderson built a shop immediately south of the Grand Opera House, where for a time they built box and flat cars, and it may be also interesting to know that, as early as 1852, this firm built a number of what were then called Jackson Cook Reapers, the first reapers ever built in this city. These shops were sold to Mr. Leffel and converted into shops for the manufacture of his water-wheel.

#### THRESHING MACHINES.

In 1842 John A. Pitts the inventor of the Pitts Threshing Machine, moved to Springfield from Rochester, New York, and established a manufactory immediately east of Limestone Street and north of the bridge. This was a very prominent manufacturing establishment in its time, as the "Pitts" was a machine known all over the country. It was conducted after his death by his sons.

In 1866 and '67 the property passed into the hands of Charles P. Ballard and James W. Reinhart, and afterwards it was operated by the heirs of these two parties, and Mr. L. H. Pursell, under the

firm name of Reinhart, Ballard & Co. Along in the eighties Oliver S. Kelly became interested and finally purchased the entire plant and devoted it to other industries.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

For some time after the invention of sewing machines, and while they were protected by patents, there was very great profit in their manufacture. In 1875 a company was organized by Mr. John Foos and others for the manufacture of the sewing machines that had been patented by Mr. St. John of Bellefontaine. This manufacturing establishment was located on the northeast corner of Center and Main Streets, and some of our leading citizens were interested in its success. It was however never a very prosperous concern, as the patents on the general principle had expired, and as this cheapened sewing machines very much on the market the profits were not as large as they had been, and the older firms were better able to meet the competition of the new firms that had thus come into existence. Finally the industry was abandoned after having had an existence of some ten or fifteen years. Other establishments for the manufacture of various machines have come and gone, but the above are the principal ones that manufactured articles that might, under more favorable conditions, have caused their development into great and prosperous establishments.

#### WHITELEY, FASSLER & KELLY.

While this firm has gone out of existence, or become merged into others and thus becomes one of our defunct establishments, the "Champion" machines are still

made by the International Harvester Company. This firm was composed of William N. Whiteley, a native of Clark County, Jerome Fassler, a native of Germany, and Oliver S. Kelly, another native of Clark County. The latter two are deceased. The former still is engaged in manufacturing enterprises in our city. Mr. Whiteley has been given the credit, and with a great degree of justice, for establishing the manufacture of reapers in our city on a large scale. To his inventive genius the "Champion" reaper owed its existence. It has been said of Mr. Whiteley, by those who were competent judges, that he was not only a great inventor but the greatest collector of inventions that our country has known. The financial success of this firm was no doubt due largely to Oliver S. Kelly. The firm began operation in '56 and '57, and continued until 1882, when Mr. Whiteley bought out Kelly and Fassler and moved the shops to the gigantic structure just erected known as East Street. This firm had its shops where the Arcade Building is now located. The part used for an office is now occupied by the When Clothing Store, in the northwest corner of the Arcade Building. In its palmiest days this firm employed from 700 to 800 men. Mr. O. S. Kelly after his retirement built the Arcade and with his son Oliver purchased the threshing machine works formerly belonging to the Pitts and afterwards to Reinhardt, Ballard & Co. Mr. Fassler retired from business altogether.

#### CHAMPION MACHINE COMPANY.

So popular did the Champion machine become and the demand for it so great that in 1867 Amos Whiteley with a few

other men—Robert Johnston, W. W. Wilson, D. P. Jeffries and others—organized a company to be devoted specially to the manufacture of the Champion machine. This firm erected buildings on Monroe and Gallagher Streets, and continued actively in the manufacture of this machine until Mr. Amos Whiteley became embarrassed in 1884. In the meantime Robert Johnson had retired and become engaged in other manufacturing enterprises; likewise D. P. Jeffries, who was largely instrumental in organizing the Lagonda Bank and who for many years was its cashier, also retired, and contracts were made by Mr. Whiteley for the interests of other stock-holders. However, upon Mr. Whiteley's embarrassment the shop began to go down and finally ceased operations. The stock for a time was held by a syndicate and the shops finally sold to the Superior Drill Company. This firm at one time employed from 800 to 1,000 men.

#### THE A. C. EVANS COMPANY.

In 1876 J. M. Evans and three brothers established what was known as the Evans Manufacturing Company. Afterwards a new corporation was organized called the A. C. Evans Company and a factory was built on Dibert Street west of the Panhandle Railway. This shop showed great prosperity during the life time of Mr. A. C. Evans and was used for the manufacture of corn planters, harrows, potato diggers, and implements of that character. Mr. Evans died about 1894, and the business began to decline. Afterwards the shop and business were sold to the American Seeding Company, who trans-

ferred the business to their other houses and sold the plant to the Patric Furnace Company.

#### COMMON SENSE ENGINE COMPANY.

In 1878 H. J. Creighton began the manufacture of the Common Sense Engine in an alley between High and Washington and Market and Center Streets. This establishment was afterwards sold to Yakey & Byers, who built a shop on the corner of Mound & East Streets, now occupied by the Herb Medicine Company. The property afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Janey and finally was abandoned as a manufacturing establishment. Yakey and Byers were attorneys. C. F. Yakey died and A. T. Byers went to Texas, where he is still living.

#### CHAMPION CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This was a company incorporated in 1875 as Kissell, Blount & Co. which purchased the building formerly occupied by the Rabbitts and Olds woolen mill on Warder Street. The firm was engaged in the manufacture of cultivators, hay rakes, double shovel plows, and implements of that kind. It continued in operation for about ten years when it was abandoned.

#### TRICYCLE FACTORY.

About the year 1885 the manufacture of tricycles, boys' wagons, and similar articles, was started in this city, a shop being built on Park Street north of Columbia. This plant was afterwards sold out to the Springfield Gas Engine Company and the manufacture of tricycles was abandoned.

## PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER.

Among the present industrial establishments of Springfield the Champion division of the International Harvester Company is no doubt the most extensive. This firm occupies and is the owner of what was formerly the plant of Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Shops on Buck Creek, in what was called Lagonda. The plant is the successor, through various mutations, of the plant established in Lagonda in the beginning of the century. In 1850 Benjamin Warder was the moving spirit, and in '56 or '57 he became associated with Ross Mitchell and afterwards with Asa S. Bushnell. When Mr. Mitchell retired, George B. Glessner of Chicago became active in its operation. Towards the latter part of its existence Mr. Warder was not actively identified with its business affairs, he having moved to Washington, D. C., where by wise investments in real estate he accumulated great wealth. Governor Asa Bushnell stayed with the firm until it entered the trust, when he, too, retired. Mr. Glessner remains an officer of the trust company known as the International Harvester. This firm employs from 1,500 to 2,000 persons and does not confine itself to the manufacture of reaping-machines, but manufactures also hay-rakes, hay-teders, mowing-machines, hay-presses and articles of a like character.

## P. P. MAST COMPANY.

This is one of the old firms of the city, and was organized in 1856 by P. P. Mast, lately a resident of Champaign County, and John H. Thomas, a newly fledged

lawyer, whose ancestry came from Maryland. They began the manufacture of cider-mills and grain-mills, where the shops of the firm are now located, on Warder Street east of Limestone. The firm of Thomas & Mast continued until 1871, when Mr. Thomas withdrew and established the Thomas Manufacturing Company. The firm was reorganized as P. P. Mast Company. From that time on until his death, Mr. Mast was the controlling spirit in this enterprise. In 1860 Charles A. Gardner, who died some twenty years later, became identified with this firm and in 1862 William C. Downey, and in the same year A. W. Butt. These men retired in the eighties and afterwards engaged in other enterprises. Both are now deceased.

After Mr. Mast's death Mr. Charles R. Crain became the president and manager of this establishment and so continued until 1905, when the controlling interests passed into the hands of other parties. This company was organized in 1871, with a paid up stock of \$500,000. Howard D. Maize is now president, P. A. Lewis, vice-president, and H. H. Sellers, secretary. In 1895 this firm purchased what was formerly the private residence of James D. Stewart, on North Limestone Street, north of the Soldier's Monument, which they converted into an office building and now occupy it for that purpose. This firm is largely engaged in the manufacture of the Buckeye Grain Drills and Corn Plows, etc., employing from 250 to 350 men.

## AMERICAN SEEDING COMPANY.

The superior division of the American Seeding Company occupies the buildings

that were formerly the property of the Champion Machine Company. This division, however, is the successor of the old Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers firm which did business for a number of years, where the Union Depot is to be erected, and which afterwards became the Superior Drill Company. A number of persons have been actively identified with this industry. In the old Thomas, Ludlow and Rodgers firm, Abraham Ludlow, a native of this place, was the moving spirit. He afterwards became largely identified with the Springfield Malleable Company; he died in 1906. Alfonso Ferrell was a brother-in-law of Mr. Ludlow. The Thomases that were in this firm were Charles E. and Joseph W. Charles E. Thomas is still a resident of this city. Joseph W. lives in California. When the Superior Drill Company was organized Captain A. M. Winger, lately deceased, E. L. Buchwalter, and Robert Johnson became the moving spirits of the new concern. When the Superior Drill Company was taken into the trust and became a division of the Champion Seeding Company, these three men, with Charles S. Kay, became members of the new firm. Captain E. L. Buchwalter became president of the American Seeding Company. In a short time Mr. Winger, Mr. Kay and Mr. Johnson retired from the active operations of the firm, Mr. Frank C. Johnson, Robert Johnson's son remaining as an official. The old Superior Drill Company was a very successful firm, having a large foreign market for its products, notably in Australia. The firm employs from three hundred to five hundred men.

#### THOMAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company exists as the result of the efforts of John H. Thomas, after he severed his connection with the firm of Thomas & Mast. It was incorporated in 1886. The stock is largely, if not all, held by the Thomas family. This firm originally made lawn-mowers and cider-mills and afterwards branched out into the manufacture of bicycles and portable engines, grain-drills, hay-rakes, etc. William S. Thomas, a son of the original founder, is now president and treasurer, Charles E. Thomas, vice-president and H. H. Bean, secretary. The plant is located on South Limestone Street, immediately south of the Panhandle Freight Depot. It employs from 250 to 350 men.

#### SPRINGFIELD METALLIC CASKET COMPANY.

In 1876 Boyd Hotsenpiller & Company began the manufacture of cloth-covered caskets on Washington Street, east of Limestone Street. Afterwards this firm manufactured burglar-proof vaults. When the Driscoll carriage shop, located on W. Columbia Street, was for sale, it was purchased by the then members of the Springfield Metallic Casket Company. This corporation was formed in 1886 with a capital stock of \$200,000 and has been a growing concern. C. E. Patric is president, Paul A. Staley, vice-president, E. N. Lupfer, secretary, Charles S. Kay, treasurer, and Charles H. Heiser, superintendent. From 150 to 200 persons are employed.

#### CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

This firm is the successor of that which was at first, Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick

and afterwards Crowell and Kirkpatrick, and is engaged in the publishing and printing of the "Farm & Fireside" and afterwards the "Woman's Home Companion," in the plant located on the north-west corner of High & Factory. Upon Mr. Kirkpatrick's retirement Mr. Crowell became the sole proprietor until the stock was disposed of to parties in New York. It was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of \$1,750,000. George H. Hazen is president, J. S. Crowell, vice-president, Fred L. Collins, secretary. In the neighborhood of 300 persons are occupied in the business of this firm.

#### GOOD & REESE COMPANY.

This company is engaged in the floral business, and it is said that it is the largest rose house in the United States, possibly in the world. It was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$20,000. It is located on South Limestone Street near the south corporation line. J. M. Good is president, Frank E. Good, vice-president, and Harry F. Good secretary and treasurer. About 150 persons are employed.

#### JAMES LEFFEL & COMPANY.

This firm was originally established by James Leffel in 1862 and engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated turbine water-wheel. They purchased shops on S. Limestone Street, immediately north of the Big Four Railway Company on the west side and continued there until the early eighties, when the present plant was built on the Big Four Railway, south of Lagonda Avenue. Mr. Leffel died in 1865

and the business was continued from that day up till 1878 by William Foos and Mrs. Leffel, the widow, and John W. Bookwalter. At this time Mr. Foos retired and Mr. Bookwalter became practically the sole proprietor. The present company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$250,000. John W. Bookwalter is president, F. M. Bookwalter, vice-president and treasurer, J. A. Bookwalter, secretary, and A. F. Sparks general manager. It employs in the neighborhood of 250 persons and has been a very profitable establishment for a number of years.

#### WICKHAM PIANO PLATE COMPANY.

In 1889 there was organized by Mr. William Irwin, John W. Chapman and Henry Wickham, the firm which was known as Irwin, Chapman & Wickham, and which engaged in a small way in the manufacture of piano plates. Mr. Irwin died a few years afterwards and the other members purchased his interest and continued to run the establishment until a few years ago, when Mr. Chapman retired. The plant is located in the eastern part of the city along the Big Four Railway, and is doing a very extensive business, Henry Wickham being president, and James Johnson, Jr., vice-president. It employs from 300 to 400 men. Mr. Wickham died in November, 1907.

#### BETTENDORF METAL WHEEL COMPANY.

This firm is a branch which came here from Iowa in 1890. It is engaged in the manufacture, as its name indicates, of metal wheels. The plant is located at the

corner of Wheel & Larch Streets. G. Watson French is president, J. L. Hecht, general manager, Nathaniel French, vice-president, Thomas B. Carson, secretary and treasurer, and H. J. Rober and W. H. Stackhouse managers. It employs from 200 to 300 men.

#### ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY.

This firm was established prior to 1879, for in that year they removed from the old Kills Paper Mills, to the plant which they now occupy on the Big Four Railway, south of Lagonda Avenue. The firm was incorporated in 1889, with a paid up stock of \$50,000. Chandler Robbins and J. A. Myers were the principals in this original concern. Mr. Robbins retired some ten years ago and Mr. Myers died in 1904. C. F. McGilvary is vice-president and superintendent and H. E. Myers secretary. From 250 to 300 men are employed.

#### FOOS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated January 1st, 1884, with a capital stock of \$115,000. The original proprietors were Gustavus Foos and his sons Robert and William Foos. After Gustavus' death the business was continued by the brothers until 1904, when the sons of the late Charles Bauer became the owners of the majority of the stock. Charles L. Bauer is president, L. E. Bauer, vice-president, W. A. Bauer, treasurer, and W. E. Copenhaver, secretary. The plant is located on the southeast corner of Burt and Sheridan Avenue. This firm is engaged largely in the manufacture of grinding-mills and

similar products. It employs from 100 to 200 men.

#### SPRINGFIELD MACHINE TOOL COMPANY.

This firm was incorporated in 1891, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The principal moving spirit was P. E. Montanus. It is located on the southwest corner of Southern Avenue, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company's line and is engaged, as its name indicates, in the manufacture of machine tools. P. E. Montanus is president and treasurer, Paul A. and Edward S. Montanus, vice-presidents. From 100 to 150 men are employed here.

#### O. S. KELLY COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$350,000. At that time Oliver S. Kelly was the principal owner. It was the successor of the Rheinhart, Ballard & Company. This plant was located on N. Limestone Street immediately north of Buck Creek. For some time this firm continued in the manufacture of threshing machines. This was afterwards abandoned and grinding-mills and articles of that character made. At present it is engaged largely in the manufacture of piano plates. O. W. Kelly is president, E. S. Kelly vice-president, both sons of Oliver, and A. L. Kelly, son of O. W. Kelly, secretary and treasurer. This firm employs from 200 to 400 men.

#### SPRINGFIELD MALLEABLE CO.

This company was organized in 1878 with a capital stock of \$50,000. The large number of establishments in Springfield



using various parts made from malleable iron encouraged the founding of an industry of this kind. The plant of this establishment is located in the west part of Springfield and covers considerable ground. The business of the company is entirely to make malleable iron castings to be used by other firms in the manufacture of their product. For a number of years it has been the property of the Ludlows, A. R. Ludlow being president until the time of his death (1906), and T. R. Ludlow, secretary and superintendent. It employs from 300 to 400 men.

#### MAST, FOOS & COMPANY.

This company was incorporated January 1, 1880, with a capital stock of \$300,000. The moving spirits at that time were P. P. Mast and John Foos. It is engaged in the manufacture of wind-wheels, iron fence, lawn-mowers, force-pumps and articles of that character. Its plant is located on Isabella Street, between Main and Columbia. Richard H. Rodgers is now president, W. H. Rayner, vice-president, C. A. Harris, treasurer, and F. R. Burton, secretary. It employs from 100 to 200 men.

#### INDIANAPOLIS SWITCH & FROG COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1892 with a capital stock of \$300,000. It is engaged in the manufacture of railroad supplies and also makes piano plates. The firm recently occupied the large malleable iron foundry erected in connection with the East Street Shops. This was burnt down in the last year and rebuilt. N. H. Fairbanks is president, M. L. Milli-

gan, vice-president and E. C. Price, secretary. In the neighborhood of 100 men are employed.

#### MILLER IMPROVED GAS ENGINE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1898 with a capital stock of \$60,000. The company formerly did business in the East Street Shops. When those shops were burned they erected their present plant on the southwest corner of Plum and Fair Streets. They make gas engines. Charles A. Miller is president, C. H. Over, vice-president, and A. J. Smith, secretary. Fifty men are employed.

#### PATRIC FURNACE COMPANY.

In 1872 Louis Patric & Company began the manufacture of hot-air furnaces on South Center Street. Afterwards the plant on Washington Street was purchased immediately west of the Palace Hotel. There the business was conducted until 1905 or '06, when the firm purchased the plant formerly belonging to the A. C. Evans Company on the corner of Dibert and the Pennsylvania Railway Company's line, which they occupy at this time. The company was incorporated in 1900 with a capital stock of \$40,000. Isaac W. Rodgers is president, Louis Patric, vice-president, and R. R. McGregor, is treasurer. From fifty to seventy-five men are employed.

#### TRUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This firm was incorporated in 1890 for the purpose of manufacturing turbine water-wheels. It is located at the corner

of Greenmount Avenue and the Big Four Railway. John Hoppes is president, Paul A. Staley, vice-president, and Fuller Trump general manager. This firm likewise employs in the neighborhood of 100 men.

#### SPRINGFIELD GAS ENGINE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated February, 1890 with a capital stock of \$100,000. Until some four years ago they transacted their business on Washington Street at the former plant of the Patric Furnace Company. Afterwards they purchased the old tricycle works on Park Street, in the western part of the city. As the name implies, gas engines are the principal products. Richard H. Rodgers is president, Addison S. Rodgers, secretary and William B. Rodgers, treasurer. Fifty men are employed.

#### THE E. W. ROSS COMPANY.

This firm moved to Springfield from New York State, E. W. Ross and his father-in-law, Mr. Fitch being the principal parties interested at that time. It was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The firm is engaged largely in the manufacture of ensilage and feed-cutters; it also makes a popular manure spreader.

M. L. Ross is president, John L. Zimmerman, vice-president, J. B. Cartmell, treasurer, and E. W. Ross, secretary. The shops are located at the junction of Warder Street and the Big Four Railway. They employ from 100 to 150 men.

#### FOOS GAS ENGINE COMPANY.

This firm takes its name from John Foos, he having been largely interested

in its original establishment. It was incorporated in 1897 with a capital stock of \$150,000. It is located now in what were formerly the Bar & Knife Shops, used in connection with the Champion Machine Company, on the northeast corner of Linden Avenue and Monroe Street. As the name implies the firm is engaged in the manufacture of gas engines. Scipio Baker is president, C. E. Patric, vice-president, Randolph Coleman, secretary and Harry F. Snyder, treasurer. Employment is given to about 100 men.

#### LIGHTING & HEATING PLANTS.

##### GAS.

The improved system of lighting the city with gas dates back to 1850. The Springfield Gas, Light and Coal Company was then organized, with Mr. E. C. Gwyn, Sr., as superintendent. The price was \$6.00 per thousand. The Springfield Gas and Coke Company was chartered in 1849, with a capital of \$5,000, increased now under the name of the Springfield Gas Company to \$420,000. The original officers were Charles Anthony, president, and James S. Good, secretary. Afterwards John Kinsman & Co. purchased the business, and later Governor Bushnell became a very large stockholder. Finally the stock was purchased by eastern parties, who were likewise the owners of the natural gas franchise. The plant for the manufacture of artificial gas was formerly on North Fountain Avenue, near the creek.

In 1903-4 the new plant was erected in the western part of the city near the junction of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati branches of the Big Four Railway Company.

Natural gas was introduced into Springfield about 1888, the original source of supply being in the gas fields of Mercer County. This supply became insufficient, and a line was extended to the Fairfield County fields. The price to private consumers is twenty-five cents a thousand, with a meter rent of \$3.00 per year. Artificial gas is \$1.00 per 1,000. The supply has remained reasonably satisfactory.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT.

William A. Scott, Theodore Troupe, Charles Pierce and others established an electric light plant in 1882 in the old Driscoll Carriage Factory. The original price was \$150 per year for street arc lights. This has been very substantially reduced. An old church was purchased on the south side of Washington Street, east of Center, and a plant installed there. This plant was afterwards sold to the Peoples' Light, Heat & Power Company, and by them dismantled. The franchise was first sold to the same parties that own and control the street railways, and then to the Peoples' Light, Heat & Power Company.

#### HOME LIGHTING, POWER AND HEATING COMPANY.

This corporation was established in 1901, with a capital of \$175,000. It has for its purpose the furnishing of heat, power and light to private individuals, as well as to the city. E. S. Kelly is president and general manager. Alfred Cavalier, recently deceased, was secretary and treasurer. This plant is located immediately north of the passenger depot of the Big Four Railway.

#### THE PEOPLES' LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY.

This body was incorporated in 1905, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Its object is the same as that of the Home Lighting, Power & Heating Company. John L. Zimmerman is president, L. M. Ferguson is vice president, W. W. Keifer secretary and Charles S. Kay general manager. At present there is considerable rivalry between these two heat and power companies. This firm purchased the plant and franchise of the Springfield Electric Light Company.

#### ANSTED & BURK—BARNETT FLOURING MILLS.

The Barnett flouring mills constitutes one of the oldest of the present industries of this city. At one time it might have been justly termed the leading and biggest of the establishments of our growing town. In 1841 Samuel and James Barnett, brothers, bought from Joseph Perin, Richard Rodgers and Jeremiah Warder the land and water power for the mill they immediately thereafter erected. In 1847 Samuel bought out his brother James and conducted the business himself until 1859, when he was succeeded by his son W. A. Barnett and William Warder. The firm of Warder & Barnett ran the flouring business until it was sold to Ansted & Burk in 1897. Mr. William Warder died some ten years previous to this date, and Mr. Barnett having passed the allotted three score and ten years, the business has been allowed to decline; probably the general depression in business from 1892 to 1897-8 had something to do with the matter. Colonel J. W.

Burk, the junior member of the new firm, is a hustling, stirring business man, and today this is one of the leading flouring mills of the state. Mr. Burk is now serving his second year as president of the United States Millers' Association. When the present firm purchased the plant it had a capacity of 150 to 200 barrels of flour per day. Now it has a daily capacity of from 800 to 900 barrels and gives employment to fifty men.

Three steel tanks were erected in 1903, each having a capacity of 25,000 bushels. In this latter year a new warehouse and an office building was added to the old mill, and all together constitute a very fine plant. The water power is one of the best in this part of the country.

#### STONE AND LIME INDUSTRIES.

The splendid ledge of rocks of a limestone formation along the banks of Buck Creek and Mad River has made the stone and lime industry one of importance to the city of Springfield. The stone quarried is of excellent quality and is extensively used for building purposes, mostly for the laying of foundations. However, when dressed, very handsome structures are made of this stone. The lime that is made from this rock formation is not only of good texture, but possesses a whiteness that is surpassed by none. Springfield lime is universally recognized as being made from the best possible formation of limestone rock to be found anywhere. This industry may have had more to with the early progress of the city of Springfield than we are now aware of. In the days before the advent of the steam railway the ease with which

good building material could be secured would naturally be an influential factor in the growth of a new community. While the quarries now located within the corporate limits of Springfield are worked, if at all, to but a limited extent, they earlier formed quite an industry of our growing village. It is not possible now to name many of the persons who were engaged in this industry, but in the '50s and early '60s we know that David Shaffer, who was then one of the enterprising and thriving citizens of our town, ran the quarries on North Limestone Street, and possibly some on the west side of Fountain Avenue. After him came Christopher Thompson, another prominent citizen, who was for a time president of the Lagonda National Bank. He was succeeded by his son, William S. Thompson, who afterwards retired to a farm now owned by the Country Club and who, for many years, was a director in the Lagonda Bank.

Mr. George H. Frey, Sr., who for a long time was active in many of Springfield's important business enterprises and who is still living, being now past four-score years of age, for a time managed these quarries, which are now entirely abandoned.

As early as 1850 J. L. and Ambrose Pettigrew, brothers, began the stone business by opening up a quarry on North Plum Street, which is still slightly used. For many years they were actively engaged in the stone and lime business. During the time that these quarries were in operation, four and six-horse wood-wagons could be seen almost daily in various parts of the county, each with a four or five-cord load of wood, pursuing

their way toward Springfield. This wood was used in the burning of lime and these lime manufacturers became purchasers of much of the surplus wood that was cut away in making clearings to accommodate the growing community.

The Pettigrew brothers died some ten years ago and very little has been done in this direction since that time. Going west from the city we find an old quarry down the river immediately west of the old Rubsam Mill. This quarry has been worked for a good many years, latterly by J. W. Rubsam, but it is only operated to a limited extent at this time. In the vicinity of Durbin the industry has had a more vigorous growth than in any other part of the county; in fact, practically all the stone and lime business is conducted now by three firms at this place, to-wit, the Mills Brothers, the H. L. Moores Company and the Moores Lime Company. Formerly a man by the name of Digan conducted quarries in this vicinity, and for a long time A. L. Holcomb was the owner of the quarries now operated by the Moores people. Mr. Holcomb for many years was active in this industry. He has been dead some eighteen years. The Moores Lime Company at present does considerable business, principally making lime and shipping it, employing seventy to eighty men. The Mills Brothers, William, Jr., and R. R., owned a quarry situated where Limestone City is now located. Their business is quite extensive, employing from eighty to ninety men. George Sintz was for a time in the business here.

J. W. Jenkins is interested in the quarry work near Durbin. Along the Dayton Pike, on this side of the railroad

crossing, is the old Paden Quarry. For a number of years past stone has been taken therefrom by Mr. Samuel Taylor. Not much is being done there at this time. On Mill Creek Valley, not far from what is known as the Rebert Pike, Andrew Rebert for many years was actively engaged in the stone business.

Quite an excavation was made in the stone ledge along the west bank of this creek. Some years ago this old abandoned quarry was purchased by P. E. Montanus, a prominent manufacturer of our city, and an embankment was thrown up around the lower part of it, and it now furnishes a splendid lake.

In later years the stone quarries that were located along the railroads are most prosperous and no doubt will continue to be operated for years to come.

#### SPRINGFIELD BREWERIES.

About 1890, or within a few years thereafter, two old breweries went under English control. The Vorce & Blee brewery, located on East Columbia Street, near Spring, was established in 1840. The Engert & Dinkel brewery, which is on the corner of Penn and Section Streets, was established in 1849. All of the original proprietors of these institutions have passed away some years ago and they are now conducted by an English corporation. Lewis Phillips is secretary and treasurer.

The Home City Brewing Company was incorporated in 1905, with a capital of \$100,000. The plant is located at the northwest corner of Main and Bell Avenue. J. L. Coleman is president and Jacob Solenberger secretary and treasurer.

## SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

Under the above heading we have particularized a considerable number of our leading manufacturing establishments. No doubt we may have missed some that deserve to be mentioned, but lack of space prevents us from going into further detail.

In the November number of the "Ohio Magazine" appears an article by W. S. Thomas, in which he has grouped and mentioned the industries of this town. The first division he makes is that of agricultural implements, eleven in number, namely:

"Buckeye Feed Mill Company, Champion Division of the International Harvester Company, D. D. Funk, P. P. Mast & Company, O. S. Kelly Company, Foos Manufacturing Company, Superior Division of the American Seeding Machine Company, Mast, Foos & Company, Thomas Manufacturing Company, Whiteley Co-operative Company, E. W. Ross Company.

"The foregoing factories employ 4,200 men and 200 women, using a capital of about \$6,000,000, and with an annual product of about \$8,000,000.

## MACHINERY, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

"The thirteen factories in this group produce gray iron, malleable iron and brass castings, machine and shop tools, emery wheels, steel wheels and nails. This group contains thirteen factories as follows:

"Nolte Brass Company, Springfield Brass Company, Corrugated Steel Nail

Company, Fairbanks Company, Owen Machine Tool Company, Springfield Machine Tool Company, Springfield Malleable Iron Company, Safety Emery Wheel Company, Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, Western Manufacturing Company. Webster & Perks Company, Robbins & Myers Company, Webster Manufacturing Company.

"These factories employ 1,750 men and fifty women, use \$2,100,000 capital, and their annual output is valued at \$3,000,000.

## GAS AND STEAM ENGINE GROUP.

"Steam engines, portable, threshing and stationary, have been built here for some years, and engines of some kind are now made by seven different factories. This group comprises seven factories as follows:

"Miller Improved Gas Engine Company, James Leffel & Company, Foos Gas Engine Company, Springfield Gas Engine Company, Superior Gas Engine Company, Trump Manufacturing Company, Gearless Gas Engine Company.

"They employ 650 men, using \$900,000 capital, with an annual product of \$1,300,000.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

"The twenty-four factories in this group make furnaces, stoves, iron work, bridges, iron fences, fire escapes, boiler cleaners, railroad frogs, switches, etc., clothes wringers, trucks, undertakers' hardware, electrical specialties, sheet metal work, plumbers' supplies, boilers, roller-bearing axles, wire bale ties, saddlery, hardware, etc. There are now

twenty-four factories in this group as follows:

"American Grain Meter Company, Bayonet Trolley Harp Company, D. L. Casey Machine Company, Consolidated Novelty Manufacturing Company, George G. Rogers, Springfield Heating & Ventilating Company, F. N. Sterling Novelty Company, Peet & Schuster Company, Electrical Construction Supply Company, R. W. Dixon Company, Progress Furnace & Stove Company, Indianapolis Frog & Switch Company, Lagonda Manufacturing Company, William Bayley Company, Hennessy Foundry Company, American Radiator Company, Shawver Company, W. C. Downey Company, L. Patric Furnace Company, Wickham & Chapman Company, W. F. Barroth & Brother, Thomas Roberts, the Gray Iron Casting Company, National Motor Company.

"They employ 900 men, using \$800,000 capital, and their annual product is \$1,400,000.

#### MANUFACTURING PUBLISHERS.

"All business being so dependent upon some kind of advertising, it is quite natural to find here a group of enterprising publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers, binders, etc., who are issuing three daily, five weekly, two farm papers, besides printed books and circulars by the million, to be sent all over the world, and every piece of which makes Springfield known to some one. This group contains fifteen houses as follows:

"The Winters Company, Springfield Publishing Company, Transcript Company, Springfield Bindery, E. L. Barrett & Sons, Barrett Brothers, Crowell Com-

pany, Sun Publishing Company, Springfield Engraving Company, T. E. Harwood & Company, Gazette Company, Poultry Success Company, Simmons Publishing Company, Thomas Stationery Company, the Springfield Daily News.

"These establishments employ 450 men and 350 women, using \$650,000 capital, and with \$1,000,000 annual product.

#### MANUFACTURING FLORISTS.

"There are twelve of these houses in Springfield, with a growing trade throughout the country; one of them alone is selling two and one-half millions of rose plants each year. The twelve firms in this trade are as follows:

"Highland Floral Company, McGregor Brothers Company, George H. Mellen Company, Goode & Reese Company, A. R. Aldrich, C. L. Reese, T. A. McBeth, J. L. Maxwell, John A. Doyle & Company, Schmidt & Botley, Leedle Floral Company, Springfield Floral Company.

"They employ 300 men and seventy-five women, using a capital of \$250,000, and their annual sales amount to \$500,000.

#### MEDICINE, CHEMICAL AND COFFIN COMPANIES.

"This group comprises four medicine companies, one embalming fluid company and two coffin factories, making seven industries in all as follows:

"Springfield Metallic Casket Company, Springfield Coffin Casket Company, Champion Chemical Company, Herb Medicine Company, Scientific Remedy Company, Higgins Drug Company, the Myers Company.

“They employ 400 men and seventy-five women, using a capital of \$600,000, and their annual product is \$1,000,000.

#### GENERAL FACTORIES.

“Springfield also has nine large factories, each one having a specialty of its own. They consist of one gas plant, two electric light plants, one rubber factory, one rubber tire plant, two breweries, one road roller company and one automobile factory. The product of each is well indicated by its name as follows:

“Home Brewing Company, Springfield Breweries Company, Springfield Gas Company, the People’s Light, Heat & Power Company, the Victor Rubber Company, Springfield Rubber Tire Company, the Home Light, Heat & Power Company, the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company, the Oscar Lear Automobile Company.

“They employ 600 men, use a capital of \$1,800,000, and their annual product and receipts are about \$1,500,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

“There are seventy-two of them as follows:

“A Stelzer, Allbright Lamp Company, Beckley & Myers Ice Company, Bryant & Moore Company, Central Brass & Fixture Company, Compton Manufacturing Company, Cottage Bakery, W. D. Follrath & Company, Hendrickson & Pettigrew, the National Biscuit Company, Champion Saratoga Chip Company, J. Redmond & Son, H. M. Balentine, Lagonda Box Company, the Greene Manufacturing Company, Springfield Planing Mill Company,

Houck Brick Company, Mills Brothers, Springfield Mattress Company, J. W. Parmenter, H. V. Bretney & Company, Finch Shoe Company, H. Fehl, Buckeye Incubator Company, Fay Manufacturing Company, W. T. Parker Manufacturing Company, the Mentels, Springfield Coal & Ice Company, Garnier Brothers, Snyder Brothers, Ansted & Burk Company, Springfield Tent & Awning Company, Mark A. Smith, Moore Lime Company, Clark Paper Box Company, A. Grube & Son, the Reama Silver Plate Company, A. Kahrman & Son, Grube Brothers, Home City Planing Mill Company, John W. Jenkins, Kennard Manufacturing Company, McCulloch Company, E. N. Miller, Standard Trimmer Company, Ohio Garment Company, Reed Manufacturing Company, the Ridgeley Trimmer Company, Select Telephone Manufacturing Company, the Sterling Manufacturing Company, Springfield Baking Company, Springfield Pure Milk Company, W. Z. Long, Kuqua & Sons, M. C. Russell Cement Company, E. Davenport, Wadsworth Engraving Company, Twentieth Century Novelty Company, John W. Collins, Henkie Manufacturing Company, C. B. Hutchins, C. F. Hutchins, C. F. Jackson Stove Company, King Top Manufacturing Company, C. M. Long Cement Company, H. H. Moores Company, Edward Nelson, Pauly Brothers, Rat Biscuit Company, A. M. Rawlins Lumber Company, R. D. Tittle Pattern Company, Henry Voll, Thomas Wall & Son.

“These factories employ 1,000 men and 300 women, use a capital of \$1,400,000, and their present product amounts to \$2,100,000, annually growing larger.”

This same author sums up as follows:



"Finally, to drive home the argument in favor of Industrial Springfield, I may cite these potent facts:

"Springfield makes more agricultural implements than any other city in the world, excepting only Chicago.

"Springfield has twenty acres under roof in green-houses and one of these is the largest rose grower in the world.

"Springfield produces more manufactured goods in proportion to its population than any other city in America.

"Springfield manufactures seventy-five per cent. of all the piano plates used in the United States and Canada.

"Springfield mails more second-class matter than any city in Ohio, except only Cincinnati and Cleveland.

"Springfield is one of the largest producers of gas and gasoline engines."

#### MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Springfield has never taken much of a position as a distributing center for merchandise; indeed, the commercial activity of the town is so over-shadowed by the manufacturing industries that all others appear insignificant. At this time, as stated by Mr. Sharpe in an article in the Ohio Magazine, there are sixteen establishments in Springfield that may be classed as of a wholesale character. The principal of these are three wholesale grocery establishments, one notion house, one tobacco and cigar house and some commission houses.

In 1882 James Carson and D. Q. Fox came to Springfield from Xenia, and under the name of Carson & Fox purchased the wholesale grocery business that had been conducted for some years previous

to this time by Charles H. Bacon, and before his time by Horr and Bacon. Their place of business was on the northeast corner of Washington and Limestone Streets. Carson & Fox continued business for fourteen years, having dissolved in 1896. Each partner established a new house of his own; one, known as James Carson & Company, is located in a building which the firm owns immediately north of the Kelly Building, occupied by the "News."

D. Q. Fox formed a company, and this company now conducts its business in the Kelly Building before referred to.

In 1895 Steele, Hopkins & Meredith came to Springfield and purchased the establishment that had been run for a few years, owned by B. F. Funk & Company.

In 1901 and 1902 this firm purchased ground on West High Street, between Fountain Avenue and Center, and erected thereon their present commodious building.

L. W. Bosart & Company have a wholesale tobacco house located on East Main Street, near the first alley east of Limestone.

The Springfield Paper & Merchandise Company was organized about 1895 by David King. Its place of business is on North Limestone Street, in the Winger Building. Other wholesale houses in the tobacco field might be mentioned: Leo Bretzenfelder, Garnier Brothers, August Stelzer and others in that line.

The Springfield Confectionery Company wholesales in its line. C. T. Crum is the moving spirit in this business. It is located on South Limestone Street, not far from High. A number of other firms may wholesale in a small way, but the

wholesale business is all of comparatively recent date.

#### RETAILERS.

It being impossible in a work of this kind to give all the present retailers, we will mention some few in the past who have transacted business in the city.

#### GROCERY.

Among the old established groceries was that of the J. D. Stewart Company. This grocery establishment existed in the city of Springfield from 1860 until the present year. The owner was quite a character in his time. He had an unfortunate habit of becoming intoxicated, but he was a shrewd business man, and it was a common saying that "Jim Stewart knew more drunk than a great many people did sober." The grocery was on the west side of South Limestone Street, where the Zimmerman Building is now located. After Mr. Stewart's death it was run by R. N. Stewart until this year, when he made an assignment and was wound up. Another old time grocery was that kept by Mr. Charles H. Shaffer at No. 51 East Main Street, and afterwards on South Limestone Street. Mr. Shaffer some years ago sold out his business and recently died (1907). Along in 1865 and '70 Frederick Zischler kept a grocery store about midway between High and Main on the east side of Fountain Avenue, and was very largely patronized. Other establishments have come and gone. Today the town has what might be expected of it in this line for a city of its size. John Funk, Sr., an active business man of this

city from 1850-1880, built the building on the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets, and with his sons, Henry, C. C. and John, carried on a grocery there.

#### DRY GOODS.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago three stores had the principal dry goods business of the city. Baldwin's was located on the northwest corner of Limestone and Main Streets. The principal proprietors were John H. Baldwin, who died in 1881, and Henry Baldwin, recently deceased, who was a son of Jonah Baldwin, a pioneer resident of this town. This house went out of existence shortly after the death of the senior Baldwin.

The Murphys had a store in Springfield for a good many years. The senior, James Murphy, came here in 1844 and established the business, and upon his death it was taken up by his sons, William R. and James W., and continued until 1895. It was a popular establishment and well patronized.

No house in the dry goods line is better remembered than that of the Blacks, Robert T. Black conducting a dry goods establishment in this city as early as 1847. At this date Andrew C. Black, who afterwards ran the store, came to Springfield and became a partner of Robert T., who was a brother. William M., another brother, afterwards became a member of the firm. For some time the Blacks conducted a dry goods establishment in the old Trappers Corner, where Levy's Clothing House is now located. The business was continued as Blacks' Store for a number of years after William Black

died, but the establishment has now gone out of existence.

At present the dry goods trade is largely controlled by two establishments. In 1873 the Kinnanes, father and sons, Edward, John and James, and Edward Wren, a son-in-law, established a store in the Commercial Building. This was conducted for some years as Kinnane & Wren; afterwards the partnership dissolved and Mr. Wren conducted the business alone at the old stand until the department house was erected on East High Street, now occupied by the Edward Wren Company. After the dissolution of Kinnane & Wren the Kinnane brothers, John, Edward and James, moved into the new Bushnell Building, and although the two senior members of the firm have since died, the business still continues in charge of James, a brother, and John, Jr., a son of John Sr., deceased. Both of these stores have a very large assortment of articles in the dry goods line.

In a smaller way Mr. Sullivan deals in dry goods on the northwest corner of Limestone and High, the location of the old Baldwin Store.

#### CLOTHING.

From the sixties to the nineties Abraham Lessner kept a clothing store located where the Springfield Hardware Store is now located, opposite where Jason Phillips, Sr., had a tailor store on East Main Street. About the same time a Jew by the name of Kauffman, designated as "Pop Eye," kept a clothing store on Main Street. Others of that period have passed away.

M. M. Kauffman, who recently died

(1907), had a large store in the Commercial Building on South Limestone Street and was in the clothing business in this town for a number of years.

Another old establishment in the same line is that of M. D. Levy & Sons, located on the southwest corner of Fountain Avenue and Main Street. This firm has likewise been in the town for many years. During the '80s and '90s the Remsberg Brothers conducted a clothing store on E. Main Street, two doors west of Limestone.

J. M. Knote has been in the business for a good many years. A present large establishment in that line, in addition to the Kauffmans and Levys, is the "When," which came here some twelve or fifteen years ago and located on the southeast corner of High and Fountain.

Kredel & Alexander conduct a very creditable establishment on East Main Street, near the Springfield Hardware Store.

#### DRUGGISTS.

Ludlow's Drug Store was one of the leading stores in that line for a half-century or more. The original founder, Dr. John Ludlow, was born in Springfield in 1810, and a long and active life identified him with many of the prominent interests of the town. In later years he was succeeded in the drug business by his son Charles, and the store was located on East Main Street, not far from Limestone. It has gone out of existence some ten years.

For a long time William T. Smith carried on the drug business on Fountain Avenue opposite the Odd Fellows Building. He recently (1907) died.

In 1868 Dr. T. J. Casper established his

pharmacy at No. 41 East Main Street and for forty years has continued in business at that location. In 1869 the old building on the southeast corner of Fountain Avenue and Main Street was torn down and subsequently a drug store was established by Ridenour & Cobelantz. Within a few years thereafter Mr. Theodore Troupe became the proprietor, and still continues to transact business there.

#### JEWELERS.

Forty or forty-five years ago A. Aron established on the north side of Main Street, not far from Fountain Avenue, a jewelry store. He continued in business there for some years and afterwards removed on the south side of Main Street, opposite the Bushnell Building, and continued there until his death. The business is now run by his son. John H. Mulholland commenced the jewelry business in the city of Springfield in 1856 and continued in that line until he lost his life by the burning of Black's Opera House in 1903. He had his store in several parts of the city and was a leader in his line.

Mr. C. C. Fried practically commenced the jewelry business in Springfield in 1858, when he served an apprentice under a Mr. Grossman. Afterwards he worked for B. Allen and for John P. Allen. In 1872 he opened his own store and conducted that until his death in 1907. The business is now conducted by his son and is located on East Main Street, a few doors east of Fountain Avenue. Other leading establishments in that line at the present day in Springfield might be mentioned as Hofman & Company and Margileth & McFarland. Ben Allen and John P. Allen

for a long time were engaged in this business. John P. is still living.

#### SHOES.

Among the prominent dealers in shoes might be mentioned John A. Reifsnider, who came to Springfield in 1854, and about the time the Civil War broke out he established the business. In 1863 he was joined by his brother, and Reifsnider's Shoe Store was one of the best known in Springfield.

In 1868 Mr. E. S. S. Rouse established a shoe store on Fountain Avenue and continued in that business until along in the '90s, when he was succeeded by O. O. Rouse and J. W. Parsons, and a few years thereafter this firm ceased to do business.

Herbert S. Huffman conducted a shoe store for a while on East Main Street, not far from the Kiser Building. Afterwards Starkey & Scowden established a large shoe store in the Arcade. Mr. Scowden having embarked in other business, Starkey became the sole proprietor until his death (1905), when it was disposed of and is now owned by Mr. Nisley.

Among the old established and well known dealers in shoes the name of George Horner, father of Judge William R. Horner, should not be omitted, as he was in business for a long time in this city, latterly having a store on West Main Street, not far from Center. Among the present shoe stores are Oscar Young on East Main Street, Rontzahn & Wright on Fountain Avenue and Horner Brothers, grandsons of George, conduct a store in the Bookwalter Building on Limestone Street. Stimmel & Powers conduct a

store on West High Street, not far from Fountain Avenue. Ben Best for a time "cobbled" while not performing the onerous duties of city marshal.

#### MEATS, ETC.

The pioneers in this line were William Grant and John Leuty. William Grant was an Englishman and came to Springfield in 1836 and established himself in the meat business. He continued here his entire lifetime. His sons, William and Martin, now continue the business in a store on West High Street, opposite the Arcade.

John Leuty was likewise an Englishman and came to this city in 1833 and afterwards became a partner of William Grant, whose sister became his wife. They were partners for twenty-five or more years. The store is still continued by his son, James L., on Fountain Avenue, not far from High Street. Other persons in former times who engaged in this business, it being continued in some cases by their sons, were the Weigels, on East Main Street, and the Krausses on South Taylor Street, and John Swonger was in this business for a number of years and is still living, aged ninety-two years. William Detrick was likewise for a long time engaged in the same business. Aaron Reeder was also in the meat business. Almost all the large packing houses now have branches in this city.

The Lentys conduct an abattoir on North Plum Street; the Grants have one on North Bechtle Avenue, and Mr. Steve Huffman has one not far from the location of the Grants. No general packing business is done in this city.

#### LIVERY MEN.

Among the livery men that may be mentioned who were prominent in this city twenty-five years ago was Benjamin Holloway. He commenced the business in this town in 1845 and continued until his death. He had a stable in various parts of the city; latterly it was located where Wren's Department House is now. He was succeeded by his son Christy, and after his death, which occurred about 1892, the business passed into other hands. Along in the '60s and continuing until the building of the Soldiers' Monument, Mr. Charles Cathcart conducted a livery stable east from the Court House. For a long time Nimrod and Edward Myers conducted a livery stable on North Limestone Street, immediately north of the St. James Building, which is still occupied for that purpose.

In 1865 S. and A. Deffenbaugh opened a livery stable on North Limestone Street, immediately opposite the Myers stable, and continued in that business until they sold out to Henry Erter some ten or fifteen years ago. The building was sold to Captain Amaziah Winger, who tore it down. Mr. Erter continued in business in the new building, where the "Sun" office is now located, until 1906, when this old livery site passed out of existence. Some ten years ago Isaac Johnson erected a livery barn on South Spring Street, where John O. Swords now conducts a livery barn. On the same street, a few doors north, Joe O'Brien has a livery barn. In 1898 the late John S. Foster built a livery stable immediately south of the Court House. This property afterwards was purchased by David Carter &

Son, who continue the business. John S. Foster in the meantime built a stable on West Columbia Street, a short distance west of Fountain Avenue, which is still conducted by his son, John K.

Away back in the '40s and '50s Charles Stout, the father of Mr. Stout who is now secretary of the Springfield Building and Loan Association, ran a livery stable on West Main Street, not far from the location of George Derrickson's present stable. Afterwards, along in the '60s, Josiah Driscoll built the Derrickson Stable, and for thirty or more years, until his death in 1895, Driscoll's Livery Stable was considered among the best in the city, Mr. Driscoll himself giving supervision over the management. Upon his death it was purchased by the present owner, George Derrickson.

#### HATTERS.

P. E. Bancroft, recently deceased, was an old time merchant of this city. He commenced business practically at the place where he continued until his death, in 1907, in 1851. His business is continued by his son Robert, and is located a few doors east of Fountain Avenue on Main Street. Other persons engaged at present in the hat business may be mentioned as O. F. Hypes, who has a store in the Bookwalter Building; J. S. Bethel, located in the Fisher Building, and John Sullivan, in the old Sharpe Building on South Limestone Street.

Joshua Gore, for a long time a citizen of this place, about 1840 conducted a hardware store, afterwards a dry goods establishment and later in life a hat store on East Main Street, with Herbert Huffman

a partner. He died in 1893. Herbert L. Huffman was a native of Clark County, and died in 1900.

#### HARDWARE STORES, ETC.

For a long time in the '60s and early '70s Doty & Rhinehart conducted a hardware store where the Woods Brothers are now located on East Main Street in the Kizer Building. This store afterwards passed into the hands of the Hamilton Brothers, William and Fin, who continued the operation of this business until the latter part of the '80s. It was one of the leading stores of its time. About the same time that Doty had his store, Major Brown and William B. Baker had a hardware store on Main Street in the building immediately west of the Bushnell Building. Later the Springfield Hardware Store was established in the room vacated by the post office, where the Gotwald Building is now located, on the southeast corner of Limestone and Main. Phil Wiseman and J. S. Kitchen were the principal proprietors. William Diehl died in 1894 and was in the hardware business a long time in this city. He founded the establishment now conducted by his son Wallace, immediately west of the First Presbyterian Church.

Shortly before the death of Mr. Diehl he and his son George conducted a hardware store in the building immediately west of that occupied by the Elder & Tuttle establishment. From the sign of the Lion on the roof the Lion hardware was so called. U. H. Gurney, George Eberly and Forest Rice are largely interested in his firm.

In the early '90s D. N. Elder and Caleb

Tuttle, under the firm of Elder & Tuttle, established the hardware store now called the Vulcan on East Main Street. About the same time the Springfield Hardware Store was established in its present quarters in the Zimmerman Building. Henry Wiseman is the moving spirit recently. Charles H. Bigler is connected with this firm.

John Hugel and E. S. Heiserman conduct a hardware store on East Main Street, opposite the Bushnell Building. Mr. Hugel was for a long time clerk in the Hamilton store. W. F. Tuttle & Co. have a store on Fountain Avenue, opposite the King Building.

#### BOOKS AND BOOK BINDERIES.

John D. Smith came to Springfield as early as 1837; he left, but returned about 1844 and opened a book binding and book establishment in Trappers corner, and continued there for some sixteen years. In 1879 J. D. Smith & Co. was formed. He afterwards conducted the same with his son-in-law, E. T. Thomas, in a building where the Bushnell Building is now located. Upon his death the plant was purchased by the Springfield Bindery.

The Barretts began a blank book and book binding establishment in this city, their business being founded about 1860 by the senior, E. L. Barrett. It is now divided among his sons, one branch publishing blanks for township officers and the other those for the Probate Court and the Court of Common Pleas. C. H. Pierce came to this city in 1857 and first opened a news stand in the post office, which was located in the old building on the Gotwald corner, and afterwards succeeded to the newspaper business of J. D. Nichols. Mr.

Pierce commenced in a small way, handling the Cincinnati newspapers, delivering them for a time from house to house, and finally established the present business, which is conducted by his son Roscoe and others in the Odd Fellows' Building. During the seventies Rev. J. W. Gunn conducted a book store in the room immediately west of the alley across from the Bushnell Building, now occupied by S. T. Fout's candy store. The following gives the number of leading establishments of our city:

Bakeries, 28; boots and shoes, 13; blacksmith shops, 14; cigars, etc., 38; clothing, 16; coal dealers, 24; confectioneries, 25; daily markets, etc., 60; duggists, 22; dry goods, 3; feed stores, 10; florists, 24; furniture dealers, 10; grocers, 155; hardware, 9; hats, 12; livery stables, 14; lumber dealers, 9; men's furnishings, 13; millinery, 16; photographers, 10; printer, books, etc., 18; restaurants, 27; wall paper, 9; watches, jewelry, etc., 14.

#### CEMETERIES.

"One morn I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,

Along the heath, and near his favorite tree;

Another came—nor yet beside the rill,

Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he.

"The next, with dirges due, in sad array,  
Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne.

Approach and read (for thou can'st read)  
the lay

Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn.

“Here rests his head upon the lap of  
 earth,  
 A youth, to fortune and to fame un-  
 known,  
 Fair Science frown’d not on his humble  
 birth,  
 And Melancholy mark’d him for her  
 own.

“Large was his bounty, and his soul sin-  
 cere:

Heaven did a recompense as largely  
 send:

He gave to Misery all he had—a tear;  
 He gain’d from Heaven (’twas all he  
 wish’d) a friend.

“No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
 Or draw his frailties from their dread  
 abode,  
 (There they alike in trembling hope re-  
 pose),  
 The bosom of his Father and his God.”  
 (Gray’s Elegy.)

#### COLUMBIA STREET.

When James Demint made his plat in the city of Springfield September 5, 1803, three lots were reserved as a burial ground. This is what now constitutes the old burial ground or graveyard located west of Center Street on Columbia. Until the year 1844 this was used as a public burial ground for the city. In earlier times it was common for persons throughout the country district to have small burial lots located on their own farms, which they used as a burial ground for the family, and consequently not so many were buried then in the city burial ground as is now the case. This old plot of

ground has been abandoned for the use of burial purposes for a number of years. Frequently it has been proposed that the dead should be taken up and re-interred in Ferncliff, or some other suitable place, but to this there have always been some objections, resulting probably more from the disinclination to disturb the final resting place of those old settlers than from any other reason.

#### GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.

In 1842 or ’43 the City Council made arrangements to purchase a tract of land which was then far outside of the city limits beyond the railroad along the National Pike. This property was transferred to the city in 1845 by Cyrus Armstrong. For many years Greenmount Cemetery was the popular place of burial for the citizens of Springfield and the immediate locality. A dwelling house for the use of the sexton was built in 1868. The space allotted for burial purposes in this cemetery has been practically all taken, and it is scarcely ever now used for burial purposes. Louis Kindle was superintendent from 1862 until his death in the ’90s, Lewis E. Staley being the present superintendent.

#### FERNCLIFF CEMETERY.

The rapid growth of the city soon made it evident that the space occupied by Greenmount Cemetery would not long avail for the burial of the dead of our city and community, so on June 13, 1863, the matter was brought up before the City Council by Mr. William Warder. A committee was afterwards appointed from the







CITY HOSPITAL, SPRINGFIELD



THE WARDER PUBLIC LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD



MASONIC HOME, SPRINGFIELD



CLARK COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME



LAGONDA CLUB, SPRINGFIELD



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD

various wards to take the matter under consideration, and on August 3d these committees made reports and a plan of organization was adopted. The amount of stock was limited to \$10,000 in shares of \$300 each. A special act of incorporation was passed in the Legislature in 1848 and a constitution and by-laws were afterwards adopted. The subscriptions were in the nature of a loan and were to be paid back with interest out of a sale of lots. The original officers were Dr. Robert Rodgers, S. A. Bowman and D. Shaffer, trustees for three years; G. S. Foss and Chandler Robbins for two years and William Warder and John Ludlow, trustees for one year.

In 1863 seventy acres of ground were purchased for \$7,000 from the heirs of Henry Bechtel. The grounds were dedicated in 1864. Hon. Sampson Mason presided and the grounds were dedicated by the Rev. Samuel Sprecher. Travellers who have had ample opportunity to pass upon such matters have said that the entrance to this beautiful city of the dead along the north banks of Buck Creek, beneath the overhanging rocks, was surpassed by no other piece of natural scenery the world over. Not only in this entrance, but the general contour and elevation of the land is such as to adapt it most beautifully to the purpose to which it is consecrated, and our citizens may be justly proud of the place they have prepared for the final repose of those who are no longer makers of our city's history. A number of very fine monuments have been placed in various parts of the grounds. The mausoleums of John W. Bookwalter, Governor Bushnell, P. P. Mast and W. H. Blee are works of art

and add much to enhance the natural beauty of the place.

A massive granite shaft indicates the solid character of the late John H. Thomas, and a huge block of granite well attests the last resting place of the city's benefactors, J. and D. L. Snyder.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many other appropriate and beautiful monuments that adorn the last resting place of the many persons who have been buried in various places throughout these grounds.

Near the center a little mound is set apart for the burial of Clark County's soldiers, of whom 208 lie buried there at this time. The association now owns about 170 acres of ground, not more than fifty acres of which is used at this time for burial purposes. The number of burials that have been made in these grounds up to November 8, 1907, was 11,796. The annual expenditure is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It is kept up from sales of lots and interest on an endowment fund of \$45,000.

Many of our citizens have from time to time served upon the Board of Trustees. A little lake at the foot of the hill is the donation of O. S. Kelly, formerly mayor, and a prominent manufacturer of this city. Gustavus Foss took very great interest in making the contour of the eastern slope, but perhaps it is not too much to say that to no person is so much due for the general manner in which these grounds are beautified as to the late John Dick, who was superintendent of this cemetery from 1863 until his death some three or four years ago. Mr. Dick was born in Scotland from a family of professional landscape gardeners. His

father removed to Cincinnati in 1867 and was there employed in that business. Mr. Dick studied in the Royal Botanical Gardens of Edinburg, the best in that country, and came to the United States in 1854 and was employed for a time on Long Island, laying out parks, subsequently coming to Springfield on the recommendation of Adolph Strauch, who was superintendent of Spring Grove, Cincinnati. The entire grounds are a monument to his industry and ability in making still more beautiful the admirable work of Nature.

At this time from fifteen to twenty persons are kept constantly employed in taking care of the grounds. In 1887, or thereabout, the beautiful stone residence of the superintendent was erected near the Plum Street entrance. It is now in contemplation to erect a chapel for general purposes south of the Plum Street entrance and likewise to erect a large general utility house near the McCreight Avenue entrance.

Of the present organization J. W. Stafford is president; J. L. Bushnell, vice president; J. F. Chorpening, secretary; Ed. Harford, treasurer, and J. F. Dick, superintendent.

The trustees are E. O. Bowman, J. L. Bushnell, J. J. Hoppes, J. W. Stafford, Robert Johnson, C. H. Pierce, W. F. Foos and J. H. Rodgers.

The executive committee are J. W. Stafford, Robert Johnson, J. J. Hoppes, J. L. Bushnell and C. H. Pierce.

#### CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

In 1853 Rev. Morris Howard bought three acres of land in the southeast quar-

ter of Section 17, Springfield Township, lying on the north side of the National Road, two miles east of this city, and established a burial place for the members of the Catholic Church, intending to have it consecrated, but this was never done.

#### LAGONDA AVENUE CEMETERY.

In 1864 Father Thisse purchased six acres, which was then just outside of the corporate limits on Lagonda Avenue. These grounds were consecrated by him and until other Catholic Cemeteries were established it was used as the sole place of burial by the Catholic Churches of our city. It is now entirely within the city limits, and not much space remains to be used for burial purposes.

#### ST. BERNARD'S CEMETERY.

In 1878 St. Bernard's congregation, through their then pastor, Father Schuehardt, purchased ten acres west of the Urbana Pike and now opposite to the grounds of the Country Club. These grounds were consecrated by Most Reverend J. B. Pursell and are used for burial purposes by the St. Bernard's congregation.

#### CALVARY CEMETERY.

The space set aside for burial purposes in the Lagonda Avenue Cemetery having become very much depleted, additional grounds were purchased for cemetery purposes in Section 14 of Springfield Township, located about two and a half miles southeast of the city and the short distance of what is known as Locust

Grove. These twenty acres have been set aside for this purpose and the greater majority of Catholics belonging to the St. Raphael's and St. Joseph congregations use this place for burial purposes. It has been given the name of Calvary. The ground was dedicated November 1, 1889, and the first person buried was Patrick Welch, in that year.

### THE PRESS.

#### FIRST PAPER.

There seems to be some discrepancy as to when the first newspaper was printed in Springfield. Oscar T. Martin, in Beers' History, makes the date 1820, and Mr. C. M. Nichols, in his address before the Springfield Centennial, makes it 1817—two sources of information to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article. Whether or not the first paper was established in 1817 or 1820 is not very material, but we know that at the later date one George Smith published a paper called *The Farmer*. This paper was printed upon a small sheet a little larger than a foolscap sheet. It advocated the principles of Madison's administration.

Smith's office was in a small log house situated on the southeast corner of the lot on which the First Presbyterian Church now stands. In the year 1820 a religious paper was started under Rev. Saul Henkle, called the *Gospel Trumpet*. It was soon removed to Dayton.

About 1821 the *Farmer* became the property of Henry Rogers and its name changed to *The Farmers' Advocate*. Henry Rogers disposed of the paper to his brother, Benjamin H. Rogers, who

continued it under the name of the *Western Pioneer*. Benjamin H. Rogers died in 1884 and the paper was published for some time by his brother, Simeon Rogers. In 1825 George W. Jewett was the publisher. He moved the office to a new building on the Court House Square. In 1828 Benjamin and Moses M. Henkle became the owners of the *Western Pioneer* and in 1829 Colonel William A. Camron appears to have been the owner. In 1831 the press and materials were owned by Jeremiah Warder, and Edward H. Cummings became the editor.

In 1833 a paper was started called *Farmers' Chronicle*. This was absorbed in a short time by the *Pioneer* and for a time the paper was issued under the name of the *Pioneer and Chronicle*. In 1836 it resumed its old name of *Pioneer*. In the same year a paper called *Calumet and Warclub*, advocating the election of General Harrison, was published by J. D. Nichols. It did not continue longer than the campaign. It was renewed in 1840 and again advocated the election of General Harrison.

#### THE REPUBLIC.

In August, 1849, the name of the *Pioneer* was changed to that of the *Republic* and the office was removed to Main Street, where in 1840 a disastrous fire occurred. In 1848 it began the issue of its tri-weekly number. In 1853 the *Republic* became the property of Wick, Frey & Mayn, with their office in King's Row, Limestone Street; George H. Frey, still living, was its editor.

In 1853 George W. Hastings, still a resident of our town, began the publication of a newspaper called *The Nonpareil*.

This paper afterwards became the *Mad River Valley News* and *Clark County Journal*.

In 1861 the *Republic* was sold to W. F. Coggswell. In this same year the *Springfield Daily Evening Telegraph* was published by Henry C. Croft. The *Telegram* was subsequently sold to E. R. Gard and by him to Mr. Kost, and the latter disposed of it to Messrs. Hastings and Nichols; they consolidated it with the *Daily News*. In 1864 Hastings & Nichols became the owner of the *Republic* and consolidated with this paper the *Mad River News*.

In 1867 the *Weekly Advertiser* was started, of which paper Mr. Oscar T. Martin was for a time the editor. In 1872 it became the property of the owners of the *Republic* and was consolidated with that paper.

In 1879 the *Springfield Daily Times* was published, but did not long survive. Along in the eighties a paper was published called the *Champion City Times*. About this time the *Globe* was started, published by the Winter Brothers and edited by a Mr. Perkins, a very brilliant man, who years afterwards, when he had left the city, committed suicide. This paper consolidated with the *Times* and in 1883 or '84 the *Globe and Republic* became consolidated, with Governor Bushnell as the principal owner, and was then called the *Globe Republic*. It was afterwards sold to Cotes Kinney, Mr. Nichols and others.

#### PRESS REPUBLIC.

Along in the nineties the *Press Republic* became the property of Mr. Arthur D. Hosterman. Mr. Hosterman had pre-

viously become the owner of the *Champion City Times*, and the paper was then called the *Times Republic*. Later it was sold to Ed. S. Kelly and was issued under the name of the *Press Republic*.

#### THE NEWS.

Mr. Kelly continued the publication of the paper until 1905, when it was sold to its present proprietor and became consolidated with the Democratic paper and was continued as a morning paper under the name of the *News*. This practically ended the career of this paper, as up to this time it had been Republican in politics, while now it is Democratic. It may be interesting now to go back to the Democratic branch of this consolidation.

For a long time the *Republic* was printed in the building which had formerly been called the Willis House, or the National Hotel, and was located on Main Street, on the ground now occupied by the eastern part of the Bushnell Building, and it continued there until it became the property of Mr. Hosterman. It was then moved to and occupied a part of the old church, removed on the building of the Kelly Building, on the east side of South Limestone Street, not far north of the railroad.

#### MAD RIVER DEMOCRAT.

In 1839 there was issued the *Mad River Democrat*. It did not live a very great length of time. In 1846 the *Union Democrat* came into existence, edited by John M. West. In the following December its name was changed to the *Clark County Democrat*.

In 1849 this paper became the property

of William Mossgrove and E. G. Dial, who removed the same to Urbana, where the name was changed to *Expositor of the Fourth Congressional District*.

TRANSCRIPT.

In 1852 the paper returned to Springfield and became the property of William Boggs, and afterwards, after going through various hands, became the property of Ellfritz & Balentine, who changed the name to the *Transcript*, Mr. E. C. Balentine, now of Washington, D. C., being the editor. This paper afterwards became, through various changes, the property of Mr. T. D. Wallace, largely, who published the *Springfield Daily Democrat*, with Mr. Harry E. Rice as editor. In 1905 this paper became the property of the owners of the present *Daily News*, who had previously bought the *Press Republic*.

The owners of the *Democrat* had previously to this time become the owners of the *Sunday News*, which was started in Springfield in 1879, and was edited by D. T. West. Mr. West was a very able man and his scathing denunciations were excelled by none. Thus it will be seen that the *Daily News* becomes the successor of a long line of former newspapers in this district in both the Republican and Democratic ranks.

It is owned and controlled largely by Mr. Cox, a resident of Dayton, the editor at present being George R. Hippard. It is a large paper issued principally as an evening edition, the present proprietors having changed it from a morning to an evening paper.

GAZETTE.

In 1873 T. E. Harwood commenced the publication on a small scale of the *Commercial Gazette*, which was afterwards changed to the *Gazette* and when the old *Press Republic* ceased to be a Republican paper the name was again changed to the *Republican Gazette*. Mr. Harwood continued to be the proprietor of this paper from its commencement in 1873 until his death in 1905. During this time Robert Nelson, now of Los Angeles, California, was for a while editor, and latterly Charles E. Folger occupied that position; Mr. Folger being at present the oldest active newspaper man of the city. This paper was for a long time conducted as an independent, but about 1890 changed its policy and became largely Republican in its tendency, although still retaining in some measure its independent character. After the death of Mr. Harwood it was continued by his sons for a short while and then became the property of Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Kirkpatrick had previous experience in journalism, having been one of the founders and for a long time actively interested in conducting the *Farm and Fireside*; later he became owner of one of the Akron papers.

The *Gazette* had very few changes in its location. It was issued for twenty-five years or more from the Kizer Building, located immediately west of the alley on the south side of Main Street between Limestone and Fountain Avenue. Mr. Harwood afterwards purchased the building located on the northeast corner of Spring and Main and there continued the operation of the paper until his death,

same being occupied by the present proprietor of that paper for printing, the office being moved to 125 E. Main Street.

Mr. Kirkpatrick assumes the general management and controlling editorship of this paper. Since he has had control he has infused new life into it and it is now a leading paper of the town and county.

#### THE MORNING SUN.

The *Morning Sun* came into existence in 1894 and was caused chiefly by some disagreement among the then owners of the papers in the city and a number of leading printers. These printers organized themselves together and formed a stock company and began the issuance of this paper. It has continued under practically the same management up to the present time. For a long time Enos Conrad was the president and manager. It is independent in politics, although somewhat inclined to favor Democratic policies.

It is located immediately south of the west County Building. It was first located on Main Street, East of Spring, afterward occupying the rooms immediately south of where it now is, it having moved into its present location in December, 1906. It is a live and vigorous morning paper and for that reason commands a large country subscription, as the paper can be carried in the morning deliveries of the rural route. Fred S. Wallace is the present managing editor, Walter L. Harrison being general manager.

#### FARM AND FIRESIDE.

In 1877 P. P. Mast & Co. issued a small agricultural paper which they called the *Farm and Fireside*. It was issued orig-

inally, largely for the purpose of advertising the productions of P. P. Mast & Co. In 1879 the paper changed its ownership, although P. P. Mast continued to have a controlling interest; he and J. S. Crowell and T. J. Kirkpatrick became the owners. This firm continued the ownership of this paper until Mr. Mast's death, when Crowell and Kirkpatrick became the proprietors.

Afterwards Mr. Crowell, having purchased Mr. Kirkpatrick's interest, became the sole proprietor and conducted the business under the name of the "Crowell Publishing Company." He continued as sole proprietor and manager until 1906, when the present proprietors, principally New York people, became the owners. It has grown to one of the largest agricultural papers of the country, having a circulation close on to 500,000. It is issued twice a month and occupies one of the most complete printing establishments in the country, located on the northwest corner of High and Factory Streets.

In 1885 Messrs Crowell and Kirkpatrick started the publication of the illustrated monthly periodical known as the *Woman's Home Companion*. This became a strong rival to the *Ladies' Home Journal* and has now a circulation of near 250,000.

#### FARM NEWS.

In 1890 publication of the *Farm News* began here under the proprietorship of J. N. Garver. It was afterwards sold to the Simmons Publishing Company, who now issue the same from their office located on the southwest corner of Washington and Mechanic Streets. It has a circulation of



250,000. It is a monthly, bright and newsy.

#### POULTRY SUCCESS.

In 1895 Arthur D. Hosterman became the principal proprietor of the *Poultry Success*. It is a journal particularly devoted to the raising of poultry and has a circulation of about 35,000. This is one of the leading poultry journals in the county.

#### SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL ADLER.

On September 11, 1874, Louis Weixelbaum and Jacob Schoenthal established the *Springfield Journal*, a paper published in German. They continued to occupy the sole field until 1890 when Louis Jorth established the *Adler*.

The *Journal* was inclined to be Democratic in its proclivities and the *Adler*, Republican, although both professed to be independent.

In 1891, Schoenthal having died, Weixelbaum became the sole proprietor of the *Journal* and on August 1, 1895, he purchased the *Adler* and its subscription list and changed the name of the paper to the *Journal Adler*.

The office of the *Journal*, until after the death of Mr. Schoenthal, was in Black's Opera House Building. Thereafter, having become connected with the bindery business, it was moved down to its present location in the Bowman Building on W. Main Street. It is a paper fairly well patronized by our German inhabitants and it is edited by a man of ability.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of papers of various kinds have in different periods been printed in

this city. In 1841 a religious journal called the *Presbyterian of the West* was published here edited by Rev. J. Dunlap and Rev. W. D. Smith. This publication was afterwards moved to Cincinnati.

The *Gospel Herald* was published in New Carlisle in this county in 1843. In 1847 a little pamphlet was published here called the *Moss-Covered Bucket*, and in 1858 the *American Ruralist* was published and existed for two years. In 1846 the *Western Recorder* was issued from the press in this town. The name was afterwards changed, in 1855, to the *Western Methodist Protestant* and in 1866 to the *Methodist Recorder*. This paper was afterwards moved to Cincinnati. During the Woman's Crusade, D. C. Ballentine and others edited a paper for a short time called the *Daily Leader*. The Champion Reaper and Mower Company in 1870 published a paper called the *Illustrated Champion* for gratuitous distribution, and about the same time Rinehart, Ballard & Co. published the *Illustrated Springfield Thresher* to advertise the threshing machine. Somewhat along the same line was *Leffel's Mechanical News*, which was first issued in 1871. It became quite a noted paper in its line and in 1886 was moved to New York.

R. S. Thompson published the *Live Patron* and the *New Era* for a number of years, having quite an extensive circulation, especially among the grangers. For a long time it was the official organ of the Ohio State Grange.

It suspended a few years ago. On several occasions there have been Lutheran publications issued from the various printing offices of this town.

## EDITORS, ETC.

Two of the persons having much to do with newspaper work in Springfield in former years are still living, namely, George H. Frey, Sr., and George W. Hastings. Mr. Frey has had a long and active career; for a number of years he was County Commissioner and was a member of the first board of Water Works Trustees besides having filled other places of trust. George W. Hastings, by reason of failure of his eyesight, has not been actively identified with business affairs for a number of years past; otherwise, however, enjoying good health at a ripe old age.

Clifton M. Nichols deserves more than a passing notice when speaking of newspapers of Springfield, Ohio. For more than thirty-five years he was in the editorial harness, all that time practically with the old *Republic*, and of him it can be said that his aim was always to make a newspaper that was clean and truthful, earnestly upholding the principles of the party to which he belonged—the Republican. After he left his editorial work he became secretary of the Board of Trade and continued in that position until his death in 1903.

Mention should likewise be made of Charles E. Folger, who as reporter and editor was an active newspaper man of this town for thirty years or more. Mr. Folger was for a time on the *Gazette* then on the *Press Republic* and then again on the *Gazette*, having retired from that paper upon Mr. Kirkpatrick, a gentleman of much originality, energy and ability, becoming the owner.

James H. Rabbitts was editor of the

*Republic* for some six or seven years previous to his becoming postmaster in 1898. One of the brightest newspaper men this city ever had was Mr. George W. Perkins who edited the *Globe* while it was owned by the Winters Company. He afterwards went back to his native state, Kentucky.

D. T. West, who was owner of the *Sunday News*, was for a long time actively identified with the press of this city.

In the writing of spicy editorials and the trenchant use of the English language he was perhaps without superior. Major W. H. Dugdale for a time was editor of the *Democrat*. He left the city in 1881.

Coates Kinney, the famous author of "Rain on the Roof," and other poems, for a time was largely interested in editorial work on the old *Republic*.

Robert T. Nelson, who afterwards became prominently identified in newspaper work in Los Angeles, California, was the first editor of the *Gazette*.

Captain D. C. Ballentine, now in Washington, D. C., for a long time was editor of the *Transcript* and the *Democrat*. Captain Ballentine was a writer of force.

R. S. Thompson wielded the editorial pen with ability in his paper the *New Era*. He is still living in the city engaged now in other business.

A. D. Hosterman, the present owner of the *Poultry Success*, and John N. Garver, have made a success of a number of publications, at different times.

Harry Rice, now the proprietor of a Xenia paper, for the past fifteen years has been connected with the newspaper work of our city.

John A. Reid and Chas. A. Warren have been connected with our local papers for

near a score of years, as has Fred Wallace now with the *Sun*.

### CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

#### BOARD OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL CLUB.

For some time leading men of Springfield had felt the need of some organization that could look after the welfare of the city, generally. This need was more keenly felt in the strenuous times that followed the business depression occurring in the latter part of the eighties.

The great East Street Shops had been standing idle for a number of years. The plant of the Armstrong Bros., boiler makers, was in like condition, so was the plant of the Springfield Manufacturing Company operated by E. W. Butt, in the southern part of town, and several others of a lesser character. The old Gray Malleable Works and the shops of the Champion Machine Co., now occupied by the Superior Drill Co. and the Foos Gas Engine Co. were likewise or nearly quite unoccupied.

To induce business firms to locate and start work in these vacant factories, and inaugurate enterprises of a kindred character for the welfare of the city generally, a large number of business men organized, in 1889, the Board of Trade and installed as secretary the veteran newspaper man, Clifton M. Nichols. This organization continued in existence until 1904, when it was absorbed by the Commercial Club. This latter club was organized by a younger and perhaps more vigorous set of men, than those who composed the Board of Trade. Both the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade had for their object the advancement and fostering of

Springfield's material interests. This club was organized in November, 1897. For the remainder of the year 1897, Theodore Troupe, was president and D. T. West, secretary. In 1898 S. J. Wilkerson was president, D. T. West continuing as secretary. In 1899 A. F. Sparks served as president, and J. F. Kitchen as secretary. In 1890 W. H. Schaus was president and J. H. Long secretary. In 1891 J. Frank McGrew was president, Long continuing as secretary. In 1902 E. B. Hopkins was president, Long still continuing as secretary. In 1903 R. B. House was president, Long still secretary. In 1904 Chas. S. Kay, who had previously served as president of the Board of Trade, was elected, Long continuing as secretary. In 1905 John L. Plummer was president, and George H. Knight, secretary. In 1906 N. H. Fairbanks, was president, Knight continuing as secretary. In 1907 W. H. Stackhouse was president, and Dr. W. A. Barber, secretary, and in 1908, John N. Garver was elected president and James G. Stewart, secretary.

It is the custom of this club to have an annual picnic some time in June or July and a banquet at the installation of officers, each year. The last banquet was held February 6, 1908, at the Lagonda Club House. The speakers were Mayor J. S. Reyburn of Philadelphia, who is a native of Clark County, and Mr. Schermerhorn, manager of the Detroit "Times." Mr. Reyburn in his address took exceptions to some of President Roosevelt's actions in reference to corporations. He was replied to by Mr. Schermerhorn very vigorously, and although the audience was made up of manufacturers and persons who might pos-

sibly be inclined to take exceptions to Roosevelt's policies, yet by a very large majority of the individuals composing it, expressed its sympathy with the speaker who was defending the President.

Mr. Schermerhorn's address was, in wit and the choice language used, probably never excelled at any former banquet.

The club has been a potent factor in the welfare of the city of Springfield. Perhaps not accomplishing all that its founders or members might desire, yet it is the hope of all that it may live and "make Springfield flourish."

#### LAGONDA CLUB.

This club is a social organization and was incorporated in 1893 with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000. Shortly after its organization it purchased the old Cavalier corner, on the northwest corner of Spring and High Streets, and erected thereon the present well arranged and equipped club-house. Springfield is hardly large enough to support a social club of this character, without more or less difficulty. The members of the Board of Directors have on several occasions experienced some trouble in keeping the organization going. The building is an ornament and contains excellent facilities for banquets and assemblies. As a matter of course it is generally patronized only by the wealthier people. Recently in the banquet hall a number of banquets have been given for outside organizations.

E. O. Bowman, and his brothers, J. E. and Border, Robert Foons and his brother William, Charles Bauer and his brothers, Pearly M. Cartmell, Percy Norton, W. A. Scott, and others, participated in its or-

ganization. The building was opened in October, 1894. The present officers are E. O. Bowman, president, Percy Norton, first vice-president, I. W. Wallace, second vice-president, F. M. Farmer, secretary, and W. S. Rabbitts, treasurer.

#### COUNTRY CLUB.

Somewhat akin to the Lagonda club in the purpose of its organization is the country club. This body was organized in 1906 with a capital stock of \$15,000. It had its inception in the desire of some of our well-to-do city people to have a place in the country for pleasure and recreation in out-door sports. They purchased the old Ward farm, latterly owned by William S. Thompson, about half a mile above the city limits on the Urbana Pike. This farm is partly located in the valley and partly on the uplands. On the ridge going from the valley to these lands, a most excellent view is had of the Mad River Valley. On this ridge the club built its club-house and in the adjoining fields have golf grounds. The place is one of beauty and well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. Mr. Robert H. Foons has been very active in the welfare of this club and it owes much of its present condition to his energetic effort. Robert H. Foons is president, Elmore Ross, treasurer, and Robert Rodgers, secretary.

#### LITERARY CLUBS.

That there may have been literary clubs formerly in the city of Springfield of which there is now no record is not improbable. As a matter of course, there are now and always have been such clubs

and societies connected with the educational institutions, but we refer to the clubs unconnected with institutions of that character. A general literary club was in existence during the seventies. This club was composed of both men and women. Just who belonged to it or who organized it is not known. It is presumed that the Rodgers, Warders, Brooks, Bishops, and others of literary taste were connected with it.

#### MEN'S LITERARY CLUB.

In 1891 the Men's Literary Club was organized by B. F. Prince, Judge J. K. Mower, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Dr. John H. Rodgers, Judge F. M. Hagan, General Keifer, J. S. Crowell, Charles Kay and others. This club has continued very successfully to the present time, and comprises in its membership, men of the class of those mentioned, who assisted in its organization. Its membership is limited to thirty. It meets on alternative Monday evenings. Rev. Dr. R. H. Hume is president at this time.

#### YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CLUB.

This club was organized in 1896, W. W. Witmyer being chiefly instrumental in putting it on a solid foundation. Its membership is composed of a younger class of men, and is limited to thirty-five; and it holds its meetings on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, except during the summer months of June, July, and August. This club, like the Men's Literary Club, has a social feature connected with it in that it meets at the house of the members and such member is host of the club for the evening. Dr. W. B. Patton is its president.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There are a number of other clubs in the city, notably those in the various churches. There is a very progressive club of that character connected with the First Congregational Church; the members of Christ Episcopal Church have also a men's club, and the Lutheran Churches of the city have such organizations known as Lutheran Leagues. These organizations connected with the churches are fully as much, if not more, of a social as of a literary character. Various other clubs are found in the city which possess some literary characteristics.

#### WOMAN'S CLUB.

I find in Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter's address at the Springfield Centennial that the first woman's club here of which there is any record was the one known as the Worthington Scientific and Literary Circle. It was organized in 1878 by Mrs. Ruth A. Worthington, who was at that time principal of the Springfield Seminary. It had a limited membership of thirty. Afterwards there was organized the Traveller's Club, in 1888, by Mrs. J. W. Murphy. This club at first had thirty members, this number afterwards increasing to forty. After this came the Fortnightly Club, founded in 1891. This club during its existence was one of the best in the city. Afterwards came the Monday Afternoon Club, and following this, in 1893, was the Tuesday Club. These four clubs in 1894 met and organized what is today known as the Woman's Club, and is today undoubtedly the leading club of that character in the city.

There are also a number of other clubs among the literary women of Springfield existing at this time. The Woman's Club has a large and influential membership composed of active and associate members. It is instrumental in bringing distinguished lecturers to our city. At present it meets at the parish house of Christ Episcopal Church.

Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter has had the distinction of serving on state and national organizations of this character.

#### AUTHORS.

In the consideration of literary matters, we should make some brief reference to Springfield authors. We find, upon investigation of this matter, that it is extremely difficult to gather information. No doubt there have been others than those here mentioned whose names we have not been able to secure. Among the best known are:

General J. Warren Keifer, "Slavery and Four Years of War."

Hon. John W. Bookwalter, "Canyon and Crater," "Siberia and Central Asia."

C. M. Nichols, "Life of Lincoln," "Summers Campaign (1864) etc."

Mrs. Willis Baines Miller, "Mrs. Cherry's Sister"; "His Cousin"; "The Doctor"; "Pilgrim's Visions"; "The Silent Land" etc.

Mother Stewart (E. D.), "The Crusader in Great Britain," "Memories of the Crusade."

R. T. Kelly, "History of the Kelly Family."

Mrs. Georgia Runyan, "Four Hundred Years of America."

Dr. John Scott, "Land of Sojourn."

Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, "Work Day

Christianity," "Gospel in Trees," "Old Log House."

Anson A. Gard, "My Friend Bill."

Mrs. Belle Braine, "Holding the Ropes," "Redemption of the Red Man," "Transformation of Hawaii."

Robert Braine, "Messages from Mars."

Prof. E. S. Todd, "Sociological Study of Clark County, Ohio."

Thomas F. McGrew, "Letters from Europe."

Prof. H. F. R. Hoefdoerfer, "Introductory Studies in German."

Mrs. Lydia Heck Wiggins, "Life and Works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar."

Rev. Dr. M. J. Firey, "Infant Baptism."

Rev. G. N. H. Peters, "Theocratic Kingdom." (3 Vol.)

Elliot B. Henderson, Poems of various characters.

Lawrence Russell (Dramatic).

Kate Kaufman, "As Nature Prompts."

Dr. George P. Hackenberg, "Medical Consultation Book."

Dr. Samuel Sprecher, "Ground Work of the System of Evangelical Lutheran Theology."

R. S. Thompson, "Temperance."

W. H. C. Dodson, "Original Poems."

J. J. Greer, "Beyond the Lines," "A Yankee Prisoner in Dixie."

Paul Showell, Poems of various characters.

Professor M. Diehl, "Life of Dr. Keller."

Rev. J. B. Helwig, "Romanism."

Wad Beach, Indian History.

W. T. Coggeshall, "Poets of the West," etc.

J. R. Dodge, "Red Men of the Ohio Valley."

Dr. B. F. Prince, "The Springfield Centennial."

Oscar T. Martin, "History of Springfield."

Harry Rice, "Eve an Evangelist." (In press)

Virgil Coblentz, "Handbook of Pharmacy."

David H. Bauslin, "The Ministry an Attractive Vocation."

In the line of law literature might be mentioned George S. Diehl, and his work on "Religious Corporations."

William M. Rockel, "Questions Selected from Supreme Court Reports," "Ohio Mechanic's Lien Law," jointly with Judge Charles R. White, "Complete Guide for Township Officers," "Complete Ohio Probate Practice," "Ohio School Code," "Guide for Executors and Administrators."

Of authors who are not now but have been sometime residents of this county, might be mentioned Rev. Dr. E. A. Steiner, author of on the "Trail of the Immigrant," "Tolstoi the Man," etc.; Rev. C. H. Small "Cornerstones of Faith."

Rev. L. S. Keyser, Books on Birds and Bird Life.

Rev. Dr. Henry Tuckley, "Latter Day Events," etc.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, some time professor at New Carlisle, "Testimonies in Favor of Religion."

Dr. Isaac Funk, a native of this place, now of the well known publishing firm of Funk and Wagnalls, New York, is the editor of several volumes published under his supervision of which we would especially mention the Standard Dictionary.

Prof. Edgar F. Smith, some time pro-

fessor of Wittenberg College, later of Jefferson University, Pennsylvania, has several works on chemistry.

#### SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Perhaps no country in the world's history will have shown a period of such rapid growth as that of the United States in the last thirty years, and along with this general growth there has been a very great growth in the number and kind of secret and fraternal organizations. Whether the rapid increase in wealth and the concentration of power into the hands of the comparatively few, have caused men to feel a weakness when standing alone, and thus look to association and organization to enhance their prospects in life, or whether these organizations result from other causes, might be questioned, but whatever the cause, the fact is that there has been an extraordinary growth in these secret and fraternal organizations. Even the power of the church, as shown in some denominations, has not been able to lessen this growth of fraternal organizations.

It is now generally the case, that while many protestant denominations do not encourage membership in these fraternal organizations, they do not oppose it, while the Catholic church, bitterly opposed to them, has societies of a very similar character, composed of and to some extent controlled by the church organization. Few if any persons now living, have a personal recollection of the exciting time that was created by the abduction of Morgan in 1826. This episode created a very strong anti-secret society feeling, that was more particularly pronounced, because of the accompanying circumstances, against

the Masons. The feeling was so strong that it exercised a material influence upon the election of public officials. It so manifested itself in Clark County, that a Masonic lodge, which had been created here in 1829, disbanded and no other was formed for nearly twenty years thereafter. In New Carlisle the bitter feeling against Masons was such that the charter and some of the paraphernalia was taken out of the lodge-room by a member and buried, some portions of which were only returned a year or two ago. It will be impossible in a work of this character to describe in detail the organization and membership of the very great number of societies in Springfield and Clark County. Suffice it to say, that they are found in the City of Springfield and in every village within the county limits.

#### MASONIC.

In a previous history of this county it is stated that the first Masonic Lodge opened in this vicinity, convened at the Court House on September 20, 1809, at which Samuel Simonton and Jona Baldwin were present. This was an Urbana lodge named Harmony Lodge No. 9. In the same year it was decided to divide this lodge, which at that time comprised members from Springfield, Dayton and Urbana; thereafter Urbana and Springfield were together, and in 1810-'11-'12-'13 and '14 meetings were held alternately at Urbana and Springfield.

In 1814 the Urbana people proposed to surrender their charter and a new lodge, named Harmony No. 8, was chartered, to be held at Urbana, and those at Spring-

field were to apply for a new charter, which they did in 1815. This lodge was called Morning Star No. 27. As stated before, this lodge was disbanded in 1829. Its first officers were S. M. Hinkle, M.; Oliver Armstrong, S. W.; C. Shipman, J. W.; Ira Paige, Secretary.

In 1848 General Anthony, who was very prominent in Masonic circles, and others, made application for a new lodge; this was chartered in 1848 and was named Clark Lodge No. 110. Charles Anthony, M.; J. M. Kills, S. W.; A. M. Taylor, J. W.

In 1871 another Masonic Lodge was organized called Anthony Lodge after General Anthony, and numbered 455.

Springfield Chapter, R. A. M., was chartered in 1851. Springfield Council, R. S. M., No. 15, was organized in 1852; Palestine Commandery K. T. No. 33 was chartered in 1878.

New Carlisle and South Charleston both have Masonic lodges. That at South Charleston was chartered in 1850 and is called Fielding Lodge No. 192. That in New Carlisle was chartered in 1831 and is named New Carlisle Lodge No. 100, and now has the distinction of being the oldest Masonic Lodge in Clark County.

Until about the year 1883 Masonic bodies met in the old Odd Fellow's Building and from there they went into Johnson's Building, on West Main Street. Upon the completion of the Bushnell Building in 1893, they moved to their present commodious quarters. They have recently purchased a lot on the southeast corner of Columbia and Fountain Avenue, where in the future, it is expected, a building of their own will be erected.



## CERNO MASONS.

This branch of Masonry did not get much of a footing in Springfield until at a comparatively recent date. Springfield Lodge No. 7 was organized in 1895; Frederick Lodge No. 40, in 1898; Solomon Chapter No. 92, in 1899. Eastern Star Springfield Chapter No. 4, in 1899.

## COLORED MASONS.

In 1865 Davids Templar Masonic Lodge No. 15 was organized. In 1877 the lodge was reorganized and the name changed to Champion No. 15. Eureka Lodge was organized September 24, 1895; Wilson Commandery in 1871. Later Mt. Olive Chapter No. 4, Washington Temple, was organized.

## ODD FELLOWS.

This order is very strong and has been for many years in Springfield and its vicinity. The oldest lodge is Springfield Lodge No. 33. This was instituted in 1844, next came Ephraim Lodge No. 146, instituted in 1850. Then Goethe No. 384, instituted in 1867, then Lone Star Lodge No. 732 located at Lagonda was instituted in 1884. These constitute the subordinate lodges. Mad River Encampment was organized in 1846, Lagonda Encampment in 1895. Connected with this order is Canton Occidental No. 21, and Daughters of Rebekah, Ivor Lodge No. 415, Daughters of Rebekah, Schiller Lodge No. 420, Daughters of Rebekah, Fidelia Lodge No. 12, instituted in 1869, and Daughters of Rebekah, Star of the East Lodge No. 331, organized in 1891. These orders have two

places of meeting in the city, one at the Odd Fellows' Building on Fountain Avenue and the other at a building owned by them in Lagonda.

An Odd Fellow lodge was organized in South Charleston in 1850 known as Clark Lodge No. 166 and in New Carlisle in 1872; Caritas Lodge No. 515 was organized. As early as 1850 an Odd Fellows lodge was organized at Vienna Cross Roads.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

In April, 1872, Monerief Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, was organized by a number of prominent persons in the city and it has the distinction of being the oldest of this great growing order in the City of Springfield. In 1886 Red Star No. 205 was organized with a very large charter list. In 1889 Lessing Lodge was instituted and in 1892 came Ingomar Lodge No. 610. The Uniform Rank of this order is organized as follows: In 1878 Springfield Company No. 6 was chartered; in 1884 Champion City being No. 44 was chartered; and in 1890 Lessing Company No. 105 came into existence. The Rathbone Sisters was chartered in 1897. The Knights of Pythias organization for a considerable length of time met in a hall on S. Fountain Avenue, the second door north of Main Street. The Red Star after its organization, for a time met in the Buckingham Building, and afterwards the various bodies met in the Dial Building, and thence moving over to their present commodious quarters in the Bushnell Building Annex, after its completion in 1903.

The uniform ranks have not always

met in the same building with the subordinate lodge, Company No. 44 for a number of years having a hall leased on High Street opposite the Arcade and Company No. 6 the Old Funk Hall at the southwest corner of Main and Center.

These comprise the three oldest and most prominent of secret and fraternal organizations. The following list, however, includes many which in numbers and importance come near equalling any one of the three above mentioned, and practically all of that character now in the city.

#### COLORED KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Diamond Lodge No. 30, of this organization, was instituted in 1887. Mystery Lodge No. 45 in 1898. Star Division Uniform Rank in 1888; Calanthe in 1898.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following will give a list of the other societies of like character, with their respective meeting places at this time, and their date of institution where the same is known:

*American Mysteries*—St. John's Council No. 1, Instituted 1849. Meets southwest corner of Main and Fountain Avenue.

*Ancient Order of Hibernians*—Instituted 1875. First Division—Organized February, 1876. Meets 53½ W. Main. Second Division—Organized March, 1879. Meets 53½ W. Main Street. Fourth Division—Organized April, 1883. Meets 53½ W. Main Street. Fifth Division—Organized, 1884. Meets St. Joseph's School. Seventh Division—Organized

September, 1893. Meets 53½ W. Main. Ladies Auxiliary—Meets 53½ W. Main.

*Benevolent Protective Order of Elks*—Lodge No. 51. Meets over 36½ S. Fountain Avenue. Instituted 1885.

*Catholic Ladies of Ohio*—Branch 56. Meets No. 561 Clifton Street.

*Daughters of Tabor*—Dickson Tabernacle No. 503. Meets 20½ S. Fountain Avenue.

*Daughters of America*—Helping Hand Council No. 7. Meets No. 38 E. Main Street.

*Daughters of the Revolution*—Meets southeast corner of Limestone and Columbia.

*Daughters of Jerusalem*—St. Mary's Council No. 1. Meets southwest corner of Main and Fountain Avenue.

*Fraternal Mystic Circle*—No. 3. Instituted 1885.

*Fraternal Order of Eagles*—Champion Aerie No. 397. Meets No. 207 E. Main Street.

*Grand Army of the Republic*—Mitchell Post No. 45. Instituted 1881. Meets at G. A. R. Hall. John Brown Post No. 633. Instituted 1887. Meets at No. 5 S. Fountain Avenue. Woman's Relief Corps No. 315. Instituted 1891, meets G. A. R. Hall.

*Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria*—St. Mary's Lodge No. 4. Meets southwest corner Main Street and Fountain Avenue.

*Home Guards of America*—Loyal Home No. 17. Meets No. 18 S. Limestone Street.

*Improved Order Red Cross*—Olive Branch, No. 5. Instituted 1885.

*Independent Order Red Cross*—Elite Commandry No. 23. Instituted 1897. Meets at 36½ S. Fountain Avenue.

*Improved Order of Red Men*—Lagonda

Tribe, No. 61. Instituted 1872. Meets 53½ W. Main. Ontario Tribe No. 96. Instituted 1888. Meets southeast corner Lagonda Avenue and Florence Street. Enola Council, No. 22, Degree of Pocahontas—Instituted 1892. Meets southeast corner Lagonda Avenue and Florence. Pocahontas Council No. 25. Instituted 1885. Meets southeast corner Lagonda and Florence Street. Fried Commandery, No. 8. Instituted 1901. Miami Tribe No. 217. Meets 53½ W. Main Street.

*Independent Order of Foresters*—No. 1435. Instituted 1893. Meets at P. O. S. of A. Hall. Companion Court No. 490. Meets at P. O. S. of A. Hall.

*Junior Order United American Mechanics*—Champion Council, No. 2. Instituted 1872. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue. Buck Creek Council No. 143. Instituted 1891. Meets southeast corner Lagonda and Florence Streets. Helping Hand Council No. 61. Instituted 1900. Meets Zimmerman Block. Springfield Council No. 240. Instituted 1892. Meets 38 E. Main Street. Junior Order United American Mechanics Past Councilors' Association. Meets No. 38 E. Main Street. Uniform Rank, No. 3. Instituted 1900. Bushnell Council. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue.

*Daughters of America*—Home City Council No. 27. Instituted 1894. Meets at Zimmerman Block, 38 E. Main Street. Violet Council No. 29—Instituted 1894. Meets Zimmerman Block, 38 E. Main Street.

*Knights of Ancient Esenic*—No. 22. Instituted 1896.

*Knights of the Golden Eagle*—Logan Castle No. 1. Instituted 1887. Meets 21½ N. Fountain. Lincoln Castle No. 9—

Instituted 1887. Meets 38½ S. Fountain. Champion Castle No. 26—Instituted 1898. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue. Springfield Commandery No. 2—Instituted 1889. Meets 38½ S. Fountain Avenue. Logan Commandery No. 3.—Instituted 1889. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue.

*Knights of Fidelity*—No. 11. Instituted 1900.

*Knights of Maccabees*—Springfield Tent No. 272. Instituted 1894. Meets 38½ S. Fountain Avenue. Lagonda Tent No. 381—Instituted 1897, southwest corner Lagonda Avenue and Florence Street. Ferneliff Hive No. 170—Instituted 1896.

*Knights of Tabor*—Springfield Temple No. 316. Meets 20½ S. Fountain Avenue.

*Knights of Columbus*—Springfield Council No. 624. Meets Buckingham Block.

*Knights of Honor*—Protection Lodge No. 759. Instituted October 4, 1877. Meets 9 W. Main Street.

*Knights and Ladies of Honor*—Live Oak Lodge No. 1421. Meets southeast corner Main and Fountain Avenue.

*Knights of Khorassan*—Al Yembo Temple No. 112. Meets Bushnell Building.

*Kesher Shal Barzel*—No. 133. Instituted 1875.

*Ladies of the Maccabees*—Ferneliff Hive No. 170. Meets P. O. S. of A. Hall. Lagonda Hive No. 345. Meets southeast corner Lagonda Avenue and Florence Street.

*Ladies of the Golden Eagle*—Fidelity Temple No. 12. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue. Honor Temple. Meets 21½ N. Fountain. Valor Temple No. 25. Meets 38½ S. Fountain Avenue.

*Ladies' Circle*—Maple Grove Camp No. 40. Meets 38½ S. Fountain Avenue.

*Modern Woodmen*—Commercial Camp No. 3347. Instituted 1895. Meets No. 18 S. Limestone Street.

*National Union*—Royal Council No. 81. Instituted 1884. Meets 38 E. Main Street. Crescent Council No. 526—Instituted 1890. Meets southeast corner Main and Fountain Avenue.

*National Protective Legion*—Springfield Legion No. 1265. Meets 38 E. Main Street.

*Patriotic Order Sons of America*—Washington Camp No. 1. Instituted 1898. Meets P. O. S. of A. Hall. Camp No. 3. Meets P. O. S. of A. Hall.

*Pathfinders (The)*—Lodge No. 84. Meets P. O. S. of A. Hall.

*Protective Home Circle*—Iron Circle No. 258. Instituted 1896. Springfield Circle No. 155. Meets 38 E. Main Street. Wilhelm Circle No. 294—Instituted 1897. Meets 40 W. Washington Street.

*Royal Arcanum*—Lagonda Council No. 151. Instituted 1878. Meets southeast corner Main and Fountain Avenue.

*Sons of Veterans*—Z. Barney Phillips Camp No. 37. Instituted 1888.

*Sisters of Mysterious Ten*—No. 23. Instituted 1895.

*Tribe of Ben Hur*—No. 32. Instituted 1898. Meets 21½ N. Fountain Avenue.

*Union Veterans' Union*—Stevens Command No. 16. Instituted 1887.

*United Brothers' Friendship*—No. 10. Instituted 1895.

*United Spanish War Veterans*—Henry A. Axline Camp No. 5. Meets 287½ W. Main Street, west of Race. Keifer Camp No. 3. Meets Court House.

*Queen Esther's Court*—No. 4. Instituted 1882.

*Woman's Veteran Relief Union*—No. 32. Instituted 1895.

#### TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

During the proceedings of the Springfield Centennial Mr. Jeff Creager, who has been prominent in labor circles for many years, made an address in which he gave the following list of organizations as made up to that time:

#### LIST OF UNIONS.

Beginning with 1864 the following labor organizations have been instituted in the order named in the city of Springfield:

1864—March. Iron Molders' Union No. 72.

1868—September 1. Typographical Union No. 117. Reorganized July 28, 1882.

1883—March 25. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Sandusky Division, No. 208.

1883—April 9. Mad River Assembly, K. of L., No. 2582.

1885—June 22. Tailors' Assembly, K. of L., 3980.

1885—October 12. Champion City Assembly, K. of L., No. 4351.

1886—January 1. Lagonda Assembly, K. of L., No. 4894.

1886—January 4. Germania Assembly, K. of L., No. 4903.

1886—January 8. Phoenix Assembly, K. of L., No. 4950.

1886—January 15. Excelsior Assembly, K. of L., No. 5007.

1886—February 13. Iron Workers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 5815.

1886—March 1. Western Assembly, K. of L., No. 5816.

1886—June 7. Cigar Makers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 7825.

1886—September 12. District Assembly, K. of L., No. 178.

1886—January 13. Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, No. 94. Reorganized September 11, 1900.

1887—June 26. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge 360.

1887—December 12. Cigar Makers' Union No. 45.

1889—October 8. Bricklayers and Masons No. 25.

1889—April 2. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 284. Reorganized 1901, April 2. New number 660.

1890—January 1. Trades and Labor Assembly.

1890—June 16. Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 167.

1890—April 2. Journeymen Barbers No. 26.

1890—December 9. Retail Clerks' Uational Protective Association No. 190.

1890—June 30. National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers No. 10. Reorganized March 3, 1895, No. 18.

1891—January 16. International Association of Machinists, Lodge 148. Reorganized May 14, 1898.

1891—Newspaper Employes' Union (local).

1891—September 28. Hod Carriers' Union. Incorporated under laws of the state of Ohio.

1891—June. Brotherhood of Brass Workers.

1891—Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, Lodge 125.

1892—Car Inspectors' and Repairers' Association.

1892—Building Trades Council.

1892—April 3. Order of Railway Conductors, Division 329.

1892—Quarrymen and Limeburners, Cold Springs Lodge. Reorganized 1896, under A. F. of L.

1892—Teamsters' Union (local). Reorganized and chartered by the International Union, March, 1900. No. 124.

1892—Laborers' Union (local).

1892—August 1. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 203.

1892—Shoemakers' and Repairers' Union (local).

1892—November 1. Journeymen Plumbers', Gas Fitters', Steam Fitters' and Steam Fitters' Helpers' Union No. 97.

1892—October 1. National League of Musicians No. 64.

1892—Coal Drivers' Union (local).

1893—April 1. Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association No. 91.

1893—January. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 25.

1893—Machine Wood Workers' International.

1894—Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

1895—September 15. Press Feeders' Union No. 7.

1896—March 21. Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 34.

1896—October 4. Brewery Workers' Union No. 45.

1896—Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union No. 76.

1896—International Association of Plasterers (operative) No. 22.

1897—February 10. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 139.

1898—June 8. Coremakers' International Union.

1898—November 25. Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union No. 102.

1899—April 13. Brotherhood of Trainmen, Lodge 573.

1899—July 21. Metal Chippers' Protective Union No. 7446.

1900—August 23. Suspender Workers' Union No. 8618.

1900—November 1. Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 34.

1900—April 24. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Division 146.

1901—May 14. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 55.

1901—May 8. Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 9102.

1901—August. American Federation of Musicians No. 160.

A total of sixty organizations.

In addition to the above there appears in the last edition of the Springfield Directory the following:

Bill Posters' United Association of the United States and Canada.

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths No. 196.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks No. 96.

Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance of Way Employees No. 396.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 45 (International). At Trades Assembly Hall.

Federal Labor Union No. 9857.

International Union Steam Engineers No. 318.

Metal Polishers' and Brass Workers' Union No. 102.

National Association of Stationary Engineers.

Painters', Decorators' and Paper Hangers' Union No. 533.

Patternmakers' League.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 48.

Shoe Workers' Union No. 139.

Stonemasons' Union No. 68.

Tailors' Union No. 203 (International). Theatrical Stage Employes' Union

No. 34.

Order of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 329.

Springfield being largely a manufacturing city, labor organizations flourish. No general strike, however, has ever affected the city. During the time that Mr. William N. Whitely had control of the East Street Works a determined stand was taken on his part not to employ a member of any labor organization. Mr. Whitely's subsequent failure in business had no connection with any strike. So, although at times there have been certain classes of workmen in various establishments who have temporarily ceased work, these difficulties have never at any time assumed a serious aspect. Indeed Springfield has generally been considered fortunate in this respect, and it has been one of the potent arguments in inducing new industries to locate in this town, that there has never been here any serious trouble between the employer and the employee.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### SPRINGFIELD (II.)--EDUCATION.

#### SCHOOLS.

*Early History—Location, Principal and Enrollment of the Various School Buildings (1907)—Private Schools other than Wittenberg College—Parochial Schools—Wittenberg College.*

(The various district and other schools in the county outside of Springfield may be found in the Chapter on Townships.)

The early educational affairs of Springfield have been well treated in a previous history of the county, and also in Prof. Weir's interesting paper read at the celebration of the Centennial of Springfield. To the latter source of information the author is indebted for the facts contained in the following article relating to the early history of our schools:

#### EARLY HISTORY.

"In the year 1806, on the site occupied by the Lagonda National Bank and contiguous properties, in a building of logs, Nathaniel Pinkered opened the first school in Springfield and has the credit of giving as full a course of instruction as was usual in those times.

"Before Mill Run was diverted from its natural bed to furnish power for the

paper mill once operating near North Street, its course to Buck Creek followed the line of the present Center Street sewer. The portion of the town lying to the west of this stream was called 'Old Virginia.' Close to the west bank of Mill Run, in a frame or log building about where Schaeffer's feed and grain store now stands, was a school known as Smith's Academy. The date of the opening of this institution cannot now be fixed, but was probably about 1813. Samuel Smith, the proprietor of this somewhat famous and well patronized school, was assisted in the care of smaller pupils by his wife, in her home nearby. An Englishman by birth, he enjoyed the telling of marvelous tales at the expense of the rough soil and rigorous climate of New England, where he had lived before coming to Ohio. Smith's fondness for ardent spirits, which he was at no pains to repress, is responsible in part for the Munchausen character of these stories,

which his serious manner of telling led his younger hearers to accept as veritable facts. After his career as teacher, and after changing his too bibulous habits, Samuel Smith became justice of the peace, and lived to a good old age, honored by all who knew him.

“The first building erected in the town exclusively for religious services was almost due south from Smith’s school across Main Street and off Center Street, about west of the Zimmerman drinking fountain. This building of hewed logs, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, was put up by a general subscription in 1811, and was used by ministers of all creeds in their casual visits. In 1818 the house was used as a school, but the names of the teachers who presided at the desk cannot be recalled.

“As closely as can now be reckoned, between the years 1824 and 1832, two schools independent of each other were conducted in a house still standing at the northeast corner of Fountain Avenue and North Street. The teachers were Reuben Miller, Esq., and James L. Torbert, Esq. Divided by a hallway, the west end was used by Mr. Miller, and in the east end Mr. Torbert kept his school. These were the pioneers in academy work, for both taught only pupils in the advanced grades.

“One of the drawing cards of Mr. Torbert’s school was the fact that he gave instruction in English Grammar. Judge Torbert’s dwelling was on Main Street, the site covered by Governor Bushnell’s substantial business block, and here Mrs. Torbert kept school for little children, whose weariness in quest of knowledge was slept off on a settee in her back parlor, and whose hunger was appeased with

ginger cookies from her pantry. Several persons are yet living who recall the facts thus recited, and who also remember the industrial branches, such as painting and embroidery, which were included in her system of training.

“One of Mrs. Torbert’s pupils, afterward enrolled in Judge Torbert’s school, recalls the sentence by which she was initiated into the mysteries of English Grammar, parsing and analysis: ‘John’s hand trembled.’ This is an interesting fact, since the usual introduction to parsing is through an ancient case of assault and battery, wherein ‘James struck John.’ But, after all, it may be a part of the same case, for, under the circumstances, what would be expected of John but that his hand would tremble preliminary to giving a synthetic example of subject and object changing places in the sentence.

“These were the days of quill pens, with teacher as maker and mender. While making the rounds of his room for inspection or correction, he was wont to fix the damaged quills passed up to him. A good penknife, of proper edge and temper, was therefore an essential in the equipment of the master, and his skill and speed in pen cutting counted for much in the sum of his qualifications. One teacher had an eccentric fashion of thrusting the quills into his hair, till in his measured beat he came again to the pupil’s seat. Hence by the time his round was made, his locks more and more resembled the ‘fretful porcupine.’ Engraved copies for the penmanship exercise had not been invented, and so each teacher had to set the copy for his youthful scribes. This will explain, on the theory



of heredity, why handwriting varies so, and also provides the cloak to cover a multitude of chirographic sins.

“It will be understood that all the schools of that ‘elder day’ were known as ‘pay schools’; the idea of instruction for all at public expense, though advocated, did not yet meet with popular favor. The demand for teachers was often in excess of the supply, and public-spirited men, at times, were much at a loss how to keep the schools supplied with competent teachers.

“In order to provide proper training for her own children, Mrs. Ann Warder brought from Eastern Pennsylvania into her own household a well-equipped instructor, and, inviting a few children from family friends, opened a school in her homestead, then on East High Street, opposite Christ Church, now owned and occupied by the Misses Burrows. In her later home, on East Main Street, at the intersection of the Big Four Railway tracks, Mrs. Warder conducted a school of more advanced grade, among whose teaching corps may be named Miss Armstrong and Mr. Lewis.

“No teacher of the early days in Springfield will be longer or more lovingly remembered than Miss Eunice Strong. Of sturdy New England stock, full of right convictions, broad in mind and large of heart, she impressed herself upon the religious, educational and social life of her day. When Main Street was called South Street, and before it was opened east of Spring, access to the ridge now called High Street was by a road winding up the slope to its summit. On this road and below the Warder homestead before referred to, in a frame structure, Miss Strong kept school for younger pupils.

Afterward, in association with Miss Parsons, on the site of the Charles Ludlow and Ross Mitchell residences, she had a school for older pupils. At a later period Miss Strong taught older students in a frame building on Fisher street, on the premises of the First Presbyterian Church. Many of the best years of her life were devoted to this good work, and no period of local educational history has the marks of one personality more deeply impressed upon it than the years Eunice Strong lived here. In response to questions relative to her work, nearly every one exclaimed: ‘Why, yes! Of course I remember Miss Strong.’

“If fires kept burning on the altar of education in any one locality can sanctify, then the northeast corner of High Street and Fountain Avenue ought to be regarded as ‘holy ground.’ As early, probably, as 1836, a two-story frame stood here, and on the second floor Mr. Elliott and his sister kept school for youth of both sexes. In 1837 Miss Strong succeeded in the occupancy of this site with her young people. Following her, Misses Merrill and Tenney kept a school for girls and continued it till 1840, the year of the fire that destroyed much of the business property of the town. In 1841 Rev. Mr. Presbury, rector of the Episcopal Church, brought to this classic corner his select school for girls, which he had previously conducted at his own home.

“In the course of time this frame gave place to a plain brick building of three stories, known to the last generation as the ‘Baltimore Grocery.’ Reaching the third floor by a stairway from High Street, one found a large, well-lighted room and well adapted to the school uses

of that time. When, after a few years' suspension of the Public High School, the course of study was again shaped to provide a line of advanced work, the pupils pursuing it were separated from the other grades, and, in 1867, as a High School, were installed over this 'Baltimore Grocery.' Mr. Allen Armstrong and Miss Mary Harrison were the teachers in charge of this school.

"A review of education in Springfield with Hannah Haas left out, would ignore a very long and useful career. Before she began her work in connection with Springfield Seminary, Miss Haas gathered a little school in a house standing on the southwest corner of Fountain Avenue and Columbia Street. At another time she had a school in the basement of the church then known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and later as the United Presbyterian. This house of worship, partly torn away to make room for Mr. James Carson's wholesale grocery, was recently wholly removed for the erection of Mr. E. S. Kelly's business block on Limestone Street. After occupying a room in 'Trapper's Corner' for a brief time, Miss Haas then used the basement of the Episcopal Church, which then stood at the southwest corner of High and Limestone Streets. At another period she taught in the house on the Presbyterian Church lot alluded to in connection with Miss Strong. Whether it grew out of the sympathy felt by the church for the school, or was a source of income to meet that vexatious question, 'current expenses,' so common in church finance, it will have been noted already in this narrative that the church edifice was the usual shelter of the school.

"The United Presbyterian Church was also used by Robert Black as a school of advanced grade; there are many of his students yet alive to attest to the excellence of his work in their behalf. In this same place was gathered the first public library, and here, too, a debating society held its meetings, which proved a valuable training for many who have since been much under public gaze. Robert Black remained long a citizen of this place and was recorder of the county for a term of years. Among others who used as a school room the Episcopal Church were Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Lavinia Baird, Laura and Virginia Miller, all of whom conducted schools for little children.

"Miss Carrie Baird has the unique distinction of having conducted in her own home a school for little ones who were unable to pay the fees usually asked; prompted to do this simply as a means of doing what good she could. Miss Lavinia Baird at a later date gave instruction in a room over the tea store now on Fountain Avenue. These labors were about 1858.

"Where Central Methodist Episcopal Church now is was the site of a school kept by Miss Catherine Haas, sister of Miss Hannah Haas before named in this narrative.

"Miss Elizabeth Parker at a later date conducted a school on the site of Nathaniel Pinkered's early labors.

"A very interesting group of schools was located in the eastern portion of the town, then quite in the suburbs. Fifty years or more ago the tract east of Walnut Street and south of Main was farm, forest and orchard. Near the intersection of Walnut and High Streets was a frame

structure in which an English gentleman (particular emphasis on gentleman) and his estimable wife kept school for all grades, including instruction in languages and higher branches. So long ago manual and industrial training were in vogue, for under Mrs. Miller's oversight sewing and embroidery were taught the girls; and women are still living who remember the instruction—and speak of the skill attained by several of the pupils. Mr. Miller is remembered for the interest he took and inspired in his students in the study of astronomy. When Mr. Miller had removed to a new school near the corner of Main and Spring Streets, Miss Vicory succeeded him in the use of the building which was a part of her grandfather Merryfield Vicory's farm. Here also Miss Peet had a school afterward. 'Kind and faithful' is the brief but expressive eulogy pronounced upon the memory of these teachers by one of the pupils.

"Across Mill Run, on the site of the East Street shops, and reached from the Vicory farm by a foot log, lay the little school presided over by Miss Emma Way. This one seems to have been the most remote from the center of the town.

"Three places are identified as the scenes of the labors of Mr. Orin Stimson, a pioneer in educational matters in Springfield; North Spring Street, a few rods north of Columbia Street, on the west side; South Limestone Street, near the former site of the Associate Reformed or United Presbyterian Church; northeast corner of Columbia and Factory Streets. There are many who recall the days spent in Mr. Stimson's school and attest his ability as a school man. He was one of

the victims of the cholera in its visitation about half a century ago.

"The lot now occupied by the mansion of Mr. John Foos has many scholastic associations. Here in a large square frame house, Mrs. Anna Foos held a school during the summer terms of two years. Here also for one winter Mr. Cadwallader, and the next Mr. Buchanan served the rising young idea. It is a matter of regret that the details of this service, both as to facts and dates, are so meagre.

"Sam Lawton, of Miss Stowe's 'Old Town Folks,' was wont to say that a pretty face on the singer's seat, in church, was a means of grace. Apropos of this, there is a record that in the forest still surrounding the E. W. Ross homestead on East High Street there nestled a little school presided over by a woman of accomplishments, to which were added unusual charms of personal beauty; declared by one admirer to have been the most beautiful woman of her time. Local history should not fail, then, to place on its roll the name of Miss Minerva Aldrich. Miss Aldrich was followed in the conduct of this school by Miss Gunning.

"The records of many schools are so scant that the narrative reads like a page from a city directory; yet in order to preserve local traditions and history, these teachers will be set down in this chronicle of one phase of our city's life.

"Miss Smith, later wife of Judge Rodgers and mother of Professor Henry G. Rodgers, taught on the site of the Bowman Building, opposite the Teegarden residence on West Main Street.

"Mrs. Woodward, mother of the late Librarian Woodward, taught where the

Farm and Fireside publishing house now stands.

"In a stone house removed to erect the business house of Conrad Nagel, as long ago as 1832-5, Mrs. Donohue had a school for little children. Here, too, Miss Finley and later Mrs. Anna Foos wrought on plastic natures. So few of the school-rooms used in those 'elder days' still stand, that any, which survive the demands of business for room to expand, should be pointed out as interesting links between the past and present. The red brick cottage on West Columbia Street, under the shadow of St. John German Church, was one of those 'noisy mansions' where, with varying tides of fortune, master and youth struggled with the problems then confronting them. Rev. Mr. Pingree, Mr. William Wilson, and probably Miss Ebersole are some of those who taught school in this house.

"Close to the track of the Little Miami Railway, between Center and Factory Streets, stood the school of Miss Doolittle, which is remembered as one of the most popular and flourishing schools of that era of 'pay schools.'

"Few, even of the older citizens, remember personally Mr. Isaac Lancey, who enjoys the distinction of being the first custodian of the first public library. Mr. Lancey had a school on Fountain Avenue where Union Hall now stands, in a two-story frame house set back from the line of the street. The building on West Washington Street now used by the National Biscuit Company, and formerly the Universalist Church, was the school-room of Mr. James Wilson and also of Rev. Mr. Pingree, who was also a pastor of the church.

"It is interesting to note that in many of the schools last named the Bible was the chief reading book, and formal instruction in the catechisms of the churches was a part of the system.

"The educational advantages of Springfield ere long began to attract attention from beyond her bounds, and created a demand for boarding schools for both sexes. About 1844 such an enterprise for girls was started by Rev. Mr. Moore in a building known as the "Linn," where the Gotwald-Zimmerman edifice now stands. This school was maintained for some time, remembered by many for the public examinations and literary exercises, which were held in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moore afterward removed to Granville, Ohio, in charge of a college.

"Perhaps no name filled so large a place in public esteem as that of Rev. Chandler Robbins, who was identified in so many ways with the education of Springfield's youth. He was first called to the principalship of the Springfield High School, as the institution still standing on East High Street was then called, and served acceptably five years. After an absence of three years in the South, Mr. Robbins returned to Springfield and in 1848 established Greenway Institute, a boarding school for boys. This school was first located on the Foos property, before mentioned, and is said to have taken its name from the beautiful grounds surrounding the school.

"In 1851 the building on East Main Street, now forming a part of the City Hospital, was erected as the home of his school, to which boys were attracted from distant places. Mr. Robbins continued this institute till his death in 1871. In

addition to his labors in his own school, this tireless man was successively rector of the Episcopal Church, a member of the Board of Education, superintendent of schools, examiner of teachers.

“On this roll of worthies must be inscribed the names of Miss Matilda Stout, who kept a school at the northeast corner of Factory and Main Streets; Mr. McWilliams, William Reid and his sister, Jane Reid, Rev. William McGookin and Rev. John Rowe, all of whom spent many years of their lives in the cause of popular education.”

#### PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Prior to 1850 it seems that the schools were conducted by teachers in their own buildings, the Council estimating and determining the amount to be paid for tuition, according to the number of pupils attending each school. In 1847 the Legislature passed a law applied particularly to the town of Akron and providing for a School Board. This law was afterwards extended so as to allow any town of 200 inhabitants to organize under the act.

In 1850 Robert Black and John Ludlow were appointed managers of the public schools, and in March, 1851, the people voted to build two new schoolhouses. In February, 1853, a recommendation was reported in Council to purchase two lots; one was the present site of the western school building and the other, which was formerly that of the eastern school building, was located on High Street, immediately northwest of the Big Four Railroad, north of the bridge.

In 1855 the first Board of Education

was selected, consisting of Chandler Robbins, Joseph Brown and C. H. Williams.

F. W. Hurt was elected the first superintendent. John Fulton was principal of the western and Daniel Berger of the eastern school. The Board of Education was elected by wards until the adoption of the new municipal code, when it was provided that there should be elected certain members at large, the others to be chosen by the various wards. The High School Building was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$70,000. A few years ago an addition almost doubling its capacity was added to the west part. At this time there are a large number of excellent school buildings in various parts of the city.

The following is a list of the superintendents of the schools so far as we are able to give their names:

F. W. Hurt, James Cowles, Chandler Robbins, Charles B. Ruggles, Allen Armstrong, John F. Rynman, Charles H. Evans, J. A. Jackson, W. J. White, A. E. Taylor, William H. Weir, Carey Boggess, John S. Weaver, Carey Boggess.

In 1855 there were fourteen teachers, including the superintendent and principal; in 1860, eighteen; 1865, twenty-four; 1870, thirty-four; 1875, forty-two; 1880, sixty-two; 1907, superintendent, one; special teachers, three; elementary German teachers, five; principals, sixteen; high school teachers, eighteen; manual training teacher, one; elementary teachers, one hundred and twenty-six; total, one hundred and seventy.

In 1872 and 1873 the enumeration was 4,047; 1878-1880 it was 5,789. In 1907 it is as follows:

Springfield City—First ward, males, 1,493; females, 1,305; total, 2,798.

Second Ward—Males, 1,126; females, 1,061; total, 2,187.

Third Ward—Males, 1,203; females, 1,235; total, 2,438.

Fourth—Males, 642; females, 895; total, 1,537.

Fifth—Males, 907; females, 895; total, 1,802.

Sixth—Males, 976; females, 925; total, 1,901.

Total—Males, 6,347; females, 6,043; total males and females, 12,390.

NAME, LOCATION, PRINCIPAL AND ENROLLMENT OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS  
BUILDINGS (1907).

Name.	Location.	Principal.	Enrollment.
High School	Southwest corner High & Factory	Chas. C. Patterson	649
Bushnell	N. W. corner Schaffer and Columbia	D. B. Long	366
Central	Southwest corner High and Factory	Trillena White	327
Clifton Street	Southeast corner Clifton & Taylor	L. S. Meloy	619
Dibert Avenue	Southeast corner Dibert Ave. & Jackson	Theo. J. Rebert	301
Elmwood	Northeast corner Oakland Ave. & Elmwood Ave.	P. S. Altman	223
Franklin	South side Fair between Miami & Y Springs	Augusta Wiegel	135
Frey	Northwest corner Auburn Ave. & Erie Ave.	Charlotte M. Swanton	68
Garfield	Southeast corner Pleasant & Winter streets	Wm. Roberts	347
Gray	West side Dayton Pike near Hughes	Chas. A. Kizer	414
Jefferson	N. S. McCreight Ave. b. Limestone & Fountain Ave.	O. E. Allen	421
Lagonda	Belmont Ave., Lagonda	Salathiel Ogan	216
Lincoln	West side Pearl between Southern Ave. & Rice	Z. Taylor	364
McKinley	South side High between East & Mary	Peter Lynch	363
Northern	South side College Ave. b. Fountain Ave. & Limestone	Ladru M. Layton	585
Southern	Northeast corner Miller & Limestone	Daniel Ebersole	362
Washington	Northwest corner Lagonda & Park Aves.	B. E. McIntyre	376
Western	Northeast corner Main & Yellow Springs	H. E. Boggess	371

Selected statistics for school years 1905 to 1907:

Enrolled in June.....	3585	5474	5614
Enrolled for year—			
Boys .....	3191	3194	3233
Girls .....	3326	333	3304
Total .....	6517	6527	6537
Average monthly enrollment.....	5928	5896	5888
Average daily attendance—			
Boys .....	2655	2615	2659
Girls .....	2765	2718	2707
Total .....	5420	5333	5366

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OTHER THAN WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

In 1834, by an Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, the Springfield High School, in the town of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, was incorporated. Quite an extended account of this institution is given in Beers' History, and many of the prominent men of the town were engaged in promoting this worthy enterprise. In the list are the names of Sampson Mason,

Charles Anthony, Judge W. A. Rogers, Dr. Robert Rodgers, Dr. B. Gillett, Jeremiah Warder, Edmond Ogden, Reuben Miller, James S. Halsey, Levy Reinhart, John Bacon, Charles Cavalier, Harry Bretney, Samuel and James Barnett, William Worden, John Whiteley, James Reid, Rev. Edward H. Cummings, Rev. John S. Galloway and John M. Gallagher.

A site was selected for this school on East High Street, immediately east of the Methodist Church, and a building erected there, which is used at this time as a private academy. The High School was organized in 1835, with Milo G. Williams as principal. He resigned his position in 1841 and was succeeded by Chandler Robbins. For some reason it was proposed to transfer the school to the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the proposition was made and accepted by

that body in 1841, and in '42 an act was passed to incorporate the Ohio Conference High School in the town of Springfield. Chandler Robbins was succeeded as principal by Rev. Solomon Howard in 1845. He resigned in '52 and was succeeded by Rev. John W. Weakly, and in 1860 Mr. Weakly was succeeded by E. G. Dial, Mr. Dial's successor being W. J. Ellsworth, who was followed by J. W. Herron. The latter resigned in 1869, when the building was leased to the Board of Education of Springfield for five years, to be used for a public high school. Upon the termination of this lease the school passed again under private control. Miss Anna B. Johnson now conducts a primary school in this historic building.

#### SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

In 1840 Rev. Jonathan Edwards conducted a select school for ladies in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, and in 1852 a charter was obtained. A large building was erected for the purpose of the Female Seminary on the spot where the Northern School Building now stands.

Mr. John A. Smith had charge of this school, which was conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Smith was succeeded by M. H. Christian in 1854, and he was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. Charles Sturdevant. By reason of a debt and financial embarrassments, Mr. Sturdevant assumed the liabilities and became the owner. In 1857 Rev. James L. Roberts bought a half interest, and in 1860 Rev. Henry R. Wilson bought Mr. Sturdevant's share. In 1865 Rev. J. S. Rogers became the sole owner

and conducted it as a seminary until it was sold in 1871 to the Board of Education.

#### PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Catholic Churches and some of the old Lutheran Churches of the city still conduct parochial schools. These schools at present are the following:

St. Raphael School.

St. Bernard's Parochial School.

St. Joseph's Convent and Conservatory of Music.

St. Joseph's Parochial School.

German Fvangelical Lutheran School (Zion's).

In addition there are the following:

Williss Business University.

Nelson's Business College.

The following constitute the present members of the Board of Education and the officers of the same: W. A. Martin, president; S. R. Hutchings, J. M. Derrickson, A. F. Linn, Paul C. Martin, H. L. Schaeffer, W. S. Meredith, Carey Boggess, superintendent of instructions; W. H. Thomas, Clerk; C. W. Arbogast, treasurer.

At the election held November, 1907, it was voted to erect a new High School Building at a cost not to exceed \$200,000.

#### WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

By Benjamin F. Prince, A. M., Ph. D.\*

As most early collegiate institutions in our country, Wittenberg College was founded under the pressure of a religious

\*Dr. Prince graduated from this institution in 1865 and commenced his duties as an instructor in 1866, and has remained with the institution ever since, a period of forty-two years.

organization. The Evangelical Lutherans of Ohio and Indiana realizing that if they were to gain and maintain a permanent footing in the West, as these states were designated in the early forties, decided to establish an educational institution which should be under their control.

#### FOUNDATION.

As early as 1830 such an effort was made and a seminary for the special training of ministers was commenced. This was largely controlled by the German element of the church, and did not, as was thought of some, sufficiently take into account the interests of those who had passed from the German into the English stage. The latter desired an institution which would not only give opportunity for a theological education, but a scientific one as well, and one where the laity might receive a training which would better qualify them for entrance into one of the professions or into business and the channels of trade. With this in view Wittenberg College was chartered March 11th, 1845. At this time there was no money in the hands of the Board of Directors, but their hopes and expectations were in the future. They believed that friends would rise up and take care of the new institution and push it forward to success.

The charter provided for both a theological and scientific education and that the usual collegiate degrees might be conferred when property to the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) should be in possession of the Board of Directors.

#### DR. KELLER.

Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., was the moving spirit in the enterprise. He had traveled

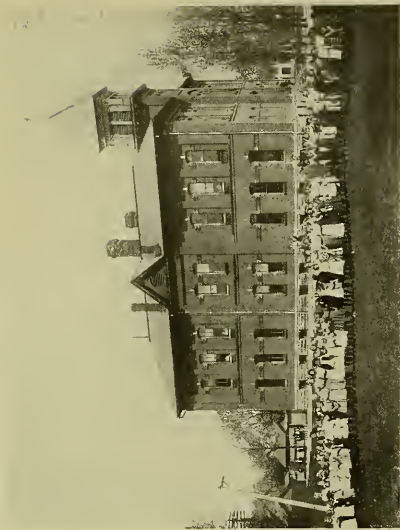
as a missionary through the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and from his observation became impressed with the importance of educating a ministry for the church to which he belonged, on the territory where their labors were so much needed on account of the rapidly growing population. He also had in mind the training of young men who would not enter the ministry, in subjects that belonged to higher education and which would make them leaders in society, church and state.

#### LOCATION.

It was through his advice that Wittenberg College was located at Springfield. Other places were considered by him, while casting about for a suitable location for the college, as Wooster, Canton and Xenia. In 1844 Dr. Keller opened a school at Wooster, but he felt that the permanent place for it should be further to the south and west. Springfield was finally decided upon as the future home of the institution and the selection of the site was made in March, 1845. For the next six or seven months Dr. Keller occupied himself in awakening an interest among the Lutheran people in the states to be connected with the enterprise, and in securing the co-operation of the residents of Springfield and Clark County in the new institution. On November 3rd, 1845, the school was opened. Five students were present at the first hour and four more came in during the day. Others came later, and the aggregate number for the first year was about seventy. There was as yet no building erected by the college board. The classes were heard in the basement of what is now known as the



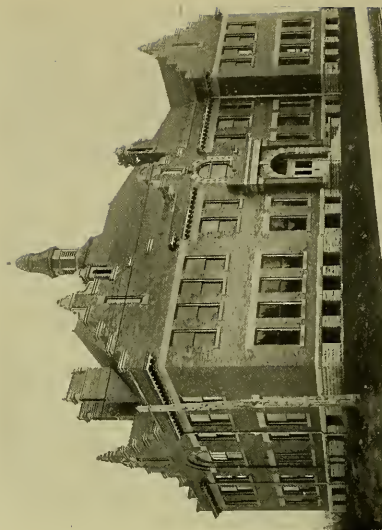




RUSHNELL SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD



SELMA SPECIAL SCHOOL, SELMA



JEFFERSON SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD

First Lutheran Church, which was yet in an unfinished state. It contained several small rooms, which served as places in which to hear and instruct the various classes.

#### ERECTION OF FIRST COLLEGE, ETC.

In the summer of 1846 the erection of the east wing of what is now the young men's dormitory was begun. Funds were low and the completion of the wing was greatly delayed. In the spring of 1847 Dr. Keller made himself personally responsible to the various contractors if they would proceed with the work. In this manner the building was completed and occupied by transferring the classes from the church. The main building with the west wing was still to be erected, to which work Dr. Keller gave much thought and energy. But he was not destined to see its consummation. In December, 1848, he was suddenly stricken with typhoid fever. His system, reduced by hard labor and anxiety concerning the many growing and pressing interests that confronted him, was unable to resist the encroachments of the disease and on December 29th he fell a victim to its ravages. His death was a great loss to the institution and was deeply mourned by his many friends in the city, who were numbered among all denominations and who ever held his memory in the profoundest esteem and respect. His body was laid to rest nearby the institution to which he had given five years of earnest toil. After the opening of Ferncliff Cemetery his remains were removed to its beautiful and attractive grounds.

#### REV. SAMUEL SPRECHER.

The Board of Directors now elected Rev. Samuel Sprecher to the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Keller. Rev. Sprecher was a warm friend of Dr. Keller and the person whom the latter would have chosen as his successor. The reputation of Rev. Sprecher as a scholar, theologian, philosopher and eloquent speaker was already well known.

In June, 1849, President Sprecher assumed the duties of the position to which he had been elected, performing them to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, friends and students of the college. At his coming he found but one wing of the proposed building completed and the money for erecting the remaining parts mostly to be raised. It seemed almost an impossible task, but he gave himself heroically to it and by the close of the collegiate year, 1850-51, the heavy duty was accomplished.

#### FIRST CLASS.

In the year 1851 the first class was graduated from the college. It consisted of eight members. Four became ministers, two lawyers, one a physician and one entered upon a business career. One still (1908), Rev. William H. Wynn, D. D., Tacoma, Wash., survives to remember the day of his graduation.

Among the hard problems which the institution had to meet, that of finance was the most strenuous. It did not begin full-handed, as many institutions of a later date, but had to struggle in its efforts to do the best possible work with slender means. That it turned out so

many persons in its early history who became eminent in the various professions which they entered, is a proof that much can be accomplished in awakening ambition for scholarship and inciting of lofty aims without a lavish expenditure of money. At the various meetings of the College Board in those early days the subject of finance was a common theme, and plans looking to the betterment were from time to time inaugurated.

In accordance with the practice of other educational institutions of the day, scholarships were sold at a very low figure, with the hope that a large number would be taken, and from this source an endowment of considerable dimensions would accrue to the college; but the results, as elsewhere, were far from satisfactory. At various periods during the presidency of Dr. Sprecher, he took the field to secure funds for the college and was able to add materially to the endowment of the institution. The war of 1861-5 affected greatly the attendance of students and thereby its resources. Many of the students enlisted, some for three months, some for three years and some for the war. The number who went was so large as to call from the government special commendation.

During Dr. Sprecher's administration of twenty-five years a high grade of scholarship was secured and maintained by the young men who passed through the courses of study then offered by the college. The president himself was the embodiment of high thinking and by it he inspired many young men who came under his influence with an ambition for learning and scholarship.

DR. J. B. HELWIG.

In 1874 Dr. Sprecher resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Rev. John B. Helwig, D. D., who for eight years presided over the affairs of the institution. He was earnest in his endeavor to build up its interest. During his administration young women were admitted and the work of co-education at Wittenberg began. A more extended and flexible curriculum of studies was adopted. The financial condition was somewhat improved. Plans for the erection of a new building, so greatly needed, were discussed and subscriptions for that purpose taken. The college had now outgrown its contracted quarters and the pressure was at hand for enlargement. But the duties of administration and the labor connected with the effort to secure better facilities for carrying forward the work of the institution began to weigh heavily on the mind and body of Dr. Helwig, and feeling the strain too great, he resigned in the spring of 1882.

DR. S. A. ORT.

The Board of Directors now elected to fill the vacancy Rev. Samuel A. Ort, D. D., who for two years past had filled a chair in the school of theology. He at once assumed the duties of the position and gave his first attention to the securing of funds for the proposed new building.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

This was successful and by April, 1883, the work of construction was commenced. Owing to delays from various causes the

building now named Recitation Hall was not ready for occupancy until September, 1886. Its completion meant much for the professors and students. Better class rooms with various added facilities were provided, which were a great help in carrying on the work of the institution. The citizens of Springfield and Clark County generously contributed the greater part of the funds for the building.

In the meantime the field of instruction had been much broadened. In the sciences the opportunity for more extended and practical work was greatly increased and the new methods for their study fully inaugurated. The student was encouraged to become an investigator in the scientific field and find out for himself the secrets of nature. Also English and German, as well as the ancient classics, history and political science, philosophy and mathematics, all took an advanced step in the scope of their study and as far as possible in the methods of instruction. All these improvements, together with the new spirit which necessarily followed on account of them, made the institution vastly different from what it had been a quarter of a century earlier.

#### ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

After the admission of young women as students in 1874, their numbers gradually increased from year to year. Those who applied from abroad began to be considerable in numbers, and places had to be found for them in homes within a reasonable distance from the college. This brought continual annoyance to the president and his associates; neither was this condition always satisfactory to parents

who desired to send their daughters to Wittenberg. In consequence of this growing need, the Board of Directors at its meeting in June, 1887, decided to erect a suitable building as a home for young ladies. The work was commenced and a neat and comfortable hall was finished in the spring of 1888. It was not, however, put into use until the following September. Though not large, it has answered its purpose well, and Ferncliff Hall has become one of the features of college life. Plans are in hand for its enlargement as soon as there is a demand for it on account of increasing numbers of young women from abroad. No building for the special use of the Theological School had been erected before 1890. In the fall of 1889 the cornerstone of such building was laid and the whole structure completed and dedicated in November, 1890. It supplied a great need and opened a way for securing many advantages to the young men preparing for the ministry. The teaching force had already been enlarged and a course of instruction prepared to meet the demands necessary for the times.

#### HAMMA DIVINITY HALL.

The building is known as Hamma Divinity Hall, in honor of the chief donor to the expense of construction, Rev. M. W. Hamma, D. D. This building was burned December, 1900, and rebuilt the following year. Since that time the corps of instructors of the Seminary has been further increased, new courses added and various facilities provided. For the better equipment of the Seminary the legacy of the late Rev. Charles Stroud and the gift of Dr. Hamma will furnish ample means

for it on its present foundation when once the entire sum becomes available.

#### ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY BUILDING.

A place for housing and caring for the growing library of the college became more and more a necessity from year to year. Realizing the needs of the institution for a library building, Hon. John L. Zimmerman, an alumnus of the college, proposed to erect such a structure as a memorial to his brother, Rev. Joseph Clark Zimmerman, deceased. The offer was gladly accepted. The Zimmerman library was begun in 1891 and dedicated in 1892. The building is now crowded with books, pamphlets and magazines. Its enlargement is fast becoming a necessity. The gathering of books must go on and no doubt there will soon be provided means for the extension of the building and its further equipment.

Substantial additions were made to the endowment fund during the presidency of Dr. Ort. The number of students was greatly increased. Plans for enlargement were inaugurated, many of which were of much service to the college. After eighteen years of earnest and effective labor in building up the institution in equipments, in buildings, in finances, and by the extension and addition to the various departments of instruction, Dr. Ort offered his resignation as president of the institution, retaining, however, his chair in theology in the seminary and professor of philosophy in the college.

#### DR. J. M. RUTHRAUFF.

Dr. Ort was succeeded by Rev. J. Mosheim Ruthrauff, D. D., who, holding the position for nearly two years, was

suddenly stricken down with a fatal disease. With the coming of Dr. Ruthrauff the policy of directors with regard to the duties of the president was changed. Hitherto the presidents were expected to do their full share of teaching, look after the conduct and discipline of the students, represent the college wherever and whenever necessary, and secure needed funds and advance the financial condition of the college. Its growing interests made this a great and impossible burden. Dr. Ruthrauff was relieved of all teaching. He began with commendable zeal to advance the financial interests of the institution, but his labors were destined to be of short duration. With a suddenness that falls to few the death summons came and again the presidency of the college became vacant.

#### REV. CHARLES G. HECKERT.

For one year after the death of Dr. Ruthrauff, Dr. Ort had temporary oversight of the affairs of the college. In the spring of 1903 Rev. Charles G. Heckert, D. D., who held the chair of English and logic, was elected to the vacant place. He accepted the position with the condition that his duties should begin on the following commencement day, a wish that was granted by the Board of Directors. Having been an instructor and professor in the institution for fourteen years, Dr. Heckert was well acquainted with its affairs and could enter upon his duties without a period of tutelage to learn the methods of administration and the needs of the various departments. Under his efforts and advice the institution has broadened its courses, enlarged its faculty

and advanced all the interests of the college.

#### CARNEGIE SCIENCE HALL.

Through his earnest efforts the latest addition to the facilities of the college, Carnegie Science Hall, has been secured. The building has been erected and equipped. It has been fitted up in the most approved method for scientific work. Its equipments are of the modern type and together with all its appointments it adds much to the facilities for teaching the sciences. The building proper stands as a monument to the generosity of the donor, Mr. Carnegie; the equipment expresses the interest of alumni and friends of the college in the progress of the institution.

#### GRADUATES, ETC.

There have gone out from the Seminary since its first class in 1846 more than three hundred and sixty ministers. They are scattered over four continents, endeavoring to bear the light of gospel truth everywhere for the betterment of the world.

The college proper has had an equally useful and prosperous career. With its first class in 1851 to and including the class of 1907, it has sent forth more than eight hundred and sixty graduates. They have been useful and successful in many fields, some as judicial officers in the courts of state and nation, some as legislators and statesmen in national and state legislatures, some as manufacturers and business men, some as lawyers, some as teachers in state schools and colleges, and some as ministers and many others in

various pursuits and vocations, bearing honor to themselves and credit to the college that gave them their degree. Nor must there be forgotten the many who have spent one or more years at Wittenberg, but for various reasons, cut short their course and entered at once upon the struggle of life in the ranks of their fellows; to these also the college has meant something. It gave them a broader outlook and a better preparation for the duties and positions that fell to their lot. To all the college has been a benefactor and a source of help.

With the advent of young women in the college it became necessary to inaugurate music and art departments. The demand for music, especially, from the first was quite pronounced. This wish was met by securing such instructors as would be a help to the students and a credit to the institution. The department has been quite well patronized and the work of instruction satisfactory to the pupils.

In art also much has been done. The various instructors who have had charge of the classes have been able to secure creditable work, and thus advance the interests of the department.

There has been from the first an academy connected with the institution. There are many who prefer to take their training for entrance to the college classes in a school specially designed for that purpose. Hence such a school has been an adjunct at Wittenberg. It is well manned with experienced and capable instructors, and commends itself for the good work done. Its rounds of studies which are demanded for college entrance cover a year or more of college work as the latter was outlined twenty-five or thirty years ago.

## SOCIETIES.

There are three literary societies connected with the institution, the Excelsior, the Philosophian and the Euterpean. These societies meet weekly and exercise themselves in declamations, orations, and debates. The first two were organized at the very beginning of the institution, and for many years were a leading factor in the institution. Since the introduction of elective courses and the opportunity for a larger number of recitation hours, not so large a number of the students give attention to literary exercises conducted by the societies. Still much good work is done in them and they continue to be a very useful factor in the college.

A number of the professors in Wittenberg College have taken, in addition to their collegiate course, post-graduate courses in various universities; others have and are now taking summer courses in such institutions. By it they are well-equipped for their work. It insures to the student an advantage in being taught by men who know the subjects which they are appointed to teach, and which can by their superior training give inspiration to those who are in their care. The traditions of Wittenberg, coming down from the first decade and a half, are to the effect that the instructors of those early days created the spirit of self-reliance, independent thinking, and thorough investigation in the minds of their students. No better equipment for life's battles could be provided by any institution. That spirit still prevails; Wittenberg is true to her traditions.

The college has yet much for the future.

Under the wise guidance of its energetic president, Dr. Charles G. Heckert, aided by an earnest and zealous faculty, with the prospect of many friends rising up to help it financially, as well as with their moral support, and with a loyal alumni, Wittenberg College has before it a bright future, and a promise for usefulness to the church with which it is connected, to the citizens of Springfield and Clark County, in whose midst it is located, to its patrons from whatever state they may come, and to all who may fall within the circle of its influence. It seeks to be a benefaction to all, whether rich or poor, and stands ready to do its part for the increase of knowledge among men and for the betterment of mankind.

## THE FACULTY (1907-8).

Charles Girven Heckert, A. M., D. D., President, Professor of Logic.

Sammel Alfred Ort, A. M., D. D., LL. D., Vice-president; Frederick Gebhart, Professor of Christian Theology, Mental Philosophy and Ethics.

Benjamin Franklin Prince, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of History and Political Science.

Alvin Frank Linn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Karl Friedrich Richard Hochdorfer, A. M., Ph. D., Alumni Professor of Modern Language.

Edwin Oscar Weaver, A. M., Professor of Physics.

David Henry Bauslin, A. M., D. D., George D. Harter, Professor of Practical Theology.

Franklin Skinner Fox, B. S., A. M., Professor of Elocution and Oratory.



Frederic Pierre Colette, B. es L., Professor of French.

John Philip Schneider, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English.

Charles Gallatin Shatzer, A. M., Springfield, Professor of Geology and Biology.

Jens Anderson Ness, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Latin.

George Olaf Berg, A. B., Ph. D., Acting Professor of Greek.

Earl William Castle, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.

Loyal Herbert Larimer, A. M., Professor of Exegetical Theology.

Raymond Williams McKinney, A. M., Principal of Wittenberg Academy.

Alice Mary Mower, A. M., Instructor in Latin and German.

H. B. Martin, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Histology.

J. Frank McGuire, Director and Professor of Piano, Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition.

Jessie Crabill, Instructor in Piano.

Mark A. Snyder, Instructor in Violin and Stringed Instruments.

Dilla Edith Ellwood, Instructor in Art.

Mrs. Winifred Spangler Holton, Instructor in Wood Carving.

La Verne G. Ogden, Instructor in Physical Culture.

Benjamin Franklin Prince, Ph. D., Librarian.

Grace Prince, A. M., Assistant Librarian.

Alvin Frank Linn, Ph. D., Registrar and Curator of Museum.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### SPRINGFIELD (III.)—CHURCHES.

(General History from paper of Dr. Kay.)

*Center Street Methodist—High Street M. E. Church—St. Paul's M. E.—Clifton Avenue M. E.—Grace M. E.—North Street A. M. E.—Wiley A. M. E.—Allen Chapel A. M. E.—Methodist Protestant Church—The Christian Denomination—Disciples' Church of Christ in Springfield—United Presbyterian Church—First Presbyterian—Second Presbyterian—Third Presbyterian Church—Protestant Episcopal—The Heavenly Rest Protestant Episcopal—First Baptist—Trinity Baptist—The Blessed Hope Baptist—St. John's Baptist Church (colored)—Universalists—First Lutheran—St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran—Zion's Lutheran—Second Evangelical Lutheran—Third Lutheran Church—Fourth Lutheran Church—Fifth Lutheran—St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran—Calvary Evangelical Lutheran—St. Raphael's Catholic—St. Bernard's Catholic—St. Joseph's Catholic—United Brethren—Lagonda Avenue Congregational Church—First Congregational—Jewish Congregation—Seventh Day Adventists—Christadelphians—Grace Reformed—Church of Living God—Young Men's Christian Association—Young Women's Christian Association—Central Y. M. C. A.*

In giving a history of churches of the city of Springfield, I have been unable to find anywhere so full a source of information as the interesting paper read by Dr. Isaac Kay, an honored practicing physician of this city since 1853. The author has submitted the sketches of the various churches as given by him to the pastors of the several congregations, requesting them to correct any errors therein contained and to bring the articles down to date.

With very few exceptions the pastors have kindly responded, so that, in all probability, it may be safely said that the following pages contain the most complete and accurate history of the churches of Springfield that has yet appeared in print.

Dr. Kay in his paper in well chosen words gave credit for much of his information to the early writings of the late Dr. John Ludlow and to the excellent work of Oscar T. Martin in "Beers' History of

the City of Springfield." While no doubt much credit is due to the said authors, it would be unfair not to give to the Doctor himself a very large share for his work in gathering and putting into readable shape so much interesting historical matter concerning the churches of Springfield. With the omission of some formal parts and the insertion of some additional data, his account is as follows:

From the time that James Demint, with his family, came from Kentucky, in 1799, and commenced dwelling in his double log cabin, situated on the north side of Lagonda or Buck Creek, upon the site now occupied by our Northern School House, there were no white dwellers here, until the year 1801, when Griffith Foos' family and several others from the same state, came and settled in what is now known as Springfield. They built themselves log-cabin homes, after having selected lots already laid out by Messrs Demint and Daugherty, and soon a number of pioneers came in, and settled down, as citizens, until in the year 1804, there were about a dozen houses in the place. Among the principal residents, at that time, were James Demint, John Daugherty, Griffith Foos, Charles Stowe, John Reed, James Lowrey, J. Fields and two Frenchmen named Duboy and Lucoy, who dealt in goods suitable, mostly, for the Indian trade. Even during this short while, above named, the agencies of evil were here, several years in advance of the time when Christian work had begun to exert its beneficial influence upon the community. Whiskey, gambling, profanity, and occasional fighting, were all in evidence, but perhaps not to an unusual extent, as compared with other pioneer settlements.

The very first preaching ever held in Springfield was at Mr. Griffith Foos' log tavern, as early as 1803, first by a Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Baptist minister, and afterwards, at long intervals, by preachers of other evangelical denominations. But these irregular ministrations resulted, as it seems, in no church organization of any kind.

In the spring of 1804, a Mr. Walter Smallwood, with his wife, came to Springfield from Virginia, purchased a lot on the south side of Main Street, and built a residence near where the Western House now stands. Mr. Smallwood was a blacksmith and not a member of any church, nor was he a professor of religion. His wife was a woman of superior intelligence, cultivated manners and very active in all matters pertaining to the moral and social improvement of the little community. She became a prime mover and original member of what was called the Methodist Society, of that time, and she continued to labor in that sphere until 1806, when several persons of this religious affinity organized themselves in what should be regarded as the First Methodist Church of Springfield. Whilst speaking of this time as one of religious dearth and gloom, we have occasion to note the life of this Christian woman, especially, and to regard her as a sort of morning star, in the opening up of the religious day. She was said to have been remarkably gifted in prayer, and her choice words and sweet voice, melting in its tenderness, were frequently heard in supplication in seasons of social worship, at her church. The character and work of this good woman would naturally claim our strong interest in her history.

Mrs. Smallwood was the mother of six children—three boys and three girls—all of whom reached mature years, and, under the early teaching of their pious mother, identified themselves with the church and engaged in its active work. Her burning and shining light, amid the irreligious atmosphere surrounding her early life, had doubtless hurried the coming of a better religious era in Springfield.

For several years individual Christians had assembled themselves occasionally for worship, but in a somewhat unorganized capacity. Their usual place of meeting was at Nathaniel Pinkerd's log school-house, on the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets, where a deep religious feeling was experienced by many, who soon after began to look toward a regular church organization.

As we wish to consider the religious denominations in chronological order so far as possible, and inasmuch as the Methodist people seem to have been the pioneers in this regard, we shall make a note of their work, first, and follow the destinies of that denomination down to the present time.

#### CENTER STREET METHODIST.

The records go to show that to the Methodist Episcopal Church belongs the credit of first establishing public worship as an organization, though they did not erect their church building until the year 1814, four years after one had been built by the Christian Society, of which we will speak later on. This first-named Methodist Episcopal Church was built during the pastoral charge of Revs. Joseph

Tatum and Joseph Oglesby, when the Mad River Circuit had a membership of 1,200. The incumbents of the Springfield Station for the next nineteen years may be summarized as follows: Rev. Abbott Goddard, for 1815; Moses Crume and Henry Bascom, 1816; Walter Griffith and William Williams, 1817; John Sale and John Strange, 1818; Russell Biglow and Robert W. Finley, 1820; A. McLean, 1821; Thomas S. Hitt and George W. Maley, 1822; James Collard and John J. Taylor, 1823; William Larnin, 1824; James T. Wells and George Gatch, 1825; Augustus Eddy and Levi White, 1826 and 1827; Burroughs Westlake and Alfred M. Lorain, 1828 and 1829; Levi White and Elias Potter, 1830; William H. Raper and James T. Donahoe, J. W. Reagan, Richard Brandruff and Joseph Hill then served as supplies until 1833. In 1833 William H. Raper being Presiding Elder of the Lebanon District, the new Springfield Circuit was formed with a membership of 950; the first preachers under this arrangement being Revs. Joshua Boucher, J. P. Taylor and A. Sellers. It was during this year that the church edifice was built at the southeast corner of Columbia and Market Streets. It was large, two stories in height, with a gallery, and afforded ample room for the largest congregations that were likely to assemble in the town at that day. The church was without a belfry, and was called together at the ringing of the Court House bell, which, by arrangement, was rung at the same hour on the Sabbath for all the churches in the place. Afterward a belfry and a bell were procured, the bell being the same as now in use at the Central M. E. Church, on the northwest

corner of Center and High Streets. This is the same organization, which was removed, later, from its old location on the corner of Columbia and Market Streets.

In 1834 Revs. Joshua Boucher and Granville Moody were in charge of Springfield Circuit, with Rev. William H. Raper as Presiding Elder. This church was then continuously served by pastors as follows: For the years of 1835 and 1836, Revs. William A. Barrett, John Alexander, Michael Marley, E. B. Chase and Joseph Gasner; Miffin Harker and James L. Grover, for 1837; M. Harker and Solomon Howard, 1838; William Young and Samuel Clark, with Zachariah Connell as Presiding Elder, 1839. In 1840, the charge at Springfield became a station, with Rev. William Young as pastor and a membership of 330. The pastorates were then continued as follows: Solomon Howard, in 1841; John W. Weakley, 1842 and 1843; William Herr, 1844; Uriah Heath, 1845; Randolph P. Foster, 1846 and 1847; Charles Elliott, 1848.

About this time a portion of the old church colonized and formed the High Street M. E. Church, the two bodies being served by Revs. Charles Elliott and Solomon Howard. In 1849 and 1850, the parent organization was supplied by Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, when there was a membership of 446. Then came Rev. Granville Moody, in 1853 and 1854; Rev. James F. Chalfant, 1855; Joseph Newson, 1856; W. T. Ellsworth, 1857 and 1858; M. Dustin, 1859; Charles Ferguson, 1860 and 1861.

In 1862, the church having sold its old property on Columbia Street, purchased a lot and commenced building on the

northwest corner of Center and High Streets, and took the name of the Central M. E. Church of Springfield. The line of pastors then continued as follows: Rev. S. L. Yourtee, 1863 to 1865; J. W. Cassett, 1866 and 1867; Asbury Lowrey, 1868; S. A. Brewster, 1869, 1870 and 1871; C. W. Ketchum, 1872, 1873 and 1874; E. T. Wells, 1875, 1876 and 1877; W. A. Robinson, 1878, 1879 and 1880; A. B. Leonard, 1883 to 1886; William Runyan, 1886 to 1887; John Pearson, September 1, 1887 to 1888; Thomas N. Pearne, from September 1, 1888 to 1890; C. W. Barnes, 1890 to 1894; C. W. Rishell, 1894 to 1895; V. F. Brown, 1895 to 1899. C. M. Van Pelt, 1899 to 1901; C. L. Conger, 1902 to 1904; A. W. Leonard, 1905 to the present. Present membership 1,000. The church has decided to build on the present site a new house of worship at a cost of \$40,000. Nearly one-half the amount has been pledged. The church is free from debt.

The present building, erected in 1862, at a cost of \$22,000, added materially to the architectural beauty of the city, and constitutes a busy headquarters of Christian activity. This venerable H. E. Church has had seventy-one pastors since its existence of ninety-five years, which, perhaps, with the exception of one or two other churches, is the greatest number of pastors which has ever served any other church in the State of Ohio during the century just past. Springfield should thank God for the high privilege of having had such a religious organization, all these years, in its midst.

#### HIGH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The High Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield, organized in April,

1849, with about 80 members, and has since become quite an efficient factor in the Christian cause here in this city. Levi Reinhart, Edmund Ogden, Christopher Thompson, L. N. Olds, John M. Young and S. S. Moler constituted the Board of Trustees. Their first church building was dedicated July 27, 1851, Rev. John Dillon, afterward professor in Drew Theological Seminary, preaching the sermon on the occasion. The pastors of this charge successively were as follows: Revs. Isaac Dillon, in 1849; John S. Inskip, 1850; John W. Weakley, 1851; William H. Southerland, 1852-53; M. Dustin, 1854-55; John F. Marley, 1855-56; W. I. Fee, 1857-58; Allen Trimble Thompson, 1860; George C. Crum, 1861-62; A. B. Wambangh, 1864; G. H. Dart, 1865-66-67; Thomas Collett, 1868-69-70. During this last-named pastorate the church edifice was remodeled at a cost of \$18,000. Thence onward the pastors were: Rev. Lucien Clark, from 1871 to 1874; William L. Hypes, 1874; S. B. Smith, 1875; F. G. Mitchell, 1876-77-78; Thomas J. Harris, 1879, during whose pastorate the membership was about 350. Next in the pastorates were: John F. Marley, 1882-85; R. H. Rust, 1885-90; John R. Shannon, 1890-91; A. H. Lucas, 1891-95; John A. Story, 1895-1905. The present pastorate of Eugene P. Edmonds began October, 1905. Number of church membership, 600 and of Sunday school, 300.

#### ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

The second colony from the First, or Central Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized into a church under the most favorable auspices, and took the name of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal

Church of Springfield. This plan was effected on the 10th day of February, 1880, and involved the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of 150 persons, many of whom were veteran Christian workers. They purchased a very fine, elevated lot, situated on the west side of Yellow Springs Street, and erected upon it one of the most beautiful brick church edifices in the city, nearly one-third of which was contributed by Mr. P. P. Mast, one of Springfield's most liberal and philanthropic citizens, and who was a faithful member of the church thus benefited.

The organization of this church was formed in February, 1880, with 166 charter members, including the following prominent persons: Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Mast, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Deardorf, Mr. and Mrs. John Leuty, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Houck, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons, Mrs. E. S. Vale, and Mrs. M. E. Kinney. The church building was commenced in the spring of 1880, was finished in September, 1881, and dedicated by Bishop J. W. Wiley May 7, 1882; Rev. S. A. Brewster and Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, pastor, participated in the exercises. The estimated cost of the building was \$45,000. The following is the list of pastors: Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, from September, 1880, to September, 1883; J. W. Bushong, 1883-84; Henry Tuckley, 1884-87; Thomas E. Collett, 1887-88; J. R. Shannon, 1888-89; G. W. Gullette, 1890-90; G. W. Dubois, 1890-92; Paul C. Curnick, 1892-97; J. W. McGruder, 1897-99, and J. W. Peters, 1899-1905; John F. Chenoweth, 1905-1907; U. L. Ulter, 1907—The present membership of the church is 480, and number of officers, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school is 215.

## CLIFTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The organization of the Clifton Avenue M. E. Church followed the organization of the Sabbath school and prayer meeting. The idea of the organization originated in the Central M. E. Church of this city. The first session of the Sabbath school was held Sabbath afternoon, March 11, 1894; the first prayer meeting was held March 16, 1894. The first revival services were conducted by Rev. C. W. Barnes, the pastor of Central M. E. Church, during the week preceding Easter, in 1894. So encouraging was the great interest taken in the devotional meetings and Sabbath school, that it was determined to enter upon a church organization. The first step in this direction was a meeting called for consultation with the Presiding Elder, J. F. Marlay, D. D., by the pastor, C. W. Barnes, at the parsonage, June 19, 1894. There were present at the parsonage Rev. Dr. J. F. Marlay, Rev. C. W. Barnes, J. Griffith, J. S. Comer, J. B. Perrin, B. F. Kiplinger, and J. N. Wommer.

These five laymen were appointed to secure financial pledges for the coming year, and the pastor was instructed to secure a list of persons who would enter the new church. The number secured was about one hundred, and the formal organization of the church was accomplished August 13, 1894. The first Trustees were J. N. Wommer, J. Griffith, B. B. Littleton, W. S. Richardson and J. S. Comer. The first official board meeting of the new church was held August 21, 1894. The ladies organized an Aid Society August 26, 1894; the young ladies made a similar organization August 21, 1894.

In November, 1899, the Springfield

Methodist Union appointed Robert Johnson and Jeremiah Griffith a committee to purchase the church building from the Free-Will Baptist Society. This the committee did, and a united effort on the part of the church members and friends in the city enabled them to place the property in the church's name as the home for the future. On Easter Sunday, March 31, 1907, the mortgage was burned leaving the property free from debt.

At the conference session held in Wilmington, September, 1894, Bishop Goodsell appointed Rev. A. L. Brokaw the first pastor of the new church. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. A. L. Brokaw, 1894-1895; Rev. J. P. Shultz, 1895-1897; Rev. C. D. Munsey, 1897-1900; Rev. S. W. Campbell, 1900-1903; Rev. Homer G. Curless, 1903-.

The membership numbers about 350. The Sunday-school enrollment is 300 with an average attendance of over 200. The Superintendent is F. R. Henderson. Assistants, Fred Maurer, and J. B. Perrin.

## GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

The third off-shoot from the Central M. E. Church was the Grace M. E. Church, situated on West Main Street, near the Pennsylvania House. This enterprise also was most liberally advanced and supported from first to last by the personal labors and generous pecuniary aid of Mr. P. P. Mast, who became most thoroughly identified with its religious work. A neat, but sufficiently commodious frame house, was built in 1872, at a cost of \$1,800, which was dedicated on Sunday, August 12, 1873, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. Charles Ferguson. Al-

bert Allen, Stanley De Long, and seventy-two others were charter members. The pastors were as follows, each term beginning in September: Revs. B. F. Jackson, 1887; G. L. Tuft, 1887-88; W. I. Fee, 1890-91; A. C. Turrell, 1892-93; W. G. Warner, 1893-94; David Herr, 1895-96; E. M. Ellsworth, 1897-98-99; J. L. Duckwall, from September, 1900, to 1906, when Alfred White became the pastor.

#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

What is now known as the North Street African Methodist Episcopal Church was, according to the most reliable tradition, organized about the year 1824. Even before that time a few Christian colored people, most of whom had once been slaves, were in the habit of gathering in their humble cabins, or barns, and holding religious services. Their first church building, one at first used as a school-house, stood on the site of what was later known as the Bacon property, on East Main Street. Then they purchased a little stone church, on Limestone Street, near the creek. As the society continued to grow in numbers and means, it bought a small brick edifice formerly belonging to the St. John Lutheran folks, located on East North Street, where their present church now stands, for the sum of \$800. On September 28, 1874, the body was legally incorporated, and preparations were commenced for building their present large brick edifice, which was completed during the year 1876, at a cost of about \$12,000. Among the earliest preachers were the Revs. Thomas Lawrence, Fayette Davis, and Mr. Kingman. We have secured the following list of pastors besides

the ones already mentioned, so far as possible, from the most accessible records, since 1879, their terms of service commencing and ending in October of the respective years: Rev. J. W. Gazaway was pastor from 1880 to 1882; Rev. J. H. Jackson, from 1882 to 1884; O. P. Ross, from 1883 to 1884; W. T. Maxwell, from 1887 to 1889; Robert Johnson, from 1889 to 1890; R. C. Ransom, from 1890 to 1893; G. A. Collins, from 1893 to 1896; W. H. Coston, from 1896 to 1897; William J. Johnson, from 1897 to 1899, and from October, 1899, to this time, Rev. J. S. Ferguson. The present membership of this church is 400, and the number of Sunday-school pupils is 125; teachers, 11, and officers, 10.

Pastors: From 1899 to 1901, Rev. J. S. Ferguson; from 1901 to 1902, Rev. B. W. Arnett, Jr.; from 1902 to 1904, Rev. John Dickerson; from 1904 to 1905, Rev. T. W. Woodson; from 1905 to the present, Rev. Geo. W. Maxwell.

#### WILEY AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH—CENTER STREET.

This church was organized May 5, 1867, by nine persons coming from the old North Street A. M. E. Church, but under the auspices of the Cincinnati, or White, conference.

June 1st, 1867, Wm. Chinn, J. J. Whetsell, and Samuel Dudley were constituted a committee to "look for a lot and report at the next meeting" and in a week after, this committee reported that a lot could be had on South Center Street for \$300, \$50 cash and the rest in payments. The report was favorably received and the lot was purchased. The sisters furnished



the first money raised for that purpose, which was \$46.80. The present site was the lot secured.

Since the organization of the church the following pastors have served this charge: 1st, Rev. P. Fullman, five months. Rev. Scott Ward, five months and church built. Rev. Samuel Davage, three years; membership increased to seventy full members and twelve probationers, and sixty in the Sunday-school. Rev. H. Butler, six months. Rev. John Downs and Rev. Austin, fourteen months. Rev. W. C. Echols, three months. Rev. H. W. Johnson, six months. Rev. A. Price, six months. Rev. A. W. Hargrave, one year. Rev. Scott Ward one year. Rev. Arthur Johnson, one year; membership increased to 100 full members and ten probationers. Rev. M. McCoomer, one year; membership increased to 180 full members and eighteen probationers. The Sunday-school numbered eighty. Rev. T. M. Thompkins, one year. Rev. Chas. Jones, one year. Rev. J. W. Moreland, one year. Church remodeled and reopened and name changed from Asbury to Wiley M. E. Church. Rev. Henry Cardozo, six months. Rev. W. S. Lankford, six months; parsonage built. Rev. Henry W. Tate, three years; enrolled at beginning of term, 121, enlarged to 178. Rev. G. W. Ziegler, two years; church debt cancelled. Rev. G. A. Sissle, one year. Rev. W. A. White, two years. Rev. Joseph Courtney, one year. Rev. W. B. Harris, two years. Rev. N. H. Tolbert, five years. Rev. W. M. Langford, two years; foundation laid for a new church. Rev. T. L. Ferguson, four and one-half years; membership increased to 400 and the present edifice erected. In all twenty-seven pastors.

The Presiding Elders who served during these years were: Rev. Wm. C. Echols, Rev. W. L. Muir, one and a half years. Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., four and a half years and elected editor of Southwestern Christian Advocate. Rev. Joseph Courtney, four years. Rev. E. W. S. Hammond, elected editor of Southwestern Christian Advocate. Rev. M. S. Johnson, five years. Rev. T. L. Ferguson, six years. Rev. H. W. Simmons, two years. Rev. Elam A. White, our present Presiding Elder.

Wiley M. E. Church has a hopeful future and under the present officers hope to make these years following some of the most successful in the history of the church.

#### ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH.

This church, located on the corner of Boler and Clifton Streets, was organized in May, 1881. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. B. F. Lee, then President of Wilberforce College, now Bishop. There were seven charter members, and the following is a list of pastors since the organization: Revs. C. W. Crosby, Alex. Smith and R. G. Blunt, 1882; O. P. Ross, 1883; Jesse Henderson, 1884-85; D. Dorsey, 1886, Rev. Joseph Artope filling out his year; Rev. W. N. Tate, 1888; Rev. C. Phelps, 1889; Rev. M. E. Davis, 1890-91-92-93; Rev. G. W. Jackson, 1894; Rev. Jesse Smith, 1895; George Bundy, 1896; M. Mason, 1897; J. Maxwell, 1898; D. D. Lewis, 1899. Rev. Dr. A. H. Hill is the present pastor. No other statistics have been furnished the writer.

Rev. G. F. David, 1900-01; Rev. W. E. Spellman, 1902; Rev. Randall, 1903; Rev.

J. A. Bynoe, 1904; Rev. L. V. Jones, 1905; Rev. J. T. Jordan, 1906-07.

This church is located in one of the popular sections of the city, and has a great future. The present pastor is trying hard to relieve it from all of its embarrassments and hopes in a few days to pay off its entire indebtedness.

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Church, located at first on North Street, afterward on Washington Street, and finally on Pleasant Street, was organized in January, 1829, with twenty members, Revs. L. and M. Henkel taking an active part. There were then but three other churches in Springfield, namely, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and the Seceder, now United Presbyterian. The first pastor was Rev. A. McGuire, with Rev. Jonathan Floyd as colleague. In 1837 Rev. A. H. Bassett was pastor and also editor of the Methodist Recorder, the church paper. Rev. A. C. Barnes became pastor in 1838-39; David Croll, in 1840; O. P. Stephens, in 1843; James Pelan, in 1844; Reuben Rose, 1848-49; W. G. Fowler, 1849; Reuben Dalby, 1850; Charles H. Williams, 1851-52; N. S. Smith, 1853, at which time the membership was about one hundred. The succession was continued in the following order, but the dates of their services have not been accessible to the narrator: T. B. Graham, T. Heard, S. S. Bartlett, J. E. Snowden, J. B. Walker, J. W. McFarland, J. W. Ellis, J. W. Spring, W. E. Marsh, J. M. Flood, W. R. Parsons and others. This church having become weakened by deaths, removals and lack of sufficient financial

support, and other causes, finally disbanded their organization, sold their property, a good, substantial brick edifice on West Pleasant Street, and the surviving membership became merged into the churches of other denominations. This organization, largely made up of earnest, industrious, godly men and women, existed in our midst for about sixty-five years, faithfully battling for Truth and Righteousness. Their existence had greatly blessed this community and the world.

This church was sold in 1903 to St. John's Baptist Church (colored), the Rev. Bolling R. Reed being the pastor.

#### THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION.

In trying to observe as nearly as possible a chronological order in regard to the origin of our local denominations, we will now go back as far as the years 1810-11. Four years after the original organization of the Methodist Church, but three years before the latter had erected their house of worship, the "Christians," then sometimes called "New Lights," put up the first house of worship ever built in Springfield. This was accomplished largely under the patronage of Mr. Griffith Foons and a few others, from Kentucky, who seem at one time to have been members of that denomination, in their former home. This house was 20x30 feet, was built of logs and situated on the west side of Mill Run a few rods west of where the Zimmerman Fountain now stands on Center Street. The subscriptions for this pioneer church edifice in Springfield consisted in part of money, but mostly of dry goods, groceries, live stock, lumber and labor, on the part of those aiding in

the work. Although the building was put up under the auspices of the people belonging to the Christian denomination, as we learn, it was the understanding at the time that it was to be free for the use of all denominations. The organization, or whatever there was of it, lasted but fifteen years, and in 1825 the house was entirely abandoned for church purposes.

We do not see or hear anything more of this denomination in Springfield, until in the spring of 1881, when Elder C. J. Jones, an evangelist from Philadelphia, by way of renewing, or, rather, commencing their denominational work in Springfield, came here, and with the assistance of Rev. A. W. Coan, editor of "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," at Dayton, Ohio, began a series of meetings in Black's Opera House, which in a few months eventuated in a church organization. As a result, these Christian people, within four months, purchased a valuable lot on West High Street, between Mechanic and Plum Streets, and built a neat, commodious chapel, capable of seating 600 persons. In this they were assisted by the liberal subscriptions of quite a number of large-hearted manufacturers and other business men. Many persons outside of the organization gave from \$50 to \$100 each. This new church building was dedicated to the worship of God in December, 1882, with a membership of nearly one hundred persons.

Rev. Mr. Jones remained as pastor of this church for two years and was followed by Rev. J. M. McWhinney, for four months; Nicholas Summerbell, for eighteen months; Byron Long, for ten months; J. F. Strait, for two years; C. W. Choat, for nine months; E. D. Hammond,

for three years; and Rev. Benjamin Mason, for three years.

The people of this denomination discard all written creeds, except the Holy Scriptures, and place much stress upon the tenet, concerning the direct influence of the Holy Spirit upon the human soul, and his vital importance in the conviction, conversion and sanctification of mankind. About this time the minds of many citizens were somewhat confused in regard to the nature and status of this new Christian movement. A popular misunderstanding concerning it was all the more natural and excusable from the fact that a large religious denomination, churches of which are located principally in Kentucky and other portions of the southwest, generally calling themselves Disciples' Church, and of whom the Rev. Alexander Campbell, president of Bethany College, Virginia, was a talented and distinguished leader, have also, in many instances of late, assumed the Catholic name, "Christian Church." Frequent explanations of the matter became all the more necessary at the time from the fact that, during nearly the same dates as above mentioned, a church of this last-named branch of the Christian denominations was formed in this city, and known as the Disciples' Church of Christ in Springfield. Marion W. Baker has been the pastor for several years past, the church being without a regular pastor since he resigned in 1906.

#### DISCIPLES' CHURCH OF CHRIST IN SPRINGFIELD.

This church was established under the labors of Rev. A. Campbell, of Cincinnati,

September 5, 1886. These good people finally erected a neat and commodious frame edifice on the southeast corner of Mulberry and Yellow Springs Streets, where church services and a Sunday-school are regularly maintained. This house of worship, from foundation to finish, owing to delays, required from 1892 to 1893 in building, and was dedicated in 1894, Governor Ira B. Chase, of Indiana, delivering the dedication discourse. There is a present membership of 450, and there are 350 in the Sunday-school. A complete list of pastors includes Rev. B. C. Black, who served from 1889 to 1890; E. W. Hammon, 1890-91; H. Elliott Ward, 1891-93; Horace Sibrell, 1893-94; J. P. Childs, 1895; E. T. Hayes, 1895-97; J. S. Bonham, 1898-99; W. A. Harp, 1899-1907. This church has had nine regular pastors.

In 1906 the church was enlarged and remodeled and converted into a quite modern and beautiful edifice, at a cost of about \$9,000. It is now a brick veneer with auditorium, lecture-room, classrooms, kitchen, and large dining-room.

Many special meetings have been held and nearly 800 have been added to the membership during the present pastorate and but for death and removals this would be one of the largest congregations in the city.

The congregation is quite thoroughly organized with splendid C. E. and Junior Endeavor, Women's Missionary Society, Men's League, five strong bands in the Ladies' Aid, Home Department and Cradle roll in the Sunday-school. The congregation is not only evangelistic but has given much attention to the care of widows and orphans.

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Chronological order requires us next to notice the United Presbyterian Denomination.

Says Dr. Kay, "I am indebted to my aged friend, William A. Barnett, Esq., for the following particulars in regard to the history of the United Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Barnett has been an intelligent and exemplary member, and firm supporter of this church for more than half a century, and he yet lives to bless our community with his presence. From him we learn that it is difficult to give the exact date of its first organization, which was effected under the name of the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church. This society, for the first nineteen years of its existence, was a branch of what is now the First United Presbyterian Church of Xenia, and the first minister was the Rev. John Steele, who came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1817, at a salary of \$500 per year for both congregations, preaching here one-fourth of the time, and the balance of the time in Xenia. Serving the double charge for nineteen years, his son, Rev. John Steele, Jr., says his father never missed but twice in filling his appointments here, and that was when he was sick, and during a protracted illness of Mrs. Steele. Mr. Steele left home on horseback early on Sabbath mornings and came to Mr. James Stewart's, six miles south of town for breakfast, and then came to town and preached two sermons and returned home in the evening, having had a ride of forty miles. He resigned the double charge in 1836, and retired from the ministry, after preaching forty years."

In 1838 Rev. James F. Sawyer became pastor, for all of the time, and about this time the society became an organized congregation. On account of ill health, Mr. Sawyer gave up the charge in 1848. The Rev. Robert Henry was the next pastor, from December, 1850, until June, 1853. Rev. Joseph Clokey was pastor from March 1, 1855, to March 1, 1875. Rev. Joseph Kyle became pastor January 1, 1877, and continued until July, 1891. Rev. R. H. Hume, the present incumbent, became pastor June 1, 1892.

This society was incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio, December 17, 1830. In May, 1858, the Associate Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches united, and formed the United Presbyterian Church. The persons who were the nucleus of the congregation came from Rev. John Steele's congregation in Bourbon County, Kentucky. They were James Steele, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Kirkpatric (an elder), a son-in-law of Mr. Steele, and all relatives of Rev. Mr. Steele. At a later date, James Dallas, of near Urbana, and his brother, who resided in Springfield, James Bogle, Richey Wisley, James Stewart, David Cowan, George McCullough, John Goudy, Robert Goudy and Anthony Byrd were added to the society. Mr. Kirkpatric, James Steele, David Hunter, James Bogle and James Dallas were the first elders. At a later date William Cowan, William Kirkpatric, William Hunter and Mr. Hume were added to the society.

Before erecting a church building, the congregation, for want of a better place, worshiped in the second story of William McIntire's distillery, at the northeast corner of Columbia and Spring Streets,

the present location of the Blee Brewery. There was no evidence of any harm arising from so near contact with whiskey; the spirits upstairs did not mingle with those below.

The first house of worship was a stone building, erected in North Limestone Street, near Buck Creek, in or about 1819. The next building was erected in 1839, on Limestone Street, south of High Street, where James Carson & Company's store and the Kelly Building now stand. The present building at the corner of Mulberry and Limestone Streets, was erected in 1886. The present membership is two hundred and thirty.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian Church of Springfield was organized July 17, 1819, with a membership of twenty-seven. Four years before its formation, the Rev. Archibald Steele was the regular supply, preaching once a month in such rooms as could be conveniently secured for that purpose. Mr. Steele was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Poague, who gave his services until 1825, when the Rev. Franklin Putnam became the first regular pastor of the church. At this time the village had a population of 510; males, 285, and females, 225. In April, 1828, the Rev. William J. Frazer succeeded as supply, and during his incumbency the first church edifice was built at a cost of \$600. The Rev. William Gray acted as regular supply from February 27, 1830, to February 24, 1832. The Rev. John S. Gallo-way, who had been supply for four months, was finally ordained and installed as pastor October 4, 1832. He continued

in this relation with marked success for nearly eighteen years, when he resigned, April 16, 1850, and took an appointment for service, as agent, of the American Bible Society. In 1848, two years before Mr. Galloway left Springfield, the old church building was taken down, and a new one, costing \$12,000, was built on the same site, corner of Main and Fisher Streets. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Phineas Gurley, then of Dayton, but afterward of Washington, D. C.

The Rev. N. C. Burt, a man of eminent ability, was called as pastor, September 2, 1850, and served till June 19, 1855, when he resigned, to take charge of a church in Baltimore. After that the succession of pastors and times of service were as follows: William T. Findlay, from 1855 to 1858; Sylvester F. Scovel, from 1860 to 1866; T. A. Fullerton, from 1867 to 1871, during which time \$3,000 was spent in improvements upon the church building. From 1871 to 1872, the pulpit was filled by the Rev. George F. Cain; from 1872 to 1879, by the Rev. J. W. McKnight, immediately after which the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. J. B. Helwig, president of Wittenberg College, for eight months. The Rev. W. C. Falconer, D. D., of St. Louis, was then called, and his installation took place November 9, 1880. His period of service was the longest, except one, in the history of the church. During this pastorate the Oakland Mission, at the East End, was materially developed and put upon a permanent footing; many special evangelistic meetings were held and important changes made in the music in the church, and in other matters. On account of fail-

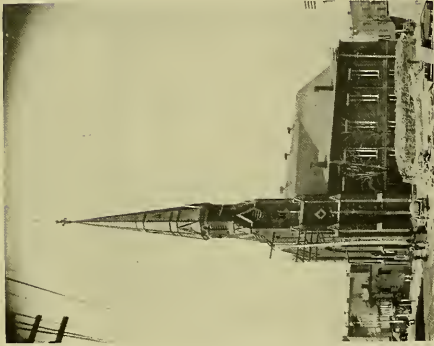
ing health, Dr. Falconer resigned April 13, 1891, and the Rev. A. A. Murphy, having been called, entered upon his pastorate, September 1, 1891, and closed June 18, 1894. During his term he secured the help, for a season, of the celebrated evangelist, Dr. Wilbur Chapman, with remarkably good results.

The Rev. Alexander Proudfit was called, January 9, 1894, and entered upon his gospel labors February 17th, following, whilst this servant of God was ardently engaged in the service of his Divine Master; he was suddenly called to lay down his work and receive the reward of his earthly ministry. He died on the last Friday in March, 1897. This is the first death that has ever occurred to a pastor while in active service among this people. Dr. Proudfit's body was transferred to New Castle, Delaware, for interment. In just three weeks after this event the mortal remains of a former pastor, Rev. Dr. Falconer, were conveyed sorrowfully away from the church building to their final resting place in Ferncliff, our beautiful City of the Dead.

The Rev. John Clark Hill, D. D., of Chicago, the present pastor, was called March 2, 1898, and was installed on Wednesday, April 27th, of that same year.

During the many intervals occurring between the various pastorates, the church has been indebted to the following ministers, who had served faithfully in these contingencies, namely, the Rev. Drs. John B. Helwig, Joel Swartz, S. A. Ort and J. W. H. Stuckenberg, all of Wittenberg College; the Rev. Alexander Clark, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and others. Of those who were sent into the ministry from this church, may be men-





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
 (Showing Ruins of Block's Opera House)



CENTER ST. M. E. CHURCH



ST. RAPHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
 SOME SPRINGFIELD CHURCHES



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH



tioned the Rev. Washington A. Hooper, Edwin B. Raffensperger, William H. McMeen, S. M. Crothers and Gilbert L. Wilson.

During its history of eighty-eight years, this church has had twelve installed pastors, averaging terms of five and one-half years each, and over 1,500 persons have been received into its communion, on confession of faith. The Sunday school was organized on the first Sabbath in August, 1829, with eight teachers and sixty scholars, with Mr. Walcot Spencer as superintendent. This school has been fully and faithfully officered, and in every way maintained, for the seventy-eight years of its existence, to the present.

During Dr. Hill's pastorate, which has now continued for nearly ten years, many thousand dollars were spent in refurnishing and beautifying the interior of the edifice, and the church has enjoyed remarkable prosperity in the number of additions made on confession of Christ, the average annual number being larger than for many decades. The present membership is five hundred and nine.

#### SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian Church was a colony from the First, and was formed in 1860, with a membership of 106. In 1862 they purchased a lot on Limestone Street for \$4,000, and built thereon an edifice costing \$18,000. The dedication services were held September 3, 1863. The church is a two-story brick, with the usual convenient arrangement for audience rooms, Sunday school and prayer meeting rooms, etc. The following is a list of pastors, with the dates of their

services: Rev. E. R. Bower, from May, 1861, to July, 1867; Rev. P. H. Mowrey, from November, 1868, to September, 1873; Rev. W. H. Webb, from April 20, 1874, to February 21, 1886; Rev. George H. Fullerton, from November 7, 1886, to July 1, 1891, and Rev. E. P. Thomson, from February 10, 1892 to the present. The church now has a membership of 509, and the Sabbath school, including its Mission school, 532.

#### THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Third Presbyterian Church was developed from a Mission Sunday school, located on the North Side, under the patronage of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, in the autumn of 1878. This church was regularly organized May 11, 1891, with 104 charter members. On this occasion Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., presided over the meeting, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Maurice E. Wilson, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio. The other members of the Dayton Presbytery who participated in the exercises were Rev. J. K. Gibson, D. D., of South Charleston, Ohio, and the late Rev. James L. Rodgers, of this city. The officers installed and elected at the organization were as follows: Elders, Richard H. Rodgers, Edward T. Sykes and John S. Weaver; deacons, James A. Todd; James P. Morrow, A. J. Shanks, L. C. LeRoy and M. M. McConkey.

The present church edifice was erected during the autumn and winter of 1893 and 1894, and was dedicated January 28, 1894, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., of McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago,

III. The present membership of the church is 346, and of the Sunday school, 323.

The first pastor was the Rev. George H. Fullerton, D. D., who was succeeded by the Rev. George W. S. Wenrick. Under the present pastor, Rev. John Newell, formerly associate pastor in the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, Minn., the church has taken a very decided forward step in the matter of missionary enterprise. In addition to the support of the local work, the members have now their own special representatives in Foreign and Home Mission fields. These missionaries are W. Edgar Robertson, M. D., of Hunan, China, and Mr. Karl Lehmann, of Colorado.

The session of the church today is composed of M. M. McConkey, Dr. John H. Rodgers, Richard H. Rodgers, Edward T. Sykes and Prof. John S. Weaver.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

In March, 1834, about seventy persons, among whom were William Coles, Harvey Vinal, John Newlove, Greenfield Dovel, Samuel Clark, William Wilson, Edwin H. Cummings, William Werden, Samson Mason, Isaac Hendershott and James Sykes, together with their wives, united themselves for the purpose of establishing a Protestant Episcopal Church in Springfield, Ohio. On the 12th of December, of that year, the following men were elected vestrymen: Joseph T. Thorp and Joseph Sprague; wardens, H. Vinal, George Mortimer, Peter A. Sprigman, H. Diffendorfer, Joseph Perrin, C. T. Ward, S. Mason, D. Groynn, E. C. Ross and John Cook. Rev. Alexander Varian was chosen pastor.

In February, 1835, a lot was purchased, located on the southwest corner of High and Limestone Streets, upon which, soon afterward, a church building was erected, and consecrated by the Bishop, November 28, 1844. This edifice was used for its purpose until the erection of the new stone church on the corner of High Street and Linden Avenue, and its consecration, May 5, 1874. This building is a fine architectural structure and quite an ornament to the city, costing \$38,000, and was all paid for before its dedication. A stone Parish House was erected in 1906-7 at a cost of \$17,500 by Mrs. A. S. Bushnell as a memorial to her husband, the late Governor Bushnell, for nearly half a century senior warden of Christ Church.

The parish continued under the name of "All Souls" parish until 1842, when, by a legislative act, it was changed to the present name of "Christ Church." The Rev. A. Varian having resigned as pastor August 11, 1835, the position was then filled by Rev. Henry Payne, who continued until December, 1839. The next rector was Rev. William Presbury, who resigned in 1843.

The following is a list of rectors, or pastors, together with their terms of service: Rev. A. T. McMurphy, from 1843 to November 10, 1846. The pulpit was then supplied from the latter date to October, 1847, by Revs. Edward H. Cummings and James Stephenson, when, on December 11, 1848, Rev. Chandler Robbins was elected rector and served until October 1, 1854. Then came Rev. Dr. John T. Brooke, formerly of Cincinnati, who served from April 2, 1855, to August 19, 1861; Rev. H. W. Woods, 1861 to 1862; Rev. Charles McIlvaine, son of the

distinguished Bishop McIlvaine, D. D., from June 8, 1863, to November 12, 1865; Rev. John C. Ames, from May 24, 1866, to December 7, 1869; Rev. C. B. Davidson, from November, 1870, to February, 1873; Rev. H. H. Morrell, May 3, 1874, to May 1, 1879; Rev. John T. Rose, from December, 1879 to July 14, 1887; Rev. William W. Steele, 1887 to 1891; Rev. Rayner E. W. Cosens, December 13, 1891, to May 31, 1894; Rev. Alex. C. McCabe, from October 1, 1894 to April 3, 1904; Rev. Charles J. French, from January 1, 1905, to the present. The Sunday school was organized in 1835. The church has now a membership of 300. In the seventy-three years of this church's existence it has had seventeen pastors, whose terms of service averaged about three and three-fourths years each.

#### THE HEAVENLY REST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The new Church of the Heavenly Rest, Protestant Episcopal Church, situated on South Plum Street, near Pleasant, was established in its present location largely through the whole-souled liberality of the late Mr. William Foons and his good wife, both of them now gone to their rest. These two persons donated the beautiful lot and the money to put up the building, and pay for most of the furnishing. The building, which is a neat, unique one-story brick, quite complete in all its appointments and ornamental withal in its architecture, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday morning, December 2, 1888. The pretty and complete auditorium is capable of seating 300 persons, and is at times thoroughly tested as to its capacity.

It was consecrated on Palm Sunday, the 14th of April, 1889, by the Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Steel, of Christ Church, Springfield, Ohio, and by the Rev. H. T. Cook, of Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, and the Rev. C. M. Young.

A Parish House was erected and presented by Mr. William Foons during the summer of 1889.

A rectory was bought by Mr. and Mrs. William Foons in June, 1889.

The services of the consecration were concluded by Rev. C. M. Young, from Greenville, assisted by the choir, consisting of Miss Bassett, organist, Misses Zutavern, Ferguson, Belle Albin, Mrs. Gillett, Messrs. T. J. Thomas, J. C. Brecht, John Cornor and W. N. Davis. The vestrymen then consisted of Samuel Houghton, senior warden; C. A. Davis, junior warden; William Foons, G. H. Coles, Thomas Irwin, A. J. Moyer and Thomas A. Davis. The following clergymen have served as pastors in the order here given: Revs. C. M. Young, Charles S. Walkley, W. E. Dakin, D. W. Wright, A. T. Wilder, T. K. Coolidge.

#### BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist Church of Springfield was constituted on the 29th day of January, 1836, with the following named persons as members: Edward Nugent, Peleg Cotes, William T. Young, William J. Card, Thomas J. Howard, Mary Jane Hill, Jane Marennes, Mary Steinbach, Sarah A. Dowling, Lydia Card, Rachel Young, Mary Ann Nugent and Sarah Howard. On May 7th of the same year a Sabbath school was established in connection with the church. A call was ex-

tended to Rev. E. D. Owen for the pastorate, which was accepted, July 12, 1863. On the 23d of August following, the church was admitted into the Mad River Baptist Association.

By the wise foresight of Messrs. P. Cotes, E. J. Nugent, J. M. Gallagher, J. S. Halsey and others, a valuable lot on the northeast corner of High and Limestone Streets was secured March 4, 1844, upon which, soon afterward, a good, substantial two-story brick house of worship was erected and finished, so as to be dedicated February 12, 1832. On January 17, 1838, Rev. James Elliott, of New York, was called to labor half his time as pastor, and so continued to do for about two years. May 26, 1840, Rev. H. D. Mason became pastor and served but seven months. On June 26, 1841, Rev. Enos French was called to the pastorate at a salary of \$400. On the 8th of September, 1843, Mr. French resigned, to take effect at the close of the year. Rev. Mr. Symms was then chosen pastor, April 8, 1844, and served until the spring of 1848.

After this date the following ministers have had the pastoral charge of this church, for the herein-mentioned terms: Rev. John S. Moore, from October 9, 1848, to April, 1850; Rev. Joseph Brown, from November 5, 1850, to November 5, 1860; Rev. William Allington was called and remained until March 15, 1862; Rev. Samuel Williams, from June 2, 1862, to July 1, 1864; Rev. J. R. Baumes, from November 4, 1864, to March 10, 1868; Rev. R. L. Colwell, from August 11, 1868, to July 1, 1873; Rev. A. L. Wilkinson, from December 8, 1873, to August 1, 1877; Rev. J. B. Tuttle, to August 1, 1880. In April, 1881, this church sold its property on

Limestone and High Streets to Ross Mitchell for \$25,000 in gold, and afterward erected its present building on the corner of South Fountain Avenue and Miller Street, at a cost of \$15,000.

The list of pastors may be continued as follows: Rev. F. B. Cressey, for two years, ending March 1, 1892; Rev. G. O. King, from March 9, 1892, to April 17, 1893; Rev. A. S. Carman, from December 3, 1893, to July 12, 1898, and Rev. W. J. Sly commenced his services here January 14, 1899, and closed his work in 1906. The membership of the church now numbers 508, and the enrollment of scholars in the Sunday school is 225. This church, in its existence of sixty-five years, has had sixteen pastors, averaging about four years each.

The present pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Morris, was called to the pastorate in September of 1906 and commenced his pastoral duties on October 14 of the same year. The church is a vigorous and aggressive body, conducting an important mission in the western part of the city, and through its active membership is pushing its work along many lines of Christian activity.

#### TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 6th day of April, 1868, fifty-two members withdrew from this church by letter and formed a new organization under the name of the Trinity Baptist Church of Springfield. April 9th the body was organized, having the following official board, with Rev. J. R. Baumes as pastor: J. J. Tuttle, clerk; McClung Huffman, Lewis C. Huffman, Jacob Gram and J. J. Tuttle, trustees. This church

worshiped for a short while in the old City Hall, and subsequently in Union Hall, which was occupied until January 22, 1871. Their new brick building on the corner of Limestone and Mulberry Streets, having been finished and in readiness, was dedicated on the 22d of January, 1871, the Rev. Dr. H. F. Colby, of Dayton, preaching the dedication sermon.

The pastors of this church were as follows: Rev. J. R. Baumes, May 2, 1868, to November 19, 1872; Rev. C. M. Rupe, November, 1872, to December 1, 1873; Rev. A. B. White, May 4, 1874, to December 1, 1876; Rev. A. B. Jordan, July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879; Rev. T. B. DePuoy, from March 22. January 1, 1882, Rev. J. C. Fernald became pastor, and after serving a little over three years, he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Roberts, September 1, 1885, and he in turn was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. G. R. Richards, a recent graduate of Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago. He was one of the first to champion the feasibility and advisability of an organic union with the First Baptist Church, holding that if such a union could be properly brought about, it would prove the beginning of a new and better era for the Baptist cause in Springfield. Mr. Richards was pastor of the Trinity Church two years and three months, when he resigned, soon after which the contemplated union with the First Baptist Church was formally consummated, on the 17th of August, 1891.

#### THE BLESSED HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Blessed Hope Baptist Church was formally organized August 11, 1898. Twenty-one charter members presented

letters of admission from the First Baptist Church at this time. Rev. Albert Ehrigott, the first pastor, began his labors October 23, 1898, and closed them July 1, 1900, to resume missionary service at Rangoon, Burma. Rev. C. M. Brodie, the present pastor, commenced his work January 6, 1901. The membership is now 165, and the Sunday school numbers 195, including officers, teachers and pupils.

Rev. C. M. Brodie resigned his pastorate to go to Delaware, Ohio, October, 1905. Rev. David Kerr, from Scotland, succeeded him in November, 1905. Membership, 192; Sunday school, officers and teachers, 22; scholars, 240.

#### ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

The St. John's Baptist Church was organized by Rev. J. C. Taylor, of Toledo, on the 6th day of July, 1897, with the following charter members: Revs. Charles Orr and E. C. Clay, Y. W. Yates, Sarah Chapman, Cora Hooke, Nellie Martin, Elmer Spyglass, Elizabeth Keemer, Sarah Calvin, Sarah Chinn, John Maskell and others. A council of the Dayton and Western Union Association was called for the 23d of August, 1897, at which time the St. John's Baptist Church of Springfield was regularly organized with twenty-one members. Rev. Joseph Wilson, of Cincinnati, was called to the pastorate December 1, 1897, and served two years; Rev. A. P. Eaton was called January 1, 1899, and yet remains as pastor. The present membership is 125, with a flourishing Sunday school, numbering perhaps about fifty scholars. Having purchased the comparatively new and handsome brick edifice formerly owned by the Meth-

odist Protestant Church, situated on West Pleasant Street, between Market and Center Streets, valued at \$12,000, the church may now be regarded as established upon a permanent footing. Elder Eaton has been a zealous, working pastor. Rev. Bolling R. Reed is the present pastor.

#### UNIVERSALISTS.

The first minister that ever preached the doctrine of Universalism in Springfield was the Rev. M. Fisk, of New Jersey, in 1833. For three or four years after this date believers in the doctrine had no stated times or places of meeting, but occasionally had preaching services in the schoolhouses or at private homes by such ministers as happened to come along. In 1837 Mr. John Winn entertained the idea of establishing a Universalist Church here, and with this object in view, he headed a subscription with \$1,000, and proceeded to raise more money, and thus succeeded in getting enough to build a church, and in March of the same year, Mr. John Lowrey donated a lot situated on Washington Street, between Center and Factory Streets, upon which the society put up what was then regarded as the best church edifice in Springfield, at a cost of \$4,500. Rev. George Messenger was chosen pastor and preached the dedication discourse, and in the summer of 1837 the building was finished. Among the prominent families entering into this early organization were the Messengers, the Wynns, the Banerofts and the Pierces.

As the records of this church, if existing, have not all been available, and as for much of the time the pastoral relations were not very regularly kept up, we can

at present barely give the names of the principal ministers and the order in which they have served, as follows: Revs. George Messenger, Pingre, Emmet, Biddlecome, Waite, Lionell, Weaver, Turner, Demorest, Carlton, Bosseman, Lowlinson, Henley, Carlton, Ashenfelter, Guthrie, Countryman. These all served previous to the year 1893, when the new building was erected on West Columbia street, and furnished for the day of dedication, June 18th, of that year, at which time the Revs. Cantwell, Henley and Ira W. McLaughlin were present and assisted in the exercises. After that time the pastors successively were: J. R. Stoner, George L. Sias and Henrietta G. Moore, the latter having just completed her ninth year with the church. The families having more or less representation with the church are sixty in number, while the number of adherents are placed at about 100 persons. The affiliated departments of the church are a Sunday school of 35 members, a Young People's Christian Union of 2 members, a Missionary Alliance of 15 members and a Cary Circle of 30. This church during the 70 years of its organization has had twenty regular pastors.

#### LUTHERAN.

On the first day of May, 1841, the Rev. John Lehman, with about forty others, organized a Lutheran society, which, after Mr. Lehman's departure, became inoperative, but was reorganized in 1845, by Rev. Dr. Ezra Keller and three others, namely: Messrs. Kurtz, Filbert and Cook, who met in the house of Jacob Schuman. The first communion was held on January 11, 1846. For awhile the services were held

in the Court House. A lot 100 feet front and 100 feet deep was purchased of Peter Murray, on the corner of High and Factory Streets, for \$250, and on the 14th day of June, 1845, the corner stone of their new church was laid, and the discourse of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Keller.

This building was remodeled in 1869 at a cost of \$20,000. It is now a large and commodious house, with full equipments, including a fine pipe organ, and bell. It has also a neat little edifice, immediately adjoining the main building, which was recently put up for Sunday school purposes. The church property is valued at about \$45,000. The auditorium is capable of seating 750 persons.

The following is a list of their pastors, together with the terms of their services: Rev. Dr. Ezra Keller, from 1845 to 1849; Professor Diehl, from January to June, 1849; Rev. Drs. Samuel Sprecher and F. W. Conrad, from June, 1849, to June, 1854; Rev. A. Essick, from 1854 to 1856; A. J. Weddell, from 1856 to 1857; J. H. Heck, 1858 to 1861; M. Officer, 1861 to 1862; M. Titus, from 1863 to 1867; J. B. Helwig, from 1867 to 1868; M. W. Hamma, 1869 to 1878; M. J. Firey, from January, 1878, to June, 1883; Daniel Smith, from 1883 to 1886; Rev. Dr. Helwig, from 1886 to 1891; E. W. Simon, from 1891 to 1899.

Rev. M. J. Firey, D. D., in his second pastorate, from 1899 to 1906. On Easter, 1906, Rev. Clarence E. Gardner was called to become pastor of this church. The membership of the church is 888. A Luther League was organized in 1907, with a membership of over one hundred, and a

men's league several years prior, which has a membership of over two hundred.

The present membership of the school is over 900 and steadily increasing and now gives evidences of surpassing any former enrollment. A notable feature of this school is the Young Men's Bible Class, taught by Hon. John L. Zimmerman, which has an enrollment of 175 and an average attendance of more than 125.

The Sabbath school of this church was organized November 12, 1845, with sixty-four persons. In 1866 it contained 300 scholars; the average enrollment in 1880 was 690. Owing to the heavy colonizations going out from this church since the last mentioned date, the average attendance at the Sunday school has been reduced to about 600.

#### ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutherans, having previously been holding meetings at the Court House and in different private rooms, finally, in 1845, organized themselves into a church with a membership of seventy-five, and having the Rev. Mr. Schladerm at their head. They assumed the name of St. John's Lutheran Church and retained Mr. Schladerm as their pastor until the time of his resignation, in 1849, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Shulze. Then came Rev. Charles Stroud, who continued in the pastorate from 1857 to 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Betzler. The Rev. T. A. Polster was then called in 1873, after which Rev. C. W. Knuth was selected as pastor, at which time the church had a membership of about 400, and property valued at \$20,000.

On the 17th of June, 1888, Rev. W. F. Werheim became pastor, and remained until 1905. During his charge the new and beautiful church on the corner of Factory and Columbia Streets was erected. The corner stone of this fine edifice was laid November 3, 1895, and the consecration took place April 26, 1897. The church property now is worth about \$50,000. The membership now includes 450 families, the Sunday school has 575, and the Ladies' Society has increased to 263 members. Mr. Werheim is a scholar, and his large and intelligent congregation has now the benefit of both German and English preaching, well apportioned, according to their highest needs. In 1905 Rev. Benj. F. Wulfman became the pastor.

#### ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Zion's Lutheran Church went out from the St. John's German Lutheran Church, with twenty-three families, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. C. Schulze. After worshiping in several small chapels, successively purchased by them, they finally, in 1867, built their present seemly and commodious brick edifice on the corner of Plum and Columbia Streets, at a cost of \$22,000. Revs. Loy and Lehman, of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, conducted the dedicatory services. Rev. Mr. Schulze's successor in the pastorate was Rev. L. H. Lorenz, and he again was succeeded by Rev. H. Hinkle, in 1869. Rev. F. W. Althoff came from the pastorate in 1872, and during his term the church had acquired a membership of 375, and the Sunday school had 150 scholars. Immediately after Mr. Althoff, came Rev.

R. C. Lenski, from October, 1892, to October, 1899; then came Rev. J. H. Kuhlman, until 1906. The present number of communicants is 400, and the enrollment of the Sunday school, teachers and all, 214. Since the building above mentioned, a parsonage, costing \$3,000, has been added to the church property.

#### SECOND EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Second Evangelical Lutheran Church of Springfield was organized January 13, 1884, with forty-five charter members, who had previously received regular letters of dismissal from the First Lutheran Church of the city. Among those charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. William Lupfer, Professor and Mrs. C. L. Ehrenfeld, C. N. Culp, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bost, Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Bost, and others. The building was begun and finished in the year 1886, and dedicated to God's service December 19, 1886. Rev. Dr. John B. Helwig preaching the dedicatory sermon, and other Lutheran ministers participating in the exercises were Revs. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Ph. D., J. W. Richard, D. D., LL. D., G. N. H. Peters and W. H. Singley, D. D. Addresses were also made during the day by Rev. Dr. W. C. Falconer, of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. R. H. Rust, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. W. H. Warren, D. D., of the Congregational.

The pastors who have served the church thus far were Revs. A. E. Wagner, Ph. D., D. D., from May 1, 1884, to July 26, 1885; L. A. Gotwald, D. D., from December 1, 1885, to December 1, 1888; D. H. Bauslin, D. D., from December 16, 1888, to Novem-



ber 1, 1893; Rev. E. H. Dornblaser, D. D., from December 15, 1893, to the present. The present membership of the church is about 400, and the enrollment of the Sunday school is 390.

The stringency of the times following the "Panic of '93," and other matters, hindered the redemption of the pledges made toward the payment of the new church building; so that in 1898 the unpaid part of this expense was over \$8,000. The pastor and people rallied to the work of liquidating this debt, and on April 22, 1906, a jubilee service was held celebrating the church's freedom from financial incumbrance. During the summer of 1907 great improvements were made to the church property, including new art glass windows, new paint within and without, new carpet, new fresco, and the installation of a new steam heating system, costing in all about \$3,000. A new pipe organ valued at \$2,500 was purchased in 1904. The church is an important factor in the southeastern section of the city.

#### THIRD LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In July, 1887, the Third Lutheran Church was organized by twenty-nine charter members, mostly persons from the First Church, of the same denomination, and among these were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hanika, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Rebert, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sise, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lyday, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Young. The church building was dedicated December 11, 1887, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. C. Zimmerman. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. E. L. Fleck, July, 1887, to November 1, 1888; Rev. L. S. Keyser, February 1, 1889.

to February 1, 1895; Rev. John J. Hill, May 15, 1895, to December 11, 1898; Rev. C. E. Derr, March 1, 1899, to July 1, 1903; Rev. C. J. Kiefer, the present pastor, began his work February 1, 1904.

The church now enrolls in its membership 295, and the Sunday school 350. June 1st, 1905, the church purchased the lot adjoining its present property on the south, and is now engaged in raising a fund for the erection of a new church as soon as the fund reaches a sufficient size to justify it in proceeding with the work.

#### FOURTH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first meeting in the interest of the Fourth Lutheran Church was held May 10, 1887. At this meeting a committee consisting of Dr. B. F. Prince, Messrs. C. P. Remsberg and G. W. Billow was appointed to secure subscriptions for the purchase of two lots on North Fountain avenue. On June 27th, a constitution was adopted and the first Board of Trustees elected, as follows: B. F. Prince, G. W. Billow, Rev. Dr. J. W. Richard, C. P. and R. C. Remsberg. The lots were purchased July 1, 1887, at a cost of \$2,352. From that time until the organization of the congregation, in 1897, regular yearly meetings were held by the Board of Trustees for the election and the transaction of their business.

The formal organization of the church occurred May 7, 1897, at which time a constitution was adopted and twenty-four signatures secured. This number was increased to eighty-five, who became charter members. On July 18, 1897, the congregation decided to erect a church building. The corner stone was laid September

5th. From May 23, 1897, to January 23, 1897, inclusive, services were held in the Chapel of Wittenberg College. The first service in the new building was on January 30, 1898, the sermon being preached by Dr. B. F. Prince. On February 4, 1898, the regular dedication services were commenced and continued three days. The first sermon of the occasion was by Rev. S. G. Dornblaser, of Columbus, President of Miami Synod. This was followed during the three days by various other religious exercises in which Rev. B. F. Prince, Ph. D., D. H. Bauslin, D. D., S. F. Breckenridge, D. D., S. B. Barnitz, D. D., S. A. Ort, D. D., LL. D., Professor F. G. Gotwald, Ezra K. Bell, D. D., of Cincinnati, and others took part. The cost of the building was \$6,000, all of which was promptly paid.

From the organization of the congregation, in May, 1897, until May 15, 1898, the Professors of Wittenberg College and Theological Seminary supplied the pulpit, up to the time that Mr. E. G. Howard, a student at the Wittenberg Seminary, was secured as regular supply. He served with great acceptability until the close of the year. On the first of January, 1899, Rev. C. F. Steck, of Louisville, Kentucky, who had some weeks before been called, assumed the duties of the pastoral office. He was formally installed February 5th, following Rev. F. G. Gotwald, Rev. Prof. D. H. Bauslin and others officiating.

During his pastorate an addition was built to the chapel for the use of the growing primary department of the Sunday school, at a cost of \$800, while the congregation continued to increase in numbers and usefulness. Mr. Steck relinquished the Fourth Church on October 31, 1903,

in order to take charge of the First Lutheran Church of Frederick, Md.

In November, the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of Ashland, Ohio, was called to this pastorate, and having accepted the call, entered upon the field on February 1, 1904. He was formally installed on April 24, 1904, by the Revs. J. M. Bramkamp, president of the Miami Synod, and F. G. Gotwald. The congregation has continued to grow and to increase in good works, not ostentatiously but surely and steadily. A church building savings fund has been begun and already has a handsome sum. It is expected to build the church in the near future on the front of the lot where the chapel or Sunday school building already stands. The Fourth Church, for its support, relies upon the freewill offerings of its members and has no debts or bills outstanding. At this writing, August 5, 1907, the confirmed membership is 251 and the communicant membership is 191, while the enrollment of the Sunday school is about 340. There is a very efficient Ladies' Aid Society. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is very active and doing excellent work.

#### FIFTH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In speaking of the tenth anniversary of the Fifth Lutheran Church, which was observed on the 7th of August, 1901, the following statements were made:

On the third day of July, 1891, the Sunday school and church was organized, and meetings were first held in a private residence on Mound Street. At this time the congregation numbered twenty-five faithful workers in the cause of Christianity. Then a store-room at Mound and East

Streets was rented, and church services were held there.

Several months of worship were enjoyed in the old store room, when the members awoke one morning to find their goods stored in the street and the doors barred against them. The lease held by the gentleman from whom they were renting had expired, and the owner had taken this method to have his property vacated. Not to be prevented from gathering together in the name of the Master, the little band went just across the street and fitted up a chapel. Here peace and tranquility reigned.

In 1893 the lot at High Street and Greenmount Avenue was purchased and the pretty church edifice which now graces it was erected. The house was dedicated in 1894. In the spring of 1898 the auditorium was dedicated.

Rev. Fred G. Gotwald, later the pastor of Calvary Lutheran Church, was the first pastor of the Fifth Lutheran. Rev. Baltzly was his able assistant, accepting the pastorate upon Rev. Gotwald's resignation. He continued the work until December 1, 1899, when he resigned and took charge of a church at Mansfield, Ohio, where he is now located. Rev. Harvey S. Lawrence, the present pastor, was installed on May 1, 1900. From the meagre beginning of twenty-five members the congregation has grown until over 350 souls are now identified with it.

The charter members of this first beginning on July 3, 1891, were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gerhardt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gerhardt, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Balsey Yonker, Mrs. M. L. Sise

and daughter, Addie Tice, Emma Catlin, Henry Yonker, L. E. Miller and F. G. Gotwald. At the end of the first year the membership reached 53, and has now increased to almost 250. A fine new pipe organ, costing \$3,000, largely the gift of C. E. Patric, was installed last summer (1907).

#### ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of North and Race Streets, was organized May 20, 1888, by Rev. C. W. Knuth. The church edifice was purchased of a sister denomination, and I do not know when it was erected. It was dedicated May 20, 1888, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Dr. J. D. Severinghaus, of Chicago, Ill. This church has had the following pastors: Rev. C. W. Knuth, from 1888 to 1893; Rev. Arthur Gringel, 1893 to 1894; Rev. C. A. Koenig, 1894 to 1900; Rev. J. G. Trefz, from 1900 to January, 1907. The membership numbers 140, and the Sunday school 138.

On March 3rd, 1907, Rev. S. B. Stupp was unanimously elected pastor. The new pastor took charge of the work on May 1st, and was duly installed on June 2nd by Rev. W. G. Dressler, of Findlay, Ohio. Rev. Stupp is a General Council Lutheran. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and was educated at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, and was ordained by the oldest Lutheran Synod in this country, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, organized in 1748. St. Luke's has taken a new lease on life since the arrival of the new pastor.

A fine new church, built of cement blocks at a cost of about \$12,000, with the furnishings, is just being completed and will be ready for dedication by the first of September. The congregation expects to unite with the District Synod of Ohio at its next meeting in June, 1908. The new church was dedicated October 6, 1907.

#### CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized April 15, 1900, with twenty-eight charter members, among whom were William H. Lohnes, Leroy E. Miller, George W. Gladfelter, H. L. Souders and Samuel P. Miller. This action was taken in a small storeroom, No. 409 West Main Street, and was the outgrowth of an afternoon Sunday school, which some of the Lutherans of the city and college had carried on for a number of years in the West End. After worshipping in this store room until December 9, 1900, they took possession of their new building, on the southeast corner of High and Shaffer Streets, December 16, 1900. Services were held in the smaller room until March 24, 1901, when the entire building was completed, and finally dedicated in due form, the sermons for the occasion being delivered by Rev. David H. Bauslin, D. D., of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, and Rev. Charles F. Steck, President of the Miami District Synod. The act of dedication was performed by Rev. Prof. S. F. Breckenridge, D. D., then President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States.

From the organization of the congregation, April 15, 1900, to July 29th, the same year, Rev. S. M. Lutz, a senior in Witten-

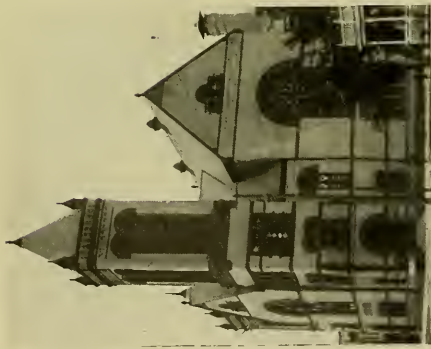
berg Seminary, was acting pastor. July 29, 1900, Rev. Frederick G. Gotwald became pastor, serving until June 1st, 1904, when he resigned to become General Secretary of the Board of Education of the General Synod. The total accessions during this pastorate (including the charter list) were 194, with losses of 41, leaving a membership of 153. Rev. Gotwald's pastorate was a very successful one, and he firmly established the church as a factor in the religious work of the city.

June 1, 1904, Rev. William H. Shrock became pastor. Both he and his wife were students in Wittenberg College, and it became apparent that the combined duties were too great and he resigned, to take effect May 1, 1905, after only eleven months' service. Accessions during this pastorate were fifteen.

Mr. H. W. Hanshue, a member of Wittenberg Theological Seminary, and a member of this church, and Superintendent of its Sunday school, acted as supply, until the coming of the third pastor, Rev. E. Luther Spaid, who assumed charge August 1, 1905. This pastorate continued until September 1, 1907, during which time there were twenty-five additions to the church.

November 1, 1907, Rev. Eli Miller, the fourth pastor, assumed charge. The present membership is 161. The Sunday school, in officers, teachers and scholars, numbers about 150. The church property is valued at \$6,000, and is free from debt. While modest on the outside, the interior of the church is one of the prettiest in the city. The church has a distinct and large field in the west end of the city, and the outlook is very promising.





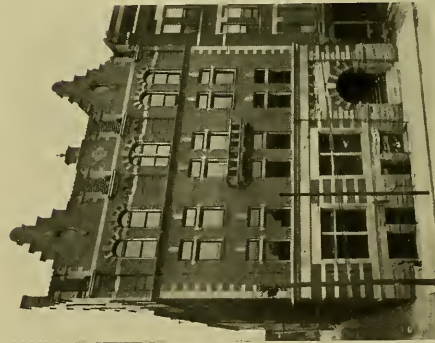
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,  
SPRINGFIELD



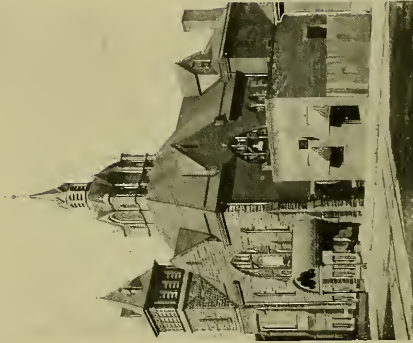
ST. CHARLES' (CATHOLIC) CHURCH,  
SO. CHARLESTON



ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD  
SPRINGFIELD



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
SPRINGFIELD



M. E. CHURCH, CATAWBA

## CATHOLICS.\*

According to the best authority, there was not a single Catholic family living in Clark County before the year 1830, but we ascertain about the year 1835, and for ten years afterward, quite a number of Catholics located in Springfield and immediate vicinity. Among them were Patrick Rockett, William Giblenhoff, Francis Creighton and twenty others, most of whom had families. From 1845 to 1850 came the Hennesys, the Lynches, the McBreens and about fifty other families, and in the next five years, the Gallaghers, the Bolans, the Tenans, the Maddens and twenty-seven other families. The first priest was Rev. Henry Juncker, who afterward became the Bishop of Alton, Ill. The Catholics had services at irregular intervals, but only averaging about once or twice per month, generally at private homes; and occasionally in some small public hall, when such could be had. The next priest coming to Springfield was Rev. Joseph O'Marley, who died here, and was succeeded by his brother, Patrick O'Marley. The latter was followed by Rev. Father Cahill, who came here from Piqua, Ohio.

In August, 1840, the Catholics of Springfield had their first resident priest, the Rev. James F. Kearney, who remained about one year, and then resigned, on account of failing health. Some time before Father Kearney's pastorate, the present central and in every way valuable lot was purchased, upon which was built a neat church, largely by the liberal aid of Mr. Michael Cassily, a wealthy Catholic of Cincinnati. Services were for a long time held in the basement of this build-

ing. The first parish register was opened in August, 1849, by Father Kearney. The last-named priest was followed by Rev. Maurice Howard, in May, 1850. He remained in charge for thirteen years. The Rev. T. J. Cogan became pastor in 1863, and remaining but a few months, was followed in January, 1864, by Rev. I. N. Thisse, a French priest. On the 10th of May, 1873, Father Thisse was instantly killed by a runaway team of frightened horses. Then the following priests came successively and officiated, each for a short while, to fill up intervals between the regular pastors from 1847 to 1873: Revs. Father Duffy, in 1848; Thomas Blake and Thomas Boulger, in 1850; C. A. Doherty and C. F. Shellhamer, in 1868; N. B. Young and J. H. Dutting, in 1869, and Rev. D. Carle, in 1873.

In the year 1868, and from that on, the priests in charge of the St. Raphael Catholic Church have had necessarily a regular assistant, to aid in the work of the parish. Up to 1881, the assistant pastors have been the following, in their chronological order: Revs. J. S. Mahoney, J. A. Burns, C. M. Berding, T. A. Conway, Francis Mallon, J. L. Dickhons, Michael Ahern and W. B. Miggeal.

In June, 1873, Rev. W. H. Sidley, a native of Ohio, became the principal incumbent of the priestly office for St. Raphael's Church, and is reckoned as the fifth regular pastor. On taking this charge he found a debt of \$7,000, a small frame school house and no residence for the priest. He commenced the erection of a priest's house, which was completed June 1, 1874, at a cost of about \$7,000. In 1876 he began to build the present fine school house, which is 45x82 feet and three

\*Corrected by Thos. E. McCormick, Esq.

stories high, containing eight school rooms, besides a large hall in the third story, the full length and breadth of the entire building, for lectures and other purposes, to suit the wants of the congregation. This school house was finished in September, 1877, and together with the lot upon which it was built, cost \$19,000.

In the spring of 1892, the work of taking down the old brick edifice was commenced, in order to erect their present splendid stone church building, which was finished and the joyous event signalized by a golden jubilee on the 17th day of July, 1898, in which Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, and numerous other clergy of various ranks from different cities took part. The principal tower is 184 feet in height, entirely of stone, the top being reached by 156 steps. The tower containing the bell is 135 feet high. From either of these towers can be seen the whole city of Springfield and the entire surrounding country for many miles in every direction. This building, costing \$75,000, is quite impressive on account of size and architectural beauty, and is a fine ornament to the city.

During the last few years of Father Sidley's life, his friends, who included all classes, noticed with growing apprehension that the arduous work to which he had so generously consecrated his life was telling on him, and, although he persisted in remaining at his post, they finally succeeded in persuading him to take a much needed rest, which he spent with friends in some of the western states. When he returned to his charge, however, he took up his work with renewed vigor and gradually declined until on the night of October 30th, 1903, the community was

shocked and grieved to learn that he had passed to the Great Beyond. His funeral, which occurred several days later, was the largest Springfield ever witnessed. It was not only attended by citizens generally, but by several hundred dignitaries and priests of the church from all parts of the country. Most Rev. Henry Moeller, now archbishop of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, was the celebrant of the funeral mass, and the funeral oration was preached by the eloquent Father Leo, C. P.

Father John F. Cogan assisted Father Sidley the last three years of his life; and, aided by various other priests, from time to time, acted as temporary pastor of St. Raphael's until January 21st, 1904, when Rev. Daniel A. Buckley, the present pastor of St. Raphael's, who was formerly pastor of Holy Trinity Church, in Middletown, Ohio, succeeded to this charge, and Rev. James E. Quinn and Rev. Joseph Michaelowski were appointed his assistants. On January 8th, 1908, Father Michaelowski succeeded to the pastorate of St. Benigus Church, in Greenfield, Ohio, and Father Edward Cleary, formerly of Dayton, succeeded him.

Under the able guidance of Father Buckley, the church has experienced a wonderful era of prosperity. When he was appointed to the position of pastor of St. Raphael's, he found a debt on the church of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00,) which he paid in thirty months, besides making numerous other improvements. The number of school children having increased to such an extent that the school was insufficient to accommodate them all, and the property on Spring Street formerly occupied by the sisters as



a Convent and School of Music, having been found insufficient, Father Buckley purchased the property on High Street known as the Foss property for \$11,000.00, which sum was paid by him within the next seven months. The Spring Street property having been acquired by the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company as a portion of its site for a freight station, Father Buckley purchased the Bliss property adjoining the Foss property for \$12,000.00. During his pastorate, which has now continued for several years, and under his able guidance, St. Raphael's congregation has made wonderful strides in every direction until it has come to be recognized as one of the largest, if not the largest, and most influential congregation in the archdiocese of Cincinnati, in which diocese Father Buckley is not only recognized as one of the most devout and solicitous pastors, but as one of the ablest financiers as well.

Each of the Roman Catholic congregations of this city has its own parochial school, and these schools, which are in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and are supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the members, are not excelled either in their grammar grades or high school departments, by any public or parochial schools in the country. The number of pupils now attending these schools is 1,290.

#### ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In September, 1861, the Germans of Springfield organized a congregation at 166 and 168 East Main Street, and were ministered to for a few months by Rev. Messrs. Volmer and Manclerke, but the

first regular pastor was Rev. William Deiters, who remained till 1866, and in February of that year was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Weissenberger. In 1868 Rev. J. H. Juetting became pastor, and was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. John M. Schuchardt, who immediately commenced building the present large and commodious edifice, which was finished in 1870, and was dedicated on July 4th, of that year, by the Right Rev. Sylvester Rosen-cranz, of Columbus, Ohio. This church is 60x130 feet, located on the corner of Columbia Street and Lagonda Avenue, seats about 900 persons and cost \$24,000.

In 1874 Father Schuchardt built a schoolhouse and pastor's residence, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1880 this congregation numbered about 800 members. After Rev. Mr. Schuchardt, who served from December, 1869, to January, 1882, then came Rev. John D. Kress, from January, 1882, to September, 1887; A. J. Fischer, from September, 1887, to the present time, August, 1907. The church has now a membership of 250 families, with an average attendance of about 800 persons. The Sunday-school was organized in 1863, wardens, teachers and scholars numbering in all 280.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

To accommodate the Catholic residents of southeast Springfield and to furnish greater facilities for the practice of their religion, it was evident that a new church and school were necessary. In 1881 three lots were purchased on the corner of Kenton Street and Central Avenue. In 1882 was begun the erection of a large three-story school-house, the first story of

which provided a commodious room, suitable for church service.

In October, 1883, the school was opened and services held regularly in the church. St. Joseph's, as the new church was called, became independent in 1884, by which time the congregation had a perfect organization, both in church and school, and were in all things able to work for themselves.

Rev. C. M. Berding was appointed first pastor January 1, 1884. During his pastorate the erection of the present magnificent temple of St. Joseph's was begun in 1892.

Father Berding was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Conway, who remained in charge from February 1, 1895, till June, 1901. During Father Conway's incumbency the sum of \$45,000 had been taken in and expended on the expenses and debt. Furnishings and improvements were \$13,000, and interest on borrowed money \$8,000. Father Conway raised sufficient money to complete the new church and left only a moderate indebtedness. Father Conway was succeeded by Rev. M. J. Loney, who took charge of the church June 14, 1901. Father Loney in his pastorate has brought the parish up to a very high standard. The sum of \$76,000 has been taken in and expended on the debt and expenses, while the church debt itself has been reduced to a minimum. Many improvements have been made tending to the interior perfection of the church, notable among which was the installing of beautiful stained glass windows, which, for artistic merit, are unsurpassed in the state. A perfectly graded school also has been brought to a very high standard. It has connected with it a high-class conserv-

atory of music and a perfectly equipped commercial college and school of telegraphy, graduates from which are holding many responsible positions in the city. St. Joseph's parish comprises 400 families with about 450 pupils enrolled in the school.

#### UNITED BRETHREN.

The first and only United Brethren Church of Springfield, now situated in the Lagonda addition to the city, was organized in March, 1843, by Rev. Benjamin B. Wheat, with a membership of seventy persons. This organization was effected at Newcomer Chapel, a little north of the present city limits. The first building erected in Lagonda was in 1870, Rev. Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner preaching the dedication sermon. It cost \$3,500, but was remodeled and enlarged in 1883 at a further cost of \$5,000. In regard to the list of pastors we find that the records before 1861 are not available, but Rev. Jacob M. Marshall was pastor from 1861-1864; Peter H. Davis, from 1864 to 1866; E. A. Hubbard, 1866-67; R. West, from 1864-68; defect in the record of 1868-70; Rev. William K. Albright, 1870-73; Chester Briggs, 1873-74; Thomas J. Bushong, 1874-77; William McKee, 1877-80; R. F. Powell, 1880-81; D. W. McCorkle, 1881-85; C. J. Burkett, 1885-89; E. W. Bowers, 1889-91; Thomas J. Bushong, 1891-94; George W. Arnold, 1894-97; W. J. Pruner, 1897-1902; E. W. Bowers, 1902 to 1903-4; J. M. Replogle, 1903-4-1906-7; W. H. Klinefelter, present pastor.

The present membership is 321. The Sunday-school was organized in 1845, and now has an enrollment of 275 scholars, with an average attendance of about 200,

including fifteen officers and twenty-four teachers. From this efficient church have been sent forth thirteen ministers of the gospel, of whom Rev. Dr. W. Shuey, now of Dayton, and several other distinguished ambassadors of the cross might be noted.

LAGONDA AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL  
CHURCH.

A Mission Sunday-school from the First Congregational Church was organized on Lagonda Avenue during the year 1883, and faithfully kept up by the labors of Edgar, Joanna and Lucy Fay, C. E. Folger, the Danforths, A. D. Vischer, J. L. Nelson, E. J. Vose, Jessie Rowe, Emma Catlin and others. Preaching was enjoyed by the little colony from time to time by Rev. W. H. Warren, of the First Congregational Church, and Rev. William E. Fay, of the West African Mission, who was temporarily home in this city. The work of this Sunday-school culminated July 19, 1887, in the establishment of a regularly constituted Congregational Church. Soon after this W. W. Pierce was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote, with a salary of \$800. Mr. Pierce served until March, 1890, nearly three years.

The pulpit was then supplied for several months by Revs. W. B. Marsh and Tadmage and Mr. Quaife, of Toledo. The next pastor was Rev. Ralph Albertson, who served from November, 1891, to November, 1895. Rev. A. E. Woodruff next served as pastor from April 1, 1896, to April 1, 1899. Rev. W. H. Baker began his work in April, 1899. Their new and enlarged building on a new lot was erected in 1893, and dedicated in June of that year.

About the beginning of Rev. W. H. Baker's pastorate the Sunday-school had grown to an average attendance of 130. This was maintained throughout the seven years of Mr. Baker's pastorate, which closed in February, 1905. During the following year the pulpit was supplied by Prof. E. S. Todd, of the City High School. Considerable progress was made during this time. Rev. Charles J. Dole was called to the pastorate and began his labors in February, 1906. In June of that year the largest attendance in the history of the Sunday-school at any one session, 200, was recorded. In July the average attendance had reached 167. On the 9th of June, 1907, there were present 226, the average for the half of 1907 being about 185. The church at this date, July 1, 1907, has a membership of one hundred and sixty-five, twenty-six having been received since January 1, 1907.

The church has paid off all of its old indebtedness of \$5,000, except \$800, due the Congregational Church Building Society.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The next denomination to be noted in our general order is that of the Congregationalists. In 1849 a few persons, mostly from the First Presbyterian Church, after many previous consultations, met at the home of Mr. Henry E. Smith on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1850, and resolved that it was expedient to organize a new church, to be called the First Orthodox Congregational Church of Springfield, Ohio. Within a few weeks they secured the services of Rev. J. C. White, a man of fine talents and deep piety, who was their first pastor. He remained with them till October, 1854. On

the 27th of April following, an ecclesiastical council was called, and the church was formally organized on the next day.

Early in 1851 a good, eligible lot had been dedicated to the church by W. M. Spencer, the same as now occupied by it, and upon this was erected a building at a cost of \$3,700. The basement of this new edifice was first occupied October 31, 1851, the congregation having for a while held their meetings in the City Hall. The church was dedicated April 28, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Cincinnati.

The entire debt of \$3,500 was canceled in July, 1856. This was done during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh McLead, who served as pastor from May, 1855, to December, 1857. His successor, Rev. Edward Roote, served from October, 1859, to 1865. Rev. A. Hastings Ross then served from February, 1866, to January, 1873. During this time the building was remodeled and in various ways improved, at an expense of \$3,000.

The subsequent pastors, with their terms of services, were as follows: Rev. Joseph L. Bennett, from April, 1873, to December, 1874; Rev. William H. Warren, from September, 1875, to February 22, 1887, at which time the church, which began with thirty-nine persons, had acquired a membership of 350. On March 25, 1887, Rev. S. P. Dunlap, of Hannibal Mo., was called to the pastorate, and was installed on April 21st, following. Mr. Dunlap served until August, 1895, a period of eight years and five months. During this pastorate, besides the addition of many good, strong and earnest persons to their membership, was the building and equipment of their present fine edifice, one of the most tasteful and

convenient, in all its appointments, of any in Springfield.

Rev. E. A. Steiner, Ph. D., a scholarly gentleman, a native of Austria, but more recently from St. Paul, Minn., was called as pastor in April, 1896, and served until December, 1898. Rev. C. H. Small became pastor in April, 1899, and served until May, 1904. Upon his resignation he became state superintendent of the Ohio Home Missionary Society. Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, the present pastor, was called to the pastorate in June and began his ministry here in September, 1904. In the latter part of December, 1902, the church was burned. At once a movement was started looking to the rebuilding. The next summer the new building was dedicated, Dr. Washington Gladden preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church is steadily growing in influence and numbers. The membership has reached the four hundred mark. An increased activity is manifest in the Sunday-school, Christian Endeavor, Men's Club and women's organizations. The small debt still remaining on the church building has been practically all provided for by the able efforts of the trustees.

During the fifty-seven and a half years of the church's history there have been ten pastors, the average length of each pastorate being ten years and nine months.

#### JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The Jewish Congregation, or Ohev Zedukah, was organized November 25, 1865, with about twelve male members, and worshiped in the Follrath Building, on West Main Street, and after two or

three removals, finally occupied their present position in the Johnson Building, on West Main Street. The growth of the congregation has been quite slow. Quite a number of Russian Jews arrived here in the early seventies, but finding this congregation "too advanced" they organized themselves into what is called the Old Orthodox Congregation, and they now worship in King's Building, on Limestone Street.

The old Ohev Zedukah Congregation now have a male membership of about thirty-two, and an organized Sunday-school with about twenty attendants. They employ no regular minister, but have divine services every Friday evening and Saturday morning, and also on holidays, led by L. Weixelbaum. They also have semi-monthly preaching by a rabbi from Dayton, Ohio. The Sabbath school is conducted by Misses Birdie Schoental and Dora Levy. The present officers of the congregation are. M. M. Kauffman, president; A. Aron, vice president, and M. D. Levy, secretary. Among the prominent leaders of this congregation in the past have been Rabbis Myers, Strouse, Freedman, Greenbaum and others.

During the last five years the members have worshiped in the Union Hall, on Fountain Avenue. The want of a synagogue is greatly felt by this struggling congregation, but means are lacking for the accomplishment of that purpose, although the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the congregation is working very hard to raise the money by fairs and sociables; but this will take years. The membership is not wealthy and the income and expenditures are each about \$700 for rent,

janitor and incidentals. There are now about forty male members.

#### SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

In August, 1878, a series of tent meetings was held by the Seventh-Day Adventist people, under the charge of Elders Wagner and Stone, at the close of which fifteen or sixteen persons formed a society for the purpose of keeping up regular worship, and they generally met in private houses. On the 11th of December, 1878, was effected an organization of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Springfield, with a membership of sixteen persons. They held their meetings for a while at Allen's Hall, on Miami Street, then at No. 25½ East Main Street.

The above organization has continued until the present time. They now occupy a church of their own near the corner of Clay and Catherine Streets, in the southeast part of the city. From October 2nd, 1881, to June 23d, 1888, they met for worship in the Roth Building, 27½ West Main Street. June 23d, 1888, they removed to a hall in George Krapp's Building, corner of Plum and Main. March 1, 1894, they rented and occupied the Trinity Baptist Church at a rental of ten dollars per month, located near the corner of Mulberry and South Limestone Streets, until its sale to Mr. Rogers, the present occupant, in October, 1903, which was done November 9th, 1903, on the time specified.

At this juncture, with cold weather staring them in the face, and every hall in the city occupied to its fullest capacity, the Salvation Army granted them the temporary use, at a normal rent, of their hall, on the corner of Columbia and Fish-

er Streets, until other arrangements could be made.

"Few in number as we were (about thirty or forty), with more women than men, all dependent on their daily labor for support, what could we do? As nothing suitable could be found for rent, we were forced to the one conclusion—that was, arise and build. In our extremity all sought the Lord most earnestly for His guidance. Money was soon collected to purchase the lot. Work was commenced and money brought in sufficient to meet each and every bill when presented. Although somewhat delayed by the cold, vigorous winter, yet with the blessing of God a modest little church 28x46 was completed and dedicated to God's service free of debt June 26th, 1904." Elder J. G. Wood is now pastor.

#### CHRISTADELPHIANS.

The Christadelphian Society was formed in 1868, with a membership of about thirty persons. They met in various places, mostly in private houses, until they finally selected Central Hall, on the corner of Main and Center Streets. They have no regular pastors, but all are free to preach, pray, exhort or sing as they feel inclined, on occasions of public worship. The principal leader of this little congregation for many years was Dr. William H. Reeves, then an active practitioner of medicine in this city. These people laid great stress upon the literal second coming of Christ to this earth in order to establish a physical, as well as moral and religious government, and that not many, if any, outside of their order of faith, will ever be raised in the resurrec-

tion of the dead. Owing to divisions among them, the number of persons belonging to this society is less now than formerly. They have never had a church building of their own, but their meetings have been kept up at irregular intervals to the present time.

#### GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

Among our most lately developed religious organizations must be reckoned the Grace Reformed Church, which was formed in Temperance Hall, on West High Street, November 19, 1895, with forty-six charter members, including, among others, Alexander Baker, Mrs. Susan Printz, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith, Sarah Darnier, David Garlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Smith, Louisa Harcastle, Harry Harcastle, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pemberton. They worshiped in Temperance Hall until November, 1896, when the old Trinity Baptist Building on the corner of Limestone and Mulberry Streets, was rented and used until December, 1898, when the present building on Plum Street was ready for use. This structure cost about \$5,000, and was dedicated October 1, 1899, with all the money to pay for it amply provided for. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the general missionary superintendent, Rev. D. S. Fouse, of Lisbon, Iowa. Others who took part in the week's special services were Rev. J. W. Burghalter, of Dayton, Ohio; Rev. J. W. Bechtel, of Northampton, Ohio; Rev. H. S. Goekler, of Xenia, and Rev. C. E. Miller, of Dayton, Ohio.

Rev. J. C. Horning, then Sunday-school missionary, started the work at first, and remained with it until the final organiza-

tion in November, 1895. Rev. S. B. Yockey, D. D., served as supply from the last-named date until May, 1896; then Rev. Mr. Horning again supplied from the last date until September 1, 1896, when Rev. R. F. Shultz was commissioned by the General Board of Home Missions, to take charge of the church, and served until 1906. F. W. Hoffman is the present pastor. The church has now a membership of over one hundred persons. There are enrolled in the Sunday-school, including officers, teachers and scholars, 147. This is the third effort to establish a Reformed Church in this city, and seems to have been successful from the start. The organization is now thoroughly established, with a property worth at least \$8,000, and all paid for.

#### CHURCH OF LIVING GOD.

Impressive services were held for the first time in the Church of the Living God, a new church edifice almost completed in Maiden Lane by the congregation known as the Saints, on October 27, 1907.

Rev. George Lorton is pastor of the new church. He was assisted in the services on Sunday morning by Andrew J. Byers, a prominent member of the congregation. The Saints do not hold regular dedicatory exercises as is the custom with most churches when completing a new church edifice. When the work of building commences the Saints dedicate their structure to the living God, and this serves as the dedication. The congregation is composed of about ninety members, having been started in this city about five years ago.

The new church was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and is very plain yet substantial.

It is constructed of cement blocks and contains a large auditorium, handsome vestibule, and when completed will have a large and commodious basement. The structure will be heated with a furnace.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Besides the religious work accomplished by the various churches mentioned in the foregoing pages, much good has also been done in a similar line, especially of late years, by Christian Associations, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, most of which have been intimately, if not organically, connected with those churches.

In August, 1854, but little more than ten years after George Williams led in forming the London (Eng.) Association, and less than three years after Montreal organized one, Springfield, Ohio, joined this lay movement. Colonel E. M. Doty was the first President. Our Civil War was the occasion of merging many of these associations into the Christian Commission Work of the army, and thus was terminated their careers as separate bodies.

The reorganization was effected at the High Street Methodist Church in the year 1868, when Dr. Isaac Kay was elected President, and in a year or two was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Mullikin, and who in turn was succeeded by Prof. B. F. Prince.

During this period the special outside work of the Association was to hold services at the jail and station house at stated times, and to secure public meetings in the summer months on Sunday afternoons in some one of the groves which at that day were found in the city. For three successive winters fine lecture courses

were offered. Among those who appeared as speakers were John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., George Kennan, Charles F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, and others of much reputation. There being no general Public Library in the city then, the Association made a collection of books, containing more than eighteen hundred volumes.

In 1872, the Association being pressed for funds, decided to relinquish its work. Its indebtedness, \$300, was assumed by the Board of the new Public Library, organized that year, and to which Board the cases and books of the Association were assigned, the collection becoming the basis of our present magnificent Library.

In 1879 another organization for young men was formed. From this time until 1886 some important work was done by the Association, but owing to the difference of opinion as to what the real work of the Young Men's Christian Association ought to be, and also to the comparatively limited amount of financial support received, but little advance was made toward the last in furtherance of its high purpose. Messrs. Rev. Hastings, J. S. Crowell, E. M. Doty and Dr. Thomas King were among the prominent leaders for some years.

On December 22, 1887, under advice of S. D. Gordon, Secretary of the State Committee, enlarged plans were adopted for a four-fold work, \$6,500 were raised, and thus a new period began in the history of the Association. Messrs. George H. Frey, H. S. Bradley, D. Q. Fox, T. J. Kirkpatrick, Dr. J. H. Rodgers and Border Bowman, successively have been President, and for most of this time, W. J. Fraser

was the industrious and efficient General Secretary. In 1892 the number of members reached 1,001. In 1895 the young men, themselves, gave \$5,000 toward the purchase of a lot. In 1897 citizens completed the purchase of the lot, raising \$12,000. In 1899 another fund, \$55,000, was pledged for the building, Ross Mitchell giving \$5,000; Governor A. S. Bushnell \$10,000, and E. S. Kelly \$10,000. Over 600 persons contributed the balance.

Dr. J. H. Rodgers, Robert Johnson, John Foos, Charles H. Pierce, R. Q. King, F. E. Snyppe and W. S. Frazer constituted the Building Committee.

The Board of Directors at this time are J. H. Rodgers, J. S. Crowell, T. J. Kirkpatrick, O. F. Hypes, H. S. Bradley, Jas. A. Myers, Geo. K. Sharpe, D. Q. Fox, James Carson and Wm. M. Rockel.

In September, 1900, a fine four-story building costing approximately \$75,000 was completed and appropriately dedicated, the Association taking a standing in the city never before occupied.

February, 1903, the building caught fire at the burning of Black's Opera House and was nearly destroyed. Unfortunately the insurance only partially covered the loss. Rebuilding operations were started after some delay and completed two years later.

W. J. Fraser, for fourteen years general secretary, whose health continued bad, was compelled to resign.

The Association from 1907 has been prospered, gaining in the respect of the community by its common-sense consistent work among the young men under the splendid leadership of Border Bowman as president.



A. E. Flint is the present able and efficient secretary.

The widow and heirs, in recognition of a desire of the late Amaziah Winger, have directed the executor to pay to the Association the sum of \$10,000, and an effort is now being made which promises to be successful in lifting the entire indebtedness. The property is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

#### YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1896, and it was an outgrowth of work commenced several years before, known as the Deaconess Home. The workings of this association are very closely connected with Clark's Memorial Home.

The regular work of this association was commenced in a house on the corner of Columbia Street and North Fountain Avenue. It was afterwards removed to Jefferson Street in what was formerly known as the Dr. J. Edgar Baker property. Some three or four years ago the association purchased the old Volney A. Farr property, from his son-in-law, Aaron Trout, adjoining the First Lutheran Church on East High Street. This is a large and commodious building, well situated for the work. Afterwards a substantial gymnasium building was erected in the rear. Recently Mrs. Winger, the widow of Captain Amaziah Winger, gave a very substantial donation, she having always been very much interested in its welfare. Mrs. Mary G. Keith is superintendent.

#### CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Central Y. M. C. A. is devoted to the colored people. Some ten years ago the need of such an institution was brought prominently before our people by some of our more progressive colored people, and the property was purchased from Mr. Ed. Simpson on South Center Street for \$4,000. The payment for this home was guaranteed by Hannable Hamlin, Amaziah Winger, Richard Rodgers, E. S. Kelly, R. Q. King, Charles H. Pierce, Wm. M. Rockel, and others.

This indebtedness was carried on for a number of years. Substantial donations were received from Mr. E. S. Kelly, Richard H. Rodgers, and others and upon the death of Mr. Winger, \$1,000 was received from his estate, until the indebtedness is now reduced to \$800. Substantial improvements have been made in this property and many worthy young colored people have taken a commendable interest in its welfare.

It has been considerable of a struggle, but as the property is now almost paid for and that burden is off of them, it is reasonable to hope that the institution will be kept up in the future. Considering our large colored population, perhaps there is no institution in the city that deserves more encouragement, or from which greater substantial benefit could be derived in the way of increasing the general welfare of our city. Mr. William H. Jackson has been the efficient and clever secretary for a number of years.

## CHAPTER XX.

### BENCH AND BAR.\*

*Early Courts—Common Pleas—Common Pleas Judges—William A. Rodgers—William White—James S. Good—Charles R. White—F. M. Hagan—John C. Miller—Jacob Kreider Mower—A. H. Kunkle—Probate Court Judges—Circuit Court Judges—Police Court Judges—Early Lawyers—Members in 1852—Samson Mason—Charles Anthony—Samuel Shellabarger—George Spence—Samuel A. Bowman—Members 1864—Members 1881—Sometime Members—Gen'l Keifer—A. P. Linn Cochran—Bar Association—Library—Members 1908.*

A distinguished lawyer, and a great statesman, who left the impression of his very great intellect in the Senate of the United States and on the bench of our Supreme Court, Allen G. Thurman, once said: "That without any boasting, and without any disposition to brag or boast, it is and has been for a great while my firm belief that, great as has been the bar of other states, there is no state in the Union that has had a bar of greater men than have appeared in the State of Ohio. That is my firm belief. I do not forget the great lawyers of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Virginia, and of Kentucky. I do not forget any of them. Many of them I have seen and heard with great delight and with great instruction. And yet, I repeat the opinion I have had for many long years, that no state has

ever had within its limits an abler and better bar than the State of Ohio."

Having heard this great encomium on the bar of our state, it would be supreme arrogance in me to claim for the bar of the City of Springfield, that it was the equal or the greatest in the State of Ohio. I can say, however, that, taking into consideration the date of the city's organization, its population, and the character of its industries, that the bar of the City of Springfield and the County of Clark, compares favorably with any other city or county of the state. And in point of integrity, honor, and high character of its members, and general standing in the community, it acknowledges a superior nowhere on the face of the earth.

#### EARLY COURTS.

There is no record that anyone within the confines of our city or county lim-

\*From a paper read by the editor at the Springfield Centennial, corrected to date.

its was ever questioned before a court organized under territorial laws. Under the constitution of 1802, it was provided that there should be a Supreme Court of three or five judges, who were required to hold court once a year in each county in the state. This court had original and appellate jurisdiction, both at common law and in chancery. By the rapid increase of population in the state, this court was soon greatly overtaxed; allowing the judges thirty days for court in bank at Columbus and one day for travel from one county to the other, making no allowance for sickness of the judges or any respite from labor, they had an average of less than seven and one-half days for the annual business of each county. The records, however, disclose the fact that the cases were carefully considered, and the occupants of the bench were men of very great ability. The first session of the Supreme Court that was held in the City of Springfield was in 1805, the judges being Samuel Huntington, Chief Justice; and William Sprigg and Daniel Symmes, Associates. At this session three men were tried for shooting an Indian, whose name was Kanawa-Tuckow. The accused were Isaac Broken, Archibald Downen and Robert Rennick, who were acquitted. This was before the organization of our county. The first session of the Supreme Court that was held in our county began on July 10, 1819. Hon. Calvin Pease was the Chief Judge, and Hon. John McLean was associated with him. Of this first Chief Justice who graced the bench of our county, Judge Thurman once said, "That he was one of the finest specimens of manhood that I ever saw, dressed in a way that would make a dude faint, the most

perfect dress I ever saw on a man, and the nicest ruffles to his shirt bosom, looking the very beau ideal of a gentleman of the olden times."

The other member of that court, John McLean, thought so much of his profession as to decline a candidacy for the United States Senate, when his election was reasonably assured. He afterward became a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and served with distinguished ability for a period of thirty-two years. From this time on, until the constitution of 1852, the Supreme Court, with some of its members, gave an annual hearing to causes in the County of Clark and in the City of Springfield.

#### COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The Common Pleas Court, as organized by the constitution of 1802, consisted of three members, a presiding judge, and two associates. They were appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and held their offices for the term of seven years, "if so long they behaved well." The state was divided into districts or circuits. At first there were but three circuits in the state—these were afterward increased from time to time as business demanded. The composition of this court was very often criticised, and sometimes spoken of as a court of one hundred judges, that is, one judge and two ciphers. In jury cases, undoubtedly the associate judges, who were not men skilled in the law, were practically ciphers, but in the trial of causes to the court they brought to the aid of the presiding judge good common sense and business knowledge which was often an invaluable assist-

ance, and aided in making the finding of the court much more satisfactory than the verdict of a jury.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Clark County was on April 7, 1818, with Orrin Parish as presiding judge; Daniel McKinnon, Joseph Tatman and Joseph Layton, associates. At the August term of 1819, the record shows that Frederick Grimke was the presiding judge. At the March term of the Common Pleas Court in 1820, Joseph H. Crane was the presiding judge, with the same associates as the first term. At the March term of the court in 1822, Samson Mason was, by order of the court, appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Judge Crane was presiding judge until the close of 1828, when he resigned, having been elected to Congress in the fall of that year. It is said that he was an able lawyer and an excellent judge. That his manners and his conduct on the bench were such as won for him the esteem of all who had transactions in the court during his presidency.

He was succeeded by Hon. George W. Holt, who continued to hold the office until 1834, at which time a new circuit was formed. Over this new circuit, which embraced the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign and Logan, and for a short time Hardin County, Judge Joseph R. Swan was called to preside. He held the office from 1834 to 1845, when he resigned to return to the practice of law. Afterward Judge Swan served with distinguished ability on the Supreme Court. But he will no doubt be longer remembered as the author of an incomparable volume on the practice in Justice of the Peace's Court, familiarly known as "Swan's Treaties," than as a lawyer or

a judge. He was succeeded as presiding judge by the Hon. James L. Torbert, who occupied the position from 1846 until 1852, when the new constitution went into effect.

#### COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

JUDGE TORBERT was the first member selected from the Clark County Bar as a presiding judge on the Court of Common Pleas. He was afterward elected judge of the Probate Court, and was a man of superior attainments and great literary taste. He was modest and unobtrusive. He was a man of strong convictions, and violently opposed to the institution of slavery. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1796; came to Springfield in 1824, and died very suddenly on the 15th of May, 1859, on board a steamer on the Mississippi River.

The associate judges of Clark County from 1831 to 1852 were Daniel McKinnon, William G. Serviss, Joseph Perrin, Ira Paige, John R. Lemon, John T. Stewart, Isaac Paint, John Hunt, Abraham D. Menness and Oliver Clark. The history of our county shows that these associate judges were men of honorable and respectable callings, and lived the lives of useful citizens.

With the advent of the constitution of 1852 came the reorganization of the judiciary of Ohio. The Supreme Court no longer traveled on the circuit. For a while after the adoption of the present constitution one member of the Supreme Court would sit in each county in what was then known as the District Court. The Supreme Court held all its sessions at the City of Columbus. The Common Pleas

Court no longer had associate judges, and there was organized a new court which had jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of executors and guardians, and the settlement of accounts of executors, etc., and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by law. This court took away from the Common Pleas Court many of the duties that formerly devolved upon associate judges, and was known as the Probate Court. Under the new constitution, all the judges were made elective, not appointive, as before. The first person to be elected as judge of the Common Pleas Court of this district was a distinguished member of the Clark County Bar.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS—Concerning the character and qualifications of William A. Rogers no word of disparagement has ever been uttered. None of the present members of our bar ever practiced law before him, and but few have any personal recollection concerning him. Those few who do remember anything about him have only words of praise in reference to his legal ability and general versatility. Judge W. H. West says: "He was a man combining both talent and genius, and certainly one of the best lawyers in the Mad River Valley." He was born December 13, 1809, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; studied law in Pittsburg, and in the fall of 1834 removed to the city of Springfield. He became prominent as a Whig in politics and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Harrison in 1840. In 1851, as before stated, he was elected Common Pleas judge, which position he occupied until 1855, when he resigned his office on account of failing health. And on the 25th

of May, of the same year, he died in the city of Springfield. One who knew him well says of him: "He was endowed with a brilliant intellect and with remarkable power of analysis; he possessed a sparkling wit, was a logician of high order, and his eloquence was rich and impressive; these qualities made him an effective advocate and formidable antagonist in any case which he espoused; he was a man of broad culture, and of liberal and comprehensive views."

WILLIAM WHITE—The next person called from the bar of Clark County to the position of Common Pleas judge is justly entitled to be designated as the greatest jurist that ever came from this bar. William White was born in England on the 28th day of January, 1822. He came to this country with an uncle in 1831. At twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for a term of nine years, but after serving six years of his apprenticeship, he purchased his time by giving his notes to his master. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar. In 1847 was elected prosecuting attorney, and three times re-elected. In 1856 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. And in 1861 was re-elected. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court, and was three times re-elected. And in 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur, United States district judge for the Southern District of Ohio, and was confirmed by the Senate, but died before he could qualify for that high position. His death occurring as recent as 1883, leaves a personal recollection of many of his distinguishing characteristics among the older members of our bar. But from the fact that his duties called

him away from our city, since 1864, most of the present generation of our lawyers remember nothing more about him than having seen his striking, strong, pleasant face. For twenty-seven years he wore the judicial ermine, stainless and spotless as ever the mantle fell from a human judge. He was an affectionate and devoted husband, a considerate, kind and indulgent father. His manners were modest, kind and unassuming; to his brethren of the bar he was the personification of kindness and generosity. His popularity among all classes of people was evidenced by the fact that every time he was a candidate for their suffrages, he led his ticket by many hundreds of votes. He was a man of very great industry. He may have had compeers on the bench who were more brilliant and quicker to grasp some intricate question of law, but none ever exceeded him in an industrious investigation and firm determination to arrive at a right and just conclusion. His life was no doubt shortened by his close application to the arduous duties devolving upon him as a member of the Supreme Court.

**JAMES S. GOODE**—From 1864 until 1875 the Common Pleas Court was presided over by judges from other counties. In the previous year, an additional judge having been granted to this district, James S. Goode, a practitioner at this bar for nearly thirty years, was elected to that important position. Declining a reelection, he served for ten years, with the general approbation of all persons who had business with him in his judicial capacity. James S. Goode was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 22, 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In

the same year he opened an office in the City of Springfield. He was mayor of the City of Springfield and prosecuting attorney for two terms. He died after an illness of but a few days, on April 10, 1891. Judge Goode is remembered kindly by all the older members of the present bar, and by many of the younger ones. When he took his seat upon the bench, the docket was crowded by the accumulation of years, justice was tardily administered; "the law's delays" was much cause of dissatisfaction. He brought to the bench his well-known energy at the bar, and soon made order out of disorder; and in a reasonably short length of time had the docket in such a condition that a suit could be brought and tried during the same term. He deservedly won a high and enviable reputation not only with the public, but with the bar of this and other counties. Imposing in appearance, quick of apprehension, learned and patient, he was an ideal on the bench, and many of the members of the bar have reason to remember his extreme kindness to them in the earlier years of their professional life. After Judge Goode's retirement from the bar, he practiced law with his son Frank until the latter's death, in 1887. With the death of his only son, Judge Goode seemed to have lost much of his interest in the profession, and from that time until his death did not appear in court very frequently. His long and extensive practice at the bar, with his quickness of mind, made him an exceedingly good *nisi prius* judge.

**CHARLES R. WHITE**—Judge Goode was succeeded on the bench by Charles Rogers White. Charles R. White was the only son of Judge William White. He was

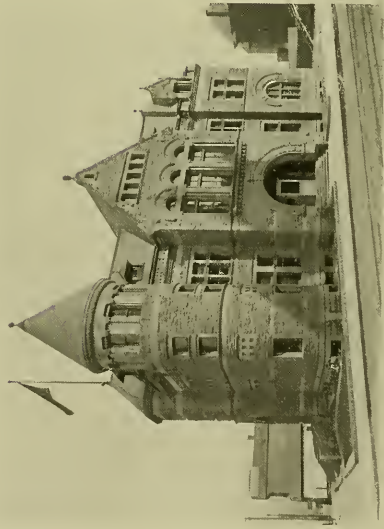




PRESENT STATION HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



WATER WORKS PUMP HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



POST OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD



CENTRAL ENGINE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



born in the City of Springfield, the 25th day of May, 1849. Admitted to the bar 1873, and in 1884 was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and re-elected in 1889. He died on the 29th day of July, 1890, in the forty-second year of his age. Charles R. White was a worthy son of an illustrious father. He was quicker to arrive at conclusions, and therefore, in the opinion of some, was a better *nisi prius* judge than his distinguished father. He was studious, honest, and exceedingly sensitive to any act of his which might cause pain to the feelings of any member of the bar. His dealings with all persons were conducted with the sole purpose of justice and right. He revered the memory of his father, and it was the highest ambition of his life to follow in his footsteps; and should he have lived, no doubt high judicial honors would have fallen upon him. As it was, taken from the bench in the prime of life, he left behind him a memory cherished by all who came in contact with him.

F. M. HAGAN—Upon the death of Charles R. White, Governor Campbell appointed Francis Marion Hagan to fill the vacancy, until the regular election. Judge Hagan was born June 10, 1844, in Mad River Township of this county. By his own efforts he secured his education, and is in every sense of the term a "self-made man." He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and in 1879 and again in 1883 was elected city solicitor. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster. While Judge Hagan's occupation of the bench was for the brief period of four months, yet it was sufficient to demonstrate the fact that he possessed exceptional judicial qualifications; and no doubt were it not for the

fact that his political belief is not in accord with that of the prevailing party in this district, his judicial career would have been very much extended. Judge Hagan made a careful, painstaking, able, and conscientious judge. Since his service upon the bench he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and is now the senior partner of the firm of Hagan & Kunkle. In all matters connected with the welfare of the City of Springfield he has always taken a prominent part; and is chairman of the committee having in charge this centennial celebration.

JOHN C. MILLER—In 1890, John C. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Charles R. White. In January, 1891, he relieved Judge Hagan, who had been appointed to fill the vacancy until an election. Judge Miller came to the Common Pleas bench with a long career in public life. His father, Reuben Miller, likewise had a long public career in our city and county. He was born in the City of Springfield, April 13, 1834. He was apprenticed as a printer, afterward took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1861 he was elected Mayor of the City of Springfield, and in the fall of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and several times re-elected. In 1869 he was chosen city solicitor, and held the office by repeated elections until 1876, when he resigned to accept the position of Probate judge, to which office he had been elected in the previous October. This position he held until 1891, when he resigned to accept the position of Common Pleas judge, to which he had been elected in the previous fall. He was twice re-elected to this position. He died Septem-

ber 17, 1900, at his residence in this city. Judge Miller was a familiar character for many years to the people of the City of Springfield; he possessed great aptitude for politics, and had few superiors in the managing of men to secure official positions. His learning of the law did not seem to come from books, but rather from strong common sense; intuitively he seemed to correctly grasp the rights that ought to exist between man and man. He was quick and impulsive, possessed of a temper which at times made him disagreeable to do business with, yet much of this irascibility no doubt came from long and continual ill health. His convictions were strong, and no doubt expressions were sometimes made that carried him beyond his real intention. He had a determined idea of justice and right. Beneath an austere manner and demeanor, was a heart as kind and open to a person in distress as was ever possessed by man. With all his faults—and who has none?—he was a strong, able, conscientious judge, an exceedingly good interpreter of the law, and an upright citizen.

JACOB KREIDER MOWER—Upon the death of Judge Miller the bar united in appointing to fill the vacancy Jacob Kreider Mower. Judge Mower was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1833, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and the same year took up his residence in the City of Springfield. He was city solicitor from 1868 to 1870, and in the next two years served as a member of the legislature. He occupied no other positions prior to his appointment as Common Pleas judge, except member of the school board. At the time of his appointment to the bench he had been a member of the

bar for forty-two years and past sixty-seven years of age. Judge Mower was an exceedingly kindly disposed man, honest and upright in his dealings. He had, however, acquired some ideas throughout his life that verged close upon eccentricities. His long practice at the bar made him perhaps unconsciously take sides in the case, so while everyone had the most kindly feeling for him, yet it can hardly be said that he filled the position up to the expectation of his friends. His only son, Captain Carl Mower, died in the early part of 1904 and this affliction, with those attendant to the natural infirmities of life, caused Judge Mower to decline in health and he died in the same year before he had completed his term.

A. H. KUNKLE—Upon his death Albert H. Kunkle, who had received the nomination for the succeeding term, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Kunkle has made a very good judge, expediting the business of the court as much as could reasonably be expected, and perhaps it can truthfully be said that the trial docket is in better condition now than it has been for years.

#### PROBATE COURT JUDGES.

The constitution of 1852 gave to the Probate Court certain defined jurisdiction, and such other as may be provided by law. This provision allowing other jurisdiction to be conferred upon the Probate Court has made it a court very little inferior in its importance to the people than the Court of Common Pleas. As first intended by many of the members of the Constitutional Convention, it was to be an inferior court which might be presided

over by men not learned in the law. With the extended jurisdiction that has been conferred, it is now universally believed that on account of its importance, its occupant should not only be a lawyer, but a good lawyer. The first person to fill the position of probate judge was not of our profession.

JAMES S. HALSEY was born in Warren County, December 7, 1804; he came to Springfield in 1822, and served as auditor from 1826 to 1836; and from 1836 to 1852, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In the fall of 1851 he was elected probate judge and served one term. He died in Plymouth, Ind., January, 1876. It has been said of him that "he had an innate scorn of meanness, mendacity and sham, which was as natural to him as it was to breathe the vital air. His charity was large, and while giving unostentatiously, he gave munificently; indeed, in everything he did there was an entire absence of ostentation, and, next to dishonesty and fraud, it was probably the object of his profoundest contempt." Such were some of the characteristics of the first probate judge.

JAMES L. TORBERT—The next probate judge was James L. Torbert, of whom we have spoken heretofore as an occupant of the Common Pleas bench. Upon Judge Torbert's death, in 1859, John H. Littler was appointed to the vacancy, and thereafter elected for three full terms, going out of office in 1870.

JOHN H. LITTLER was born near Winchester, Virginia, September 1, 1820. He came to Clark County in his youth. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Legislature of the State of Ohio. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar; in 1881, twenty-

six years from the time that he first entered the General Assembly of Ohio, he was again elected a member of that body and re-elected in 1883. He died June 8, 1885. Judge Littler was perhaps more of a politician than a lawyer, yet it may, however, properly be said of him that he was a faithful, honest public servant, and a good citizen.

ENOCH G. DIAL—The successor of Judge Littler upon the Probate bench was Enoch G. Dial, who was born in Clermont County in 1817. He came to this county in 1845 as a professor in the Springfield Academy. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar. He occupied the position of probate judge for two terms, from 1870 to 1876. In 1879 he was elected and served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. He was a man of scholarly attainments, possessed of fine literary taste and acquirements; active and industrious in promoting the interests of various character which affected the welfare of the City of Springfield. He was careful and painstaking, and left the reputation of an able, cautious and conscientious judge. He died in 1896.

Judge Dial was succeeded on the Probate bench by John C. Miller, who occupied the same until December, 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of Common Pleas judge. Madison Over was appointed to fill the vacancy of seven weeks, to February 9, 1891, when the writer of this paper assumed the position of judge of Probate Court. He occupied the same for two terms, and was succeeded in 1897 by James P. Goodwin, and he, in 1903, by Frank W. Geiger, the present incumbent.

## CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

In 1883 an amendment was passed affecting the judiciary of our state by the organization of a new intermediate court, known as the Circuit Court. Previous to this time, it was the practice for three members of the Common Pleas bench to sit as an Appellate Court and review actions brought from the Common Pleas. As this court was composed of members who sat in the trial of the case below, it therefore made the judge review his own decision. It was not very satisfactory, and, besides, the Common Pleas Courts, by the increase of business, had so much of the time of their judges taken up that, as judges of the District Court, they could not give that consideration to the causes before them that was required. Any way, the people were satisfied to have a new intermediate court. At the first convention to select judges for this new court, Clark County presented the name of Judge Mower, but was unsuccessful in having its candidate endorsed for the nomination. Afterward, when Judge Williams was promoted to the Supreme bench, Clark County again presented a candidate in the person of Judge Charles R. White, but was again doomed to the disappointment of defeat. In 1894, upon the retirement of Judge Stewart, Clark County again presented a candidate in the person of Augustus N. Summers. This time carrying into execution the old adage that the third time brings success. Mr. Summers received the nomination. He was elected in the fall of that year and again re-elected in 1900. Judge Summers was born in Richland County, June 13, 1856; admitted to the bar in 1881. His gentle-

manly conduct, courteous bearing, and industrious habits, have made him a wise, and successful judge. He was promoted to a Supreme Judgeship in 1904, which position he still occupies.

## POLICE COURT JUDGES.

Until the year 1887, the mayor of the City of Springfield performed the duties of a police magistrate. The Legislature of the previous year passed a law creating the office of police judge. The first occupant of this position was Luther F. Young. He was succeeded in 1891 by Charles E. Morris, now a resident of Columbus. In 1893, O. B. Trout became judge of the Police Court, and in 1895 he was succeeded by William R. Horner, who in turn was succeeded in 1899 by J. J. Miller, the present incumbent. All the occupants of the Police Court bench were members of our bar and are still such with the exception of Charles E. Morris.

"Great men die and are forgotten;  
Wise men speak; their words of wisdom  
Perish in the ears that hear them."

## EARLY LAWYERS.

This, no doubt, has been the penalty of a large portion of the members of our bar. The court records disclose the individual names of persons who had proceedings there. But otherwise no record appears containing the names of the members of our bar, since the organization of our Common Pleas Court. In order to enable future generations to know who have been so fortunate or unfortunate as to expend their eloquence in our courts, I would suggest that a register be kept by the clerk of our court, in which every person practicing there should be required to register. The first attorney whose

name appears upon our law record is that of Henry Bacon. Other names closely following are those of George W. Jewett and I. Cooley. In the Chancery Court, the first paper was filed by H. Flournoy, and soon thereafter the names of T. C. Flournoy and William Elseberry appear as attorneys. I am not positive that any of these, with the exception of George W. Jewett, were residents of our city. Jewett combined the newspaper business with his law business, and was editor of the "Pioneer." The records of our court would not be an infallible guide to furnish a list of attorneys of our bar; for, in the earlier times, it was the custom of the lawyers to practice in various counties in the circuit. Throwing their saddle-bags, with a few books on their horses, they would follow the judges from county to county, either to try causes in each county, or in the hope of being retained in some one. Clark County being new, and the City of Springfield young, many distinguished counsel came from distant parts of the state. From recollection, an early settler has given the names of the following lawyers who practiced law here prior to the adoption of the present constitution: George W. Jewett, Platt, Higgins, Mott, A. G. Burnett, William A. Rogers, James M. Hunt, William White, J. B. Underwood, Joseph B. Craig, Joseph Anthony, James L. Torbert, Robert W. Carroll, William Cushing, Samson Mason, Charles Anthony and Harvey Vinal.

#### MEMBERS IN 1852.

In 1852, a directory of the City of Springfield gave the occupation of the following persons as attorneys-at-law: Charles Anthony, J. R. Coverdill, John

Foos (the directory was mistaken; Mr. Foos read law, but was never admitted to the bar), George Frey, J. S. Goode, Samson Mason, Rodney Mason, R. R. McNemar, A. D. Rogers, Samuel Shellabarger, George Spence, J. L. Torbert, William White, and H. Blair Wilson.

GENERAL SAMSON MASON AND GENERAL CHARLES ANTHONY were by far the most conspicuous members of our bar from 1824 to 1860. While both were of the same political faith, yet they were rivals in politics as well as at the bar. General Mason was more aristocratic in his bearing and deportment, and more scholarly in his attainments, and more popular with the learned and aristocratic element of our people, while General Anthony, of fine presence and agreeable manners, was more approachable and more popular with those who scorned to belong to what they termed the "cultured aristocracy." General Mason was born in New Jersey in 1793. He was the first prosecuting attorney of Clark County, served a number of terms in the Legislature, was eight years in the United States Congress, and during the administration of Millard Fillmore was United States attorney for Ohio and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852. As a lawyer he had a reputation which extended beyond the state. His professional circuit embraced the counties of Clark, Greene, Champaign, Union, Logan and Madison. He was an honest lawyer and faithful manager of all business intrusted to his care. His bearing was dignified, and his language that of a scholarly gentleman. He was in every sense of the term a true gentleman of the old school. He died in this city, February 1, 1869.

General Anthony was born in Richmond, Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1811, and to Springfield in 1824, and died March 31, 1862. His popular manners soon gave him a practice and a prominence at the bar that established him as a worthy rival of General Mason. He was not so fortunate in being elected to public positions, but for a number of years was a distinguished member of the General Assembly. In 1840 he was appointed by General Harrison as United States attorney for Ohio, and held it for four years. Always active and enterprising, in all public measures he was foremost. He gave very great attention to the Masonic fraternity, and was elected grand master of the state. After his death a new lodge of Masons was organized in our city which bears his name.

**SAMUEL SHELLABARGER**—A great lawyer who came upon the scene of action about the time that Mason and Anthony were drifting away by reason of old age, was Samuel Shellabarger. In many respects he was the most prominent and gifted of the lawyers that ever honored the bar of Clark County with his presence. He was born December 10, 1817, in Mad River Township, of this county, and died August 7, 1896, in Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he came to practice law in Springfield in 1848. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1852, and to the Congress of the United States in 1860, and served several terms until 1873. In the United States Congress he was recognized as among the foremost of statesmen, and it was said by Blaine that "he was distinguished for the logical and analytical character of his mind. Without the gift of oratory, paying little heed to the graces of speech, Mr. Shellabarger

conquered by the intrinsic strength of his argument, which generally amounted to demonstration. His mind possessed many of the qualities which distinguished Mr. Lincoln." After retiring from Congress, he removed to Washington for the purpose of practicing his profession, and was engaged in many of the most important matters of litigation that appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States. His industry and faith to duty and to his country were crowning virtues; he was as good an example as the history of our profession furnishes, of an able, learned and Christian lawyer.

**GEORGE SPENCE**—George Spence's name appears upon the record about the same time as Mr. Shellabarger's. He was born in Pike Township in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, died February 6, 1895. He had the reputation of being the best jury lawyer that ever appeared in our court. Popular in his manner, he had a larger personal acquaintance in the days of his prime than any person in our county. Active in body, with a wonderfully live and vigorous mind, he brought into the trial of his cases great vigor. His argument in a cause was sometimes compared to zigzag lightning—you never knew where it was going to strike, but it was sure to strike somewhere, and with great force. Mr. Spence had the misfortune of not receiving what might be termed a good education, and his environments and associations in early life were not such as led him to the highest elevation of a good citizen. Naturally, he had a mind which, perhaps, never was surpassed by any member of our bar. He was active and energetic in matters pertaining to the welfare of our city. His be-

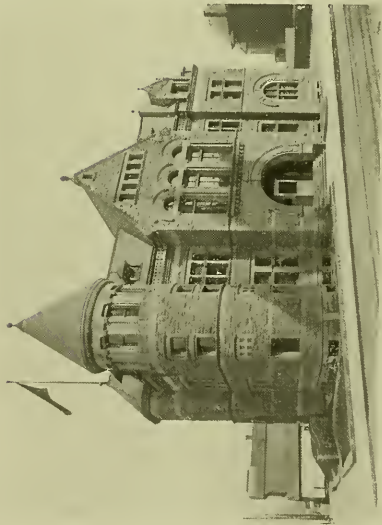




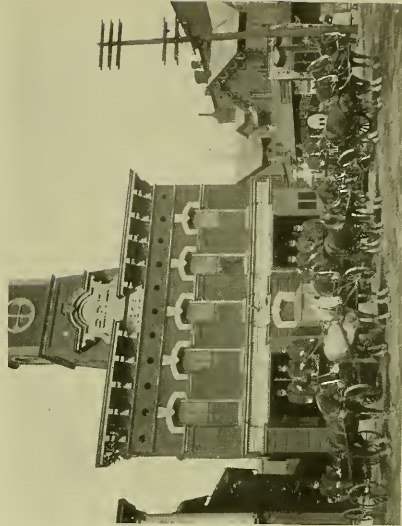
PRESENT STATION HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



WATER WORKS PUMP HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



POST OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD



CENTRAL ENGINE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD



ing a Democrat in politics, prevented his acquirement of political positions. But for many years he was acknowledged as one of the wheel-horses of that party. He was a delegate to the celebrated Charleston Convention, in 1860, which adjourned to Baltimore and nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, which precipitated the terrible civil conflict of 1861. Large investments and loose business habits caused Mr. Spence to lose his property in his declining days. He possessed many excellent traits of character, and was very faithful to the interests of clients confided to his care. In his long active professional and business career he aided many persons needing aid and assistance. While he was not a great jurist, he was, in his palmiest days, an exceedingly good trial lawyer.

SAMUEL A. BOWMAN—Purely as a lawyer—and he sought distinction in no other way, excepting that of good citizenship—Samuel A. Bowman had no peer at the bar of Clark County, and but few in the State of Ohio or the United States. He was born at Zanesville, January 13, 1832, graduated from our own Wittenberg College in 1852, and commenced the practice of law in the City of Springfield in 1854, continuing in a large and lucrative practice until the day of his death, which occurred July 5, 1895. His early associations with General Mason gave him a large clientage in his younger days. He was purely a lawyer, and his profession was his only ambition. His practice extended through all the courts of the United States, and he was able and worthy to meet any adversary in that broad field. He possessed a mind of great natural vigor, which was trained to its highest ca-

capacity by methodical study, reading and thought. Often on the street his mind was engrossed with thoughts of matters pertaining to his profession, and he would pass a friend without recognizing him. This gave the impression to many people that he was aristocratic in his ideas and selfish in his disposition. It is true he was not a good “mixer” with the populace; as a politician he was not a success; but as to all his dealings with man, he was just and generous. He had the power to grasp the salient features of his case to a wonderful degree, and could plan and formulate the method of action and execute a defense second to none. He was the originator of the beautiful Ferncliff Cemetery, the Savings Bank, the Associated Charities, and other matters pertaining to the city’s welfare. Three sons—Edmond O., John E., and Border—continue in the practice and exhibit many of his distinguishing characteristics, Border giving his attention chiefly to the practice of patent law, in which his noted father was an adept.

#### MEMBERS IN 1864.

In 1864 the names of the following persons are given as practicing law at our bar: Aaron Cochran, A. P. Linn Cochran, David M. Cochran, John B. Hagan, D. A. Harrison, Saul S. Hinkle, Samson Mason, Samuel Bowman, T. J. Pringle, J. K. Mower, George C. Richardson, Joshua D. Sharon, Samuel Shellabarger, J. S. Goode, George Spence, John McGaffey, and H. Vinal. David M. Cochran, a brother of A. P. Linn Cochran, died the latter part of the sixties. He was a very brilliant lawyer, possessed of many excellent traits.

## MEMBERS IN 1881.

In 1881, the following were enrolled as members of our bar: George Arthur, S. A. Bowman, A. T. Byers, M. T. Burnham, W. F. Bevitt, A. G. Burnett, A. P. L. Cochran, C. W. Constantine, Milton Cole, B. Chinn, E. G. Dial, W. H. Dugdale, Charles Dunlap, Graham Deuwell, A. H. Gillett, Frank C. Goode, F. M. Hagan, E. O. Hagan, W. R. Horner, James Johnson, Jr., O. B. Johnson, J. Warren Keifer, C. C. Kirkpatrick, John H. Littler, J. K. Mower, Oscar T. Martin, P. B. Martin, B. F. Martz, J. F. McGrew, J. J. Miller, Percy Norton, W. S. Newberry, James H. Piles, Thomas J. Pringle, George C. Rawlins, J. H. Rabbitts, R. C. Rodgers, W. M. Rockel, C. B. Rockhill, D. S. Runyan, George Spence, W. A. Scott, Frank Showers, Joseph Tritt, E. S. Wallace, F. W. Willis, W. H. Willis, Charles R. White, Fletcher White, Amos Wolf, Walter L. Weaver, C. F. Yakey.

## SOME TIME MEMBERS.

There are other members of our bar whose names do not appear in the list above given, who died in early age or removed to other scenes of action. James Willis came within forty votes of being elected mayor, and died suddenly about the year 1870. He was a young lawyer of brilliant parts and promising future. Milton Cole, a member of this bar, was born in 1848, elected Mayor of the city in 1875, and again in 1877; was a man of quiet demeanor, with considerable legal ability. For a number of years before his death he suffered from a paralytic stroke, which incapacitated him. He died in 1894. J.

J. Hanna, a member of this bar and mayor of the city in 1870, removed from the city, and shortly thereafter died. J. F. Oglevee was a former member of this bar and partner of General Keifer, served as County Auditor from 1871 to 1874; thereafter represented this county two terms in the Legislature, and was state auditor for a number of years, and is now a resident of Columbus, engaged in manufacturing.

Frank C. Goode, son of Judge James S. Goode, was born in this city in 1853, admitted to the bar in 1875, and died in 1887. He was a young man having many of the striking characteristics of his distinguished father, and, had not death called him so soon, would no doubt have had a very distinguished legal career. Willis S. Walker, son of General Moses Walker, of Kenton, was for a short time a member of our bar. Afterward he was chief clerk in the secretary of state's office under General Robinson. From there he went West, and died in the prime of young manhood. He was of studious habits, and, for his age, a very good lawyer.

John D. Burnett, who died in January, 1899, was a member of our bar, but for many years was not actively engaged in the profession. He is remembered as a kindly old gentleman who painstakingly and carefully looked after the interests entrusted to his care. John H. Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon thereafter went into the manufacturing business, in which he acquired great wealth. In later years he mingled some in state politics, but held no important positions. Percy Norton, James Homan and Randolph Coleman, one time mem-

bers of our bar, are now also engaged in the more lucrative calling of manufacturing. George Frey, who was a member of the bar in 1852, and is yet alive and with us, was but a short time if ever an active practitioner. The venerable Thomas F. McGrew was for nine years an active member of the Steubenville bar, but never practiced here.

William D. Hill, later a Congressman in Northern Ohio, was at one time a member of our bar and mayor of the city in the early sixties. Charles Evans, who was afterward a Common Pleas judge in Cincinnati, and now a practicing member of that bar, was a member of our bar during the latter part of the sixties. There was also about the same time an attorney by the name of Jacob R. McGarry, a member of our bar, who afterward went to Cincinnati.

From the time of his admission, in 1868, until 1893, when he left for New York City, no one was better known at our bar than Edward S. Wallace, who was born in Kentucky in 1846 and came to Springfield in 1855. Mr. Wallace was a man of commanding presence, versatile in thought and action, popular in manner and demeanor. His greatest force was in the criminal practice, where his fine appearance and great oratorical powers gave him more than ordinary success. He was a brilliant conversationalist, but not as careful and cautious in his habits as he might have been. He was at one time a Democratic candidate for attorney general, afterward elected as an independent candidate for mayor, and still later chosen by the Republicans of Clark County as their candidate for Congress.

GENERAL KEIFER—Of the present mem-

bers of our bar in active practice, General Keifer is the oldest as well as the most distinguished. He is strictly a product of Clark County, born in Bethel Township, January 30, 1836. Admitted to the bar in January, 1858; entering the Civil War in 1861, he rose to the rank of brevet major general of volunteers in 1865. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and thereafter re-elected three times. In 1881 he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1898 he was appointed a major general of volunteers in the Spanish War. While not engaged on the field of war or in the halls of Congress, General Keifer was an active, energetic member of our bar, and still continues to be such. He never in his life knew what it was to be idle or take a vacation. A few years ago there was issued from the press a very creditable work of which he was the author, entitled, "Slavery and Four Years of War." He was an excellent soldier, an energetic legislator, a good lawyer, and in all respects ever was and still is a good citizen of our community. It is the wish of all that he may long continue to remain with us. On January 11, 1908, the bar gave a complimentary banquet to him on the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar.

A. P. LINN COCHRAN—Among the older members of the bar, perhaps it would be not unjust to mention the name of A. P. Linn Cochran. Mr. Cochran was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, came to our bar in 1859 and continued thereat until 1907, a space of forty-eight years. Exceedingly courteous and gentlemanly in all his conduct with the court and the public generally, it could be said that no one stood higher in public

estimation; and when it was rumored that his dealings with his clients with respect to some estates that he represented had not been strictly according to legal ethics, everyone who knew him was shocked. However, charges were made and presented to the court, Judge Allread of Greenville hearing the same, and finally Mr. Cochran was suspended from practice for two years. Soon thereafter he removed to Cincinnati, where he is now located. No one has ever been able to explain satisfactorily why one of such high standing should have allowed himself to get into such a position.

T. J. PRINGLE was born in Clark County, near South Charleston, in 1838, was admitted to our bar in 1864, and was prosecuting attorney from shortly thereafter for seven years. No one was better liked by the members of the bar generally than Mr. Pringle. He was of fine appearance, affable and genial, and during his career at our bar was as well beloved for his kindly social qualities as any member who ever graced it by his presence. Mr. Pringle served two terms as State Senator from our Senatorial District. He died in 1903.

GEORGE C. RAWLINS, a present, able, active, and energetic member of our bar, was prosecuting attorney from 1876 to 1880, and thereafter served with distinguished honor for two terms in the lower house of the General Assembly. Walter L. Weaver served ten years creditably as prosecuting attorney, and from 1896 to 1900 was an able member from this district to the United States Congress.

CHASE STEWART served two terms as prosecuting attorney, from 1889 to 1895; and from 1895 to 1899 he served two terms

in the General Assembly. Horace W. Stafford and John B. McGrew each have served two terms as prosecuting attorney. M. T. Burnham and D. Z. Gardner have each ably served one term as city solicitor. Albert H. Kunkle creditably filled the position for four successive terms. He was followed by V. Y. Smith for one term and he by Stewart L. Taytum two terms and he by Roger V. Smith, present incumbent. John L. Plummer very ably served one term as State Senator from this Senatorial District.

FRANK W. GEIGER is now referee in bankruptcy. J. F. McGrew served two terms in the Legislature. He was a prominent member and came very near being elected Speaker. He is a good public speaker and now president of the Commercial Club.

JAMES JOHNSON, JR., a good lawyer and good fellow, creditably served one term as mayor. Lawrence Laybourne is the present prosecuting attorney. Oscar T. Martin and George Arthur, both eminent members of our bar, have never held public positions. Mr. Arthur has not, for the reason that he belongs to the party in the minority, and, further, that he thinks more of his profession than he does of political positions. Mr. Martin has not occupied public positions solely for the reason that he wishes to devote all his time and energy to the practice of his profession, and by doing so he has built up an enviable practice and bids fair in the not far distant future to be the leading member of our bar.

It is no fault of John L. Zimmerman's that he has not occupied public positions. He expects to be governor some day, and all join in wishing him success.

There are other members of our bar who, by their merit, are entitled to distinct mention in this paper, and some of whom no doubt have occupied positions of trust and honor. But these matters are common to the knowledge of all, and the limits of my paper will not permit them to be individualized.

#### BAR ASSOCIATION.

On several occasions in the past the bar has organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of its members and maintaining the dignity of the profession. But for various reasons about all that would be accomplished, would be a meeting, some strong speeches about maintaining the dignity of the profession, possibly an assessment for dues, an election, and then—a quiet, unobtrusive death. However, probably by reason of the interest that the bar has in maintaining an excellent law library, the present Bar Association has had a longer existence than any of its predecessors and bids fair to remain with us for some time to come. The present Clark County Bar Association was organized July 6, 1888, with Hon. J. K. Mower as president; A. N. Summers, vice-president; W. M. Rockel, secretary, and George S. Dial, treasurer. In March, 1892, for the purpose of raising money to buy books for the library, it became incorporated. An enjoyable feature of the meetings of this Bar Association is the custom that has come into vogue, of the new president, on his induction into office, annually, giving a spread to which all members of the bar are invited.

*"There St. John mingles with the friendly bowl,  
The flow of reason and feast of soul."*

The Bar Association formerly met monthly, and should do so now in compliance with its by-laws, but usually the meetings are only held annually, or at the call of the president. There is an annual fee of five dollars attached to the membership, which is applied to the fund for the purchase of books to keep up the library. The present officers of the association are: Chase Stewart, president; Clem V. Collins, vice-president; Arthur J. Todd, secretary, and Frank M. Krapp, treasurer.

#### LIBRARY.

This sketch of our bench and bar would be incomplete did it not contain a word in reference to our present excellent library. From the beginning of a few volumes, it has grown until it now numbers nearly three thousand volumes at a total cost of about \$10,000. For a considerable time the matter of a library had been a subject of speculation and discussion among the members of our bar, and when the new Court House was completed, a room was provided for that purpose. But, unlike many other things, it needed something to make the start in that direction. In 1886 or 1887, in a casual conversation, Judge Charles R. White remarked that he had a fund in his hands as treasurer of a defunct Bar Association, and that he would like to be relieved of his responsibility, but there was no knowledge of the persons who had contributed the fund, or to whom it should be returned. The writer suggested to him to invest it in books, for the nucleus of a library in the Court House. He responded that if the consent of certain members

of the bar, whom he presumed had contributed the fund, would be secured, he would gladly turn it over for that purpose. The consent of such members of the bar having been obtained, and the fund turned over to the writer, it was by him invested in the West System of Reporters. The bound volumes were placed in the library and the advanced sheets were kept at the writer's office until a librarian was appointed. The fund amounted to \$306. Afterward, upon the organization of a Bar Association, a Board of Trustees was appointed for the library. This first board was composed of Judge C. R. White, Oscar T. Martin and W. M. Rockel. Afterward A. S. Rogers, Albert H. Kunkle, F. M. Hagan, with Rockel and White, constituted the board. By this time it was ascertained that the library of George Spence could be purchased for a very reasonable sum. A contribution was taken up among the members of the bar, and the library purchased. This was the first substantial addition to the previous purchase of the West Reporters. Judge Mower has been an active member of the Board of Trustees for the library for the past ten years. The Legislature having in the meantime passed a law permitting the court to appoint a librarian, Mr. Oliver H. Miller, a member of the bar, accepted the position for a number of years and turned the salary over to be applied in the purchase of books. Funds were also received from certain Police Court fines. In order to increase the usefulness of the library and secure the purchase of more books, in 1892 the Clark County Bar Association was incorporated and shares of stock of fifty dollars each were issued. In these various ways, and

from time to time, funds were secured, with which the excellent library now in the Court House was procured. A complete set of the reports of all the important states of the Union are now on its shelves, together with modern digests and encyclopedias. A subscription has just been made for the English Reports. W. F. Bevitt and Charlotte Cross have been the accommodating librarian and assistant librarian for some time. The present trustees are: Judge A. H. Kunkle, Judge A. N. Summers, Judge F. M. Hagan, Oscar T. Martin, J. E. Bowman, J. F. McGrew and W. W. Keifer.

#### MEMBERS IN 1908.

The following is given by our Court Docket as a list of the present practicing members of our bar:

J. Fred Anderson, Edwin L. Arthur, George Arthur, Charles E. Ballard, George A. Beard, Carey Boggess, Border Bowman, E. O. Bowman, J. E. Bowman, Harry A. Brenner, M. T. Burnham, Albert F. Busch, Wm. G. Campbell, Clement V. Collins, John M. Cole, George S. Dial, Walter N. Elder, Frank W. Geiger, Jas. P. Goodwin, Clifton P. Grant, Harry G. R. Gram, William H. Griffith, Edward O. Hagan, Francis M. Hagan, Francis M. Hagan Jr., Jacob M. Harner, Patrick J. Higgins, William R. Horner, Edwin S. Houck, James Johnson Jr., Sully Jaymes, Floyd A. Johnston, Horace C. Keifer, J. Warren Keifer, William W. Keifer, J. Forest Kitchen, Frank M. Krapp, Albert H. Kunkle, A. C. Link, Lawrence Laybourne, Julius F. W. Lorenz, Edward J. Lynch, Thomas J. McCormick, J. F. McGrew, John B. McGrew, Howard McGregor, Elza F. McKee, William Y.

Mahar, James B. Malone, Oscar T. Martin, Paul C. Martin, J. J. Miller, Oliver H. Miller, Seba H. Miller, Percy Norton, C. S. Olinger, John L. Plummer, George C. Rawlins, Walter E. Robinson, William M. Rockel, Robert C. Rodgers, Stewart L. Tatum, George W. Tehan, Arthur J. Todd, H. A. Toulmin, O. B. Trout, Roger V. Smith, Horace W. Stafford, Paul A. Staley, Chase Stewart, Earle Stewart, James G. Stewart, Harry F. Summers, Walter L. Weaver, J. Jerome Welty, W. W. Witmeyer, L. F. Young, John L. Zimmerman, Albert I. Zimmerman.

There have been few "Uriah Heeps"

and "Oily Gammons" at our bar. It can be truthfully said that there is no class of persons in the community that stand higher than the members of the bar. In the last one hundred years but one member was disbarred from practice. Generally, in all matters that pertain to the welfare of our city and county, they are found ever contending for that which will bring prosperity and honor to our city and its people. If the next hundred years can show as bright a history as the past one hundred, the bar of the City of Springfield can indeed well be proud of its record.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF CLARK COUNTY.

(BY DR. W. B. PATTON.)

*Sources of Information—Medical Districts—Richard Hunt—William A. Needham—Isaac Hendershott—Job Haines—Organization of Medical Society—Re-Organized 1850—Second Re-Organization—Robert Rodgers—Dr. Berkley Gillette—Dr. Andrew Bruce—Benjamin Winwood—Alexander Dunlap—Isaac Kay—John H. Rodgers—H. H. Seys—Buckinghams—Andrew McLaughlin—Present Society—Hospital.*

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#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The history of the earliest practitioners of the healing art in Clark County is very meager. What is known of them has come from two sources; that which has been handed down from one generation to the next in the memories of men, and that which has been preserved in the more or

less incomplete records of the Clark County Medical Society. Some physicians, of course, were not members of the Society, and so nothing is known of them from that source. In the early days there was no elaborate system of registration, such as we have today, by means of which some record is kept of every legalized practitioner and will be preserved for future generations.

Two physicians are still living whose lives span the greater part of the history of the county. For more than a half century they have been useful and honored members of the profession and of the County Society. These men are Dr. Isaac Kay and Dr. John H. Rodgers, both of whom read interesting and valuable papers on medical history upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of membership in the society of Dr. Isaac Kay and the



late Dr. H. H. Seys. These papers have been incorporated in the minutes of the society.

The Clark County Medical Society has an ancient and an honorable history. The records of the society have been preserved from its earliest infancy. They were well written and are of great interest, especially to physicians, as they show in a definite manner the progress of medical thought. One thing that is inclined to cause a feeling of sadness as they are read, is the fact that they contain the names of so many men who were evidently prominent members of the society and probably influential citizens of the community, who are practically unknown today only a few decades after they have gone to their rewards, so fleeting is human memory, and so few men there are who succeed in making a secure place even in a local history.

#### MEDICAL DISTRICT.

In 1815 the Legislature divided the state into medical districts, the Seventh, which was composed of the following counties: Montgomery, Champaign, Greene, Preble, Miami and Darke. The medical society organized in this district, licensed to practice medicine, among others, Dr. Isaac Hendershott and Dr. W. A. Needham, who located in this county and who were probably among the very earliest pioneers of the profession in the county.

In 1824 the Legislature again divided the state into districts, this time twenty in number, of which the Seventh was composed of Montgomery and Clark Counties. The Clark County physicians who were members of the society organized in this district were as follows: Drs. W. A. Need-

ham, Richard Hunt, Elijah Lawrence, Ambrose Blount, Job Haines, Thos. S. Towler and Robt. Houston of South Charleston.

DR. RICHARD HUNT was probably the first physician to locate in Springfield. He was born in Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, in 1780. He came to Cincinnati in 1807, and learning that there was no physician in Springfield, came here at once and began to practice, boarding at Griffith Fooks' tavern. He is said to have been present at the Indian conference when Tecumseh refused to disarm his followers and it was he who offered the clay pipe which Tecumseh tossed away in disgust. In 1818 he wrote to a friend that Springfield "had four public houses, eleven stores, three physicians, three attorneys, and mechanics of every description." He married Miss Frances Reeder, then living on the Yellow Springs Road about three miles from town. His daughter, Miss Sophia Hunt, is living here. He died in 1848.

DR. WILLIAM A. NEEDHAM was born in Shoreham, Vt., in 1776, and came to Springfield in 1813. He first located near Lagonda, which for that reason was called "Pillville." He afterwards lived in a log cabin on the southwest corner of Columbia and Factory Streets until 1817, when he moved to his own frame house on the corner of Main street and the first alley east of Limestone, where he died in 1834. An interesting fact in his history is that his last visit was made upon the occasion of the birth of William Needham Whitely, "The Reaper King," the middle name of whom is thus accounted for. He, sick as he was, returning from this call, died in four days of some malignant epidemic fever. He was buried in the old Colum-

bia Street graveyard. Dr. Henry Baldwin, the city health officer, is a great-grandson of Dr. Needham.

DR. ISAAC HENDERSHOTT is another of the pioneers of special interest to present-day physicians, as he was the first President of the Clark County Medical Society and one of the few physicians who have held an elective office in Clark County, excepting that of coroner. Nothing is known of the date or place of his birth or of his coming to Springfield. He was a cripple, walking with one cane, as the result of hip-joint disease, and had a very beautiful daughter who became afflicted with and died as a result of the same disease. He was at one time postmaster and twice was elected county recorder, from 1835, and from 1856 to the time of his death, in 1862.

DR. JOB HAINES was born in New Jersey in 1791 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. Hunt until 1817, when he removed to Dayton, where he practiced until he died in 1860.

The above meager facts are about all that can be learned of the first generation of physicians, the real pioneers of the profession. There are no doubt persons living, who, if they were known, could give something of interest of others, especially of those who practiced outside of the City of Springfield. If there be any such, the writer would be more than pleased to have them communicate with him in regard to the matter.

#### COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Clark County Medical Society was organized on April 4th, 1838, at the Buck-

eye Hotel. A preliminary meeting to arrange for the organization had been held March 1st, 1838, in the office of Dr. Robert Rodgers. The following officers were elected: President, Isaac Hendershott, vice-president, ————Smith, secretary, Robert Rodgers; treasurer, William Murdock; Board of Censors, Berkley Gillette, E. W. Steele, and Robt. Rodgers. The constitution was signed by the following: Isaac Hendershott, Benj. Winwood, Berkley Gillette, Elias Garst, Robt. Rodgers, Wm. Murdock, Robt. Houston, John C. Stone, Michael Garst and James Robbins. In addition to these there appear in the minutes the names of Happersette and Towler. Two meetings were held each year; the annual meeting in April and semi-annual in November, somewhat in contrast to the present society, which meets twice each month. The first paper was read April 30th, 1838, by Dr. Winwood on "Progressive Improvement of Medicine in America," and another at the same meeting by Dr. Garst on "The Mucous Membrane of the Alimentary Tract." The infant could not survive the second summer, and passed away after the election of officers, April 14, 1840.

#### REORGANIZATION.

A meeting was held to reorganize in the office of Dr. Robt. Rodgers May 31, 1850, and elected the following officers: President, Robt. Rodgers; vice-presidents, Berkley Gillette and Isaac Hendershott; secretary, E. M. Buckingham; treasurer, G. H. Bunyan; Board of Censors, B. Gillette, Jesse Cook, J. N. Stockstill, G. H. Bunyan and Robt. Rodgers.

While all of those who were present at the meeting to reorganize the society have





RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. S. BUSHNELL, SPRINGFIELD



RESIDENCE OF J. S. CROWELL, SPRINGFIELD

long since gone to their rewards, it is during this period that names begin to appear that connect it with the present. At the May meeting, 1853, the late Dr. H. H. Seys was admitted to membership, and one year later the same honor was bestowed upon Dr. Isaac Kay, who is the senior member of the present society. Dr. John H. Rodgers, the second member of the present society, in the point of age, and one of the first in interest, was admitted in 1856.

#### SECOND REORGANIZATION.

After five years of activity the society was again allowed to discontinue, this time for nine years, or until April 12th, 1864, when it was reorganized and again the meeting was held in the office of Dr. Rodgers. Of the eight men at the meeting in May, 1850, Dr. Rodgers was the only one present at this one, the others having all died or moved away. The following were the officers elected at this meeting: President, Robt. Rodgers; vice-presidents, A. C. McLaughlin, and Edward Owen; secretary, Isaac Kay; treasurer, A. Dunlap; censors, A. Dunlap, E. M. Buckingham, Geo. F. Kennedy, H. H. Young and Isaac Kay. Of the officers elected at this time, Dr. Kay alone survives.

During the periods of the history of the medical society just passed over there appear the names of the truly great men of the profession, men whose lives and deeds were such that they deserve to be handed down to future generations as Clark County's examples of "The doctors of the old school," men who braved the perils of flood and storm, of pestilence and fever, just as real as those

faced by that great creation of the novelist's imagination, Weelum MacClure of Drumtoekty. All of them are worthy of mention, but space and available material will permit of only the briefest mention of some of them.

DR. ROBERT RODGERS was born in Cumberland County, Pa., September 11, 1807. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, he practiced in his home county for three years, moving to Portsmouth, Ohio, and two years later to Springfield, where he died in 1880. No name has been more intimately associated with medical history and but few with the history and progress of our city than that of Rodgers. Three times the society met in his office to organize and reorganize, twice he served as its president. He had a very extensive general practice, and had the reputation of being a skillful surgeon. He read a paper before the society giving an account of an operation which he performed, being the only Caesarian Section ever performed in the county. Dr. Kay said of him in a memorial address, "Being sedulously devoted to the healing art, of indomitable perseverance and courteous in his manners, he attained to a high degree of influence among his professional brethren towards whom he conducted himself in accordance with the best requirements of ethical and Christian principles."

DR. BERKLEY GILLETTE began to practice here about 1836. He had one of the largest surgical practices in this vicinity, and stood high as a member of the county and state society. Of him Dr. Kay said, "He was a man of firmness and practical skill in his profession, and despised quackery and sham of every kind. He was plain

and blunt in his manner and language, and scarcely ever dealt in flattery or blarney," all of which goes to prove that he was one of the truly great.

DR. ANDREW BRUCE came here in 1849, having practiced previous to that time in Western Pennsylvania. He had a large general practice and died October 17, 1873. He was at one time in partnership with Dr. Geo. P. Hackenberg, who attained some fame as a surgeon, in New York State, where he located after leaving here. He was a surgeon in the Civil War and afterwards in the regular army, finally locating in Austin, Tex. He wrote largely for medical journals, and was the author of a pretentious work entitled the "Medical Consultation Book."

DR. BENJAMIN WINWOOD was born in 1804, in Soho Square, London. His family came to Baltimore, Md., early in his life, where he received his medical education, having been a student of Prof. Davis Davidge. He first located in Dayton, coming here in 1842, and practiced here until he was appointed to the Union Military Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died in 1864.

ALEXANDER DUNLAP, A. M., M. D., was the most renowned physician who ever practiced in this county, and but few in the state or nation have been any more widely known. He was born in Brown County, O., in 1815, graduated from Miami University in 1836, and from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1839. He practiced with his brother at Greenfield, Ohio, until 1846, when he moved to Springfield where he practiced until the date of his death.

He was pre-eminently a surgeon, and in this line of work achieved his great fame.

He is known throughout the world as one of the first surgeons to operate for ovarian tumors. The first operation of this sort was performed by Ephraim McDowell of Kentucky in 1809. It was met with such opposition that it was abandoned. Clary of England again tried it in 1842 and Atlee of Philadelphia in 1843. Two months after Atlee's operation, and knowing nothing of it, Dr. Dunlap performed his. The woman had urged him repeatedly to do it, and finally told him she would cut it out with a butcher knife if he continued to refuse. In the presence of a few country physicians, without an anesthetic, he successfully removed a 45-lb. tumor. The woman died a few weeks later of other trouble. Dr. Dunlap was denounced by the medical profession, the journals refusing to publish reports of his case, because it was an unsafe and unjustifiable operation. Time, however, demonstrated that he was right, and then the honors came thick and fast. He was elected president of the Ohio Medical Society in 1868, and twice a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, which position he resigned, to become vice-president of the same in 1877. He was a Fellow of the American Gynecological Association, with a membership limited to sixty. In 1875 he was elected to the chair of surgical diseases of women in Starling Medical College. He was married in 1839 to Miss Maria E. Bell, of Highland County, and two children were born to them, a son and a daughter. The son, Dr. C. A. Dunlap, spent his professional career in this city within the memory of most of the physicians of today.

DR. ISAAC KAY, the senior member of

the Clark County Medical Society and one of the most devoted members of the society and profession, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and moved to Preble County, Ohio, in 1836. When eighteen years of age he began to read medicine in the office of Dr. William Gray of Lewisburg, Ohio, and graduated from Starling Medical College in 1849. After practicing a few years in Lewisburg he came to Springfield in 1853. He was secretary of the medical society for twenty-six years and his minutes of the society meeting during those years are interesting and valuable documents. He has written a number of articles, both for lay and medical publications, all of which are interesting, couched as they are in beautiful diction.

JOHN H. RODGERS—Another of the pioneer physicians, whom the present also claims, is Dr. John H. Rodgers, who was born here August 19, 1834, the son of Dr. Robert Rodgers, whose name is so intimately associated with medical history in this county. He received his literary degree from Miami University and his medical from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He answered his country's call, enlisting in 1861 as assistant surgeon to the Forty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and after eighteen months' service, was promoted to the position he held until 1865, since which time he has followed his chosen calling in this city, although of recent years he has been living a retired life, so far as active practice is concerned.

DR. H. H. SEYS was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., October 13, 1830. He was the son of Rev. John Seys, a Methodist missionary, and was one of a family of twelve. Dr. Seys graduated from the University

of Maryland in 1853, locating here the same year. He served in several important positions during the Civil War, where he gained a wonderful store of experience, both surgical and general, and it was always a pleasure to hear him relate some of his experiences, which he could do both eloquently and graphically. However great the value of Dr. Seys' services to his country in time of war, they could not possibly compare with those which he rendered this community in times of peace as city health officer. He was appointed to this position in 1888 and still retained it at the time of his death, June 17, 1904. Single-handed and alone he has more than once in the face of criticism and opposition stood between this city and positive disaster. By reason of his overpowering personality, his habits of discipline inculcated during his army life, and his strenuous methods of dealing with dangers, seen and unseen, he has saved this community many precious lives and untold treasure. Nature certainly did unite in him all of the qualities that made an efficient health officer.

DRS. BUCKINGHAM—Time and space will permit only the briefest mention of such splendid representatives of the profession as Drs. Buckingham, senior and junior. The former had one of the largest practices of any Clark County physician, especially in obstetrical work. The latter succeeded Dr. Seys as health officer, and his untimely death but a few months later came as a great shock to the community. Dr. John Buckingham was a typical professional gentleman, well worthy of the respect of all who knew him.

DRS. McLAUGHLIN AND SENSEMAN—Of the men outside of the city who have

been prominent members of the county society, Drs. McLaughlin and Sensemen of Tremont are the most conspicuous. The former was six feet and one inch tall and weighed over 300 pounds. He was at one time president of the society and vice president of the Ohio State Society. The minutes of the society show that these two men were frequently appointed delegates to both the state and national association meetings.

There are now in Springfield about eighty-five physicians, and in the county, outside the city, about twenty-five more.

#### PRESENT SOCIETY.

The county society is now in the most prosperous condition in its history, having about seventy-two members. The change in the spirit of the profession is shown in the fact that graduates who are reputable men, of all schools of medicine, are eligible to membership. The present

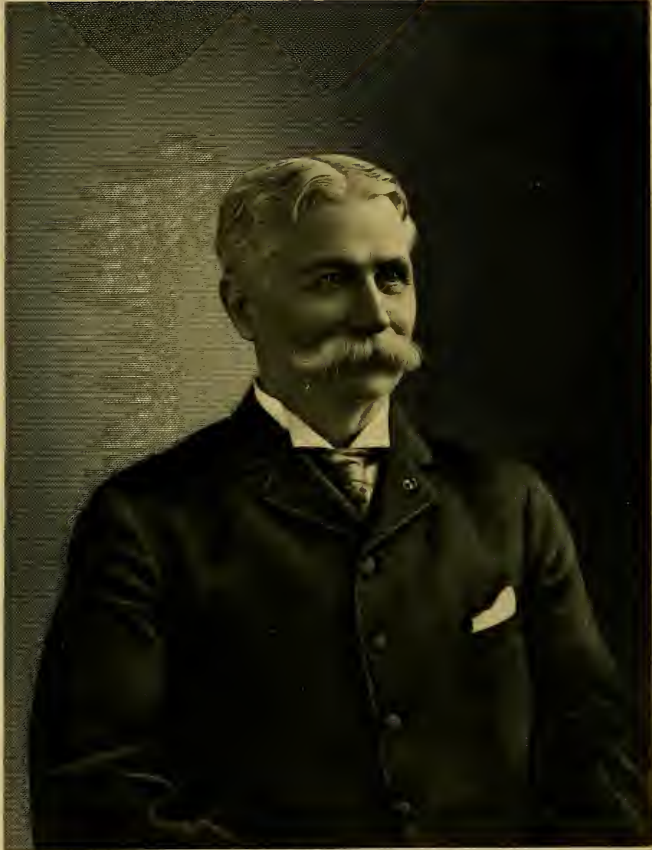
officers are: President, C. M. Heistand; first vice president, A. H. McIntyre; second vice president, D. K. Gotwald; secretary, Thad McLaughlin; treasurer, S. R. Hutchings; executive committee, E. F. Davis, H. H. Austin and R. B. House.

#### HOSPITAL.

Perhaps the greatest impetus the profession of this community has ever had has been in the establishment of the City Hospital, one of the most complete and best equipped general hospitals operated by any city in the state. The capacity of the hospital, including the "contagion" building, is 100 beds. There is in connection a training school for nurses, under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartsock. There are at present twenty-two pupil nurses, and three graduate nurses connected with the institution.







Sincerely Yours  
W. Wash Bushnell

# Representative Citizens.

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GOV. ASA SMITH BUSHNELL, who was once the chief executive of the great Commonwealth of Ohio, in passing out of life left behind him a record of public service and private virtue which places his name among the distinguished citizens of the state.

Mr. Bushnell was born September 16, 1834, at Rome, Oneida County, New York, and was a son of Daniel and Harriet (Smith) Bushnell. He belonged to one of the prominent colonial families of New England and was descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, a native of Connecticut, served in the War of the Revolution, and died at Lisbon, Connecticut, full of years and honors. Daniel Bushnell, father of the governor, was born at Lisbon, February 7, 1800, and died at Oberlin, Ohio. For a number of years he resided in New York, but came to Ohio in 1845, settling first at Cincinnati and later at Oberlin. On March 9, 1825, he married Harriet Smith.

The only college from which Governor Bushnell graduated was the common school, and he was sixteen years old when he began his business career in Springfield. After an experience of three years as a salesman in the mercantile establish-

ment of a local firm, he became bookkeeper for Leffel, Cook and Blakeney, and was later with Warder, Brokaw and Child. In the fall of 1858, he entered into partnership with Dr. John Ludlow, in the conduct of a drug store, and for the succeeding ten years continued to be interested in that business. Subsequently he became a partner with Warder, Mitchell and Company, which later became the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, manufacturers of mowers and reapers. In 1886 Mr. Bushnell became president of that company and to his business ability has been attributed much of its remarkable success. He was financially interested in many other large business enterprises and was president of the First National Bank at Springfield and of the Springfield Gas Company. If he had no other claim to fame, his success in business life would have made him notable, even in the day when the captains of industry are numerous. He was a man of great decision of character, combined with a quickness of comprehension that made it possible for him to view a business field and realize its possibilities with a quick understanding that inspired confidence in his associates.

Politically he had long been a Republi-

can leader before he was honored with election to the chair of governor of Ohio. In 1885 he was made chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; in 1886 he was appointed quartermaster general on the staff of Gov. J. B. Foraker; and in 1887 he was nominated as a candidate for lieutenant governor, an honor he declined, as he did a nomination for governor in 1889. In 1891, Mr. Bushnell ardently supported McKinley, and in 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, serving subsequently many times as such. In May, 1895, the nomination for governor came to him without solicitation on his part, and his election by a larger majority than was ever before given a candidate for the office, with one exception, was a grand testimonial to the confidence felt in him by his fellow-citizens. As the fortieth governor of Ohio, he was inaugurated January 13, 1896, and was re-elected in 1897. History records the achievements of his administration and it accords him a leading place among a long line of brilliant statesmen and true patriots.

In September, 1857, Mr. Bushnell was married to Ellen Ludlow, daughter of Dr. John and Elmina (Getman) Ludlow. The late Dr. John Ludlow, who for many years was president of the Springfield Bank, was one of the valued and honored citizens of Springfield. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1810, and was a son of Cooper Ludlow, who was a pioneer from New Jersey. In 1835 he married Elmina Getman, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, and they had three children, namely: Ellen, who is the widow of the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell; Frederick, who died January 18, 1906;

and Charles, who resides at No. 148 East High Street. His son, Charles R. Ludlow, is connected with the First National Bank at Springfield. An extended sketch of Dr. John Ludlow will be found in this work.

Governor Bushnell and wife reared two daughters and one son, viz: Fanny (Mrs. John F. McGrew), Harriet E. (Mrs. H. C. Dimond), and John L. Mrs. Bushnell occupies one of the most beautiful homes of Springfield, her residence being situated at No. 838 East High Street.

John L. Bushnell, the only son of the late Governor Bushnell, is one of Springfield's most prominent citizens. He is president of the Champion Construction Company, and of the Springfield, Troy and Piqua Railway Company, and second vice president of the First National Bank, and attends to his large business interests at offices located in the Bushnell Block, which is the finest office structure in this city.

During a period of the Civil War the late Governor Bushnell saw hard service in the army, and was captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, leading it on many victorious fields. He subsequently became a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and its interests always commanded his attention. He belonged to the higher branches of Masonry, had attained the 32nd degree, and was one of the few who have received the 33rd degree of the Scottish Rite. He was noted for his abundant charities, which were the natural outcome of a kind and generous nature. The needs of the poor and afflicted always appealed to him and, both as a high public official and as a private

citizen, it was his pleasure to lighten burdens and to give comfort and cheer in every possible case.

For many years he was a communicant and for forty years a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, and probably within that body alone was known the extent of his private benevolence. The beautiful Parish House that was presented to the church as a memorial of her husband by his devoted widow, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, was thus a most appropriate gift, and it was given and received as a fitting tribute to one who, as the rector of the church declared, "drew to himself the love and friendship of a whole city; who knew no class distinction, and who was the friend of every man, irrespective of his worldly possessions."

This chapel was dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Vincent, bishop of the Southern Diocese of Ohio, and was presented by Mrs. Bushnell to the vestrymen of Christ Church on April 24, 1907, the touching presentation speech being made by John L. Bushnell, the only son of the late Governor Bushnell. The cost of this chapel was \$15,000. It is designed for the use of the pastor, the Women's Guild and the Sunday school and is elaborately fitted with every modern comfort and convenience.

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HON. JOHN H. THOMAS. The death of John H. Thomas, which took place at his home on East High Street, Springfield, January 23, 1901, removed from this city a man whose business success, public spirit and sterling character, identified him for all time with the agencies which contributed largely to the upbuilding of

this section. Mr. Thomas was born October 4, 1826, at Middletown, Maryland, a son of Jacob and Sophia (Bowlus) Thomas.

After satisfactorily completing the public school course, Mr. Thomas entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1849. He then turned his attention to the study of law, entering the office of Hon. S. W. Andrews, at Columbus, Ohio, and, in 1851, that of William White, then the leading attorney at Springfield. For two years after admission to the bar, he continued to practice law at Springfield, and was then chosen county recorder, a rather unusual token of appreciation, as Mr. Thomas had so recently become a resident of Clark County. In the meanwhile this section was just awakening to the possibilities afforded in the direction of manufacturing, and Mr. Thomas was one of the first to take advantage of the situation. He entered into partnership with P. P. Mast and they founded the well known agricultural implement firm of Thomas and Mast, and upon so sound a foundation, that it weathered the storms of financial depression in 1857, continued to grow in importance, and within a few years ranked with the largest in the state. Mr. Thomas remained a member of this firm until 1872.

In 1874, after two years of rest, Mr. Thomas re-entered the manufacturing field in partnership with his two sons, William S. and Findlay B. They erected the large plant which stands on South Limestone Street and there The Thomas Manufacturing Company began, which still continues the extensive manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements,

having established a reputation second to none in the specialties of hay machinery, harrows and grain drills. William S. Thomas is president of the above mentioned company, as well as its treasurer, and Findlay B. is also associated in the business of manufacturing farm implements.

For very many years, the late John H. Thomas stood as one of Springfield's most public-spirited citizens. He served on the City Council with marked usefulness and was chosen a member of various civic boards, at the time of his death being a member of the Snyder Park Board. He was a staunch member of the Democratic party and was held in such esteem by its leaders that in 1868 he was nominated for Congress and still later was made the Democratic standard-bearer for the United States Senate against Hon. Calvin S. Brice. The duties of every office he held were performed with the ability and capacity which marked the management of his private affairs.

In 1854, Mr. Thomas was married to Mary Bonser, who was the youngest daughter of Hon. Jacob Bonser, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and they had four children, namely: William S., who is president of the Mad River National Bank of Springfield and of The Thomas Manufacturing Company; Findlay B., who is prominent also in the business life of Springfield; Nellie, who is the wife of Judge A. N. Summers; and Mabel, who is the wife of L. P. Matthews. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was always a liberal supporter of its many charitable enterprises. His private philanthropies were numerous and one of these, a notable one, may be mentioned—

the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital, which was a joint gift to the city for the benefit of its sick and afflicted, from Ross Mitchell and John H. Thomas.

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CHARLES NELSON LEFFEL, proprietor of the C. N. Leffel saw-mill of New Carlisle, has been a resident here since 1899, and is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the village. He was born December 24, 1869, on a farm in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a son of Frederick and Elitha (Long) Leffel.

Frederick Leffel, a native of Clark County, was the eldest child of William Leffel, who settled near the Black Horse Tavern at a very early period. His early boyhood days were spent on the farm and he later operated a water-power saw-mill and also a threshing machine. He was first married to Mary Slusser, also a native of Clark County, who died in Champaign County, Ohio. Six children were born of this union, but one of whom is living, Margaret Ann, who is the wife of David Poorman. His second marriage was with Elitha Long, a daughter of John Long, who came to Ohio from the east. Three children were born of the second union, namely: Carry, who married Charles Berry, of St. Paris, Ohio; Charles Nelson, subject of this sketch; and George Franklin, of New Carlisle. The second wife died in Champaign County, Ohio. Frederick Leffel sold his mill in Champaign County and, coming to New Carlisle, purchased the mill which our subject now operates. His death occurred here in 1906, when he was seventy-five years of age.

Charles N. Leffel was educated in the

public and high schools of St. Paris. At the age of nine years he began devoting his spare time to work in his father's mill and has since made milling his life occupation. He operated a saw-mill in Memphis, Tenn., for about ten months, and in 1889 he came to Clark County and operated his father's mill at New Carlisle until 1906, when he purchased it and has since been engaged in business for himself, employing eight men in the mill, which is situated on the P. & E. division of the Big Four Railroad.

Mr. Leffel was first married in 1888 in Champaign County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Apple, a daughter of James and Susan Apple, and to them was born one child, Blanche May. His second marriage was with Pearl Mitchell, a daughter of Walker and Sallie Mitchell, and of this union were born three children—Catherine, Charles Frederick, and Marietta. Mr. Leffel and family reside in their commodious home on Church Street. Politically Mr. Leffel is a Democrat; fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F. No. 505, of New Carlisle.

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THOMAS WILLIAM RUNYAN, one of Pleasant Township's prominent citizens, has resided on his present farm of 427 acres, situated three and one-half miles south of Catawba, since 1871. Mr. Runyan was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, May 26, 1837, and is a son of George and Catherine (Jones) Runyan.

The Runyan family is one of the old and substantial ones of this section. It was established here by Joseph and Eliza Runyan, the grandparents of Thomas W.,

who came to Ohio from Kentucky and settled near Asbury Chapel. The country was still full of Indians and they were actively hostile, the settlers frequently having to seek safety in the block-house which had been erected for that purpose.

George Runyan, father of Thomas W., was born in Kentucky in 1808. He was about eight years old when his parents came to Clark County, and here he was reared. He married a daughter of George Jones, of Pleasant Township, and they had the following children: Ann, Elizabeth, Eli, Josiah, Thomas, William, Lucinda, George Washington and John W. The eldest daughter of this family married Michael Wiet and their surviving children are: James, Mary, Catherine, Frank, Lucinda, Asa and Millie. Elizabeth, the second daughter, was married March 25, 1852, to John Page and their children are: Joseph, Charles, Isaac and John W. Eli Runyan married Jane Wilkinson and their surviving children are: Jane, Mary Ann, Lizzie, Ella and Georgia. Georgia Runyan married Ashby Allender and they have five children and reside at Springfield. Josiah Runyan, who was born in 1834, died July 31, 1907. He married Elizabeth Hendricks and they had two children, Oscar and George. Oscar married Alice Smith and they have one daughter, Glennie. George married Carrie Patterson and they had two children, Bruce and Lewis, who were reared by their grandfather, their father having died when they were young. Lucinda Runyan was born March 20, 1840, and resides at Catawba. George Washington Runyan was born February 17, 1843, and died January 13, 1862, from the results of an accidental burn. John Run-

yan was born April 16, 1849. He married Frances Ropp, a daughter of Jacob and Isabel Ropp, of Pleasant Township, and they had two children, twin sons, Forest M. and Foster M., the latter of whom survives. He was accidentally poisoned.

Thomas William Runyan attended the district school in his boyhood and has always taken a prominent place in his community. He was reared on the home farm but also learned the blacksmith trade. In a shop which he has near his home, all the large amount of blacksmith work required to be done on his large estate, is attended to. He continues to be actively engaged in general farming and is assisted by his son, Charles E., and his son-in-law, Minor Hardman.

Mr. Runyan was married February 25, 1858, to Phoebe Ann Demory, and they had two children, Charles E. and Hattie. Charles E. Runyan married Luella McClintock, and they have had four children, Stella, Ethel and Russell still surviving. Stella married Edward McCullough. Ethel married William Sanders, and they have had three children, Helen L., Maurice C., and Martin Lee, deceased. Russell Runyan lives at home. Hattie, the only daughter of Thomas W. Runyan, was born May 29, 1863. On December 29, 1881, she was married to Minor N. Hardman, and they have three children, Charles O., who was born November 19, 1882, holds a responsible position in the Mad River Bank at Springfield; Annie M.; and Ralph O., who was born December 25, 1894.

Thomas William Runyan is the oldest member of Catawba Lodge No. 349, Odd Fellows, to which Minor N. Hardman and Charles E. Runyan also belong. The lat-

ter is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle No. 4, at Catawba, and also of the Rebecca organization. The whole family is more or less identified with the leading interests of this community.

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HON. FRANCIS M. HAGAN, an eminent member of the Springfield Bar, formerly judge of the Common Pleas Court of this county, was born June 10, 1844, in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio. His parents were Hugh and Ann Furay Hagan. The Hagan family has been known in Clark County since the days of Denny Hagan, the grandfather of Judge Hagan, who was of Scotch-Irish blood and came from North Ireland to America in 1798, settling first in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and afterwards in Clark County, Ohio, where he resided until his death in 1825.

Hugh Hagan, father of Judge Hagan, was born June 3, 1803, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to the great wilderness which occupied almost all of Southern Ohio. He married Ann Furay, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 3, 1816, and died September 22, 1892, Hugh Hagan having died November 5, 1879. They were people of sterling character, intelligent far beyond their neighbors, and with them it was a duty to give to their children all the educational opportunities the unsettled condition of the country at the time afforded. Through the maternal line Judge Hagan traces his ancestry to both Ireland and France, with a strain of German blood.



The early education of Francis M. Hagan was the best offered by both public and select schools in his locality, supplemented by attendance at Antioch College. He was a bright, ambitious student, but ill health interfered with his collegiate career, and he was forced to give up his books before graduation. For a number of years his occupation was teaching in the public and select schools, and he attained a high rank as an instructor. During this period he prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1873. In the spring of 1874 he opened up an office at Springfield, and this city has been his home ever since.

In 1879 he was elected city solicitor of Springfield, and was re-elected to that office in 1883, although the city has always been strongly Republican in state and national elections, his administration of that office proving to be most acceptable to all classes of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. In 1890 he became judge of the Common Pleas Court of Clark County, Ohio, succeeding the Hon. Charles R. White, and serving with the greatest efficiency until the election of his successor, the Hon. John C. Miller. Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed his private practice. During a period of some years he was a partner in the practice of law of Hon. A. H. Kunkle, now judge of the Common Pleas Court of this county. Judge Hagan has always been a zealous and influential Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Springfield, Ohio, by President Cleveland, and served in that capacity for several years. He has been called to fill many other offices of trust and responsibility. He has long been a member of the

Clark County Historical Society. From 1885 until 1890 he served as a trustee of the Mitchell-Thomas Hospital of Springfield, and in the latter year was elected president of the Springfield Board of Trade. From 1892 until 1893 he was president of the Clark County Bar Association, and for a number of years was one of the trustees of the Associated Charities. In collaboration with Judge A. N. Summers, Judge Hagan prepared the special civic code under which the City of Springfield was governed for more than a decade, and from 1904 to 1907 was one of the trustees of the sinking fund of said city.

He was chairman of the general committee having in charge the centennial of the City of Springfield in the year 1901. At all times he has been a progressive, public-spirited citizen, ready to lend assistance and encouragement to all and every laudable movement for the general welfare.

Mr. Hagan is a man of wide and extensive reading and has carefully studied social, economic and political questions. He has made many addresses along these lines and at pioneer meetings. He has been a leading member of the Literary Club of Springfield since its organization, about fifteen years ago, and in that period has prepared and read to the club papers on various subjects, among which were: "Influence of the Dutch on American Civil and Religious Liberty"; "Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, a study"; "The Single Tax"; "American and European Municipal Government Contrasted"; "Balzac"; "James Madison"; "The Striker and the Law."

May 21, 1881, Judge Hagan was mar-

ried to Justina Bevitt, who was a daughter of Dr. Bevitt, of St. Charles, Missouri. Mrs. Hagan is one of the leaders in the social, educational, and religious life of the City of Springfield. They have three children, Francis M., Hugh, and Margaret. Judge Hagan and family belong to the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ohio, of which he is an elder. The family reside at a beautiful home known as Oak Place, in the city of Springfield.

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JESSE STROUP, a venerable and honored citizen of Madison Township, residing on a tract of fine farming land located just beyond the limits of the city of South Charleston, was born March 1, 1828 on a farm in Madison County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Mary (Ray) Stroup.

John Stroup, grandfather of Jesse, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He served throughout the entire Revolutionary War and was a valiant and daring soldier. At one time he was taken prisoner and wounded while resisting an officer, who endeavored to place him in the dungeon, but after a desperate struggle was finally released because of his pluck and valor. Later he became a farmer. He was married in Madison County, Ohio, his wife having been a native of Chillicothe, and they reared a family of five sons, and two daughters.

David Stroup, the father, was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared near Chillicothe, Ohio. He moved to Madison County and located in what was called "The Barrens." He always followed farming and acquired a large amount of land, having at one time 500 acres. David

Stroup died April 30, 1876, and was survived by his widow until June 28, 1881. He married Mary Ray, a native of Clark County, and they reared a family of nine children, five boys, and four girls, all being now deceased except Jesse and a sister, Mrs. Rebecca McCollum, a resident of South Charleston.

Jesse Stroup spent his early life in Madison County, and attended the district schools. Upon starting out in life he first could earn but fifty cents per day, but by much hard work, combined with good management of his business affairs, has become possessed of large landed interests, having during his life time acquired over 1,300 acres and has given to each of his six children, a tract of 150 acres, as well as \$500 in cash. Although an octogenarian, being now in his eighty-first year, Mr. Stroup is still actively engaged in managing his business affairs, and is one of the influential and most highly respected citizens of the township. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Stroup was united in marriage with Lavina Woosley, who was born in 1842, in Clark County, Ohio. Her parents were Benjamin and Keturah (Hunt) Woosley. Benjamin Woosley was a man of ample fortune, owning over 1,000 acres of land at one time. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup had the following children: Keturah, Mary Ellen, Rebecca, Emma L., Jesse and Lulu, the latter of whom resides with her parents. Keturah married Lewis Hunter, of Madison County and they have five living children: Carl Edgar, Jessie, Clarence, Louise and Harold. Mary Ellen married George Clemans, of Madison Township, and they have seven chil-

dren: Foster, Florence, Esther, Gladys, Hazel, Grace and Geneva. Rebecca married R. M. Bennett of Madison Township, and they have one child, Rodger. Emma L. married James G. Lewis, of Madison Township, and they have one child, Margaret Lavina. Jesse married Grace Herrick and they live in Madison Township. Their children are: Harry, Alice, Helen, Florence and an infant son.

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JAMES H. KITCHEN, who comes of a prominent old Clark County family, is a prosperous farmer residing on a tract of 185 acres about one mile south of Pitchin, in Green Township. He was born on the old homestead, located about eight miles southeast of Springfield on the South Charleston traction line, September 7, 1875, and is a son of Erasmus Jones and Lavina M. (Hatfield) Kitchen.

Stephen Kitchen, paternal great-grandfather of James H., was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and on coming to Ohio in 1818, he located in Clark County. His father, Richard Kitchen, was the first of the family to leave England for America, settling in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, about 1750. The latter married Margaret Vorhees, who was of the family from which Senator Vorhees, of Indiana, was descended. Abraham Kitchen, grandfather of James H., was united in marriage with Matilda Jones, and of their children one was Erasmus Jones Kitchen.

Erasmus Jones Kitchen was born on the same farm as was his son James H., his natal day being August 11, 1836, and he was educated in the district schools.

He engaged in farming on the home place until 1861, when, in answer to President Lincoln's call to arms, he responded by enlisting in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the expiration of his term of enlistment, he re-enlisted as a member of Company M, Eighth Ohio Cavalry. With his command he was sent to aid in the capture of Floyd at Cotton Mountain, in West Virginia, and was at Lewisburg when his regiment was driven back to the Ohio River, fighting all along the way. He subsequently participated in many important engagements, among them Dutton Hill, Cumberland Gap, Siege of Knoxville and battle of Bristol. In January, 1864, he returned home on a thirty-day furlough, at the end of which time he went to the front with the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, participating in the battles of Lynchburg and Bristol. At the time his regiment was captured, he escaped by remaining in his bunk until daylight. He then went out to give himself up, but as none of the enemy remained in sight, he started on a weary march of three days for the Union lines, suffering much from cold and hunger. He spent a day and night in the snow on the mountains, and but for an exceptionally hardy constitution would have fared badly from the exposure. He continued in the service until 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. He shortly afterward bought a farm of eighty acres, and operated it successfully the remainder of his days, adding to his holdings from time to time until he was possessed of some 615 acres of valuable land.

On October 12, 1865, Erasmus J. Kitchen was joined in marriage with

Lavina M. Hatfield, a daughter of James and Margaret (Kitchen) Hatfield, and they became parents of the following children: Joseph L.; Abraham, who died at the age of twenty-two years; James H.; Stephen; Erasmus J., Jr., and Wayne, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. Kitchen was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He was a Republican in politics, and although he held a position on the School Board several years, was never an office seeker. He was one of the charter members of Mitchell Post, G. A. R., Springfield.

James H. Kitchen attended the schools of his home district, and then assisted his father on the farm until the latter's death. He continued on the home place four years afterward and then located upon his present farm of 185 acres near Pitchin. He has demonstrated superior business ability and is making a success of his work. He is a Republican in politics and takes an earnest interest in the success of the party and the principles it stands for.

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HON. J. WARREN KEIFER, president of the Lagonda National Bank, at Springfield, and one of the oldest and ablest members of the National Congress, has long been one of Ohio's honored and distinguished citizens. He was born on Mad River, Clark County, Ohio, January 30, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer.

Joseph Keifer was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 28, 1784, and died in Clark County, Ohio, April 13, 1850, having come to this county in 1812. He had qualified himself for the civil en-

gineering profession, and while the main occupation of his life was farming, his professional knowledge was of use in the development of these then wild regions, the construction of highways, and other work of a civilizing tendency. He married Mary Smith, who was born January 31, 1799, in Losantiville (now Cincinnati), and died at Yellow Springs, Clark County, March 23, 1879. Through his mother, General Keifer traces his ancestral line to England. The Smith family was one early established in New Jersey, and in 1790, a branch removed to Ohio.

J. Warren Keifer was educated in the public schools and at Antioch College. Upon completing his collegiate course, he returned to the home farm and between the intervals of agricultural labor he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law. After further student work in the law office of Anthony and Goode, he was admitted to the bar in 1858, at Springfield, Ohio.

Almost before the young lawyer had an opportunity to prove his ability, the Civil War was precipitated upon the country and his ambitions, like those of hundreds of his fellow-citizens, fell into abeyance before the great wave of patriotic enthusiasm that then swept Ohio. He no longer saw before him forensic triumphs and the judicial toga, the picture of a disrupted country filling his whole vision. He enlisted in defense of the Union on April 19, 1861, being among the first to proffer his services. They were so prolonged and of so distinguished a character that their records appear in every contemporary history of Ohio. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a period of



HON. J. WARREN KEIFER.



three months, and before the expiration of that time was commissioned for three years. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and in the same year was on the field at Cheat Mountain and Elk Water, West Virginia. On February 12, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry regiment and was present at the capture of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee, and Huntsville and Bridgeport, Alabama. In April, 1862, he led an expedition into Georgia and performed an important service in destroying the saltpetre works at Nickajack Cave. On September 30, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 110th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and being assigned to General Milroy's division in West Virginia, was placed in command of a brigade and the post at Moorefield. On June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1863, was fought the battles of Winchester, in which Colonel Keifer was twice wounded.

On July 9, 1863, Colonel Keifer was assigned to the Third Army Corps, Army of Potomac, which pursued General Lee's army and fought at Wapping Heights. In August, 1863, Colonel Keifer was dispatched with his command to New York City to suppress riots and enforce the draft. This work successfully accomplished, in September he rejoined the army and November 27, 1863, he took part in the battle of Mine Run. On March 24, 1864, he was transferred to the Sixth Army Corps. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was seriously wounded, but in August following, in spite of his disability, he resumed command of his brigade. His adoring soldiers saw their commander, with his

wounded arm still in a sling, fighting at their head under Generals Sheridan and Wright through the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, down to Shenandoah Valley, having his horse shot from under him in the first named battle. Recognition of his bravery and indomitable courage was shown by President Lincoln, who brevetted him a brigadier-general.

In December, 1864, with his own corps, General Keifer rejoined the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, and March 25, 1865, he led a successful assault which received commendation in general orders; on April 2, he charged with his division in the final assault which carried the main works and resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond: Quoting from an authority: "April 5, his command aided in cutting off the retreat of Lee's army and forced it to give battle on the 6th at Sailor's Creek, the wings of the army (General Keifer commanding the left) being forced forward, surrounded and effected the capture of above 6,000 of the enemy, including Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Custis Lee, Barton, Corse, Hunton and other officers of high rank."

General Keifer again distinguished himself. On information reaching him, at this time, that a body of the enemy was concealed in a dense forest to the right, he rode in person to find out if the information was correct and came suddenly upon the Confederate troops. The shades of night were fortunately falling and the air was clouded with the smoke of battle and when he shouted to the waiting troops the command "forward," they followed after him, suspecting nothing. The great moment came when the edge of

the wood was reached and discovery was made that they had been obeying the commands of a Union officer. It probably has never yet been thoroughly explained why he was not pierced then by a hundred Confederate bullets, but possibly his unflinching courage and cool presence of mind so excited the admiration of the Confederate officers that they permitted him to escape to his own troops. The latter soon surrounded the Confederate body, capturing them all. Later, General Keifer used his influence in having the Confederate officers paroled from Johnston's Island. His corps was later sent to aid in the capture of General Johnston's army in North Carolina, and he was present at the capitulation of General Johnston, as he had been at that of General Lee. Thus was ended a military service scarcely equalled by any other officer in detail. In 1866 he was tendered a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, but this honor he declined.

Many years after General Keifer added another page to his military career. In April, 1898, when war with Spain was declared, he was again ready for service, although sixty-two years of age. Appointed a major-general by President McKinley, he served in command of the Seventh Army Corps at Miami and Jacksonville, Florida, and embarked at Savannah, with 16,000 men for Cuba, establishing his headquarters at Buena Vista, just outside the ancient city of Havana. He was in command of the United States military forces which took possession of that city, January 1, 1899. In May, 1899, he was mustered out of the military service, and quietly resumed his interrupted law

practice at Springfield. This practice has covered a period of fifty years and at present General Keifer is associated in law partnership with his two sons, William W. and Horace C.

The political life of General Keifer also covers a long period, and as a statesman he has won the commendation and admiration of his fellow-citizens in equal degree as a soldier. From 1868 until 1870, he served with marked efficiency as a member of the Ohio State Senate, and he is the author of many of the most important laws adopted during that period. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention and in the same year was elected to Congress, where he served continuously from 1877 until 1885. In December, 1881, he was chosen speaker of the House, which position he filled with his usual distinction, enjoying the prestige of being the first and only Ohio man who was selected for this office, until March 4, 1883. The public records show how untiring were his labors for the welfare of his county. Following his service in the Spanish-American War, General Keifer was again called into public life, and in 1904 he was again elected to Congress. He was re-elected again and again and still, like a sturdy oak, stands as the representative of his district at Washington. As a matter of fact there are few members of the House of Representatives who can trace their service back so far as can Ohio's favorite son, Joseph Warren Keifer.

On March 22, 1860, General Keifer was married to Eliza Stout, who was born in Springfield, Ohio. He and his wife have been the parents of three sons and one



daughter, namely: Joseph Warren (now a member of the Nebraska Legislature), who resides in Nebraska; William W. and Major Horace C., both of whom are associated with their father in the practice of law; and Margaret E., who is now deceased. Major H. C. Keifer is a member and officer of the Ohio National Guard.

General Keifer has served almost continuously as president of the Lagonda National Bank, at Springfield, since 1873. From 1870 to 1878 he served as one of the trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Xenia, he having organized its Board of Control in 1868. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he has done much for the interests of the soldiers and has been honored with official position. So full has been his life of active participation in public matters that it is remarkable to find that beside his close study in connection with an immense legal practice, he has found the time to turn his attention to literature. He wrote his political history, "Slavery and Four Years of War," in 1895-6, but interesting addenda was made after the Spanish-American War, prior to the issuance of the book, in 1900. The work is comprehensive and convincing.

Since beginning public life, General Keifer has been noted for his oratory and he has not yet ceased gathering laurels. At the annual banquet of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1907, he delivered an eloquent address on "The Panama Canal," having recently returned from a trip to the canal zone. He resides in a beautiful home which stands at No. 1220 East High Street, Springfield.

STEWART FAMILY. The ancestral line from John Stewart is as follows:

I. John Stewart moved from Scotland to the North of Ireland, locating in Drumore Township, County Down, twelve miles from Belfast, during the reign of Charles II. of England, shortly after the commencement thereof (his reign extending from 1660-1685).

II. Robert Stewart was the son of John, who was born in 1665, near Glasgow, Scotland, but who also went to the North of Ireland.

III. Samuel Stewart was the son of Robert, who was born in 1698 near Glasgow, Scotland. He moved to the North of Ireland, and died in 1770 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1735, accompanied by his youngest brother, Hugh, he crossed the ocean, landing in Philadelphia, and settled in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Province of Pennsylvania, near Chestnut Level, a Scotch-Irish settlement, where had been established a Presbyterian meeting-house. In person, Samuel Stewart was large and well proportioned, six feet in height, Roman nose, bluish-gray eyes, brown hair and ruddy complexion. He married in Ireland, Mary McClay, who was noted for her very dark complexion and large person. There was born to them ten children.

IV. The second son was Samuel, who was born in County Down and was brought to Pennsylvania in the emigration of his father's family in 1735, and, on coming of age, settled as a farmer in Hanover Township, Lancaster County, now West Hanover, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, about 1750. In the book published by William H. Egle, State

Librarian of Pennsylvania, entitled "Pennsylvania Genealogies" in referring to Samuel Stewart, among other things the author uses the following language: "A public meeting of the citizens of Hanover Township, June 4, 1774, has gone into history, showing the earliest recorded movement toward independence, and, when the Revolutionary War began, the liberty-loving and patriotic Scotch-Irish of Hanover were found faithful and active participants. Samuel Stewart entered as a private, serving in Colonel Timothy Green's battalion for the defense of the frontier, and on June 6, 1776, in Captain James Rodgers' Lancaster County Associators, 'destined for the camp in the Jerseys.' His first wife was Nancy Templeton, and his second wife, Agnes Calhoun. Children were Sarah, Robert Templeton, Samuel Elder, James B., Charles, John Templeton, Mary McClay and Agnes. Sarah married Joseph Stewart; Joseph and James moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1805. Robert Templeton Stewart was admitted to the bar in Center County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Elder Stewart, James B. Stewart and John Templeton Stewart moved to Clark County in 1806, locating on the Miami. John T. Stewart married Ann Elder on March 2, 1815; she was a daughter of Robert Elder, of Hanover, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. They had issue: Julianna, who married David Anderson; Perry, who married Rhoda Ann Wheeler; Elder R., who married Rachel E. Jacoby; Samuel, who married Mary Ann Marshall; Charles, whose first wife was Isabel Nicholson; James M., who married Rebecca C. Jacoby; Thomas Elder, who married Delilah A. Marshall; Oscar Nesbit,

who married Rachel Nicholson; William C. Stewart, who married Elizabeth T. Sellers."

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CHASE STEWART was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio. His grandfather, John T. Stewart, located on the Miami River in what is now Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1806. His father, Samuel Stewart, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1823, and his mother, Mary Ann Marshall, was born in the same county in 1825.

Mr. Stewart attended law school for two years in Washington, D. C., having prior thereto studied in the office of Judge William Lawrence for a short period. On his return from Washington he commenced the practice of law in Springfield, Ohio, and has continued as an active practitioner in the courts of Clark County and elsewhere.

He served as prosecuting attorney of Clark County for six years, and was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for two terms. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

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AMOS SMITH, whose valuable farm of 250 acres lies partly in Harmony and partly in Pleasant Township, is one of the leading citizens of this section of Clark County, where he is a prosperous agriculturist and also a successful inventor. Mr. Smith was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 16, 1848, and is a son of Eli and Minerva (Shaw) Smith.

A large part of Mr. Smith's splendid estate descended from his great-grand-

father, Peter Arbogast, who entered this land from the Government, in 1812. He came overland across the mountains from Crab Orchard, now in Lee County, Virginia. He was accompanied by his family, who were compelled to utilize the big emigrant wagon as a place in which to live until their cabin could be erected. The land has never gone out of the possession of the family. The Smiths are of English extraction and when the great-grandfather Smith came to America he settled first in Pennsylvania. Prior to 1823 he came to Clark County, accompanied by his son Jacob and the latter's wife, Priscilla.

Their son, Eli Smith, father of Amos, was born in 1823, in Clark County, and died December 22, 1891. In 1846 he married Minerva Shaw, who was born in 1821 and died in 1895. They had three children, namely: Amos; Mianda, who died in 1871, married J. W. Wright, who survives her, but their children, Bertram and Ella, are both deceased; and Alice, who was born July 3, 1858, married Oscar Runyan, residing in Clark County, and they have one child, Glennie.

Amos Smith grew to manhood on the home farm and during boyhood he attended the district schools. He inherited 123 acres of land from his father and to this he added sixty acres, bought from the estate of Henry Jones, and sixty-five acres, from Samuel Melvin. In addition to this he owns two other properties at Vienna and two and one-half acres near Springfield, at Bird's Crossing, which is very valuable, being already laid out in town lots. From boyhood, Mr. Smith has been interested in mechanics and has made many experiments which have resulted in the invention of innumerable farm imple-

ments in which the moving principle makes the invention superior to any other of the kind on the market. His invention, a clover buncher, was considered so valuable that it was gladly purchased by the Champion Machine Company. On this he has secured an improved patent, a buncher that will deliver at the side instead of behind. Mr. Smith has also an improved drill on the market, together with other inventions. He is a man of progressive and up-to-date ideas and was the first farmer in Clark County to invest in an automobile.

In 1872, Mr. Smith married Catherine Wiet, who was born in Clark County, February 10, 1853, and is a daughter of Michael and Ann (Runyan) Wiet. Mr. and Mrs. Wiet had nine children, namely: James, Eli, Mary, Catherine, Sarah A., Asa, Lucinda, Millie and a babe that died in infancy. The father of Mrs. Smith was a soldier in the Civil War and died in 1864, at New Orleans. Mrs. Wiet, who was born in 1827, still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children, namely: Clifford, Sylvia, Leona, Nina, Fostoria and Kate. The eldest, Clifford, was born April 7, 1873, and died December 12, 1898. Sylvia was born November 24, 1875, married Noah Jones and they have one child, Gladys. Leona was born December 18, 1878, in 1899 was married to Charles Patterson and they have one son, Robert. Nina was born May 27, 1883, married Dr. E. A. Dye and they have two children, Max and Mildred. Fostoria was born March 13, 1891, and attends the Plattsburg High School. The youngest, Kate, was born January 8, 1893, and resides with her parents.

JOHN A. YEAZEL, who was one of Moorefield's leading citizens for many years, was born on the old Jacob Yeazel farm, in Moorefield Township, October 10, 1837, and died August 3, 1907. He was a son of Jacob and Ellen (Foley) Yeazel.

Jacob Yeazel was born November 10, 1809, near Todd's Fork, Clinton County, Ohio, and was a son of Abraham and Mary (Curl) Yeazel. He married Ellen Foley, who was born January 14, 1810, a daughter of John and Jane (Reiser) Foley. The Foleys were very early settlers of Moorefield Township, locating here when the country was a wilderness and Indians were numerous. The paternal grandfather of John A. Yeazel, Abraham Yeazel, was born in Virginia, April 29, 1774, and in October, 1794, was married to Mary Curl, who was born October 30, 1776. It will be seen that this family can be easily traced for several generations, and its members have always been people of high character and useful lives.

The late John A. Yeazel followed agricultural pursuits, a large portion of his life having been spent in Moorefield Township. After his first marriage he settled in Madison County, Ohio, but after the death of his wife, several years later, he sold his farm in Madison County and returned to Moorefield Township, where he lived for the remainder of his life with the exception of about four years spent in Harmony Township. There he owned 283 acres.

John A. Yeazel was married (first) to Mary A. Baird, who died in Madison County, leaving three children, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Joseph W. Page; Walter D., who married Lura Snauffer; and Fannie, who married Henry Otstot.

Mr. Yeazel was married (second) to Angelina Hodge, March 14, 1872. Mrs. Yeazel was born and reared in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel E. and Sevina (Spencer) Hodge. Samuel E. Hodge was born in Virginia and was a son of Andrew Hodge, who was the pioneer who came at an early date to Clark County and settled on the farm which has never since been owned by other than a Hodge, it now being the property of Matthew Hodge, the brother of Mrs. Yeazel. When the grandfather came to this section of country and selected the land he wished to enter, he started back to Virginia to bring his money in order to make a payment. He placed the wallet in his saddle-bags, on the back of his trusty horse. When he reached the Ohio River it was in a swollen condition and when Mr. Hodge attempted to swim his horse across, the rapidly flowing current overturned the saddle-bags and the heavy wallet went to the bottom. Many experiences had before this tested the traveler's bravery and ingenuity, and without the loss of a moment he was equal to this call on his powers, and diving to the bottom he secured the precious purse which represented, probably, the savings of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Yeazel had one child, Claret B., who married Walter Snauffer. Mr. and Mrs. Snauffer have six children, namely: Blanche B., Ruth E., Sevina E., Edith M., Carl D. and Hazel M.

Sevina (Spencer) Hodge, the mother of Mrs. Yeazel, was a daughter of Matthew Spencer, who was a native of New York. He came with his family to Clark County before any divisions of land had been made and settled before the building of

the old National Turnpike road. Mrs. Hodge remembers it being constructed when she was a girl.

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ROBERT JOHNSON, the subject of this sketch, was born January 20, 1832, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Helen (Johnston) Johnson.

James Johnson was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and in 1824 he emigrated to America, bringing with him his family. His objective point was Clark County, where he bought a farm of 100 acres of wild land, south of Springfield. The remainder of his life was taken up with clearing, developing and improving this farm, on which his wife died in 1869 and his death occurred in 1872. They were the parents of eight children.

Robert Johnson attended the district schools of Springfield Township until 1849, when he came to Springfield, leaving his brothers to assist his father in operating the farm. He had a natural aptitude for carpenter's and joiner's work, to which he served an apprenticeship, and later he engaged with his brother in building and contracting at Springfield until 1865. The oil industry was then springing up in Pennsylvania and he went to that state and became financially interested in the oil fields there. In 1867, Mr. Johnson returned to Springfield, where he became associated with Amos Whiteley, J. W. Taylor, W. W. Wilson, Walter Craig and others in the organization of The Champion Machine Company, which with added capital and wider trade relations, was to succeed the Whiteley, Fassler and Kelly firm, which

was then manufacturing the Champion reapers and mowers.

Mr. Johnson was made secretary and superintendent of the Champion Machine Company and served as such for fifteen years. When the Champion Malleable Iron Company was formed in 1873, Mr. Johnson became its secretary and a member of its directing board. In the following year the Bar and Knife Company was organized by the above concerns, which continued successfully to carry on business until 1884, and until 1881 Mr. Johnson was a member of its board of directors and its secretary. In 1882 Mr. Johnson built a fine block on West Main Street, which has ever since borne his name.

In 1883 Mr. Johnson again became connected with large industrial enterprises, acquiring an interest in the manufacturing concern of Mast, Foos and Company, of which he was chosen vice-president, and he also later associated himself with the capitalists who organized the Superior Drill Company. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, and Mr. Johnson has served during its existence as its vice-president. The first board of directors of this company were: E. L. Buehwalter, Robert Johnson, C. E. Patric, Thomas F. McGrew and Charles S. Kay. This corporation was a few years ago taken into the American Seeding Company, and forms the Superior Drill division of that combination of manufacturing plants, Mr. Johnson retiring from active service therein. In 1892 he acquired an interest in the Hoppes Manufacturing Company, of which he is vice-president, and is also a large stockholder in the Foos Gas Engine Company, of which he was formerly

vice-president. He has been more or less concerned in the growth and success of many other lesser concerns. He is a director and stockholder in the Springfield Coal and Ice Company, which manufactured the first artificial ice used here. Mr. Johnson owns a large amount of real estate and he has done much to improve the city and add to its business facilities. In 1902 he built the first steel skeleton structure in Springfield, a magnificent brick structure on High Street, between Limestone and Fountain Avenue, five stories high, with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 145 feet, which is utilized as the Edward Wren department store. He owns a beautiful home at No. 580 East High Street.

Mr. Johnson was married to Adelaide T. Humphreys, and they have the following children: Effie, who married K. M. Burton; Nellie, who became the wife of Randolph Coleman; Frank C., who is vice-president of the American Seeding Company; Clara, who married A. M. McKnight; Jessie, who married Luther L. Buchwalter; and Benjamin P., who is connected with the American Seeding Company. The family belong to the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years Mr. Johnson has been a trustee of the church and of Ferncliff Cemetery. He has always been prominent in the city's benevolent work and in spite of his absorbing business interests, has never neglected civic duties or evaded a citizen's responsibilities.

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GEORGE DEAN, one of Harmony Township's best-known citizens, residing on his well-cultivated farm of twenty-one

and a half acres, was born in New Jersey, April 11, 1847, and is a son of Alexander and Ellen (Robbins) Dean, and a grandson of Alexander and Lydia Dean.

The Dean family came to Clark County in 1859. There were nine children born to the parents of George Dean, as follows: Clorinda, Lydia, William, Mary, Charlotta, Rachel, George, Alice and Emeline. Clorinda married Edward Shreeves and they had five children. Lydia married Thomas Way and they had three children. William married Sarah Hahnley, who at death left a family of children. Charlotta is the widow of John Smith and the mother of seven children. Rachel, deceased, is survived by her husband, Bruce Reese, and several children. Mary married Harry Walker and they have twelve children. Alice married James Todd. Emeline married John Thompson and they have five children.

George Dean was twelve years old when his parents came to Clark County and here he obtained his education. In 1906 he purchased his present property. In 1874 he was married in Clark County to Phebe Hatfield and they have two children, namely: John H., who was born October 12, 1876, resides in Oregon; and E. Luella, who was born in 1880. In 1904 she was married to Thomas N. Jones.

Mrs. Dean was born in Clark County, Ohio, August 11, 1843, and is a daughter of John and Eva (Garlough) Hatfield. John Hatfield was born April 3, 1798, and died June 16, 1883. His wife was born January 24, 1801, and died June 25, 1881. They were married in 1821 and had the following children: John G., Samuel C.,

James T., Margaret, Nathaniel, William, Nancy, Mary E., Martin, Augustus, Michael and Phebe. John G. Hatfield was born in 1821 and died February 15, 1908. He married Anna Strong and they had the following children: William, George, Martin, Jefferson, Malissa and Sarah E. Samuel, deceased, married Elizabeth Hause and they had children as follows: John, Frank, Scott, James, Sarah, Ida and Ella. Augustus Hatfield enlisted as a sharpshooter, in 1861, in the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865. He participated in many important battles, including Fort Donelson, Chattanooga, Shiloh, Lovejoy Station, and was with General Sherman's forces in the March on Atlanta and participated in the grand review at Washington City. Martin Hatfield married Delilah Webb and they have two children, Frank and Charles. Michael Hatfield was also a soldier in the Civil War. He married Mary E. Carroll and they have two children, Nancy Eva and Minnie. The other members of the family, with the exception of Mrs. Dean, died when young.

In 1864 Mr. Dean enlisted for service in the Civil War as a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and before he was discharged, in 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, he saw some very hard fighting, taking part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin. He and his wife are members of the M. P. Church in Pitchin.

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SAMUEL H. PENQUITE, proprietor of the Hill Top Stock Farm in Pike Town-

ship, Clark County, Ohio, is a well known resident of Dialton, where he has lived for the past thirteen years. He comes of an old established family in America, both paternal and maternal ancestors having come to this country during Colonial days. He was born on the home farm in Warren County, Ohio, July 4, 1856, and is a son of William and Julia Ann (Ford) Penquite, and a grandson of James and Elizabeth (Urton) Penquite.

James Penquite was born October 7, 1782, in Virginia, to which place his father had come from England at a very early day. In the fall of 1816 he moved with his wife and two children to Warren County, Ohio, where he settled in the woods. He died there December 15, 1835. He was married to Elizabeth Urton, who was born in Virginia, January 9, 1787, and died in Warren County, Ohio, July 2, 1871. They had the following children: William, an unnamed infant, Nancy, John, Thomas, Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth, James and Alexander, all now deceased.

William Penquite was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, October 12, 1811, and was about five years of age when brought to Ohio by his parents, who located in Warren County at a time when the country was still wild. Deer and other wild game abounded, and were often seen from their cabin, which was erected in the woods. Being the eldest of the children, and left fatherless while still young, the burdens of the head of the house fell on his shoulders. He worked hard to clear up the farm, which he developed into a good property, and resided in Warren County the remainder of his life, except the last two years, which were

spent in Clarksville, Clinton County. He was married April 18, 1839, to Julia Ann Ford, who was born February 24, 1817, and was a daughter of Elijah and Jerusha (Kibby) Ford. Her mother was a daughter of Captain Ephriam Kibby, the noted Indian fighter about Cincinnati, who was located at Ft. Washington during the war with the British. Mrs. Penquite died December 20, 1888, and was survived a few years by her husband, who died November 4, 1891. Eleven children blessed their union: Frank, Jerusha, Nancy E., one who died in infancy, John W., Nathaniel P. and Mary M., twins, Elijah F., Alexander M., Samuel H. and Anna M. The survivors are: Jerusha, John W., Samuel H. and Anna M.

Samuel H. Penquite was born on the home farm in Warren County and received a liberal education in the district school and through night study at home. He afterward taught school for nine years in his home county. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, at which he has made a success. In 1895 he moved to Dialton, Pike Township, where he and wife have twenty-five acres, which place is known as the Hill Top Stock Farm. Together they own 225 acres situated in Pike Township, Clark County, and in Jackson Township, Champaign County. Mr. Penquite has raised stock extensively in the past, making a specialty of Poland China hogs. He is a man with numerous other interests, being a notary public, a representative of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and agent for monuments for D. M. Bunnell & Company, of Urbana.

On November 24, 1883, Mr. Penquite was married (first) to Matilda Orndorff,

who was born in Virginia and was a daughter of Elisha F. and Margaret (McElwee) Orndorff, both of Virginia. She died July 5, 1892, leaving a son, Pearl, who is a graduate of the Lawrenceville High School. Mr. Penquite was married (second) December 1, 1895, to Mrs. Emma Frances (Michael) Callison. She was born in Dialton and is a daughter of William and Catherine (Frierwood) Michael, both natives of Clark County. William Michael was born October 2, 1828, and spent all but four and one-half years here, that time being passed in Indiana, and died in Clark County in 1885. He was married June 22, 1851, to Catherine Frierwood, who was born near Tremont City, Clark County, Ohio, and died at Dialton in 1900. They had but one child, Emma Frances. The latter was first married October 4, 1881, to George Callison, who died January 1, 1889, leaving two children: William C., who died at eighteen months, and Glenna C., wife of Earl D. Covell, a civil engineer in the service of the United States Government, who is stationed at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Penquite are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which her father was a local preacher for many years, and of which Mr. Penquite is secretary, treasurer and trustee. She is an active worker in the W. C. T. U. Fraternally, Mr. Penquite is a member of the Urbana Lodge No. 764, I. O. O. F.; Mad River Council No. 56, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Logan Castle No. 1, K. of G. E., at Springfield.

In his views on public matters, he is a Prohibitionist.







HEZEKIAH R. GEIGER, PH. D., D. D.

HEZEKIAH R. GEIGER, Ph. D., D. D., was one of the founders of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, a member of its first faculty, and for many years he was recognized not only as a power in the Lutheran Church, but as one of the leading men of literary and scientific attainment in Ohio.

Dr. Geiger was born January 10, 1820, at Greencastle, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Henry and Julia (Rhebush) Geiger. Charles Geiger, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Geiger, was born in Germany and became a resident of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1772. He served, from Philadelphia, in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Geiger, father of Dr. Geiger, was born in 1789, in Montgomery County, where he resided until the War of 1812, when he joined General Scott's division, and participated in the battles of Chipewa Plains and Lundy's Lane. He was with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, being aboard one of the ships which anchored at Put-in-Bay, and assisted in burying the dead whose dust lies there. After an honorable discharge, Henry Geiger settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1833, when he removed with his family to Columbiana County, Ohio. In 1834 he migrated to Holmes County, and in 1851 to Champaign County. He died at the home of his son in Springfield, in 1861.

In 1815 Henry Geiger married Julia Rhebush, who was born and reared at Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in Champaign County, August 31, 1854. They had twelve children, eleven of whom were sons. Seven of the latter became eminent in professional life, the last survivor of

these being Rev. Andrew Geiger, who died on Palm Sunday, 1905, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Hezekiah R. Geiger accompanied his parents to Ohio but completed his collegiate course in the Pennsylvania College, in 1846. After coming to Springfield, he became associated with Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., and Michael Diehl, and they founded that institution of learning, Wittenberg College, which has since been an important adjunct of the Lutheran Church. He filled the chairs of Latin, natural science and mathematics in the new college during its earlier years, but subsequently confined his instruction to natural science alone, and from 1873 until his death, which occurred July 18, 1899, he remained interested in scientific investigations. In 1882 he resigned his position as a member of the faculty at Wittenberg College, so as to have more time in which to pursue his favorite work. In 1874 he had visited the Pacific coast and the Sandwich Islands, as a scientist, and after accepting a position on the United States Geological Survey, in charge of the Blue Ridge Division, in 1883, he pursued his investigations through Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, and through his careful, painstaking, thorough work, prepared data which have been the basis for subsequent geological work in these regions. He made many important literary contributions to the secular, as well as religious press and ably edited the *Lutheran Evangelist* for a protracted period.

Dr. Geiger was married December 14, 1854, to Nancy Melvina Hartford, who was born in West Virginia, and who died September 30, 1900. She was a lady of

high mental attainments and was well qualified to be the companion of her learned husband. They had seven children, namely: Alice M., who was the first woman graduated at Wittenberg College, completing the course in 1879; Charles A., who is manager of the Troy Wagon Works, at Troy, Ohio; Lizzie G., whose husband, A. D. Hosterman, is president and general manager of the Poultry Success Company and also conducts an insurance business at Room 39, on the northwest corner of Main and Limestone Streets, residing at No. 312 Woodlawn Avenue; Anna L., who is the wife of J. N. Garver, who is engaged in a real estate business at Springfield, residing at No. 206 Ferncliff avenue; Harry M., residing at Canton, Ohio; Ella L., who occupies the old family home, with her sister Alice, which was built in 1853 by their father, at No. 3 Ferncliff Avenue; and Hon. Frank W., who is serving in his second term as probate judge of Clark County.

While Dr. Geiger accepted no political office, he served on many civic and educational boards. Education, charity, religion, all found a place in his heart and life.

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ENOS WILLIAM XANDERS, residing in the village of Lawrenceville, Clark County, Ohio, has been identified with the farming interests of German Township during the greater part of his life and for twenty years has been a member of Clark County Board of Agriculture, during two years of which he was president of that body. He was born August 8, 1861, on his father's farm in German Township,

south of Lawrenceville, and is a son of William and Susanna (Baker) Xanders.

William Xanders was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, May 7, 1824, and was a son of John and Magdalena (Baker) Xanders, his father having come to Clark County at a very early period. Amid the hardships and trials of pioneer life, he grew to maturity, receiving but a meager educational training in the primitive schools of that period. After his marriage he rented a farm for a few years, and then, with the capital which had been acquired through the labors of himself and wife, 130 acres of land, upon which he thereafter made his home until his death, on January 4, 1878. A man of ability and good judgment, he acquired other properties, some of which he afterward sold, and at the time of his death owned 320 acres in Carter County, Missouri, which still remains in the family name.

On August 9, 1849, William Xanders was joined in marriage with Susanna Baker, who was born in German Township June 18, 1828, and was a daughter of John and Susanna (Nawman) Baker, early settlers here. They became parents of the following children: Sarah, wife of Taylor Seifert of Springfield; Isabella C., wife of Edward M. Patterson of Springfield; Mary E., wife of Daniel F. Shafer; Enos William; Emma A., wife of John H. Foreman of Springfield; and Susanna J., wife of O. W. Flick of German Township. Mr. Xanders was always a Democrat in politics, but never held nor sought office. His death was mourned as a sad loss to the community where he had always lived.

Enos W. Xanders was reared on the old homestead and attended the common

schools of his home district. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school in District No. 7, German Township, and continued for three years. After his marriage, in 1882, he engaged in farming the home place until 1887, then moved to Lawrenceville, where he conducted a general store for ten years. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster of that village, serving in that capacity until the office was abandoned to make way for the rural free delivery which had been established. Finding his health was failing because of too close confinement, he sold out his store and for a period of five years traveled in the interests of a fertilizer company, after which he returned to the farm. He farmed in a most successful manner until 1907, when he again moved to Lawrenceville, where he now lives.

Mr. Xanders was married September 21, 1882, to Anna C. Ballentine, daughter of James V. and Rosanna (Domer) Ballentine, and they have five children: Blanche, born August 19, 1883, married Jerome Michael and has two children: Mabel and Edith; Clyde, who graduated from Wittenberg College in 1906, was born March 21, 1885, and is teaching German and Latin in German Township High School; Claude, born June 1, 1887, resides in Bay City, Texas; Ruth, born April 20, 1893; and Cleon, born March 7, 1889. Mr. Xanders is a Democrat in politics and has served eight years as a member of the Board of Education. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Clark County Board of Agriculture, and has been re-elected each succeeding year. He has done much to advance the agricultural interests of this section of the State, and to im-

prove the condition of farm life. He is a man of recognized ability and enjoys the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, among whom he has lived for so long a time. Fraternally he is a member of Springfield Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F., and Donnell's Creek Council No. 121, J. O. U. A. M.

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P. P. CRABILL, president of the Central Brass and Fixture Company, one of the prominent manufacturing concerns of Springfield, has been a resident of Clark County, Ohio, all his life. He was born in Springfield Township, in 1879, and is a son of John Crabill.

John Crabill, an influential farmer and landowner of Springfield Township, was also born in Clark County, in 1848, and is a son of Thomas V. Crabill. The latter was born in Virginia and in 1816, during his boyhood days, came west to Clark County, Ohio. He farmed and dealt extensively in stock, becoming one of the largest landowners in the county and a man of prominence.

P. P. Crabill was reared on the old home place in Springfield Township, and after completing the prescribed course in the public schools pursued a course of study in mechanical engineering in the Ohio State University at Columbus, from which institution he was graduated in 1900. Immediately thereafter he became identified with the Foos Gas Engine Company, remaining with them for seven years. In February, 1907, he, in connection with James Turner, organized the Central Brass and Fixture Works of Springfield, which in September of that year was re-organized and incorporated

as the Central Brass and Fixture Company with a capital stock of \$10,000. Mr. Crabill was elected president, with Mr. Turner as treasurer and manager. They manufacture all kinds of brass castings and finished work, making a specialty of the Puritan Bath Cock, and have built a large and remunerative trade. Our subject is also a stockholder in the Foos Gas Engine Company.

In October, 1906, Mr. Crabill was joined in marriage with Miss Bertha Jones, daughter of C. M. Jones, a well known citizen of Union County, Ohio. Fraternally he is an Elk. He and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

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MAJOR WILLIAM HUNT was formerly one of the leading men of Clark County, Ohio. He was the first president of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, now known as the Sandusky branch of the Big Four Railroad, was the first president of the Clark County Agricultural Society, and was identified with improvement and progress during the whole of his active life. Major Hunt was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 25, 1797, and died while on a visit to a daughter at Springfield, Ohio, May 17, 1867.

The parents of Major Hunt were Ralph and Lydia (Eyre) Hunt. Prior to coming to Clark County, Ohio, Ralph Hunt operated Hunt's Mills in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and after reaching this section he bought, in association with his sons, about 600 acres of land. The Hunts soon began the building of a fine residence, which was completed in 1830, and

at the time was the best house in Clark County. In early manhood he married Lydia Eyre, who was a daughter of Manuel Eyre, who was an officer in the War of the Revolution. He was born in Philadelphia and was a ship builder by trade and testified to his loyalty not only by serving as a soldier but also by contributing to pay war expenses. There were five sons and one daughter born to Ralph and Lydia Hunt, namely: William, Manuel Eyre, Ishi Van Cleve, Daniel and Franklin Eyre. The youngest son was a student at the military post at West Point when his father came to Ohio. The eldest son had preceded his father and the two next in order accompanied him. These two sons never married but remained in Ohio, where they acquired large tracts of land in Clark and Champaign Counties. The other son, Daniel, came also to Clark County, where he married but did not remain in Ohio, his record being lost. Ralph Hunt died in 1838.

Major William Hunt probably acquired his title through service in the New Jersey militia and in the War of 1812. He was afforded educational opportunities and in young manhood came to Ohio in search of a business opening, which he found at Urbana, in Champaign County, where he entered into a mercantile business and was subsequently made postmaster. It was during his residence at Urbana that his father and brothers came to Clark County. Several years after his marriage, when his father died, William Hunt left Urbana and came to Moorefield Township, Clark County, and took possession of the home farm and he continued to reside in Clark County during the re-

mainder of his life, which was one of great activity and usefulness.

At Urbana, Ohio, Major William Hunt was married to Mary McCord, a most estimable woman, who survived until December 25, 1881, having outlived her husband for fourteen years. They had born to them six sons and six daughters, the sons, Ralph, Samuel, William, Robert, George and Edward, all having passed out of life. Ralph and William were soldiers in the Civil War. All the daughters of the family survive, as follows: Kate, who is the widow of E. B. Cassilly; Mary, who is the widow of William H. Tiers, residing at Philadelphia; Meta, who married Chandler Robbins, residing at Springfield; Eleanor, Rose and Virginia, residing on the homestead in Moorefield Township.

Major Hunt took a deep interest in politics and public matters prior to the Civil War and was a zealous supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. He remained a Democrat in his convictions but never voted the ticket after the defeat of his chosen candidate.

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**GUSTAVUS S. FOOS.** The late Gustavus S. Foos was one of Springfield's representative men, one who, through public spirit, progressive business methods and exemplary personal life, deserves to have his name remembered among those who have contributed largely to this city's prosperity. He was the founder and for many years the able president of the Foos Manufacturing Company, one of Springfield's leading industries. Gustavus S. Foos was born in Franklin, now West Columbus, Ohio, July

8, 1818, and died July 11, 1900, rounding out a useful life of eighty-two years. He was a son of General Joseph Foos, who was once prominent in the military affairs of this section, and later served as a statesman, for twenty-one years, being a member of the Ohio Legislature.

Gustavus S. Foos obtained his education in the Springfield schools, leaving the High School in his second year, when he went to Illinois, where he remained three years. Upon his return to Ohio he entered the employ of his brother, the late William Foos, as a salesman, and after some mercantile experience, in partnership with another brother, the late Levi Foos, he purchased the business of William Foos and it was successfully continued for several years. In 1848 Gustavus S. Foos again became associated with his brother William, and they became jointly interested in mercantile, real estate and banking enterprises. In this year the brothers bought a large tract of land at Springfield, which they laid out in town lots, and these now form the best residence sections of the city. In 1858 they embarked in a brokerage business, and two years later they established a private bank, this subsequently developing into the Second National Bank. Of this institution William Foos became president and Gustavus S. Foos cashier, a position he filled until his resignation, in 1862. Prior to this Mr. Foos disposed of large farming interests which he had owned in Illinois, and after freeing himself from the bank, entered extensively into the wool business and rapidly became prominent in that industry.

The panic of 1873 fell upon the country and many of the leading business men in

every section saw the fortunes that they had accumulated swept away, as it were, in a night. Among these was Gustavus S. Foos, who found himself, at the age of fifty-five years, forced to begin life anew. He turned his attention at first to the manufacture of that humble but useful household article, a kitchen clothes-wringer, associating with him his two sons. From the very bottom they built up a business which became one of importance. In 1884 Mr. Foos saw that it would be the part of wisdom to dispose of the enterprise in which he was then engaged and to widen his field of operations. When he again entered the manufacturing field with his sons, the business was the making of special grinding and pulverizing oil-mill machinery and forges. He then organized the Foos Manufacturing Company, taking the duties of president upon his experienced shoulders, and making his son, Robert H. Foos, vice president, and his other son, William F. Foos, treasurer. The business prospered and the time came when the name of Foos was held in esteem in every trade center. Near the close of his life it contributed great satisfaction to the venerable founder, that the same old standards of business integrity which he had established were continued by those who followed him.

In early life Mr. Foos was a Whig in his political views and later became an active Republican and zealous supporter of the policies of this party. During the Civil War Mr. Foos on many occasions demonstrated his loyalty and true patriotism, contributing both time and money and giving generously to those benevolent agencies which took care of the families

of the men who were fighting at the front. During the Morgan Raid he was a member of the famous "Squirrel Hunters" Brigade. In times of peace he also was large-hearted in his charities and was exceedingly liberal-minded on many subjects.

Mr. Foos was married June 28, 1849, to Elizabeth Houston, who was a daughter of Dr. Robert Houston, of South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, and they had two sons, Robert H. and William F. William F. Foos is president of the Springfield National Bank and is receiver for the Springfield Malleable Iron Company. For the past five years the Foos brothers have not been connected with the Foos Manufacturing Company. Their handsome residence is located at No. 560 East High Street, Springfield.

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JOSEPH MILTON YEAZELL, who is well known throughout Clark County as a prosperous retired citizen, and formerly as an extensive breeder of and dealer in fine sheep and other stock, was born in this county October 5, 1847, son of George and Nancy Ann (Wilkinson) Yeazell.

He traces his ancestry in the direct paternal line back to Abraham Yeazell, and then, indirectly, through the Brown and Ball families, to William Ball, of Berks, or Berkshire, England, the name of whose wife is not known, but who died in the year 1480, in the reign of Henry VII., the first of the Tudors. The line from this William Ball to Abraham Yeazell is as follows:

Robert Ball, son of William, of Berkham, died in 1543. The name of his wife is not known. He was father of William



Ball (wife unknown), who died in 1550.

John Ball, son of the second William, died in 1599. He was twice married, first to Alice Haynes, by whom he had four children, and secondly to Agnes Holloway, of which union also there were four children.

John Ball, son of John and Agnes (Holloway) Ball, died in 1628. He married Elizabeth Webb, who bore him ten children, among them William, better known as Colonel William Ball, who died in 1680. Colonel William Ball married Hannah Athermal, of which union there were three children, the one to continue this line of descent being William, or Captain William Ball, who married Margaret Downman and died in 1699.

The next progenitor in the Ball line was William, who died in 1740 and who by wife Mary, had, besides other children, William, who died in 1809. It is in this generation that we find the Ball family intermarrying with the Browns, and the line to the subject of this sketch is now continued through the latter family. It is thus traced:

The brothers and sisters of the William Ball last mentioned were: Samuel, Joseph (died 1821), Mary (died 1816, married Thomas Brown) and Ann (married John Gibson).

Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown had a large family, consisting of ten children, and including Sarah (born 1758; died 1828), who married William Curl. The family of William and Sarah (Brown) Curl was also large and included Mary, who married Abraham Yeazell, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Abraham Yeazell (or Yeazel, as the name was sometimes spelled) came to this

country from Germany and settled at an early date in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio. By his wife Mary, above mentioned, he had thirteen children—Mary Ann, Sarah, George, William, Caroline, David, Jeremiah, Adam, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Sidney, James and Isaac.

George Yeazell, of the above-mentioned family, married Elizabeth Jones, and their children were George, Mary Ann, Jeremiah, John W., Eliza, Caroline M., Isaac, Angeline and Frances M.

George Yeazell, son of George and Elizabeth (Jones) Yeazell, and father of J. Milton Yeazell, married Mary Ann Wilkinson, and their family was as follows: Joseph Milton, James W., Retta, Anne Belle, Mary, Ellen, Thomas, Elizabeth, Angie and Mabel Estella. James W., the second child, married Amanda Neer, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, all sons—George, Clayton, Fred and Lawrence, all of whom are living. Retta is the wife of John Conley, and has three children—Blanche, Harry and Robert. Anne Belle married Nathan Baumgartner, and has two children, Agnes and Wilmette, of whom Agnes became the wife of Dr. Deman and resides in Mechanicsburg, and Wilmette married M. C. Houston.

Mary, fifth child of George and Nancy Ann Yeazell, married Samuel Prugh, who is now deceased. She has one child—Earl. Ellen Yeazell married Jacob Baumgartner and has two children—Alice, who is the wife of Forest Taverner and Nathan, all living. Thomas Yeazell, of the above-mentioned family, and seventh in order of birth, was killed on the railroad. Elizabeth died at the age of two years.

Angie, the ninth child, married Newton Jones and is now deceased. Her children are Walter and Thomas, both of whom are living. Mabel Estella, the tenth child, married Arthur Taverner; she has no children.

Joseph Milton Yeazell, whose nativity has been already given, has resided in Clark County all his life, unless we except the period of his service in the Civil War. He enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1864, in the Sixteenth Ohio Light Artillery, and was stationed for a while at New Orleans. On the close of the war he returned to Clark County, and settled on his father's farm, and was for some years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he entered into mercantile business at Catawba Station, Champaign County, Ohio. He continued thus occupied, however, but for a short time.

On February 15, 1875, he married, and in the same year bought a farm of 345 acres in Pleasant Township. Here he went into the business of raising grain and live stock, giving special attention to the breeding of sheep. It was also his practice to buy trainloads of sheep in Montana, ship them to his farm and here fatten them for the Buffalo market, selling them there at a good profit. Though now retired from active pursuits, he frequently contributes valuable articles to agricultural papers, among them the *American Agriculturist*, the *Ohio Farmer*, the *Pittsburg Stockman*, the *Breeders' Gazette* and the *Chicago Drovers Journal*. He is regarded as an authority of stock matters, especially on sheep, and has received many offers to become a salesman at the Buffalo and Chicago sheep markets, but prefers to remain on his farm. He

has served the town as trustee, being elected on the Republican ticket, and held that office for six years. A member of the G. A. R., he has served as commander of N. M. McConkey Post No. 391, was adjutant for ten years and was a member of General Townsend's staff, with the rank of major, for two terms. He is a prominent member of the Catawba Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served ten years as trustee, having also been school director a number of times.

Mr. Yeazell has had the misfortune to lose his wife, who passed to the higher life May 19, 1900, after a happy married life of twenty-five years. She was just two years his senior. She had borne him four children, whose record, in brief, is as follows: Leon Howard married Josephine Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Campbell, and they reside in Springfield, this county. Florence is the wife of Herbert Loveless, of this township, and has one child—Phelma. Gwendoline, who is now deceased, was the wife of Van C. Tullis, of Champaign County, Ohio. Wendell, born in 1885, died in Los Angeles, Cal., in April, 1906, at the early age of twenty-one years.

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HON. JAMES HATFIELD, who capably represented Clark County in the Ohio State Legislature, is a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent farmer of Green Township. He was born in Springfield Township, April 12, 1844, is a son of James and Margaret (Kitchen) Hatfield, and a grandson of Nathaniel and Nancy (Judy) Hatfield.

Nathaniel Hatfield, the grandfather, was one of the pioneer farmers of what

is now Clark County, coming with his family as early as the year 1808. He located about one and a half miles north-east of Pitchin, in Springfield Township, where he became owner of several hundred acres of land. His death resulted from milk sickness while he was in the prime of his life. James Hatfield, father of our subject, was born in 1803, and was five years of age when brought to this country by his parents. He followed farming until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-two years. He was joined in marriage with Margaret Kitchen, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a small girl when her parents moved to Clark County, Ohio. They were parents of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and of these the present survivors are James, the subject of this sketch, and two sisters.

James Hatfield, Jr., was six years of age when his mother died, and he was left an orphan at eleven years. Upon the death of his father he was bound out to a brother-in-law, to remain with him until eighteen years of age. He performed such labor as he could on the farm in payment for board and clothing, attending school during four months of the winter, but at the age of fifteen he began to work out by the month for himself. At sixteen he went to Hillsdale, Michigan, and attended Hillsdale College two years. Then returning to Clark County, he engaged in teaching, being thus employed in the Liberty School for a time. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted for three months' service in Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Howard D. Johns, and after being stationed at Camp Chase for a time, accom-

panied the regiment to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where he remained for about four months. His term of enlistment having expired, he re-enlisted as a member of Company D, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was with his regiment in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and was in numerous engagements under General Sheridan. At Beverly, Virginia, he was taken captive, but an overwhelming desire for freedom resulted in his escape fifteen minutes later. He participated in many engagements and served in the army until the war closed, performing his duty with a bravery and courage meriting the commendation he received. He returned to his home in Clark County in 1865, but after a short stay went west to Logan County, Illinois, where for a time he engaged in teaching school. There he purchased 150 acres of land, now valued at more than one hundred dollars per acre, and in 1866 returned to Clark County, Ohio, to be married. He was married on April 12th of that year and immediately thereafter returned to Logan County with his bride. He farmed there until 1867, when, having sold his property, he returned to Clark County, where he rented and farmed for several years. In 1872 he purchased the 125 acres which now consists of his home property and set about converting it into an up-to-date farm. He has always farmed along the line of the most modern and approved methods, and the success attained by him bespeaks his business sagacity and managerial ability. He has always taken an active and intelligent interest in all that relates to the welfare of his home community, and frequently has been called upon to fill offices of public trust. He is

a Republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for Lincoln in 1864. In Green Township he served as treasurer for some years. He next became the candidate of his party for state representative, and after his election to that office served this district with an intelligence and faithfulness that brought him a host of new friends and followers. He is a man of marked ability, and in the discharge of his official duties brought into play the same energy, sagacity and good judgment which have always characterized his private dealings.

Mr. Hatfield was joined in marriage with Harriett J. Stewart, a daughter of Perry and Rhoda Ann (Wheeler) Stewart, and they reared three children, namely: Charles Stewart, who was born in Logan County, Illinois, May 27, 1867; Jessie R., who married Alonzo Stretcher and has two children—Edwin and Robert; and Julia M., who married Clarence Anderson, lives in Green Township and has one daughter—Harriet Helen. Mr. Hatfield is a member of James A. Elder Post, G. A. R., and has attended most of the reunions of that body. He also attended the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He and his wife are faithful members of the High Street Christian Church, at Springfield.

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EDWARD L. BUCHWALTER, president of the Citizens' National Bank, at Springfield, and president of the American Seeding Machine Company, has been identified with the leading interests of this city for more than thirty years. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 1,

1841, and is a son of Levi and Margaret (Lyons) Buchwalter.

Edward L. Buchwalter was reared on a farm, attended the local public schools and later the Ohio University, and had not decided upon his future career, when his thoughts were turned to his country, endangered by civil war, and he became a soldier. As a member and officer successively of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment and the Fifty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, serving in like manner as private, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, he brought honor to his command by his careful performance of duty and his gallantry in action. He served under General Sherman in 1862 and under General Grant in 1863, being present at the surrender of Vicksburg. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, after a hard service covering three years and seven months. Mr. Buchwalter was twice wounded and was once left on the battlefield with the dead, but fortunately recovered sufficiently to be able to crawl back and reach the new position taken by his regiment.

After the close of his army life, Mr. Buchwalter was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Ross County until 1873. He then came to Springfield and for the following ten years was connected with the manufacturing firm of James Leffel & Company, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of machinery and gained much business experience. He was active in the organization of the Superior Drill Company, at Springfield, Ohio, in the fall of 1883, and became the president of the





ROSS MITCHELL

company which purchased the business of Thomas, Ludlow & Rodgers. With his business associates he pushed the manufacture of the Superior Drill until it became known all over the country. At the organization of the American Seeding Machine Company in March, 1903, by the consolidation of the Superior Drill Company, the Hoosier Drill Company and several other manufacturing companies, Mr. Buchwalter was elected president and continues to hold that important office. In December, 1898, the organization of the Citizens' National Bank was completed and Mr. Buchwalter was selected its president and has continued in that position ever since.

Mr. Buchwalter was married September 1st, 1868, to Clementine Berry, a lady of education and accomplishments and of much social prominence. Mrs. Buchwalter takes much interest in club work and educational progress, and at this writing is president of the Ohio State Federation. She was first vice president of the Women's Board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Buchwalter have a beautiful residence at No. 805 East High Street, Springfield, besides several rural ones, Mr. Buchwalter owning the old family home in Ross County and another in the vicinity of this city.

Politically, Mr. Buchwalter is a Republican. For thirty years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Warder Public Library of this city, and is also a member of the Springfield Board of Trade. He belongs to Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

ROSS MITCHELL, one of Springfield's highly regarded citizens, now living retired in a beautifully situated home, located at No. 302 East High Street, was long a prominent factor in the great business concerns which have made the name of Springfield known in almost every quarter of the globe. Mr. Mitchell was born November 14, 1824, in Landisburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James Blaine and Cynthia (Gowdy) Mitchell. The Mitchell family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. It probably was established in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in the days of the great-grandfather, where the grandfather of Ross Mitchell is on record as a man of substance and local prominence.

James Blaine Mitchell, father of Ross, was born at Carlisle, in Cumberland County, and removed from there to Dayton, Ohio, May 7, 1836. His first work was on the Third Street Canal in Dayton, after which he operated the Patterson saw-mills for almost two years. He was a carpenter and builder and also understood practical mill work, and on February 7th, 1838, he rented the Woodbury Mills, then known as the Schartle Mills, located on Mad River, which he operated until February 7th, 1840, when he removed to Medway. After a residence of nine years at the latter point, he removed to Hertzler's Mills, where both he and his wife died. They had eight children, of whom Ross was the eldest and is now the only surviving member of the family. The children all died young but three, Ross, James and Margaret—James and Margaret died in Paris, Illinois.

Mr. Mitchell has spent almost his whole life in the State of Ohio, being eleven years

of age when the family settled at Dayton. During his father's lifetime he assisted him in the saw-mills, and later filled the double position of mill operator and clerk in a general store adjacent to and owned by the proprietor of the mills. When the latter (Mr. Hertzler) disposed of his interests there and removed to Springfield, Mr. Mitchell accompanied him and probably through his good offices obtained clerical work in the strange town. In November, 1854, he became assistant bookkeeper for the firm of Warder, Brokaw & Childs, and in the following year, chief bookkeeper for the firm. In 1865 he was admitted to partnership, when the firm became Warder, Mitchell & Company, Mr. Childs retiring. The business of this firm was the manufacture of farm implements, especially reapers and mowers. In 1866 additional capital and influence came into the business with the admission of General A. S. Bushnell as a partner. In 1881 Mr. Mitchell withdrew, disposing of his interests, and, as his health, especially his eyesight, was poor, he took a season of restful travel.

Mr. Mitchell, however, was not ready to permanently retire from business, where he had met with so much success, and in which field he had become so influential and so largely concerned. For some years he dealt extensively in real estate and subsequently became interested with the firm of Welsh & Dodson in the manufacture of linseed oil, but this enterprise was absorbed by the National Linseed Oil Company. Mr. Mitchell has been connected either as a stockholder or director, often as both, with the following important business organizations: The

Springfield Metallic Casket Company, the Mast Manufacturing Company, the Philip Wiseman Hardware Company, the Gas Light and Coke Company, the Kansas Kanapolis Land Company, the Royal Salt Company, of Kanapolis; the First National Bank, of Springfield; the Fireman's Insurance Company, of Dayton, and the Citizens' Street Railway Company, of which last mentioned company he was president.

Mr. Mitchell, in 1882-3, erected the five-story Mitchell Block on the corner of High and Limestone Streets, Springfield, which is one of the most substantial and imposing business blocks of the city. He owns somewhere approaching 2,600 acres of fine land in Clark County, 2,100 acres in Champaign County, Ohio, and a large acreage in Central Kansas. A monument to Mr. Mitchell's philanthropy and public spirit is found in the great charity known as the Mitchell and Thomas Hospital, which was a gift to the city of Springfield, made by Mr. Mitchell in association with the late J. H. Thomas.

Mr. Mitchell was married, first, in 1851, to Catherine Ann Miller, who died September 12, 1878. She was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1827, and was a daughter of Caspar and Susan (Wirtz) Miller. To this marriage were born five children, the survivors being: Effie J., who married Prof. E. L. Shuey; Fannie, who married Rev. G. P. Raup, and Anna Mary, who became the wife of Rev. S. E. Greenawalt. In 1881 Mr. Mitchell married for his second wife Sarah A. Keller, who was born in Maryland, September 16, 1845, and who is a daughter of the late Rev. Ezra and Caroline (Routzahn) Keller, the former



of whom was the founder and first president of Wittenberg College.

As a public man of broad scope, Mr. Mitchell always has taken an interest in civic affairs, and served two years as a member of the City Council, from the Eighth Ward. Both he and wife are members of the Second Lutheran Church, in which he is an elder.

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LAFAYETTE R. LUTZ, township trustee and owner of fifty acres of land in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, is numbered with the representative men of this section. He was born on the old home farm, in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, April 29, 1862, and is a son of John and Eliza (Morris) Lutz, and a grandson of Michael and Mary (Bowman) Lutz.

Michael Lutz and wife were both of German descent and at a very early period came from Virginia to Ohio with their little family, and settled in the woods of German Township, Clark County, where they passed the remainder of their lives, both passing away at an advanced age. They were the parents of five children: Sarah (Mrs. A. Neese), deceased; Mary (Mrs. R. Zirkle), deceased; Amanda (Mrs. D. Zirkle); John; Isaac, deceased, and Mrs. C. Patterson.

John Lutz was born in Virginia and when a boy of four years came to Ohio with his parents, who settled on a tract of timberland in German Township. There he was reared and he assisted his father in clearing up 208 acres of land. He followed farming throughout his active career, remaining on the home place, which he subsequently inherited, until late in life. He married Eliza Morris, who

was born and reared near Tremont, German Township, where her parents had located at an early period. She died in 1888 and is survived by her husband, who lives with their son, Lafayette R. John Lutz and wife were the parents of eleven children, five of whom died young. Those living are as follows: Frances, wife of Frank Ziegler; Lafayette; Alice, wife of Martin Baker; Charles; Clara, wife of William Blumbershine; and Sidney.

Lafayette R. Lutz grew to man's estate in his native section and received his educational training in the district schools of the township. He has always followed farming, and following his marriage he rented the Samuel Freeze farm in German Township for seven years, then bought his present farm of fifty acres from Aaron Rust. The land consists of two tracts, forty acres upon which he lives, and ten acres lying just south of the residence property. Here he has engaged in general farming ever since, and he also deals extensively in tile for ditching.

On October 25, 1885, Mr. Lutz was married to Mary E. Rust, who is a daughter of David and Phoebe (Cost) Rust. Mrs. Rust died when Mrs. Lutz was but seven years old, but Mr. Rust survives. He was born in 1834 near Mr. Lutz' present farm. Mrs. Lutz is the eldest of three children, and the only daughter. She has two brothers: Albert and William. Mr. and Mrs. Lutz became the parents of three children: Orris, who died aged two years; Blanche, and Robert.

In politics Mr. Lutz is a Democrat and has served in the office of township trustee continuously since 1899. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Dialton,

in which he is both deacon and treasurer. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias order of Northampton for the past eighteen years.

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JOHN H. REYNOLDS, M. D., physician and surgeon at Lawrenceville, is a prominent citizen of German Township and is well known all over Clark County. He was born August 8, 1848, in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Julia Ann (McKinney) Reynolds.

Henry Reynolds, father of Dr. Reynolds, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1816, and in 1827 accompanied his parents to Clark County, Ohio, where he was reared. He married Julia Ann McKinney and they continued to reside in Green Township until 1850, when they removed to a farm in Springfield Township. On that farm Dr. Reynolds grew to manhood, and obtained his education in the country schools. Profiting by the advantages afforded, he became an acceptable teacher, teaching six years in Springfield and Harmony Townships and one term in Delaware County, Indiana. In 1872 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. H. F. Wildasin, at Plattsburg, Clark County, and after two years with him, Dr. Reynolds entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1876.

After receiving his diploma, Dr. Reynolds soon entered into practice at Lawrenceville, where he remained for five years. In 1881 he removed to Springfield, where he practiced for four years, going from there to West Jefferson, Madison County, where he remained four years

more. In the spring of 1890 he returned to Lawrenceville, warmly welcomed by his old patients and the citizens in general, and here he has engaged in practice ever since. He belongs to the Ohio State Medical Society and through medical literature keeps closely in touch with all advances made in medical science.

During the summer of 1876, Dr. Reynolds was married to Sarah Jane Ballentine, who is a daughter of James V. Ballentine, an old pioneer of Lawrenceville. James V. Ballentine was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1823, and is a son of William and Nancy (Nail) Ballentine. In 1831, the parents of Mr. Ballentine left their old home in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio, journeying over the mountains and fording the streams in huge wagons. The family drove through what was then the village of Springfield and settled on a farm which is now included in the corporate limits of Dayton, Ohio. They resided on that farm until the fall of 1832, when they came into Clark County. The first of the Ballentine family to venture into Ohio was Robert Ballentine, an older brother of James V., who settled at Dayton in 1828. It was through his urgent messages that the other members of the family came to this State. Other old neighbors had also settled in Montgomery County and one, Henry Snyder, had located in Clark County. The Ballentines came first to Clark County on a visit to Henry Snyder and they were so well pleased with the climate and soil that Mr. Ballentine needed little urging from their old neighbor to decide to invest near him in Clark County, and for the first year lived on a part of Mr. Snyder's farm at Snyder's Mills. He

then bought a farm of 160 acres, which was situated about one mile northwest of Lawrenceville, on what is now the Ballentine road. John Ballentine, a brother of James V., kept a hotel and store at Tremont, and a brother-in-law, a Mr. Darnell, kept a large store at the same point and was also a school-teacher.

For two years James V. Ballentine went to school at Tremont, living there from 1856 until 1858. His father built a large brick house on his farm about this time and James V. went home to assist in its construction. Shortly afterward his father bought forty additional acres. Mr. Ballentine had been married in 1853 and some time afterward he bought a farm adjoining that of his father, on which he lived until 1876, when he moved to Lawrenceville. For nine years he taught school and still takes a deep interest in educational matters in German Township. For twenty-eight years he was a member of the German Township School Board, and is one of the three survivors of the earnest body of men who founded the German Township High School in 1874. The two other members are Isaac Greist and George Johnston. During many years Mr. Ballentine dealt largely in live-stock. During his active years he took a deep interest in local political movements, being a staunch Democrat, and frequently was elected to township offices. For three years he was collector of revenue for Moorefield, German and Pike Townships and for ten years was assessor. He has been one of the leading public-spirited citizens of this section, taking an interest in improving the highways, in developing the country and in promoting educational enterprises.

On August 20, 1853, Mr. Ballentine was married to Rosanna Domer, who was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, of Maryland parentage. They had five children, namely: Edwin Porter, who died aged six months; Charles Forrest, who is engaged in teaching in Green County; Sarah Jane, who married Dr. John H. Reynolds; Nancy Ann, who married Enos Xander, a prominent farmer of Lawrenceville and a member of the Clark County Agricultural Board; and Marion Seymour, who is a grocery merchant in Champaign County. Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine have been married for fifty-five years. They both are in the enjoyment of good health. They reside with Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds, honored and beloved members of the family.

Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds have two children, namely: Edgar L., a telegraph operator by profession, who is now connected with the office force of the superintendent of the James Leffel Company, at Springfield, married Ada Cook; and Julia Ann, who is stenographer and cashier for the Bay City Land Company, at Bay City, Texas.

Dr. Reynolds is identified with the Democratic party. In 1891 he was elected township clerk, was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1900, and has served continuously ever since, in 1907 being again re-elected for a term of two years. For twenty-seven years he has been an Odd Fellow and is past grand of the Springfield lodge.

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WILLIAM FOOS, formerly president of the Second National Bank at Springfield, the founder of the village of Foosland, Illinois, and a citizen of enterprise

who devoted time and capital to many public-spirited movements both in this and other localities, was born in 1814, in Franklin, now West Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, and is a son of General Joseph and Margaret (Phifer) Foons.

From the age of fourteen years, William Foons displayed business capacity. About that time he rented land from his grandfather and successfully engaged for a time in its cultivation, and although other interests and occupations concerned him through many years of his subsequent life, he always kept in touch with agricultural pursuits and retained farming lands which it was his delight to improve. During early manhood he embarked in mercantile enterprises both at Springfield and in Logan and Madison Counties, and during his time of residence in the latter county, he improved a farm. From 1846 until 1854 he was interested in a mercantile business at Springfield, but during this time he was also concerned in other enterprises. He was a man of great foresight and most excellent commercial comprehension, and as he saw other avenues where investments of capital promised favorable returns, he knew how to use his means and reap certain advantages. In association with his brother, the late Gustavns Foons, he bought a large tract of land for a merely nominal sum, and this is now one of the most valuable additions to Springfield. It was but one of many successful enterprises.

The banking house which was established by William and Gustavns Foons, in 1859, in 1863 became the Second National Bank of Springfield. Of this institution, William Foons was president and his son, Fergus W. Foons, was cashier. In 1866

William Foons became a member of the manufacturing firm of James Leffel & Company, with which he remained connected for a period of ten years. At the time of his death, Mr. Foons was interested in the development of a magnificent estate of 4,000 acres of land, which he owned in Champaign County, Illinois. The prosperous village of Foonsland, in that county, was named in his honor and he laid it out and generously endowed it.

In 1837 William Foons married Sarah Mark, who was a daughter of James and Nancy (Van Kirk) Mark, of Madison County, Ohio.

Mr. Foons died in February, 1892, at his home in Springfield, Ohio.

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EMANUEL JACOB MARTIN, residing on a farm of seventy-five and one-half acres situated about five miles south of Springfield, Ohio, is one of the best known residents of Green Township. He was born in Maryland, September 12, 1867, is a son of Christian and Sarah E. (Bowers) Martin, and a grandson of Emanuel and Anna (Doyle) Martin. His grandparents both died in Maryland, the grandfather at the age of eighty-one years and his wife at sixty-six.

Christian Martin, the father, was born in Washington County, Maryland, October 20, 1836, and was there reared, and educated in the common schools. He worked on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he was married, and his father, who had granted him remuneration from the time he reached majority, at that time handed him over five hundred dollars accumulated wages. With this sum for a start he set

up housekeeping and for a period of five years rented a farm, with what success may be judged from the fact that at the time he moved to Clark County, Ohio, in 1869 he was possessed of five thousand dollars. He purchased eighty acres in Green Township, on which he lived sixteen years, then purchased an additional eighty acres in that township, which thereafter was his home until he retired from active business and moved to the city of Springfield, to enjoy the fruits of an industrious and well spent life. He has a comfortable home at 1322 South Limestone Street, and in addition to the properties named above has 160 acres lying between the Springfield pikes in Green Township.

On December 10, 1843, Christian Martin was united in marriage with Sarah E. Bowers, who also was born in Washington County, Maryland, and who is a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Bergesser) Bowers. The following children blessed their home: Harvey Grant, Silas Clinton, Emanuel Jacob, John Henry, Charles Lewis, who died in infancy, Mary Catherine, Albert Lewis, and Jessie Lulu. Mr. Martin is a Republican in politics, whilst in religious attachment he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Emanuel Jacob Martin was about two years of age when his parents came to Green Township and here he was reared to maturity, receiving his educational training in the school at Clifton. Upon leaving school he engaged in farming near Springfield for sixteen years, then purchased his present place in Green Township. He has a finely improved property, which he farms according to modern and

approved methods, and has met with unqualified success.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Anna German, a daughter of B. German, who was formerly the owner of the farm now owned by Mr. Martin. Five children were born to them—Ernest F., Lola, Walter, Jennie, and Lewis. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist. Religiously, he is a member of the Third Lutheran Church.

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JAMES F. RANKIN, a highly respected citizen and influential business man of South Charleston, who has been prominently identified with the banking interests of this locality for a number of years, was born here November 24, 1861, and is a son of John and Charity A. (Fullerton) Rankin, and a grandson of James Rankin.

James Rankin, the grandfather, was born in 1780 in Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland, and came to Madison County, Ohio, in 1815, and here was accidentally killed by a train in 1857. He married Margaret Truitt and they reared a family of eight children, of whom John, father of James F., was the second eldest. John Rankin was born December 18, 1811, in Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland, and in 1815 accompanied his parents to Clark County, Ohio, and located seven miles east of South Charleston, in Madison County, residing there until 1845, when he came to South Charleston. He was united in marriage with Charity Fullerton, a daughter of James Fullerton, and they reared a family of three children—Stacy B., James F., and Ella M., who died in 1887.

James F. Rankin has spent his entire life in South Charleston, receiving his educational training in the public schools of the town and in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. At the age of twenty he entered the banking business, in which he has continued ever since, being at this time vice president of the London Exchange Bank Company, of London, Ohio, and cashier of the Bank of South Charleston, St. Charleston, Ohio.

Mr. Rankin was appointed trustee of the combined Normal and Industrial Institute at Wilberforce by Governor Nash, and served as such for a period of five years, when he resigned and was appointed, by Governor Herriek, a member of the Ohio Fish and Game Commission. He was re-appointed to that office by Governor Harris and is still serving in that capacity. Politically, Mr. Rankin is a Republican. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he was master for two terms, and has filled all the offices of that order.

Mr. Rankin was married in 1894 to Nettie Kemper, a daughter of James S. and Frances (Gasper) Kemper, and to them have been born two children—John M., and Kemper.

Stacy B. Rankin, president of the Bank of South Charleston, was born in South Charleston and has always been a resident of this city, obtaining his education in the public schools. Mr. Rankin has always been interested in the banking affairs of this locality, and is recognized as one of the leading and substantial business men of the town. He has been secretary of the Ohio Bankers' Association since its organization in 1891. At the time of the St. Louis World's Fair he was

appointed executive commissioner of Ohio by Governor Nash, having charge of all the Ohio interests at the fair. Mr. Rankin was appointed receiver when the Washington Traction Company failed.

Politically, he supports the Republican party and represented Clark County in the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth General Assemblies. Fraternally, he is a Mason and attends the Presbyterian Church of South Charleston. Mr. Rankin was joined in marriage with Miss Fannie Kemper, of Dayton, and they have two children—Marquis Kemper and S. Barcroft.

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JOHN W. BURK, a representative business man of Springfield and one of the leading flour and mill men of the United States, is president of The Ansted & Burk Company, manufacturers at Springfield of the highest grades of flour produced. Mr. Burk was born in 1850, in Canada, but since the age of nineteen years he has been a resident of the United States.

Mr. Burk was educated in his own province in his native land and before leaving there had acquired a knowledge of milling. He followed milling for some years in Michigan, at Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Coldwater and other points, and at different places through the West. In July, 1897, he came to Springfield, purchasing the Warder & Barnett mill plant, which is the oldest one in this section. In 1902 the business was reorganized and was incorporated as The Ansted & Burk Company. The present officers are: John W. Burk, president; E. W. Ansted, vice president; George W. Ansted, treasurer;





HON. OLIVER S. KELLY



and R. D. Patton, secretary. The capital stock is \$100,000. The plant is equipped with modern machinery of the best kind and has a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day. It has become one of Springfield's most prosperous industries. Mr. Burk is serving in his second term as president of the Millers' National Federation. He served for two years as the able president of the Springfield Board of Trade.

In 1875, Mr. Burk was married to Ida Negus, a native of Massachusetts, and they have two daughters: Helen M. and Mabel, the latter of whom is the wife of R. D. Patton. Mr. Burk is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason.

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JOSEPH M. WADDLE, one of the representative agriculturists of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, and owner of a farm of 163 acres, located six miles south of Springfield, was born December 30, 1839, in Ohio County, Virginia, and is a son of William and Maria (McMecham) Waddle.

The father, William, was born July 12, 1806, in Ohio County, Virginia, within half a mile of the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, and there lived until 1865, when he came to Clark County, Ohio, and settled on the farm our subject now owns, and where he died in 1877. His parents were natives of Ireland, who immigrated to this country at a very early period, locating in Ohio County, Virginia, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother of Joseph M. Waddle, in maidenhood, Miss Maria McMecham, was native of Belmont County, Ohio, where she was born July 12, 1812. Her

parents came from Ireland to this country in 1801 and operated a hotel for many years on the National Road, in that county. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waddle, namely: John M., a resident of New York; Joseph M., our subject; Mary Jane, who was drowned in 1866; Susan M.; Rachel; W. A.; an infant died unnamed; and Anna Bell, deceased.

Joseph M. Waddle was reared in Virginia and there obtained his educational training. In 1865 he came with his parents to Clark County, Ohio, and remained at home until 1870, after which he spent the greater part of twelve years in Greene County, Ohio. Upon his return to Clark County he located upon his present farm, which was purchased by his father on coming to Ohio. Here Mr. Waddle has since resided, engaged in general farming, and is one of the substantial and highly respected farmers of Green Township.

Mr. Waddle was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Martha Belle Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor of Clark County, and to them have been born five sons and three daughters, as follows: Nellie May; Luella F.; William T.; Mary Jessica; John Elmer; Forrest K.; Harry A.; and Roy M. Roy and Nellie reside at home. In politics Mr. Waddle is an ardent Republican, and is religiously a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

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HON. OLIVER S. KELLY. The late Oliver S. Kelly was one of the citizens of Springfield whose energy, foresight and enterprise contributed very largely to the upbuilding of this city, of which he was a continuous resident from 1856 until his

death, April 9, 1904. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 23, 1824, and was a son of John and Margaret (McBeth) Kelly. The Kelly family probably originated in Ireland and it is known to have been established in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War, in which struggle James Kelly, the grandfather of the late Oliver S., took part, fighting for the independence of the colonies.

John Kelly, one of his family of twelve children, was born in Virginia and accompanied his father to Ohio in 1808, settling in what is now Clark County. He participated in the War of 1812. Later he engaged in farming and so continued until his death, which occurred September 25, 1825, at the age of thirty-six years. He married Margaret McBeth, a daughter of Alexander McBeth, who survived her first husband and contracted a second marriage.

At the age of fourteen years, the late Oliver S. Kelly became entirely dependent on his own resources. From 1838 until 1842 he was engaged in farming for William T. McIntire, after which he served a three-year apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. According to the custom of the times, he then worked for one year as a journeyman, after which he formed a partnership with J. A. Anderson and together they carried on a large business until 1852, when Mr. Kelly decided to visit the mining regions of California. He was so successful in his efforts there that when he returned to Ohio, in 1856, he had capital enough with which to enter into business. In the fall of 1857 he invested his money in the purchase of an interest in the manufacturing business of Whitely & Fassler, which then became Whitely,

Fassler & Kelly, a business firm which for years was noted for its high-class products and honorable business methods. Prior to his withdrawal from this firm in 1881, in order to enter the independent manufacturing field, it had commenced the building of the Champion line of agricultural implements, a very extensive plant having been built on East Street.

In 1882 Mr. Kelly purchased the Rhinehart & Ballard Threshing Machine Works, after which he organized The Springfield Engine & Thresher Company, which was incorporated with O. S. Kelly as president and O. W. Kelly as superintendent. At a later date the capital stock was increased and the business became known as The O. S. Kelly Company, its purpose being the manufacturing of threshing machines and engines, with separators, feed-mills and other similar products. An extensive plant was subsequently built at Iowa City, Iowa, where the feed-mills and separators were constructed. For the past ten years the company has also been engaged in the manufacture of piano plates and it now stands at the head of this industry in the United States. Another of their active lines is the manufacture and exporting of all kinds of rollers.

At one time Oliver S. Kelly was also connected with the banking interests of Springfield, and he built the Arcade Hotel and Nelson's Commercial College, a business block which remains one of the finest in Springfield. He was especially prominent in the city's public life. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the city council and served in that body for six consecutive years. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the city's im-

portant public utilities. When the water-works was established here, John H. Thomas, George H. Frey and Oliver S. Kelly were appointed trustees to inaugurate and put the system in operation. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Springfield, by the Republican voters, and during his administration the City Hall was built and the City Hospital was completed. During this period also the city built the esplanade, of which it is justly proud, but the beautiful fountain in the vicinity was the gift of Mayor Kelly. He subsequently served in many civic offices and on many business and charitable boards, lending his influence to all that was calculated to advance the public weal, and to add to the sum of human happiness in his city. While thus occupied and interested, up to the close of his life performing a daily round of duties, the great company that he had founded was always the object of his first care and most engrossing thought. Since his death the same business policy has been continued and its officers are all of his name and kindred. Its president is Oliver Warren Kelly, its vice-president, Edward S. Kelly, and its secretary and treasurer, A. L. Kelly, two of the above officers being Mr. Kelly's surviving sons.

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WILLIAM WRAY, who has been a resident of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, since 1868, where he has been successfully engaged in general farming, was born July 4, 1839, on a farm in Franklin County, Virginia, and is a son of Edmund and Betsy (Kensley) Wray.

Edmund Wray and wife were both natives of Virginia. He was a wool carder

by trade. They had the following children: Joseph, William, Abraham, Chesley, deceased, Catherine, Margaret, Louise, Alice, deceased, George, and Benjamin. Edmund Wray died about 1853, when still in the prime of life. His widow survived him but eleven months. A family of small children were thus left orphans, and necessarily they became separated, going to live with different relatives. Three of the sons were drafted into the Southern Army, all of whom deserted. One of these, Chesley, was recaptured and condemned to death, but before the sentence was carried out was taken prisoner by the Union forces and imprisoned in New York, where his death occurred. Since the Civil War the children have become scattered in various parts of the country, and two have been completely lost trace of.

William Wray was fourteen years old when his parents died, after which he made his home with his uncle, Christopher Kensley, a farmer of Virginia, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Indiana and worked by the month on different farms for about two years. He then came to Clark County, Ohio, and worked for four months on John C. Beckner's farm, after which he worked for Mr. Stewart several months. After his marriage, in December, 1863, to Catherine Snyder, a daughter of Feltz and Christina Snyder, he rented a small farm in Pike Township, Clark County. Here Mr. Wray and wife lived in a two-room log house, and experienced the coldest winter of their lives, the snow often blowing in through the cracks of the old house. Many times, however, that hard winter, they gave shelter and food

to soldiers returning from the war, willingly sharing what little they had, with true Virginia hospitality. After living for eighteen months on this farm, Mr. Wray removed to a better improved farm in Pike Township, where he remained one year, after which he rented the Studebaker farm in Miami County for two years, and in 1868 he bought sixty acres of his present farm in Bethel Township, from William Gordon. An old log house and other buildings were on the land at the time of his purchase, but have been replaced by more substantial and modern buildings. Mr. Wray later added thirty acres to his original purchase and his farm, which is about five miles west of Springfield, is situated on both sides of the old Troy road. Mr. Wray has been very successful as a general farmer and fruit grower, and disposes of his fruit in the Springfield market.

Mrs. Wray passed out of this life August 9, 1906, aged sixty-eight years, the mother of nine children, namely: Forrest, who is an electrical inventor, lives at Boston; Ella, who lives at home; Mary E., who is the wife of F. Cooksey; Theresa, who married William Prentz, has two children, Wilbur and Omer; William Jason, who married Pearl Brown, has one child, Donald; Nora, who is the wife of Moses Peterson; Anna; and John A. and one unnamed child, died infants. Religiously Mr. Wray is a member of the German Baptist Church, as was his father.

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ROBERT H. FOOS, formerly president of the The Foom Manufacturing Company, at Springfield, has long been identi-

fied with the business interests of this city, and for almost a quarter of a century was connected with the industry mentioned, which was founded by his late father. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of Gustavus S. and Elizabeth (Houston) Fooms.

Robert H. Fooms prepared for college in the Springfield schools, and in 1872 was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Following his university career came a visit to Europe, where he not only became proficient in the German and French languages, but also devoted a large amount of attention to the study of agricultural and industrial conditions and also to foreign methods of doing business. Upon his return to his native city, he became teller of the Second National Bank at Springfield, where he remained until he joined his father when the latter organized The Foom Manufacturing Company, on January 1, 1884. This company began business with a capital stock of \$115,000, with Gustavus Fooms as president, Robert H. Fooms as vice president, and William F. Fooms as treasurer. On the death of Gustavus S. Fooms, which occurred July 11, 1900, Robert H. Fooms became president, and William F. Fooms vice president and treasurer, the brothers thus serving until they sold out the business. The Fooms Manufacturing Company gave employment to 300 men and their manufactured product included special grinding machinery, scientific grinding-mills, portable forges, farmers' tools, corn harvesters, corn shellers and other implements of a like character.

Since retiring from the above mentioned company, Robert H. Fooms has been interested in mining and in a number of

other industries. He is identified politically with the Republican party, but his life is that of a business man and not of a politician. He belongs to the Lagonda Club, and was the organizer of the Country Club and has been its president from its inception. His home is in a beautiful residence situated at No. 560 East High Street, Springfield.

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JOHN E. HELFRICH, proprietor of the Green Lawn Farm, consisting of sixty acres of well-improved land, situated in German Township, on the Flick Turnpike Road, about one-half mile west of Lawrenceville, was born on this farm, February 27, 1851. His parents were Michael and Anna Barbara (Shafer) Helfrich.

Michael Helfrich and his wife were both born in Germany, where they married and were the parents of five children when they emigrated to America and took up their residence in Clark County. For seven years they rented a farm situated one-half mile south of Lawrenceville, and then purchased and moved onto the farm now owned by their son, John. There they lived until the close of their lives, the father dying January 26, 1881, and the mother in March, 1900. They had eight children, five of whom were born in Germany, where two died, the other three being born in Clark County, Ohio.

John E. Helfrich secured his education in the district schools. He learned practical farming under his father and has always resided on the homestead, where he carries on general agriculture. The first house on the present farm stood

back about one-fourth of a mile from the road, but in the summer and fall of 1901 Mr. Helfrich built his present commodious residence on the highway and moved his barn and other buildings conveniently near.

Mr. Helfrich married Emma Ellen Meranda, daughter of Jefferson and Mary (Dillahunt) Meranda. Mrs. Helfrich was born and reared in German Township, as was also her father. Her grandfather, too, George Meranda, was a pioneer settler here. After their marriage on March 29, 1876, Mr. and Mrs. Helfrich settled down on their present farm, where they have since continued. They have reared a happy family of four children, the two younger sons, Clarence Michael and John Russell, still remaining under the home roof. The eldest son, Walter Jefferson, married Della Rust and they live at Lawrenceville. The second son, Harry Edgar, married Catherine Xanders, and they reside in German Township. In politics, Mr. Helfrich is a Democrat. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics at Tremont City.

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ADAM WESLEY FERREE, owner and operator of Grand View Farm, a tract of eighty-one acres, situated about six miles north of Springfield on the Urbana Turnpike, was born December 31, 1847, in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Baker) Ferree.

Peter Ferree was born in York County, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob Ferree, who died when his son Peter was about fourteen years old. Peter was reared on a farm in York County, and when about

twenty-two years old came to Ohio and located in German Township, Clark County, near Lawrenceville, where he and his cousin, George Lantz, purchased a small farm. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Tremont, where he conducted a hotel for several years. About 1852 he removed to a farm one mile north of Tremont, on the Valley Turnpike, remaining there until 1865, when he removed to the farm now owned by his son, Adam W. Peter Ferree became a very prosperous and well-known farmer, and at one time owned three farms, but previous to his death he sold two of these, one of 114 acres in German Township, and another of seventy-six acres, north of his son's present home. In 1896 he erected the comfortable frame house which is on the farm and died here three years later. Peter Ferree married Elizabeth Baker, who was also born in York County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1889. She came to Clark County, Ohio, when fifteen years of age with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Baker, who settled near Eagle City, in German Township. There were four children born to Peter Ferree and wife, namely: Susan, who died, aged seventeen years; Adam Wesley; Mary, who married Edward Fish, of Springfield, and Annie, who is the wife of Paul Grindell, of Springfield.

Adam W. Ferree was about five years old when his parents located on a farm north of Tremont, where he was reared and was instructed in practical farming. Since his marriage he has followed general farming on his present place, known as Grand View Farm, and is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, including horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. With the

exception of three years, during which he resided one mile farther north, he has spent all of the past thirty-five years on his present farm. Mr. Ferree owns, in partnership with Edward Holman and James Caldwell, a corn husker and shredder, which they operate principally for themselves.

Mr. Ferree was married February 10, 1875, to Ella Brannaman, a daughter of Joseph Brannaman, and to this union have been born six children, namely: Glenna, Carrol, Lizzie, Oram, Anna Belle and Royal. Glenna is the widow of George C. Neff, who was employed on the railroad and was accidentally killed in 1906. She has two children, Howard and Virgil. Carrol is married and is employed in an automobile shop in Dayton, Ohio. Lizzie lives at home. Oram, a plumber of Springfield, Ohio, is married and has two children, Pauline and Clara Belle. Mr. Ferree is a member of the First Lutheran Church at Springfield.

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WILLIAM F. FOOS, president of the Springfield National Bank, and a leading citizen of Springfield, has long been identified with large business interests here. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 5, 1852, and is a son of the late Gustavus S. and Elizabeth (Houston) Foos. For many years the late Gustavus S. Foos was closely connected with Springfield's business prosperity and was rightly considered as a representative citizen. He was the founder of The Foos Manufacturing Company, with which he continued to be associated as its president until his death in 1900.

After graduating at the Ohio Wesleyan

University in 1873, William F. Foos became associated with his father and only brother, Robert H. Foos, in building up an enterprise which subsequently developed into The Foos Manufacturing Company. Of this he served as treasurer until the death of his father, when he also assumed the duties of vice president, his brother at that time becoming president. After a number of years spent in this branch of manufacturing, both brothers acquired other interests and, in 1905, sold out their holdings in the Foos Company. The business was one of large proportions, employment being afforded to some 300 workmen. William F. Foos was made receiver for the Springfield Malleable Iron Company.

Mr. Foos married Mary Stewart, who is a daughter of Col. James Stewart, of Springfield, and they have two children—Elizabeth and Gustavus Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Foos are attendants at the Methodist Episcopal Church. They enjoy a beautiful home at No. 560 East High Street, Springfield. Politically, William F. Foos is a Republican. He belongs to the Lagonda Club, of which he was a charter member and served as president for several years. Mr. Foos and his brother have a country residence of 500 acres, known as "Twin Oaks Farm," on the South Charleston Pike, where he spends a good portion of his time.

JESSE E. GARLOUGH, owner of seventy-five and one-half acres of farm land in Green Township, comes of one of Ohio's old and well-known pioneer families. He was born on the old home place one mile south of Pitchin, Clark County,

Ohio, February 25, 1869, and is a son of James Todd and Sarah Jane (Hause) Garlough.

James T. Garlough was born on the Jacob Garlough place, north of Pitchin, his parents, who were natives of Maryland, having come to Ohio at an early period and settled on the farm now owned by B. F. Garlough. His parents died on this farm and were buried in the old cemetery just across the road from the home place. James T. Garlough was one of seven sons born to his parents and remained at home until after his marriage to Sarah Jane Hause, who was born in Virginia and who, when four years old, came to Ohio with her parents, who located in the Buff settlement. James T. Garlough, who always followed farming, died in March, 1904. He is survived by his widow and by the following children: Mrs. C. F. Stewart, with whom the mother of our subject resides; A. T. Garlough; S. G. Garlough; Jesse E., the subject of this article; W. F. Garlough, and R. C. Garlough.

Jesse E. Garlough grew to manhood on his father's farm and after attaining his majority worked out on various farms for five years. Subsequent to his marriage he farmed the home place for six years. He then purchased and located on his present farm, which was previously owned by John Otstot, and here he has since followed general farming and dairying.

Mr. Garlough was joined in marriage with Cora May Hess, a daughter of T. M. Hess, who resides on the farm adjoining our subject's. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garlough, namely: Nellie and Robert, who are attending

school, and Fern and Owen, who are still at home.

In politics, Mr. Garlough is a Republican and served one term as a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield.

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GEORGE W. DAVISSON, whose fine farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres is situated in Pleasant Township, is one of the representative citizens of this section. He was born in 1843, near Nation Chapel, Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Lemuel and Susan A. Davisson.

The Davisson family was established in Pleasant Township by the grandparents, Isaac and Sarah (Curl) Davisson, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio on horseback, at a time when the present beautiful city of Springfield was but a collection of log huts. Lemuel Davisson, father of George W., was born in Clark County, in 1811, and died in 1862. His wife was born in 1812, and died in 1903. They had the following children: Isaac, Elizabeth, Elijah, Mary A., George W., Daniel, Isaac (2) and Thomas W. Of the above family, the two eldest children died in infancy. Elijah, born in 1840, is a prominent citizen of Pleasant Township, where he resides as do his three sons, Clifford, Clarence and Harry. Mary A., born in 1842, married (first) John Hendricks, who left one son, Wilbur. She married (second) Eli Adams. Daniel, born in 1845, died September 9, 1860. Isaac (2), born December 31, 1848, died in 1860. Thomas W., born in 1851, died in 1902. He was married (first) to Lizzie Stipp, who died

in 1891, and (second) to Mary Stateler. Both wives had one child and both died in infancy.

George W. Davisson spent the entire period of his life until 1882, on the farm on which he was born, coming then to his present place, which he purchased from J. W. Ropp for the sum of \$12,000, and here he has made many improvements. Mr. Davisson has turned over the larger amount of responsibility to his son, who carries on a general agricultural line here. The property is one of the most valuable in this section.

On October 24, 1865, Mr. Davisson was married to Elizabeth J. Jones, who was born July 6, 1845, and died March 22, 1906. She was a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Ropp) Jones. To this marriage eight children were born, namely: Ida M., Lawrence E., Minnie, Myrta, Lunetta, Elmer, Francis W. and Forest O. Ida M. Davisson was born in 1866 and married Charles Bumgardner. Their oldest child died in infancy; but they have three left, Minor, Willard and Evelyn M. Lawrence E. Davisson was born May 10, 1869, and on December 6, 1893, married Jessie Tarbutton. They have four children: Edwin, Florence, Eustace and Emily. Minnie Davisson was born in 1874 and in 1896 was married to Charles W. Ropp. They have one son, Robert. Myrta J., who was born March 12, 1876, resides at home; Lunetta, who was born March 11, 1878, also resides at home; Elmer H., who was born November 5, 1879, resides in Champaign, Illinois. Francis W. Davisson, who was born September 17, 1882, was married, in 1901, to Millie West and they have three children, Marion L., Phyllis and Marjorie. Forest O., residing at





GEORGE W. DAVISSON.



MRS. ELIZABETH J. DAVISSON.





ELIJAH G. COFFIN



home, is an invalid. He was born November 22, 1885.

Mr. Davisson has taken an active interest in public affairs in Pleasant Township and has served in the office of road supervisor and as a member of the Board of Education. He has long been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Catawba, a class leader and was superintendent of the Sunday-school at Nation Chapel. He united with the church when twelve years old and has been an official since 1872.

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ELIJAH GODFREY COFFIN, a retired citizen of Springfield, who has been identified with this city and its interests for the past forty years, was born November 27, 1830, in Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Philander Coffin.

Philander Coffin was born in 1811, in Waterbury, Vermont, and in 1818 he accompanied his parents to Clark County, Ohio, New England contributing largely to the early settlement of this section. Philander Coffin lived in Clark County until 1835, when he moved to Allen County, later to Shelby County and, in 1845, to Stark County, Indiana, where his death took place.

Elijah G. Coffin worked on the home farm in Clark County and attended the district schools until he was eighteen years of age. He then learned the shoemaker's trade at South Charleston, which he followed there for fifteen years, becoming a prominent citizen of the place, and serving as justice of the peace and also as mayor. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Clark County and was subse-

quently re-elected to the same office, serving four terms in all. In 1868 he located at Springfield and in 1880, he was elected mayor of the city, and served for two years with marked efficiency. He was then engaged in a real estate business and in farming until 1886, when he was appointed warden of the Ohio penitentiary for four years. In 1896 he was re-appointed for four years more. Since the expiration of his second term, Mr. Coffin has lived retired in some degree, although he still is interested in the buying and shipping of horses. He is a man of ample resources, owning two of Clark County's finest farms. His public career was one of continued efficiency and his record is that of an honest, faithful and thoroughly capable public servant.

In 1852, Mr. Coffin was married to Mary Haley, who was born and reared in Ireland. They have three surviving children, namely: Olive, who is the wife of James J. Kinnane, of Kinnane Brothers; Florence, who is the wife of W. A. Biddle, of Springfield; and Cora, who resides at home. For more than fifty years Mr. Coffin has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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CHARLES H. PIERCE, president of the Springfield Building and Loan Association, has been a resident of Springfield for a period of fifty-one years, having come here in 1857 from Massachusetts, where he was born in 1840.

Mr. Pierce was reared and educated in Massachusetts and at the age of seventeen came to Springfield and was for some time engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, later entering the employ of E. A. Neff, a

news dealer. In 1862 he bought the business from Mr. Neff and conducted the same in the lobby of the postoffice for a time, later moving to King's Corner, now known as Main and Limestone Streets. In the summer of 1863, having employed a man to conduct the business for him, on July 4 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Cleveland for a service of six months. He was with the company on the march through Kentucky and Tennessee to Cumberland Gap, participating in the siege and capture of same, after which the company was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and were also participants in the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, after which Mr. Pierce returned to Cleveland, where he was mustered out, after an absence of nine months. Upon his return to Springfield, Mr. Pierce again took charge of his news stand for some time, later buying out Gillette Brothers News and Book Store, which he operated for many years, and which has ever since been known as the Pierce Book Store, being now under the management of his son.

In 1885 Mr. Pierce, with other enterprising citizens of Springfield, was instrumental in organizing the Springfield Building and Loan Association, of which for the past twenty years he has been president. He is also a director in the Lagonda National Bank. Mr. Pierce is a man of great business ability, judgment and integrity and has settled numerous estates as administrator and guardian.

Mr. Pierce was joined in marriage in 1864 to Maria T. French and they have three children: Walter, who is engaged

in journalism; Roscoe, who operates the Pierce Book Store; and Bertha F., who is the wife of Frank Sawyer, a partner with Roscoe Pierce in the Pierce Book Store.

Mr. Pierce has served as a member of the city council, is a member of the Mitchell Post, G. A. R., and is an attendant at the Congregational Church. In politics, Mr. Pierce is a Republican.

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CYRUS SHEIRICH HELMAN, a prosperous farmer of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a farm of thirty-three acres, located about ten miles west of Springfield on the north side of the Valley Pike, was born December 30, 1847, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Mary (Sheirich) Helman, and a grandson of John Helman, who followed farming throughout his life in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died there at an advanced age.

John Helman, father of Cyrus H., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was one of seven children born to his parents, all of whom are deceased, except David, who is still a resident of Lancaster County. John Helman was a weaver by trade and followed his occupation the greater part of his life. His death occurred in Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-one years, and his widow died at the age of seventy-five years. He married Mary Sheirich, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Sheirich, who was both a farmer and tailor. They had nine children, namely: Catherine, wife of Benjamin Minick; Elizabeth, widow of M. Steffey;

Henry, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Susan, wife of A. Kauffman; John; George; Mary, deceased, was the wife of P. Kagereise; and Cyrus S.

Cyrus S. Helman grew to man's estate on his father's farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and previous to coming to Ohio engaged for a short time in grist milling. At the age of twenty-two, in company with Tobias and Jacob Crider, he came to Ohio and located at Dayton, where for six months he drove one of the first horse street cars of that city. From there he came to Medway, Clark County, and worked for two years for Henry Harnish, who later became his brother-in-law, and was the owner of the farm adjoining Mr. Helman's present one, and then spent one year following painting for Amos Harnish. On January 23, 1873, he married Emma Harnish, a native of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. John and Esther (Bowman) Harnish. Rev. Harnish, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, followed farming some years in his native community and was ordained a minister of the Mennonite Church. In 1840 he brought his wife and family to Ohio and settled in the woods of Bethel Township, near Medway, where the family subsequently became quite prominent, and owned a large tract of land. Mr. Harnish was one of the first to establish a Mennonite Church in this vicinity and during his pastorate here extended a powerful influence for good. Rev. Harnish married Esther Bowman, also a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following children: Henry, deceased; Mary, married Jacob Neff, both deceased; Esther, wife of J. M. Zeller; John, de-

ceased; Anna, married Levi Kauffman; Amos, a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and Emma. The sons all served in the Civil War and were stationed at the Block House settlement in the Cumberland Valley. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Helman, namely: Henry, a resident of Osborn, married Estella Weinland; Mary, who is the wife of Edgar McDonald, lives near her father; and John, who is unmarried, lives at home.

Mr. Helman does general farming and also grows three acres of tobacco each year. He has made many improvements on the place, which is part of the old Harnish home property, having erected substantial buildings and planted two rows of shade trees along the drive to the house, adding much to its tasteful appearance. Mr. Helman and wife are both members of the Reformed Mennonite Church, in which he is deacon and of which he has been a member for twenty years.

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JOHN GERMAN, owner of a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres, situated about seven miles northwest of Springfield on the Clark and Miami Pike, has been a resident of German Township since the spring of 1897, having purchased the land in the fall of 1896. He was born September 22, 1864, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Geron) German.

Peter German was born and reared in Germany and at the age of sixteen came to America with his brother Balse. They first located in Pittsburg, where they remained for one year, then came to Clark

County, Ohio, and worked for some time on a farm, subsequently buying a farm of ninety-four acres in Springfield Township on the National Pike, where Peter German and his wife both passed the remainder of their days. The latter, in maidenhood Margaret Geron, was also a native of Germany who came to this country after reaching womanhood.

John German was reared in Springfield Township and has always followed farming, also operating a dairy until he came to his present farm. Here he has been engaged in general agriculture since 1897 and also sells milk to the Pure Milk Company of Springfield, keeping about sixteen cows. He is also extensively engaged in raising horses, making a specialty of the Belgian breed, and is a member of the Christianburg Horse Protective Association. Mr. German has made numerous improvements on his farm, having erected a fine seven-room frame house in the fall of 1902. He has also made an addition to his barn, which is now 114 by 36 feet in dimensions.

Mr. German was married in 1888 to Mollie Ellinger, who died three years later, leaving no children. His second marriage was with Mary Rader, a daughter of Philip Rader, and to them have been born five children—Henry, Margaret, Balse, Minnie and Helen. Mr. German belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Springfield.

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WILLIAM M. YEAZELL, one of Springfield's most esteemed retired citizens, residing in a pleasant and comfortable home at No. 905 East High Street, was one of Moorefield's successful farm-

ers and stock dealers for many years. He was born in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, June 24, 1835, and is a son of William and Eliza (Foley) Yeazell.

The Yeazell family originated in Germany and the characteristics of the family have been those which mark that sturdy race. The first of this family to settle in Clark County was Abraham Yeazell, the grandfather, who came to Moorefield Township from Virginia. William Yeazell, father of William M., was born in Virginia, and he accompanied his parents to this section, where he spent a long and useful life which he mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-one years. He married Eliza Foley, whose death took place in March, 1881. They were most worthy people, members of the Presbyterian Church, kind, helpful and efficient in every relation of life. They had eight children born to them, William M. being the fourth in the order of birth.

William M. Yeazell was educated in the district schools of Moorefield Township and in the Springfield High School. He was about twenty years of age when he began to assume many of the duties pertaining to the management of his father's large property, and after his father's death he acquired the farm which he continued to operate, together with considerable activity in buying and selling stock, until 1871, when he retired with his wife to Springfield. He still retains his valuable farm of over 200 acres in Moorefield Township and he has also a large body of land in Illinois. Mr. Yeazell belongs to that class of citizens who, after setting an example of useful industry for many years, in their ripening age retire from



the active field, leaving further effort to those who, younger, may profit by their example and learn of their wisdom.

On December 11, 1866, Mr. Yeazell was married to Anna E. Clark, who was born in Moorefield Township and is a daughter of John D. and Susan (Foley) Clark. John D. Clark was born in 1805 and from boyhood lived in Moorefield Township, where he died in May, 1886, aged eighty-one years. The mother of Mrs. Yeazell died in 1876. Both the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Yeazell rest in the quiet shades of Springfield's beautiful Ferncliff cemetery. Of their four children, Mrs. Yeazell was the youngest born and the only surviving daughter. She is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, which Mr. Yeazell also attends, taking a practical interest in its various benevolent agencies. In his political preference he is a Republican.

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LEWIS SKILLINGS, a prominent farmer of Clark County, Ohio, is the owner of three hundred acres of land there, one hundred and twenty-five acres forming the home place in Green Township, while the remainder is located in Springfield Township. He was born in the house on the farm now owned by his brother Eben, on July 24, 1831, and is a son of Lewis, Sr., and Anna (Craig) Skillings.

Lewis Skillings, Sr., was born in Maine, where he lived until he was twenty-two years old, then left home and came to Ohio, where he spent the rest of a long life. He first located in Cincinnati, where he worked on the river for some years, and by hard work and careful saving, ac-

cumulating a sum sufficient to give him a start, then came on to Clark County, and bought a farm in Green Township. This first farm is now owned by a grandson, and the one he later bought his son Eben now lives on, and a part of it is owned by Lewis Skillings. There he lived until his death at a good old age. He married Anna Craig, who came from along Onion River, in Connecticut, and they were parents of four sons and three daughters.

Lewis Skillings was born on the old home place and received his educational training in the district schools. He lived on the home farm and followed farming until he was twenty-five years old, when he purchased his present place for \$30 per acre. This price was considered enormous at that time, and there were some who thought his bargain a poor one. Time has justified him in his purchase, and today his farm is considered one of the most valuable in this vicinity. He has given his exclusive attention to farming and has met with success.

Mr. Skillings was united in marriage December 13, 1855, with Miss Martha Hammond, who was one of eleven children born to Calvin and Laura (Bennett) Hammond, of Vienna, Ohio. They are parents of seven children: Fremont, deceased; Quincy, deceased; Laura, who lives at home with her parents; Rolley; Antice; Carrie; and Nora, deceased. December 13, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Skillings celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home, when one hundred and ten of their friends were present to congratulate them and fittingly observe so uncommon an event. Although work, and hard work at that, has formed

a large part of their lives, Mr. and Mrs. Skillings have not shut out the pleasures of life, a fact to which may be attributed much of the happiness of their long union. In 1902 they made a trip back to the home of his ancestors in Maine, going over the ground where they had lived and toiled, and viewing the grave of his grandfather, who had been buried just one hundred years before. However he was not favorably impressed with Maine as a farming or stock-growing state. Mr. Skillings is a Republican in politics and served for a time as school director, although he never desired public office. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

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MICHAEL J. BAHIN, city engineer of Springfield, was born in this city, in January, 1876, and is a son of Cornelius Bahin, a native of Ireland, who came to Springfield in 1857.

Mr. Bahin has had thorough training and much experience in his profession. In 1897 he was graduated from the civil engineering department of the Ohio State University. In the following year he went into the Spanish-American War, going as second lieutenant of Company B, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed in the various camps through the South until the issues of the struggle had been settled and the soldiers had an opportunity to return to their homes. He was mustered out October 28, 1898. In June, 1899, Mr. Bahin enlisted in Company K, Thirty-first Regiment, United States Regulars, which was almost immediately sent to the Philippine Islands. During his two years of service there he was with General Bates' com-

mand, in the southern part of the islands, during the time the treaty was made with Chief Sulu. He participated in numerous skirmishes, but was never injured and in July, 1901, he returned to Springfield. In a short time he was made deputy county surveyor of Clark County, and two years later, in 1903, he became assistant city engineer at Springfield, an office he filled for five years, following which came his appointment as city engineer on January 1, 1908.

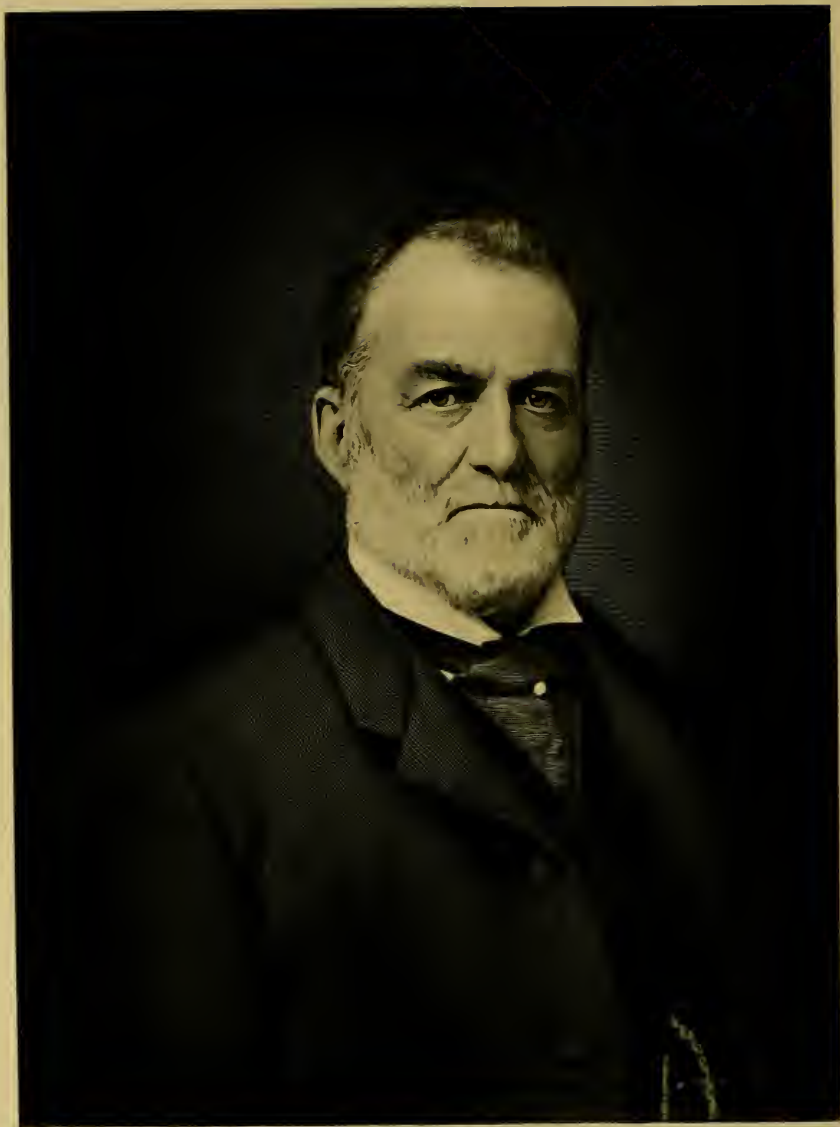
Mr. Bahin is a member of St. Raphael's Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Eagles.

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CAPTAIN ALEXANDER McCONKEY, a prominent citizen of New Moorefield and a veteran of the Civil War, has been a resident of Clark County, Ohio, through nearly the entire length of his long career. He was born in Pleasant Township, December 5, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Matilda (Neer) McConkey, and grandson of Archibald McConkey.

Archibald McConkey, the grandfather, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America, settling in Kentucky, where he lived until some years after his marriage. In May, 1805, he came to Clark County, Ohio, and settled in Pleasant Township, then practically a wilderness, where he purchased 300 acres of land, paying \$1.25 per acre. Indians, sometimes hostile ones, were common there at that time, and wild game abounded. The family erected a cabin in the woods and set about clearing the land and placing it in tillable shape. The father lived there until his death.





*Amaziah Winger*

Daniel McConkey was born in Kentucky and was about six months old when brought by his parents to Clark County, and here he was reared. He married Matilda Neer and they became parents of eleven children, namely: Nathan M., who was captain of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; Hiram, who was orderly sergeant in the same company and regiment; Enos, who was a wagon-master in the Eighth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry; Alexander; Archibald, who died before the Civil War; Mary Ann (Ellsworth); Sarah Jane (Runyan); Margaret E. (Baldwin); Nancy E.; Lucinda C.; and one who died unnamed.

Alexander McConkey was reared on the old home place, and was one of a large and happy family, of which he is the sole survivor. He attended the district schools and assisted in farm work, with his brothers. On September 14, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of sergeant, serving as such until the end of his first term of enlistment. The company was veteranized and was returned to service as a company in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, in which Sergeant McConkey was first commissioned second lieutenant, and later, first lieutenant. In June, 1865, Lieutenant McConkey tendered his resignation to the War Department, and with its acceptance he received a commission as captain as a reward for faithful service. Although he never served in this capacity, it was gratifying to have his soldierly qualities so recognized, and he left the army as Captain McConkey. He participated in some of

the most important engagements of the war, chiefly those in West Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. Upon returning from the army he again located at his old home at Catawba and resumed farming, which has been his life work. He has lived in Clark County ever since, except for two years spent on a farm in Goshen Township, Champaign County. In 1900 he sold his farm property and moved to New Moorefield, his present home. He is now serving his sixth successive term as assessor of the east district.

In 1857, Captain McConkey was joined in marriage with Emeline Cartmell, a daughter of Thomas J. Cartmell, and they became parents of two children, Emma and Gilbert, the latter of whom died at the age of nine years. Emma, who is the widow of S. J. Wilkerson, has four children: Nellie C., wife of Frank S. Wade; Charles Mack; Florence Goode, wife of George Fay; and Howard. Mrs. McConkey died in October, 1901. Captain McConkey is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church at Catawba, and was a class leader until his removal from there. His brother, Nathan M., his father and his grandfather, had in turn served the church as class leaders. He is a member of N. M. McConkey Post, G. A. R., at Catawba, which was named in honor of his brother, Captain Nathan M. McConkey.

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HON. AMAZIAH WINGER, who until his recent death, August 14, 1907, was a prominent retired citizen of Springfield, and formerly superintendent of the Superior Drill Company, Springfield, was identified with the business interests of this city during the whole period of his

mature life. Mr. Winger was born September 13, 1835, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Trout) Winger.

In 1837 the parents of Mr. Winger came to Springfield, where the father followed the trade of carpenter and builder for many years. He died in this city in 1886. and was survived by his widow for four years. All of their ten children, with the exception of a daughter who died in infancy, and Amaziah, subject of this memoir, were born in Springfield. The survivors now are, Mrs. Catherine Ramsay, Mrs. John A. Sites, George W., and John M. Three of the sons, Amaziah, Hezekiah and George, served in the Civil War.

Amaziah Winger acquired his education in the public schools of Springfield and began to earn his own support as an employe in a lumber yard, where he received the training that prepared him to enter into the lumber business for himself. In 1858 he became a member of the lumber manufacturing and jobbing firm of Simpson, Yarnell and Company, and so continued in business until 1862, when he entered the Union Army. He enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Although he took part in a number of the most important battles of the war and endured innumerable hardships, he was never wounded and never so incapacitated that he was unable to be at the post of duty. He faced the enemy on many fields, including Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and was in both the Atlantic and Carolina campaigns.

When Mr. Winger returned from his army service to Springfield, he re-entered

the lumber business as junior member of the firm of Hayward and Winger. In 1885 Mr. Winger became superintendent of the Superior Drill Company, which conducts one of the most important industries of this city. He was a member of the Springfield Board of Trade, a director of the Springfield Savings Bank, and had been identified with numerous business combinations of high commercial standing. His death deprived the community of one of its most worthy and honored citizens.

Mr. Winger was married, first, to Mary Crothers, who died in 1872, leaving two daughters, Frances and Laura. He was married, secondly, in 1876 to Mrs. Mary (Barr) Torbert, who was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and is a daughter of Amos Barr, formerly of Springfield and Cincinnati. Mrs. Winger's mother was Martha H. Smith before marriage. Mrs. Winger is very prominent in charitable and philanthropic work and is a member of the board of managers of both the Clark Memorial Home and of the Young Women's Christian Association in this city. She has a very attractive home at No. 733 South Limestone Street.

Politically, Mr. Winger was affiliated with the Republican party, and served on the city council. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was deacon and trustee. Fraternally, he was a Mason and belonged to Clark Lodge No. 101, F. & A. M.; Springfield Chapter, R. A. M.; Springfield Council, R. & S. M.; and Palestine Commandery, K. T. He belonged also to Mitchell Post No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Commandery of the Loyal Legion of Ohio. Like his

wife, Mr. Winger was deeply interested in philanthropic work and he was liberal in giving support to the Clark Memorial Home, the Young Men's Christian Association and to other benevolent objects and enterprises.

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WILLIAM HARDMAN, owner of two hundred and sixty-seven acres of valuable farming land, situated in Pleasant Township, on the London and Urbana Road, three miles south of Catawba, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 28, 1831, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Arbogast) Hardman.

Philip Hardman, the great-grandfather of William, was born on the River Rhine, in Germany, and came to America, expecting to sell himself to an employer, in order to repay the sum of \$35, which had been advanced for his passage. He was bought in the port of New York by a resident of New Jersey, and worked five months for his purchaser. This was no unusual transaction at that time. He subsequently made his way to Virginia, and at Clarksburg, in that state, his son Peter was born.

Peter Hardman learned the trade of gunsmith. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Hacker and his second wife, a Mrs. Edge, a widow. From Clarksburg, Virginia, Peter Hardman and wife came to Ohio, in 1803, and settled about one mile south of Osborn, Greene County. There was a law that prevailed at that time that some improvement had to be made on land in order to hold it, and after Peter Hardman had paid the sum of \$1.25 an acre to the Government, he borrowed an ax, cut down a

small tree, split it into rails and stood them over a stump, this being the sum of his improvements, but sufficient to protect his property. He then returned to Virginia, where he followed his trade for two years longer and then came back and settled on his land, on which he passed the remainder of his life. He was accompanied by his first wife, who lived to the age of about fifty years. When she was a girl of twelve years she was scalped by the Indians at the time all the other members of her family were killed, and she was left supposed to be dead. She finally recovered and lived to become the mother of ten children. There were three children born to Peter Hardman's second marriage: Peter, William R. and Jane.

Jonathan Hardman, father of William, was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, in 1803, and spent the remainder of his life in Ohio, dying at London, Madison County, in 1876. He married Mary Arbogast, who was born in Clark County, and was a daughter of Peter and Sarah Arbogast. They had nine children, namely: Sarah, who died in 1863; Peter, who married Lucia Lauman, of Chillicothe, was a soldier and died after being brought home from Harper's Ferry; Otho, who married Eliza Weaver, of Madison County, has had five children; William; Henderson, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; Mary, who also died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; Charlotte Ann, who died aged three weeks; Martha, deceased, who married John Sayers, now a resident of Iowa, but formerly of Logan County, Ohio, left two children; and Wesley, who resides at Cable, Champaign County, Ohio, where he operates several grain elevators. He

married Minnie Walk, who died in a hospital at Columbus, in 1904. She left no children.

William Hardman was reared on the home farm and attended the country schools when he could spare the time. He assisted his brothers in clearing and cultivating the farm and later, becoming interested in growing sheep, he went into partnership with J. R. Ware, of Mechanicsburg, following this business until 1863, when he became a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War. He was with his company in camp at Urbana, when he received a note from his partner which asked him to turn over his gun to the messenger, a man by the name of Thomas Cartmell, as the latter was willing to take his place and was an unmarried man. Mr. Ware knew that Mr. Hardman's absence from the sheep farm would be a sad loss to their business, and as soon as Mr. Hardman recognized this fact, he made arrangements by which he could turn over to Mr. Cartmell his equipments, after which he returned home.

On October 29, 1856, Mr. Hardman was married to Margaret Ellen Bireley, who was born March 11, 1838, in Maryland, and is a daughter of Lewis and Sarah Bireley. They came to Clark County in 1839 and settled for a short time in Springfield Township, and in 1840 came to Pleasant Township, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. They had nine children, namely: Philip W., who was born February 15, 1826, died November 3, 1903; Rebecca, who was born September 16, 1827; Lewis, who was born September 28, 1831; Charlotte Catherine,

who was born November 14, 1833; Elizabeth Ann, who was born December 7, 1835; Margaret Ellen, who is Mrs. Hardman; Sarah Jane, who was born May 23, 1841, died August 20, 1907, at Danville, Illinois; Eliza Henrietta, who was born May 24, 1842; and Henry Clay, who was born February 10, 1846, there having been but two deaths in this family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardman have four children, namely: Minor, Belle, Eddie and Ella, the latter being twins. Minor Hardman was reared in Pleasant Township and in 1886 he married Hattie Runyan, who is a daughter of Thomas W. and Phebe Runyan, and they have three children: Omer, born November 19, 1882; Anna, born in December, 1893, and Ralph, born December 25, 1895. Belle Hardman, who was born August 8, 1867, married Milton Stipp, who is an extensive farmer and stockman, owning two hundred and fifty acres in Champaign County. They have one daughter, Essie Catherine, who was born January 3, 1891. Eddie and Ella Hardman were born May 25, 1877. The former was married November 28, 1906, to Effie Marsh, of Madison County. They have a son, William Marsh, born May 10, 1908. The daughter was married April 7, 1898, to P. M. Wilson, who conducts a store at Brighton, Clark County, and they have three sons, William W., born October 12, 1900; Paul W., born December 31, 1902; and Orrin H., born August 12, 1905.

On October 29, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman enjoyed the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary and it was an occasion that will long be remembered by all who were permitted to participate in it. Friends and relatives were in attend-



ance from Madison, Clark and Champaign Counties and also from Columbus, numbering four children, seven grandchildren and eighty-eight other relatives and near friends, many of whom had never before found an opportunity of becoming acquainted. With their expressions of interest, good-will and affection, they each brought an appropriate present, which serves to recall the givers to Mr. and Mrs. Hardman every day of their lives. The banquet, of which ninety-five guests partook, was probably the most elaborate one ever served in Pleasant Township. Two presents which are highly prized are admirable pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, the first having been taken fifty years before this anniversary, and the second, about this period.

Although Mr. Hardman has reached his seventy-seventh birthday, he still takes an active interest in his farm and looks carefully after his valuable Delaine sheep. In politics he is a Republican and has served three terms on that ticket as township trustee. Mr. Hardman was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but his religious views at present are in accordance with those of the Universalist Church.

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O. C. CLARKE, secretary and treasurer of the Springfield Abstract Company, has spent his entire life up to date in the City of Springfield, with the exception of a few years spent in Kansas and Missouri. A native of this city, he is a son of Charles E. and Mary C. (Christie) Clarke, who were born respectively in Decatur, Ga., and Springfield, Ohio. Charles E. Clarke, the father, came to Springfield when a

child of six or seven years, and here grew to manhood. He began business life in Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in book publishing. Thence he went subsequently to Minnesota, where he was interested in real estate operations for a short time. At the end of that period, or about the commencement of the Civil War, he returned to Springfield. He next went to Missouri, where in 1862 he became a member of the State Militia, entering with the rank of captain and being later promoted to that of major. He resigned his commission in December, 1864, and again returned to Springfield. Here he remained but a short time, when he again took up his residence in Missouri, entering into the lumber business at Independence, of which place he was a resident for about five years. He then engaged in the real estate business at Fort Scott, Kansas, and was thus occupied for three years. While there his health failed and he once more returned to Springfield, Ohio, where he died March 12, 1876.

His wife, Mary, was a daughter of James S. and Laura (Beardsley) Christie, natives of New Hampshire and New York, respectively, who were married at Springfield, Ohio, in 1824, where they resided continuously until their decease, in 1884 and 1888, respectively. Mr. Christie, who was by trade a carpenter, engaged here in contracting and building, and also conducted a saw and planing-mill for a number of years. He and his wife were the parents of five children, who attained maturity, namely: Sarah, Mary, Edward, Harlan and James. All are now deceased, with the exception of Mary and Harlan. The father was a Republican politically, and a member of the Presby-

terian Church, being an elder for over fifty years of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Clarke had two children, Frances and Oliver C., the last mentioned being the subject of the present article. Mr. Clarke was a Democrat. His wife was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield.

Oliver C. Clarke acquired his elementary education in the Springfield schools, and later became a student at Wittenberg College, from which he was duly graduated. He then began business life, entering the office of the Springfield Machine Company, in the employ of which concern he remained for some ten years. In 1895 he became interested in the abstract business, and subsequently organized, with others, the Springfield Abstract Company, which was incorporated, and of which Mr. Clarke has since been secretary and treasurer. He has also other business interests in Clark County, and is a member of the board of directors of the Merchants and Mechanics Savings and Loan Association. He takes no active interest in politics. Religiously he is connected by membership with the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield.

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GOLD WAITHE ZINN, one of the trustees of Pike Township, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on the Robert Black farm of two hundred acres, is one of the progressive young agriculturists of this section. He was born on the family homestead in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, February 26, 1874, and is a son of Peter S. and Elzina (Smith) Zinn, and a grandson of

David Zinn, who was one of the early settlers of Clark County and a native of Pennsylvania.

Peter Zinn was born in 1841, in Clark County, Ohio, one of a family of seven children, David, Aaron, Edward, Richard, William, Peter, Sarah (Mrs. John Freeze), and Mrs. C. Smith. Peter Zinn grew to manhood on the farm and assisted his father in clearing the land. He later operated a stone quarry for about fifteen years, and furnished a great deal of the stone used in the bridges, turnpikes, culverts, etc., in this part of the county. He is a substantial citizen, owning two fine farms in Pike Township and resides on one of them. He was united in marriage with Elzina Smith, who was born and reared in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Peter Smith, who came here from Pennsylvania. Nine children were born to Peter and Elzina Zinn: Jennie, wife of James Green; Willard; Etta, wife of John Funderburg; Ella, wife of Clark Overholzer; G. Waithe; Lydia, wife of Clyde Leathly; Warren K.; Everett; and Ivy, wife of Charles Byres.

G. Waithe Zinn was reared in his native section and in youth spent much of his time at work in his father's stone quarry. He remained at home until his majority, after which he worked out by the day for several years. After his marriage he conducted the home farm for two years, then rented the Black farm of two hundred acres in Pike Township, and since then has successfully engaged there in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Zinn was married August 22, 1897, in Bethel Township, to Mary Emmeline Hunt, who was born at Mt. Rose, Mercer

County, New Jersey, and when a child of three years was brought to Clark County by her parents, John and Laura (Reed) Hunt, who live on a farm near Mr. and Mrs. Zinn. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are the parents of nine children, Mary E., Jennie, Ida May, Ura Ann, Theodore, Walter, Delia (deceased), Nellie, and John.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zinn, Edgar Bryan, Raymond, Schuyler, and Eva Theresa.

In politics Mr. Zinn is a Democrat and was elected trustee of Pike Township in 1907. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to White Star Lodge No. 192, of Northampton, and the Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 195, of New Carlisle.

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CHARLES H. HISER, superintendent of the Springfield Metallic Casket Company, with business quarters on the corner of Columbia and Center Streets, Springfield, was born at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, October 2, 1861, and is a son of Daniel B. and a grandson of Henry Hiser.

Henry Hiser was a manufacturer and inventor and his son, Daniel B., came naturally by his remarkable inventive talents. The latter invented the metallic casket that is now manufactured by the Springfield Company. This business was started on a small scale, but it has so expanded that now it is one of the most important of its kind in the country.

Charles H. Hiser obtained his education in his native locality. When he was fourteen years of age he went to work in a planing mill for a short time and then entered a tin shop, where he worked for

two years. The family then moved to Orrville, Ohio, and he was employed for three years thereafter in the works of the Orrville Burial Case Company, subsequently returning to Wooster and entering the employ of the Wooster Burial Company. He had been with the latter company for four years, when his father started the present business at Springfield with which he has been identified ever since, for the past fifteen years having been its superintendent. He is also interested in the Reeser Floral Company at Urbana. Mr. Hiser is a 32nd degree Mason, is a member of the Springfield Commercial Club, of which he has been treasurer, and belongs also to the Country and the Lagonda Clubs. He is one of the Masonic Temple trustees and has been vice president of the Masonic Club since its organization. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Springfield-Urbana Shrine Club. Mr. Hiser is one of Springfield's acknowledged capitalists and owns a large amount of valuable city real estate. He is one of the company of twelve investors that bought the old West property on the corner of Fountain and High Streets.

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AMOS SEITZ, proprietor of the Tremont City Mills, and one of the leading business men of Clark County, was born in German Township, this county, December 21, 1842. He is a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Circle) Seitz.

Andrew Seitz, the father, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Henry Seitz, who came to Clark County in 1831, accompanied by his son Andrew. Andrew Seitz married

Ann Baker, who was a daughter of Rudolph Baker. She was born in Virginia and in infancy was brought to Clark County. After the War of 1812, Rudolph Baker settled on what is now known as the Valley Turnpike Road, near the Springfield Base ball Park, in German Township. In 1845 Andrew Seitz bought the Tremont City Mill and in 1859 he erected a new mill, which stands on the site of the old one. His son, Henry Seitz, began to work in the first mill in 1849 and ran the new mill until 1873, when Amos Seitz took charge, Henry retiring to his farm. In 1883 Amos Seitz bought the mills and has been conducting them ever since. These mills are equipped with the Barnhard & Lee roller mill machinery and a large amount of first-class flour is manufactured, the special brands being "Silver Spray" and "Fancy Family."

Amos Seitz married Dora Belle Martin, and they have had three children, namely: Charles, who is engaged as a stenographer with the Big Four Railroad; Emma Elmira and Mattie Belle, the last mentioned of whom died November 8, 1907, aged twenty-two years. Mr. Seitz is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

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HARRY W. RUBY was born in Springfield, Ohio, and is one of the city's most prominent and successful young business men. He is the son of G. F. Ruby, who also is a resident of Springfield, but with manufacturing interests in Dayton, Ohio.

After leaving the Springfield High School, Harry W. Ruby entered Witten-

berg College and upon the completion of his course in that institution went through Nelson's Business College. He then entered the University of Michigan and finished a special law course in preparation for the business life which he began immediately upon his return to Springfield.

Mr. Ruby's able and energetic dealings in stocks, bonds and real estate soon identified him with the handling of many important interests, both local and foreign, and won for him a prominent place in the front rank of Springfield's business men. The financial ends of numerous projects have been developed by, and owe their success to, his ability. Among these may be mentioned the Ruby Lumber Company, with which he has maintained an active connection as president. This concern owns large tracts of timberland and operates mills throughout middle and western Tennessee. The exceptional progress Mr. Ruby has made as a young business man may be read in his close connection with numerous projects and commercial institutions of important financial influence.

In April, 1907, he was married to Miss Gertrude Bauer, a daughter of W. F. Bauer, one of Springfield's prominent men.

Mr. Ruby is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Commercial, Country and other leading clubs and organizations of the city.

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JOHN H. WILSON, a prominent and substantial citizen of Moorefield Township, residing on a valuable farm of 360 acres, which is situated in Section 32, on

the Urbana Turnpike Road, four miles from the center of Springfield, was born February 18, 1850, in County Down, Ireland, within sight of the spires of the city of Belfast. He is a son of Robert H. and Mary (Hamilton) Wilson.

Until he was ten years of age, John H. Wilson attended a local school and was then apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he served for seven years, after which, according to the law, he traveled as a journeyman. In this way he visited the leading cities of England and also worked in Wales and Scotland. This taste of travel made him anxious to see America and as he was well equipped with his self-supporting trade, he crossed the ocean with no apprehensions of failure in a strange land. He landed in the port of New York on June 21, 1870, and took little time to get acquainted with the wonders of that great metropolis, accepting work at his trade on the very day he arrived.

Mr. Wilson remained in the city of New York until 1872, when he came to Springfield, Ohio, and until 1877 worked for leading tailoring firms in that city as a cutter. He then embarked in business for himself, opening a tailoring establishment at No. 26 East Main Street and subsequently, as his business increased, took in the premises at No. 28 East Main, and he continued in the same line for twenty-two years, during this period enjoying the largest trade in the city. In 1882 he bought 320 acres of land, which was the old Jacob Thomas farm, to which he subsequently added forty acres, but parted with ten acres to the railroad running through his property. He has given the pleasant name of Spruce Lawn Farm to

his land and it is known all over this section on account of the high grade of stock produced here.

Prior to 1899, when Mr. Wilson sold out his tailoring business to Thomas Hack and retired to his farm, he had lived on the place even while carrying on his business at Springfield. Since that time he has devoted himself closely to his large interests here and to improving this property. He has spent some \$15,000 in improvements, has built several residences and other substantial buildings and has his own water system and electric light plant. His home is fitted with every modern convenience and probably has not its equal in any other rural district in this section of Ohio.

Mr. Wilson was married (first) to Emma Lohner, who died June 4, 1889. She was a daughter of John Lohner, who came from Germany to Springfield with his wife before her birth. There was one son born to this marriage, Robert J., who was born at Springfield, March 19, 1878. Robert J. Wilson was educated in the Springfield schools and Wittenberg College and attended Starling Medical College at Columbus for one year. He then became interested in stock-raising and in raising and dealing in horses. He is widely known over the United States as a judge of horses and as a starter of races. He owns four valuable stallions—Atlantic King, with a record of 2:09¾; The Jester, with a record of 2:19¼, with a trial record of 2:11¼; Con Bell, with a record of 2:24¼, and a registered Norman draft stallion named Phidias. Robert J. Wilson married Leah Dalie, who is a daughter of John Dalie, of Springfield, and they have one son, John L. Robert J.

Wilson and family reside at Spruce Lawn Farm.

John H. Wilson was married (second) August 15, 1889, to Martha E. Mowatt, who died February 19, 1892, leaving one son, James M., who was born at Springfield, at the home of his grandmother, September 5, 1890. He resides with his father in Moorefield Township.

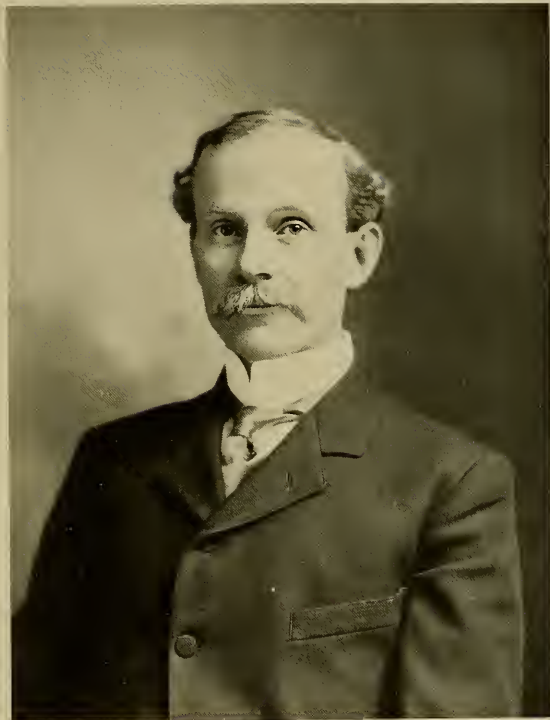
John H. Wilson has been an active citizen and has always done his duty in regard to public responsibilities. He has never been particularly active in politics and has never consented to serve in any official capacity except as a member of the School Board. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church and is a liberal supporter of its many benevolent enterprises.

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JOHN S. CROWELL, president and general manager of the Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, until February, 1906, when the business was sold to others. Mr. Crowell was the founder of that business in 1877, and has been one of the city's most active and progressive men since that date. A man of recognized business ability, he has been exceptionally successful and become widely known among publishers and advertisers throughout the United States as the founder and president of the Crowell Publishing Company, owners of the "Woman's Home Companion" and the "Farm and Fireside," two periodicals with over a million subscribers.

John S. Crowell was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 7, 1850, and was the seventh child born to his parents. His father, S. B. Crowell, was a member and one of the founders of the Walnut Street

Presbyterian Church, at Louisville, of which he was elected a deacon for life. John S. Crowell attended the public schools of his native city, and showed such aptitude in his studies that he was placed in classes with older pupils, among whom he ranked first. He completed an eight-year course in six years. Ambitious and self-reliant even in his boyhood days, at the age of eleven years, contrary to the wishes of his parents, he became a newsboy, his original capital invested being five cents, which he obtained in 1861, by holding a soldier's horse. For two years he sold papers in the early morning and attended school during the day. At fifteen years of age he secured a situation in a small printing office at \$2.50 per week. This was a short time before the close of school, and so desirous was his instructor that he should take his final, or public examination, that he organized a posse of older scholars, who by force of arms conveyed him to the school-room in his work clothes, where he acquitted himself with credit. Contrary to the wishes of his parents and the advice of teachers, he refused to enter college and continued in business. Within six months a large job printing office offered him \$12.00 per week, and he was soon made assistant foreman, and at seventeen years made foreman. His energy, industry and ability were so marked that his fellow-workmen at that time predicted that in the future he would have a large publishing house of his own. That he possessed rare presence of mind and was capable of quick thought, enabling him to grasp a trying situation on the spur of the moment, was demonstrated while he was employed in this printing office. A workman



JOHN S. CROWELL





was caught by the arm and held between the ceiling and a pulley making 150 revolutions per minute, and while others were looking on in horror, expecting to see him crushed, young Crowell grasped a belt with one hand, was instantly hurled to the ceiling, where, securing a footing, he released his companion, who fainted in his arms. Early in the year 1868 Mr. Crowell became foreman of the Louisville Courier-Journal job printing establishment, and so continued until October, 1869, when he met with an accident which incapacitated him for work for a time. About an inch of his right thumb was mashed off while he was attending a power paper-cutting machine; he quickly adjusted the severed portion of his thumb while the man who had caused the accident shut his eyes and called for help, but young Crowell was able to go alone in search of a doctor. While thus disabled he invented an elastic hand stamp, and the rubber-like material out of which it was made, and while he deemed the invention scarcely worthy a patent, commenced their manufacture. He employed his three brothers in the work, and did a very prosperous business until the panic of 1873. Then, after a visit to a few states and the Northern Lakes, he entered the office of B. F. Avery & Sons, the well known plow manufacturers, of Louisville. He conducted the publication of their agricultural journal, "Home and Farm," which prospered under his management. On a trip in the interest of "Home and Farm" he first met Mr. P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, to whom he afterward suggested the idea of publishing an agricultural journal, with the result that in August, 1877, Mr. Crowell being twenty-

seven years of age, moved to Springfield and established the "Farm and Fireside," which has had a long and prosperous career, and was probably the first cheap periodical, or publication, to prosper and obtain a national circulation and reputation. He may feel a just and pardonable pride in the success attained by this publication, as it was probably the pioneer to demonstrate that newspapers and magazines could be made profitable when sold at a price one-third to one-fourth the price charged previous to 1877.

The publishing house was known as Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick for many years. Early in its career they purchased "The Home Companion" from Cleveland parties, and changed the name or title to "The Woman's Home Companion," under which name it grew in size and influence until it reached a circulation of nearly six hundred thousand copies.

At an early age John S. Crowell became a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, at Louisville, and during his residence there, was active in church and Sabbath-school work. At the age of seventeen years he was elected librarian, at twenty became assistant superintendent and at twenty-one years became superintendent of the Sabbath-school. At twenty-five years of age he was chosen a deacon for life of the Walnut Street Church. He and his wife are now, 1908, members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Springfield, which they joined in November, 1877. Our subject, at the age of twenty-seven, was joined in marriage, November 20, 1877, with Miss

Ella C. Mangold, who comes of an old and prominent Louisville family.

Since coming to Springfield, Ohio, on August 17, 1877, Mr. Crowell has been actively identified with many religious, educational, charitable and business organizations, and also has been an active advocate of the improvement and betterment of Springfield. His activities have resulted in his being chosen to occupy many positions of trust and honor, such as director of the First National Bank, of Springfield; also a director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and president of the board of trustees of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, Ohio; also president of the board of trustees of the new City Hospital, of Springfield; elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and director of the Y. M. C. A., all of the foregoing positions being held by him at this time, 1908. He has also been president of the Springfield Board of Trade, and a director of the Associated Charities, and for five years was president of the Springfield College and Seminary, and for two years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and president of the Men's Literary Club. He was also elected superintendent of the Sunday-school a number of times, for a term of one year each, and for nine successive terms of three years each, to the position of elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and is elder of the First Church at the present time, 1908.

#### A COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

When Mr. J. S. Crowell became a trustee of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, Ohio, it had existed

for fifty years without an endowment, and no effort was being made to secure an endowment, therefore the college labored under many disadvantages. At the suggestion and earnest solicitation of Mr. Crowell, the board of trustees decided to employ a financial secretary or agent, whose duty it would be to give his entire time and attention to the subject and work, solely and only for an endowment, and present the merits of the Western College to philanthropists, and others, interested in educational matters. Up to the present time over \$260,000.00 has been subscribed, or pledged. This includes two gifts of fifty thousand dollars each from Andrew Carnegie and the General Education Board, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller. These two latter gifts are endorsements of the highest character of the "Western College for Women" and its trustees, as Mr. Carnegie and the General Education Board do not give such large amounts without careful investigation of the merits and standing of an institution.

#### FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR SAVED FOR MANY YEARS.

In 1887 Mr. Crowell instituted an investigation of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, which is located at Philadelphia, Pa. This resulted in learning that the board was paying far more than it should for much of its printing, binding, folding, stitching, etc. When a report was made to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the United States, it ordered a change in the methods of the Board of Publication, as suggested by him, which resulted in a saving of over fifty thousand dollars each

year, for many years, to the Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery, of Dayton, sent Mr. Crowell as a delegate to the General Assembly four years in succession, in order that he might attend to and report upon the investigation which resulted in such a great benefit to the Presbyterian Church.

#### THE FIRST COMPLETE STEAM RAILROAD IN AMERICA.

Stephen B. Crowell, the father of John S. Crowell, was a mechanic of more than ordinary ability. When he first came west, about 1825, he settled in Lexington, Kentucky, and became superintendent of his Uncle Joseph Bruen's Foundry and Machine Shop. In 1828 parties in Lexington requested Joseph Bruen to devise, or invent, some method to carry freight on land, so that Lexington, which was an inland town, could compete with river and seaport cities. Joseph Bruen turned the whole matter over to his nephew, Stephen Bruen Crowell, who designed the plans and made the drawings, and also the difficult parts of the patterns and castings and machine work, and built a locomotive, a train of three cars, also a track in the form of a circle, on which the train traveled round and round. This train carried cars, passengers and freight, and was able to ascend an incline having a grade of eighty feet to the mile. The historian says, "The railroad and cars created the belief that carriages and heavy freight could be drawn as easily and certainly by steam power upon railroads as boats could be propelled by steam power through water." The whole outfit was exhibited in Lexington in 1829, and in Frankfort in March, 1830, and afterwards

in Louisville, and it was so convincing to those who saw it, that the full amount of the estimated cost of a railroad from Lexington to Louisville, one million dollars, was soon subscribed and the building of the railroad commenced, with great military pomp and civic and religious ceremony. It is now a part of the Louisville and Nashville system. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad used horse power until 1832, which was four years after Stephen Bruen Crowell decided that steam was the proper power for railroads. A study of the history of railroads will not leave any doubt that Stephen Bruen Crowell, the father of John S. Crowell, was the first man in America to invent, design, build and operate a complete steam railroad, with locomotive, cars and track, that carried passengers and freight.

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W. O. PADEN, owner of eighty acres of farm land in Green Township, was born November 29, 1848, in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Catherine (Whitmer) Paden, and a grandson of James and Nancy (Beard) Paden.

James Paden, grandfather, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and after coming to Clark County, he operated a woolen mill near Lagonda until his death, which was caused by accidental drowning while crossing Buck Creek, on a foot log. He married Nancy Beard, who married (second) William Overpeck, a life-long resident of German Township and one of the largest landowners in this locality. She died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Her marriage with

James Paden resulted in the birth of three children, of whom James, the eldest, was born near the present site of Lagonda. After the death of his father he went to live with Peter Sintz, by whom he was reared and for whom he worked until the time of his marriage. He then settled at Springfield, where he conducted the Western Hotel and livery barn for some time, it being the best hotel the city then afforded. He subsequently located on Market Street and operated the Union Hotel, and he opened the first ice-cream parlor in the city of Springfield, and later built an ice house in Springfield, another innovation. His death occurred shortly after the completion of that building. He married Catherine Whitmer, who was born and reared near Tremont and was a daughter of Jacob Whitmer. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paden. One daughter, Susan, died in young womanhood. David, the eldest of the family, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. After his return home he bought a farm in Shelby County, Ohio. In 1875 he was accidentally killed while fighting a fire, a burning tree falling on him.

W. O. Paden was reared in German Township and at the age of fourteen started out in the world for himself. He worked on farms by the month for two years, after which he attended school at Lebanon, having obtained his primary education in German Township, and after completing his higher course he taught school for eighteen years. Mr. Paden then went to the South, where he engaged in the lumber business for twenty years. Upon his return to Clark County, Ohio, he purchased his present farm in Green

Township, where he has since followed farming in a general way.

Mr. Paden was united in marriage with Laura J. Garlough, a daughter of W. H. Garlough, a life-long resident of Green Township. Mr. and Mrs. Paden have had two children: Gertrude and Junis P. The former married Irvin G. Hamma, who was born and reared in Green Township and is a son of Andrew Hamma. They have three children: Clarence, Thelma, and Gretta. Mr. Hamma formerly followed farming, later conducted a restaurant, after which he was proprietor of a hotel in Kentucky until his removal to St. Louis, where he at present resides and owns a hotel. Junis P. Paden died aged fourteen months. The mother of Mrs. Paden is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Paden.

In politics Mr. Paden is a Democrat, and although an active worker in the interests of his party, has never cared to hold office. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and also belongs to the Grange. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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LUCIUS M. HARRIS, city auditor of Springfield, Ohio, was born in 1849 in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, and has been a resident of this city since 1885. He is a son of Sullivan D. and Marian Harris. Mr. Harris was reared and educated in Columbus, Ohio, where his parents moved when he was a small child. Early in life he entered his father's office, the latter publishing the old "Ohio Cultivator," and later went to Cleveland, where his father published the "Ohio

Farmer.' Soon after locating at Cleveland, Mr. Harris learned telegraphy, and in 1864 enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was immediately transferred and assigned to duty in the telegraph department. After the war he was engaged as operator in the train dispatcher's office at Meadville, Pennsylvania, for two years and was then employed for one year in the Western Union offices at Savannah. After returning north he became chief train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, being located at Logansport, Indiana, for twelve years, and from there he went to Chicago, where for a short time he was in the employ of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. He then became train-master of the L. N. A. & C. Railroad, being located at LaFayette, Indiana, for three years. In 1885 Mr. Harris came to Springfield and engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco and news business, in which he continued with success for about eighteen years, when he disposed of the business and assumed the city agency for the traction line. In November, 1904, Mr. Harris was elected auditor of Springfield and was re-elected to that office November 5, 1907. He is now serving his second terms therein and has proved a faithful and capable officer and enjoys the high esteem and good will of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Harris was trustee of the water works, but had only served one year when the new code was enacted.

In 1870 Mr. Harris was joined in marriage with Miss Frances E. Gardner, and they have one child, Carlton G. Harris, who is employed in the engineering department of the city of Springfield. Fraternally Mr. Harris is a member of the

F. & A. M., also a member and secretary of the B. P. O. E., of which he was for five years exalted ruler.

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JOHN N. GARVER, a business man at Springfield, is a citizen well known in journalistic and political circles and has been identified with various important interests in this section. Mr. Garver was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, September 28, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin C. and Ruth A. (Rohrer) Garver.

Benjamin C. Garver was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His grandfather, Christian Garver, emigrated from Germany and settled in Washington County, Maryland, where his family of eighteen children were reared. Abraham C. Garver, father of Benjamin C., was born in Maryland but became a resident of Jefferson County, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1819. In 1831 he came to Clark County with his wife and six children, and settled in the forest in Bethel Township, where he had purchased a farm. Later he acquired land aggregating 700 acres. He married Elizabeth Rice, who was born in Maryland. He died in 1857, his wife surviving him several years. Benjamin C. Garver was two years old when his parents came to Clark County. At the death of his father he inherited a portion of the land, on which he continued to reside for some years and then moved to Kansas. The closing years of his life were spent as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife Ruth, who was born in Springfield, was a daughter of John A. and Susan (Thrall) Rohrer, who came to Clark County from Pennsylvania,

in 1840. Benjamin C. Garver and wife had eleven children, the following nine reaching maturity, John N., Abraham R., Frank R., James L., Walter B., Edward M., George G., Clara E. and Arthur C.

After an academy preparation, John N. Garver entered Wittenberg College and continued his studies there from 1876 until 1878, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated in the class of 1882. He was then engaged as traveling representative of the Superior Drill Company, of Springfield. He later turned his attention to the study of law, reading for about one year at Emporia, Kansas, and then drifted into newspaper work, for which he had acquired some earlier training as a reporter on the Springfield *Republic* and as business manager of a college publication. He became editor first of the *News* and later of the *Globe* at Emporia. In 1885 he filled the same position on the staff of the Sioux City *Tribune*. In the fall of 1886 he was appointed land inspector for the New England Trust Company, for Missouri and Kansas, and late in 1887 he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where, associated with A. D. Hosterman, now a resident of Springfield, and a number of prominent business men of Lincoln, he established a publishing house known as the Lincoln Newspaper Union. This venture proved a great success and in 1888 they disposed of this business advantageously. Returning to Springfield, Mr. Garver, as a member of the Hosterman Publishing Co., became interested in, and the advertising manager of, the *Republic Times*, then one of the leading Republican newspapers of southern Ohio. In 1892 Mr. Garver became one of the

owners and the business manager of the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*, which he conducted successfully for five years, after which, in 1898, he became sole owner of *Farm News*, which he published with splendid success until 1905, at which time he sold it in order to give his entire time to his western land and local real estate and business interests.

In 1888 Mr. Garver was married to Anna Geiger, a daughter of the late Dr. H. R. Geiger, and Nancy (Hartford) Geiger, of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Garver live in a beautiful home at No. 619 Wittenberg Avenue and are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political affiliation Mr. Garver has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in public affairs wherever he has been located. He is an alumnus of the Phi Kappa Psi, a college fraternity. He is a member of the several Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. During 1898 he was president of the Springfield Commercial Club, the city's leading commercial organization. He is interested in several business concerns in Springfield and elsewhere.

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REUBEN M. ROBERTS, who operates a valuable farm of 190 acres, which is advantageously situated within two miles of South Charleston, owns the finest herd of registered Holstein cattle in Clark County and carries on a large stock business. He is one of the substantial citizens of Madison Township and was born on September 26, 1850, at Alexandria, Virginia. His parents were Reuben and Hannah (Roberts) Roberts.

Enoch Roberts, the grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, and Reuben Roberts married Hannah Roberts, a daughter of Josiah Roberts, of Moorestown, New Jersey. They had eight children, five of whom survive. Reuben Roberts died in 1855.

Reuben M. Roberts was educated in the neighborhood of Moorestown, New Jersey, and later worked as a farmer there before coming to Ohio in 1886. He engaged in agriculture on the Merritt farm, having previously married Susan M. Merritt, who was born April 4, 1852, in Springfield, Clark County. She is a daughter of Edward Merritt, who was born at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, in 1820, and who, in 1832, accompanied his parents, Thomas and Jane (Gaskill) Merritt, to Madison Township, Clark County. Thomas Merritt was a cabinetmaker and followed farming on the present Roberts farm after coming to this section. He had four children. Edward Merritt was married twice and had two children born to his first marriage, and four by his second, Mrs. Roberts being of the second family. Her early home was near the site of the present water works at Springfield. She was educated in the district schools and remained at home until her marriage, September 16, 1886, to Reuben M. Roberts. They have one son, Merritt E., who is a student in the George School in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In political sentiment, Mr. Roberts is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

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WILLIAM H. SIEVERLING, city engineer of Springfield, Ohio, and one of that city's substantial and enterprising

business men, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 29, 1865. There he was reared and received his educational training in the public schools and in the civil engineering department of the University of Cincinnati. At the age of nineteen Mr. Sieverling became a member of the engineering staff of Anderson & Hobby, civil engineers, and of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and remained in Cincinnati engaged in civil engineering for a number of years. He then went to Anderson, Indiana, and engaged in preliminary surveying for traction lines for about a year and a half. In 1895, at the solicitation of John H. Thomas, he came to Springfield, but after reaching the city entered the engineering department of the Ohio Southern Railway, remaining with that company for over two years, when he surveyed the extension of the Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western Railway to Kankakee, Illinois. One year later he became chief engineer of the Detroit & Lima Northern, which subsequently consolidated with the Ohio Southern under the name of Detroit Southern, with which company he remained as chief engineer for two years. On July 17, 1901, he was appointed city engineer of Springfield, which position he held until February 1, 1908. While employed by Anderson & Hobby, he acted as engineer in charge of numerous large projects, notably the building of a town, Grand Rivers, Kentucky, with two 60-ton blast furnaces, opening twelve coal mines and building numerous coking ovens; the building of Ivorydale—Proctor & Gamble's great soap works; the Addyston Pipe & Steel Co.'s plant at Addyston, Ohio; the Anniston Pipe & Steel Co. at Anniston, Ala., and the government post of

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati.

On February 15, 1908, he took service with Gould & Wright, contractors of Toledo, Ohio, superintending the construction of the main high level sanitary sewer and other sanitary sewers of the sanitary system he designed while city engineer in 1904, the estimated cost of which was \$981,000.

In 1894 Mr. Sieverling was joined in marriage with Kate Helen Stoll, of Piqua, Ohio, and they have two sons—Walter J. and Paul Sieverling.

Mr. Sieverling is a member of the Ohio Society of Engineers, and is serving on the board of trustees of that society. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Anthony Lodge, No. 455, Clark County, Ohio. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Center Street Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the trustees.

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JAMES O. TUTTLE, general farmer and stock-raiser in Harmony Township, where he owns ninety-seven and one-half acres of valuable land, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 26, 1847, and is a son of Sylvanus and Jane D. (Garlough) Tuttle.

The Tuttle family belonged to New Jersey prior to settling in Clark County, Ohio. In 1806, the great-grandfather of James O. Tuttle brought his family from that State and settled in Springfield Township and spent the remainder of his life here. His son, John Tuttle, was born in New Jersey and married in Ohio, in 1815. His wife was Margaret Prickett, who was a daughter of Nicholas Prickett, and to them were born fourteen children.

Sylvanus Tuttle, of the above family, was born in Clark County in 1820, and in early manhood he married Jane D. Garlough. They had six children, namely: Margaret, John, James, Marion, Tabitha and George H. Margaret is deceased. Her husband, Charles Holland, died in Hardin County, Ohio. They had the following children: Robert, William, Charles, Harry, George and an infant daughter. John died in infancy. Marion resides in Clark County. Tabitha is the widow of John Blee. George probably resides in Arizona.

James O. Tuttle attended the district schools during his boyhood and grew to manhood on the home farm. When his father died the property was left to five heirs and subsequently James O., together with his brother Marion, purchased the interests of the three others. He carries on general farming successfully raising the usual grains of this section, and gives considerable attention to producing fine stock, his land being well adapted to both industries.

On November 6, 1870, Mr. Tuttle was married in Green Township, Clark County, to Catherine Todd, who was born August 4, 1848, in Madison County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel and Salome Todd, both deceased, who had eight children, namely: Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah B., Catherine, Samuel, Nancy J. and Jacob. Margaret Todd, deceased, married Thomas Baker and they had four children: Elma, who is the widow of Wesley Clark, has three sons, Ernest, Clay and Wesley A. Orval, who married (first) Lottie Blackburn and (second) an Eastern lady, is a professor in a college in the State of New York.







JAMES H. RABBITTS

Leonard, who lives at Dayton, has three children. Louise died young. These were the children of Margaret. Elizabeth Todd, deceased, married William Billby and left one son, Charles. Thomas Todd served through three enlistments in the Civil War from Indiana. He has married twice (first) Anna Graham, who left two children, Minnie and Harley, and (second) Anna Stillwell. Sarah B. Todd, now the wife of Alfred Stanton and residing in Kansas, was married first to Theodore Brawley. Samuel Todd married (first) Nettie Billby, who left one child, Oliver, and (second) Cynthia Shurett. They have one daughter, Sarah E., who married Albert Weider and they have two children, Waldo and Kenneth. Nancy J. and Jacob Todd both died when small.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have had two daughters, Leona, who was born July 2, 1876, died aged twenty-eight days; and Mabel, who was born January 3, 1879. In 1900, she married William Nave and they live in Pleasant Township. Mrs. Tuttle is a valued member of the M. P. Church at Harmony. Mr. Tuttle is identified with the Grange.

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W. F. TUTTLE, secretary, treasurer and manager of The W. F. Tuttle Hardware Company, has been a resident of Springfield for the past twenty-six years and was born in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1863. His father, John J. Tuttle, was a leading farmer in the township. At the age of seventeen years, W. F. Tuttle came from his country home to Springfield, where he became a clerk in the hardware store of W. W.

Diehl, with whom he remained about four years, later going to the firm of Elder & Tuttle. With the exception of four years, during which he was engaged in a grain business, Mr. Tuttle has continuously devoted himself to the interests of the hardware trade. In 1904 his present enterprise, the W. F. Tuttle Hardware Company, was organized, and a large and constantly expanding business has followed.

In 1887, Mr. Tuttle was married to Florence Otstot, who is a daughter of William Otstot, a member of an old pioneer family of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have one son, Carl.

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JAMES H. RABBITTS, postmaster, oldest son of the late Charles and Margaret (Robison) Rabbitts, was born at Springfield, Ohio, April 1, 1853. He completed his public school course in his native city, and then entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. He then took up the study of the law under the supervision of General J. Warren Keifer and Hon. Charles R. White. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and later entered into partnership with his preceptors. In this engagement he continued until 1881, when he was elected clerk of the courts of Clark County.

During the seventeen years following he was actively engaged in political life. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1883, and 1884, and again in 1889 he served in the same position. In 1884 he was re-elected to the office of clerk of the courts, and was again re-elected in 1887, and

served in that position until January 1, 1890, when he resigned to take the position of managing editor of the Daily Republic-Times, the leading Republican journal of Clark County.

In this engagement he continued for eight years, when he resigned his editorship to serve as postmaster of Springfield, to which office he was appointed by President McKinley, May 1, 1898. In 1902 and again in 1906 Mr. Rabbitts was reappointed by President Roosevelt. During Mr. Rabbitts' incumbency the rural delivery service was established, and the volume of the business of the Springfield post office, its gross receipts and the number of its employes have all increased more than one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Rabbitts was married December 7, 1882, at Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Cornelia Burt, who is a daughter of Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., who was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Springfield. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitts, a son and a daughter survive, viz: Burt and Frances. The family home is at 652 North Limestone Street.

In 1898 Mr. Rabbitts was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association and served continuously in that position. Following the death of the late Edward C. Gwyn, Mr. Rabbitts was elected president of the association January 1, 1908. Mr. Rabbitts is an active member of the Springfield Commercial Club and contributes his willing effort in the discharge of all the duties incident to public-spirited citizenship.

MARTIN FRANTZ, who is engaged in general farming on a fine farm of 336 located about ten miles west of Springfield, in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born October 2, 1857, near his present farm, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Leedy) Frantz.

Daniel Frantz, great-grandfather of our subject, came from Virginia to Ohio at a very early period and settled west of Springfield, where his death occurred some years later. His son, Benjamin Frantz, Sr., came to Ohio at the same time, but settled in the wilds of Bethel Township, on a large tract of land; residing in that locality for over fifty years, and passing out of this life at the age of seventy-seven.

Benjamin Frantz, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, with the exception of two years spent on a farm in Wabash, Indiana, has passed his entire life up to this time in Bethel Township on the old homestead, to which he has at times added more land, having acquired about 600 acres. He was first married to Mary Ann Leedy, of Wabash County, Ohio, who died in 1897, aged fifty-seven years. Eight children were born of this union, namely: Martin, whose name appears at the head of this article; Joseph; Elizabeth, wife of A. Detrick; Emma, who died aged seventeen years; Charles, and three children, who died in infancy. He subsequently married Mattie Binkley and they are at present spending the winter in California.

Martin Frantz was born in the old stone house on the farm where his brother Charles now lives, and there grew to manhood, occupying his time with farm duties and attending the district schools

of the township. Being the eldest son, a large part of the work fell to him, and he cleared about thirty acres of land, remaining at home until after his marriage. He then bought the John Garver farm, which he carried on for two years, when he returned to his present farm, buying the land from his father. Here he has since been engaged in general agriculture, and has spent considerable time and money in improving the land, remodeling the old brick house and other buildings on the farm.

Mr. Frantz was married October 14, 1879, to Dora Markey, of Preble County, Ohio, and thirteen children have been born of this union, namely: Verna, wife of J. Aukerman, who has one child—Forest; Benjamin A., who married Dora Brubaker; Edith, who married James Shoup; Maude, wife of E. Onkst; Markey, Anna, Emma, Evelyn, Martin, Pauline, and three others who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frantz are members of the old German Baptist Brethren Church, in which Mr. Frantz's father is an elder and preaches in the Honey Creek Church.

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MICHAEL RADER, township trustee and owner of a farm of ninety-five and three-quarters acres, located about six miles northwest of Springfield, on the Eureka Road, just off the Troy Turnpike, is one of the enterprising and influential agriculturists of German Township. He was born December 9, 1868, on a farm in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Philip and Margaret (Sultz) Rader.

Philip Rader was born and reared to manhood in Germany and after coming

to Clark County worked for a time on the farm now owned by William W. Hyslop. While visiting his sister in St. Louis, Missouri, he met and married Margaret Sultz, who was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, who settled in St. Louis. Mr. Rader and wife began housekeeping on a farm just opposite the Hyslop farm, which was then owned by Michael Shafer, an uncle of Mrs. Rader, and they have resided on farms in Clark County ever since. For a number of years Mr. Rader rented land and operated the Sintz farm in Springfield Township for six years; then became a resident of Pike Township for seven years, after which he returned to Springfield township and rented for two years, when he bought a little farm there which he conducted for nine years, then sold and bought a tract of sixty acres in Mad River Township, which he also sold, after which he bought the farm on which he and his wife began housekeeping, where he has since continued to reside. Ten children were born to Philip and Margaret Rader, nine of whom are living: Michael, Philip, who lives with his brother Michael; Henry, who died aged twenty-eight years, left one child, Augusta; Mary, who is the wife of John German; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Louis Foster; Adam, who lives on the farm of sixty acres in Pike Township, which was formerly owned by Philip Morningstar; Minnie, who is the wife of Charles Lehnard; Kate, who is the wife of Emard Lehnard; and Maggie, who married Ralph Saunders.

Michael Rader was born on the old Sintz farm in Springfield Township and remained at home until the time of his

marriage. With the exception of two years spent in working in the quarries, he has always followed farming, and after his marriage located on the Cold Springs Farm in Mad River Township. One year later he moved to the Susan Sintz farm, which he conducted for seven years with much success, then bought and located on his present farm of ninety-five and three quarter acres in German Township. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming and has made numerous improvements. There are two barns on the place, one of which was built by Mr. Rader in 1903.

On February 26, 1895, Mr. Rader married Kate Kaffenberger, who is a daughter of Conrad and Barbara (Schafer) Kaffenberger. Mrs. Rader's mother died when she was but four years old, and she was reared until eleven years of age by her step-mother, after which she went to live with her grandparents, Adam Schafer and wife, both of whom were natives of Germany, but residents of German Township, Clark County, for many years. The grandmother died January 31, 1908, aged seventy-five years, and the grandfather's death occurred in July, 1905. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rader, namely: Harry, William, Bertha, Albert, Paul and Gertrude.

Politically Mr. Rader is a Democrat, and was elected trustee of German Township on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Northampton.

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F. M. BOOKWALTER, a highly respected citizen of Springfield, and vice president and treasurer of the James

Leffel Company, of this city, has been a resident here for the past forty-two years, and was born in 1837, near Rob Roy, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. Early in life he engaged in milling and farming, which occupation he followed until 1866, when he came to Springfield and was here engaged in milling for one year. In 1867 he entered the employ, as clerk, of the James Leffel Company, of this city, and has gradually advanced to his present position as vice president and treasurer of that company. Mr. Bookwalter is also a director in the Citizens' National Bank, of this city.

In 1867 Mr. Bookwalter was joined in marriage with Mary E. Croft, and to them have been born two children—John A., who is secretary of the James Leffel Company, and May L., wife of George Richmond Prout, who is associated with the American Seeding Company. Socially, Mr. Bookwalter is a member of the Commercial Club and the Lagonda Club, of this city, and is fraternally a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite, of Dayton, and of the Shrine, of Cincinnati.

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PERRY HERBERT STEWART, residing on a farm of 135 acres, located eight miles southeast of the city of Springfield, in Green Township, comes of one of the oldest and most representative Clark County families. He was born in Green Township, one-half miles south of his present home, December 12, 1862, and is a son of Oscar Nesbitt and Rachel (Nicholson) Stewart.

Oscar N. Stewart was born in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, February

5, 1833, and was one of ten children born to John Templeton and Ann (Elder) Stewart. He was reared on the old Stewart home place, and when twenty-two years of age began life on his own account, having inherited one hundred and forty acres upon his father's death. This he set about improving and devoted his attention exclusively to farming until the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon the first call to arms he responded, enlisting April 23, 1861, in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Philip Kershner. He was in the army about four months with the division that was at Phillippi and Carrick's Ford. After his return from the front, he was soon married, and with his wife lived on the farm in Green Township until 1884, when he removed to his farm in Harmony Township, where he erected a fine home. A successful farmer and business man in every way, with the assistance of his faithful wife, he accumulated some eight hundred acres of land.

Oscar N. Stewart was married January 28, 1862, to Miss Rachel Nicholson, who was born in Harmony Township, and is a daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Hammond) Nicholson. They became parents of three children: Perry Herbert; Ralph Nicholson, who is secretary of the Mutual Aid Society, and lives in Springfield; and Frank, who lives on the home farm. Fraternally he is a member of Wilson Post No. 602, G. A. R., at Vienna. He is a member of the Christian Church, at Plattsburg, of which he is a deacon. Politically he is a Republican.

Perry Herbert Stewart was reared on the farm and attended the district schools, afterward attending Antioch College one

year and Lebanon College a few terms. Returning home he took up farming as his life work, operating the home place until 1895, when he moved upon his present farm, which he had purchased the previous year from the David Elder assignees. He erected outbuildings and made other substantial improvements, and in 1899 built a commodious house, which, with the fine lawn and shade trees, makes one of the most attractive country homes in this section of the county.

January 24, 1889, Mr. Stewart was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Ermina Tuttle, who was born in Green Township, December 29, 1862, and is a daughter of Isaac and Fannie (Eichelbarger) Tuttle. Four children were born to them: Ira E., born August 14, 1891; Roy Levon, October 5, 1893; Walter Nesbitt, October 26, 1895; and Elmer Arthur, born November 28, 1900. Politically our subject is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. He has served fourteen years on the school board, but has never been an office seeker. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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F. O. JONES, head of the firm of F. O. Jones & Company, which is extensively engaged in sheet metal work, roofing, etc., has been a prominent citizen and business man of Springfield, Ohio, since 1894.

Mr. Jones was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1868, and was six years old when his parents moved to Indiana, where he was reared and educated. When twenty-one years of age he went South, locating at Harriman, Tennessee, where he spent three years in the hardware and tinware

business. He was thereafter engaged in the same line of business in various towns in Indiana and Kentucky until 1894, when he came to Springfield. The following nine years were spent with the Peet & Schuster Company, the last six years of which he served in the capacity of foreman. In September, 1904, in connection with Mr. W. E. Tuttle, he formed the firm of F. O. Jones & Company, which since has become one of the leading firms of the city. He is a man of ability and standing in the community, and has a host of acquaintances and friends throughout this section of the state.

In 1892, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Emma Collins, a native of Indiana, and they have two children, Harley and Grace. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon.

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FRANK E. STEWART, manager of a farm of 380 acres belonging to his parents and operating also his own farm of fifty acres, is one of Harmony Township's leading agriculturists. He was born in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, April 15, 1870, and is a son of Oscar N. and Rachel (Nichelson) Stewart.

The grandparents of Mr. Stewart, John T. and Anna E. Stewart, came to Clark County about 1818 and settled in Green Township. There Oscar N. Stewart was born, February 5, 1833, he being the seventh son in a family of nine children. He was married January 28, 1862, to Rachel Nichelson, who was born June 3, 1842, and still survives. They had four children: Herbert P., Effie, Ralph, and

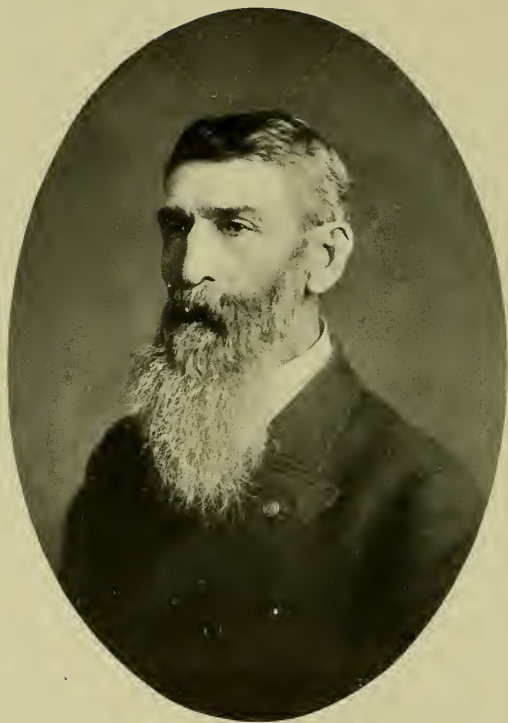
Frank E. Herbert Stewart was born December 12, 1862, and is a resident of Green Township. He married Ermina Tuttle and they have four sons: Ira E., Roy, Walter and Elmer. Effie, born in 1865, died aged eighteen months. Ralph, born in 1868, resides at Springfield. He married Grace Carlton and they have two children, Oscar Carlton and Rachel May. Oscar N. Stewart served 100 days in the Civil War, answering the first call for troops in 1861. He was a member of Company F of the Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Frank E. Stewart was educated in the schools of Green and Harmony Townships. His occupation has always been farming and for some years he has had charge of his father's interests as well as his own. At Columbus, Ohio, January 7, 1904, Mr. Stewart was married to Katherine Franklin, who was born June 14, 1884, and is a daughter of Patterson and Ann (Widdicombe) Franklin, the former of whom was born in 1851 and the latter in 1852, and they reside at Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin had four children, namely: Edna, who was born in 1879, married Charles Haering, resides at Columbus, and they have one child, Katherine; Estella, who was born in 1882, resides at Columbus; Katherine; and Grace, who was born in 1887, resides with her parents at Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have one daughter, Edna Carmen, who was born September 26, 1905. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Christian Church at Plattsburg, of which he is treasurer.

In politics, Mr. Stewart is a Republican and has served as a member of the Republican Central County Committee.







SMITH SIDNEY TWICHELL

On May 15, 1894, he was initiated into Vienna Lodge No. 660, Knights of Pythias, since when he has passed through all the chairs and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Toledo, in 1897. He formerly belonged also to the organization of patriotic character, the Sons of Veterans.

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HARRISON L. DETRICK, proprietor of the Eagle City mills, owns other property in German Township, consisting of two residences and twenty-two acres of land, and is a well-known and substantial citizen. He was born in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, December 27, 1855, and is a son of Philip and Susan (Leffel) Detrick.

The Detrick family was established in Clark County, Ohio, by the grandfather, Daniel Detrick, who brought his family from Virginia when his son Philip was a boy of eight years. Both father and son were farmers. Philip Detrick owned a farm that was situated in both Bethel and Springfield Townships, the residence standing on the Bethel Township section, and the barn on the Springfield section.

Harrison L. Detrick was small when his father located on the above farm and there grew to manhood. In 1883 he married Mary Kollfrath, after which he moved to a farm of his own. Later he sold his property to the Freemason fraternity, and on it the beautiful Masonic Home has since been erected. The farm contained 155 55-100 acres and Mr. Detrick lived on it for nine years. He then moved to the old home place in Bethel Township, where he resided for nine years, after which he bought the Olds farm of 141 acres, situated west of Tremont, and resided on that

place from March 11, 1904, until October 23, 1906, at which time he moved to Eagle City, taking charge of the Eagle City mills at that time. Ever since he went into business he has done a certain amount of farming and has also engaged in dairying. For eighteen years he operated a dairy and for nine years of this period he ran a milk wagon without missing one day in all this time, a somewhat remarkable record. Mr. Detrick's flour specialties are "Bismark" and "Kitchen Queen."

Mr. and Mrs. Detrick have two children: Jessie and Marguerite Elizabeth. The former graduated at the Rockaway School, spent two years at Wittenberg College and then graduated from the Nelson Business College at Springfield. She is her father's bookkeeper.

Mr. Detrick is an Odd Fellow. He takes no very active interest in politics.

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SMITH SIDNEY TWICHELL, formerly a leading citizen of Clark County, lived a long and useful life, passing away December 13, 1907, at the age of seventy-one years, seven months and sixteen days. He was born in Oswego County, New York, May 27, 1836. In early manhood, Mr. Twichell went to Minnesota, in which state he resided for fourteen years, removing thence to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1870.

It was during the period of his residence in Minnesota that he enlisted for service in the Civil War, to which he gave three years of his life, passing through innumerable dangers and surviving them all. His position was that of a non-commissioned officer of Company K, Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, which at that

time was known as a part of the Army of the Frontier. Two of the hardest fights with the Indians occurred during the first year of his enlistment. After the transfer of his regiment to the South, he participated in the battles of Murfreesboro and the Pines, under command of General Sully. Subsequently he marched with Sherman's forces to the sea, and was in the closing campaign of the war, witnessing the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman. On more than one occasion he was proffered the captaincy of a company, but he declined to assume the superior rank. He was a courageous and patriotic soldier and always took pride in the fact that he had helped his beloved country in her time of need, although no doubt his death was due in some measure to the hardships he suffered while in the army.

On November 27, 1868, Mr. Twichell was united in marriage with Jennie Hedges. Two sons were born to them, namely: Clayton and Foster. In 1875, Mr. Twichell removed from Upper Sandusky to his farm in Moorefield Township, on which he resided for thirty-two years, with the exception of six years, during which period he served as superintendent of the Champaign County Infirmary, to which office he was elected in 1879. He was a man well qualified for public position. His many sterling traits of character were so generally recognized by his fellow-citizens that his frequent election to public office was a natural consequence. He was for thirteen years a justice of the peace, and he twice served as decennial appraiser of Moorefield Township. In 1900 he was elected a county commissioner of Clark County, and was re-elected to

that office in 1903. During a part of his second term as commissioner his health prevented his personal attendance at some of the meetings of his colleagues, but he exert his usual beneficial influence in favor of the general welfare. He was greatly interested in securing the new county building and this fine structure stands as a monument to the efforts of Mr. Twichell and his associates.

In early life, Mr. Twichell united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and throughout his long life he was a consistent exemplar of the faith. He was generous in his support of the church's Christian activities and benevolences, and he served in its various offices. Personally he was a man of great self-control, and this was especially manifested during the closing days of his life, when his bodily afflictions were borne without a murmur. He was a devoted husband, a kind and loving father, a true friend, and an honest, upright man. It can be truly said of him that his life was a blessing and that his memory will ever be kept green. During his long continued illness he was attended by his family with an untiring devotion.

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H. E. FREEMAN, secretary and treasurer of the American Trust & Savings Company, at Springfield, located in this city in August, 1906. He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio.

Mr. Freeman passed through the common school course at Cuyahoga Falls and also through the High School, and then entered the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated in 1898, with his degree of A. B. Immediately afterward

he became connected with the Garfield Savings Bank, of Cleveland, and when he left that institution in order to accept his present connection, he was assistant secretary and treasurer. During his period of residence at Cleveland, he was identified with a number of other successful business enterprises. He thus came to the American Trust & Savings Company as an experienced financier. He is a member and treasurer of the Springfield Commercial Club. He belongs to Anthony Lodge, F. & A. M., the Masonic Club, the Lagonda Club and the Country Club.

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JACOB SNAUFER, township trustee of Moorefield Township and one of the leading citizens of this part of Clark County, where he owns a valuable farm of seventy-one acres which is situated in section 25, on the Villa road, was born in Germany, September 23, 1835. His parents were John and Magdalene (Weidman) Snaufer.

In 1852, John Snaufer, accompanied by his wife and four children, made his way to Liverpool, England, and took passage for America on a sailing vessel that was then in the harbor. It was an unfortunate choice and doubly so on account of his being the only German family on board. None of the passengers nor any of the officers were able to speak the German language and this, of itself, would have made the position of the little family one of more or less hardship. For nine days the vessel was tossed about in terrific storms, but when cholera broke out, the passengers were in a pitiable state indeed. Over 160 of them died and among these were the father and mother of Jacob Snaufer.

The mother lived but a few hours after being attacked but the father lingered for ten days. Their burial was in the sea. The ship, after forty-three days at sea, finally reached New York.

Jacob Snaufer was then sixteen years of age and was the eldest of the four children. When he landed in what seemed a very unfriendly country, he took his brother and two sisters to a small hotel and as he knew that he had two uncles living in Ohio, one in Logan and the other in Shelby County, he determined to communicate with the latter, in the hope of getting some assistance. The letter was written to the uncle and one can easily imagine the anxious waiting for an answer which followed. It was a very serious position for a boy of his years to find himself placed in, never having been forced to assume responsibility before this, and when ten days had gone by and no reply had come from the uncle, he decided to investigate the reason for himself. He left the three children in the shelter he had found for them and made his way to Shelby County, where he easily found his uncle. There were no rural mail carriers in those days and the boy's missive was found awaiting call in the country post-office, never having been delivered. With true German family affection, the uncle hastened to New York and brought the three waiting children to his hospitable home. Of these, John subsequently became a soldier in the Federal Army in the Civil War, in which he was so seriously injured that consumption attacked him and he died in 1892, in South Dakota. Margaret grew to womanhood and married Reuben Culp, and the youngest sis-

ter, Magdalene, married John Keif, and both sisters live at Eureka, Illinois.

Jacob Snauffer remained in Shelby County with his uncle for two years and then worked with a farmer in Champaign County for three years, and at other work, up to 1862, having operated a rented farm for one year, and then he entered the army. He enlisted in August, 1862, at Urbana, Ohio, in Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the rank of corporal. This regiment was in General Thomas' command during a large part of the time and was prominent in the hard campaigning of that great force. Although Mr. Snauffer was a brave and fearless soldier and was always at the post of duty, he was never either captured or wounded, the worst that befell him was contracting rheumatism from the exposure and hardships. On one occasion a bullet went through his cap, coming that near to ending his life. He remained in the service until the close of the war and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 12, 1865.

For some time prior to entering the army, Mr. Snauffer had work in a cemetery in Champaign County and when he went back after his military service he resumed this work for one year and then turned his attention to farming, in which he has been interested ever since. He continued to live in that neighborhood until February, 1882, when he came to a rented farm in Moorefield Township, in which township he has lived ever since, with the exception of one year spent in Harmony Township. In February, 1897, he purchased his present excellent farm and moved to it in the same year.

On December 21, 1865, Mr. Snauffer was married to Rebecca W. Sampson, who was born and reared at Urbana, Ohio. Her father is William Sampson and she is a first cousin of the naval hero, Rear Admiral Sampson. Mr. and Mrs. Snauffer have descendants numbering six children and fourteen grandchildren, as follows: Lura Belle, who married Walter D. Yeazell, has two children, Bertha Belle and Mary Evalyn; Annie Grace, who married George T. Walton, has four children, Crystal, Edwin, Harlan and Margaret; Walter D., who married Claret B. Yeazell, has six children, Blanche, Ruth, Sevina, Edith, Carl and Hazel; John M., who resides at Springfield, is one of the proprietors of the Buckeye hat store; Florence Edith, who married Harry R. Anderson, has two children, Maude and Mildred; and Jacob W., who lives at home and operates the farm. He married Jessie May Yeazell.

In politics, Mr. Snauffer is a Republican. He served for three years as a justice of the peace in Moorefield Township and for ten years has been a township trustee. Since the age of twenty-one years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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WILLIAM A. MARTIN, president of the Central Publishing Company, at Springfield, and identified also with many of the city's successful enterprises, was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1854. Mr. Martin attended the public schools of his native city and in boyhood began to learn the printer's trade, first with the old Oliver Crook Company and later with the

United Brethren Publishing Company, where he completed his apprenticeship, remaining until 1880, when he came to Springfield. He was first with the J. S. Crowell Company, and when it became an incorporated concern he was a stockholder and a director and was also superintendent of the plant until it was sold to Eastern parties in 1906. Mr. Martin continued with the new owners until the summer of 1907, when he organized the Central Publishing Company. The officers of this company are: William A. Martin, president and treasurer; Arthur Martin, vice president; and W. A. Martin, Jr., secretary. The company established the family magazine known as "The Household Journal," a successful venture. Mr. Martin owns stock in a number of other enterprises. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association since its organization. He is president of the Board of Education, of which he has many years been a member, and is identified with many benevolent and useful organizations.

In 1878 Mr. Martin was married to Lucy Danneker, of Dayton, and they have the following children: Arthur, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1900; Elsie, who married Otto R. Largent, who is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at East Liverpool, Ohio, Mellie; William A., Jr., who is a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1907; and Belle, Dorothy, Hortense and Paul A., all residing at home. Mr. Martin and family belong to the Blessed Hope Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He takes a deep interest in Sunday-school work and his influence may always be

counted on to further religious movements. During five years of his earlier life Mr. Martin was a member of the Ohio State Guards. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the auxiliary order of Rebekahs, is past state councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and he belongs to the Lagonda and to the Springfield Commercial Clubs.

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J. QUINCY SMITH, one of Clark County's most substantial citizens, resides on his valuable farm of 287 acres, which is situated in Bethel Township, west of New Carlisle. Mr. Smith was born on this farm, April 5, 1843, and is a son of David Johnson and Sallie (Cory) Smith.

David Johnson Smith was born in Scotland and was brought to America by his parents when he was a child one year old. He resided in New York until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Clark County, Ohio. Prior to 1834, when he settled down to farming and stock-raising, he had done various kinds of work, always being a man of great industry. In 1827-28 he was engaged by the Government on a stone and brick work contract at Sault St. Marie. Later he had a blacksmith shop at New Carlisle, which he conducted for two years. He was married in Clark County in 1827 to Sallie Cory, whose father, Elnathan Cory, came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1793-4 and to Bethel Township in 1803. At that time the present farm of Mr. Smith, which was the old Cory place, was a wild plum thicket. Mr. Cory had to grub out the roots of these trees in order to find space on which to build his log cabin, in

which he lived for many years. A few Indians still remained in this section, and there was plenty of game, but few white settlers. He died in 1842 at the age of sixty-four years. Elnathan Cory married Hannah Jennings, who died of cholera in 1834. Mrs. Smith was born in the log cabin on this farm, which stood until after her marriage, when David Johnson Smith erected the present commodious brick house. She died in March, 1903, at the age of ninety-three years. David Johnson Smith died in 1878, aged eighty-four years. They had ten children, two of whom died young. The others were: Nana, Henry C., David H., Hannah, Elnathan, John Quincy, Lydia and Fannie.

John Quincy Smith was reared on the farm he now owns and the clearing of which he helped to complete. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of the Sixteenth Battery, Independent Light Artillery. During his thirty-seven months of service Mr. Smith participated in many of the most important battles of the war, including Champion Hill, where Captain Mitchell was killed, the Vicksburg campaign, and many others, and when he was mustered out in September, 1864, he was with his battery on the Gulf of Mexico. Although he was exposed to almost constant danger during all this time, Mr. Smith returned home practically unharmed.

In February, 1879, he was married to Maggie Johnson, who is a daughter of John F. and Lydia (Shuman) Johnson, and who was reared on a farm adjoining the present one. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had nine children, namely: David J., Charles E., Raymond F., John H., George B., Harry B., Ralph Q., Lydia and

one that died in infancy. David, the eldest son, died at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. Smith purchased his present farm from his mother's estate. He devotes considerable attention to raising draft horses, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. He is a stockholder in the American Stock Breeders' Association. He is vice president of the New Carlisle Bank, of which he has been a stockholder since its organization. Mr. Smith is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of New Carlisle Lodge No. 100, Chapter No. 57, Council No. 30, Coleman Commandery of Troy No. 17 and A. & A. S. R., Valley of Dayton, and Syrian Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Cincinnati. With his wife he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

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WILLIAM THACKERY, an enterprising agriculturist and stock-raiser, of Pike Township, who owns about 374 acres of fine farm land in Clark and Champaign Counties, Ohio, was born January 30, 1852, on his father's farm in Champaign County, and is a son of Duncan and Susan (Ray) Thackery.

William Thackery spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Champaign County, growing to manhood as one of a family of nine children, namely: Ann Jane, who married Robert Smith, both deceased; Sarah J., who married John Neese; Mary, who is the wife of Andrew Ryman; John, who owns the home place, at Thackery Station; William, Finley, Joseph, Irey Bell, who is the wife of Michael Fadley, and Emma, who married A. Knisley.



William Thackery remained with his parents until after his marriage, and one year later came to his present farm, in Pike Township, renting 123 acres for several years and subsequently buying it from his father. He also bought a tract of 143 acres in Mad River Township, but sold it to Joseph Heffelfinger, who later sold it to C. Robbins. From time to time he has added to his acreage until he has become one of the large landowners of this section. Mr. Thackery has always followed farming and has made all of the improvements which make this one of the most valuable farms in the township. He cleared about fifteen acres of the land, removed the old log house, which he replaced with a more substantial and modern dwelling, and has expended money and exercised taste in bettering his surroundings in every direction.

Mr. Thackery was married February 27, 1876, to Lucretia Shaffer, a daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Kirkle) Shaffer, both still living. Mr. Shaffer was born in Virginia, in 1826, and at the age of five years came to Ohio with his parents. Mrs. Shaffer is also a native of Virginia and came to this state with her parents when a girl of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have had ten children: Lucretia, Marley, Jacob W., Anna, Warren, Arthur and Lottie, living, and Viola, Samuel A. and Edwin, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Thackery have reared a family of eight children: Edward, who lives near Christiansburg, married Gertrude Stephens, and has one child, Gladys; Emmet, who married Bessie Wilson, has two children, Zelpha and Mildred; Earl, who lives near his father, married Elizabeth Gabriel, and has one child, Marie;

Edith, who married John Group, lives near her parents; Emery, who is a general merchant at Seth, and Edna, Elmer and Elwood.

Mr. Thackery is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Northampton. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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FRANCIS E. MCKENZIE, vice president and general manager of the McKenzie Lumber and Coal Company, with yards at Grand Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad, Springfield, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, October 4, 1876.

Mr. McKenzie was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to America. They located first near Tiffin, Ohio, and the son soon learned to be self-supporting. He was first employed in burning lime. When fourteen years of age he went into the logging business, which he followed until he began to manufacture lumber at West Mansfield, purchasing a mill and continuing there until 1897, when he and his partners bought a saw and planing-mill and lumber-yards at Delaware. The fine plant there is still maintained, together with a saw-mill at Norton, and in October, 1907, they bought a saw-mill at Springfield and Mr. McKenzie took up his residence in this city. The company is one of importance in the business world and is interested in other holdings outside of lumber and coal.

In 1901 Mr. McKenzie was married to Gurnetta Said and they have two sons—John and Robert. Mr. McKenzie is a Mason, and he belongs to the Springfield Commercial Club and to the Young Men's Christian Association, at Delaware.

ELIJAH L. DAVISSON, one of Pleasant Township's representative citizens, owns a valuable farm of 137 acres in Clark County and 100 acres in Champaign County, Ohio. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 12, 1840, and is a son of Lemuel and Susan (Lott) Davison.

The grandparents of Mr. Davison, Isaac and Sarah Davison, came to Clark County from Pennsylvania at a very early day. Both died in this county, the grandmother living to be almost one hundred years of age. Lemuel Davison was born in Clark County, June 14, 1812, and married Susan Lott, December 31, 1835. She was born December 11, 1812. They had eight children, namely: Isaac, Elizabeth, Elijah L., Mary, George, Daniel, Isaac and Thomas William. The first Isaac of the above family was born September 18, 1836, and died February 19, 1840. Elizabeth, born July 18, 1838, died February 21, 1840. Mary Ann, born January 21, 1842, died September 6, 1888. She was married (first) to John Hendricks, who died from wounds received in the army during the Civil War. He left one son, Wilbur. She was married (second), in 1879, to Eli H. Adams, who died in 1907. George W., born November 23, 1843, married Elizabeth J. Jones and they had eight children, namely: Ida M., Lawrence E., Minnie, Mertie, Hayes, Nettie, Wilbur and Omar. Daniel D., born December 31, 1845, died September 9, 1860. Isaac (2), born December 31, 1848, died September 6, 1860. Thomas William, born March 31, 1851, died May 21, 1902. He was married (first) in 1880 to Lizzie A. Stipp, who died April 19, 1891. They had one child, who never breathed.

He was married (second), in 1894, to Mary Stateler, and their one child died in infancy.

Elijah L. Davison attended the district schools when he was a boy and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1862 he joined Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War, but the regiment had gone no further than Piqua, Ohio, when he was prostrated with typhoid fever and instead of going out to fight, he was brought home and struggled through a serious spell of sickness. On September 1, 1869, he was married to Dorothy Jane Neer, who was born April 14, 1851, and is a daughter of Joseph F. and Margaret (Arbogast) Neer. The parents were born in Clark County, May 4th and September 6th, 1825, respectively. The mother still survives. There were the following children in the Neer family: Amy, the eldest daughter, residing with her mother at Mechanicsburg, was born July 1, 1845; Sarah C., who was born in 1848, died in 1860; Dorothy Jane; Bruce, born in 1857, married Mary Wilkison and they have two children, Esta, who is the wife of Clarence West, and Cloice E., of Champaign County, who married Bessie Everhart; William, born in 1863, married Anna Kimble and they have three children, Foster and Florence, twins, and Milburn; and Grant, born in 1865, married Fannie Loveless and they have one son, Paul, born in 1893. Mr. Neer had married (first) Dorcas Bodkin. She left one daughter, Margaret Ann, who died in 1904. In 1860 all this section was afflicted with a scourge of diphtheria, and both the Neer and the Davison families lost children from this disease.





ADAM LENHART



MRS. ISABELLA B. LENHART



Mr. and Mrs. Davisson have three children, Charles Clifford, Clarence W. and Harry L. Charles Clifford was born May 15, 1871. He was married February 5, 1896, to Nellie B. Woodmanse, and they have three sons: Floyd L., born December 13, 1897; Bruce R., born November 23, 1903; and Kenneth E., born March 3, 1907. Clarence W. was born August 6, 1877. He was married to Lelia Dodson in May, 1900, and they have one daughter, Mabel Corinne, who was born October 8, 1901. Harry L. was born November 29, 1887, and he assists his father in managing the large estate.

Mr. Davisson has resided on his present farm since 1870. He has been continually adding to its acreage and making improvements. With the assistance of his son he carries on general farming, raising large crops of the natural products of this climate. He is one of the leading members of Nation Chapel, and is a steward in the same and is one of the trustees. For fifty-four years Mr. Davisson has been the chorister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving in three different churches in this period. All of his family are members of the chapel mentioned, which is situated not far from his farm. He takes no active interest in politics, but he is always ready to perform the duties of a good citizen.

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ADAM LENHART, the efficient superintendent of the Children's Home, of Clark County, Ohio, has filled this important and responsible office since March, 1885. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1840, and is a son of Abraham and Leah (Shettler)

Lenhart. The Lenhart family is of German extraction and is well represented in Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

Abraham Lenhart came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, removed from this state to Hamilton County, Illinois, and still later to Kansas, where he died, aged sixty-four years. He had nine children, as follows: Adam, whose name appears at the head of this article; Christopher, who died aged thirteen years; Susan, residing in Kansas, who is the widow of William Cox; Margaret, residing in Kansas, who married Washington Hutchinson; Abraham and Henry, both of whom went to Kansas, where the former died; Sarah, residing in Kansas, who married James Charlesworth; William, who resides in Missouri; and Anna, who died in young womanhood.

Adam Lenhart engaged in farming and also worked as a stationary engineer prior to coming to Springfield, Ohio, in 1875, where he was employed on the work of fitting up the plant of the St. John Sewing Machine Company. Later he became foreman of the Stand departments, having also assisted in completing that plant. After two years of retirement from business Mr. Lenhart was called to become superintendent of the Clark County Children's Home.

This great county charity was founded six years before Mr. Lenhart took charge, and under his wise and capable management it has greatly increased in usefulness. The records show that more than 1,500 children have found refuge in the institution and have been sent to private homes, where they are kindly cared for, although not released from the protecting supervision of the Home. It may sur-

prise many of the readers of these lines to know that the average age of the children received is three years, and they are assured of an education and comfortable surroundings until they are sixteen years of age, unless in the meanwhile they have found other homes. When they leave this institution they are well equipped to take their places in the battle of life. Mr. Lenhart has also the supervision of the farm of sixty-five acres, which belongs to the Home. He has been so earnest in his work that the county has readily responded to his appeals, and modern machinery has been installed in the buildings, giving heat, light and water; also modern methods of control are followed in the management of the county charges. Mr. Lenhart seems to be particularly fitted for the position he fills. His attention was first called to the claims of the county's indigent while serving as one of the directors of the county infirmary, and during that time he impressed his fellow-directors by his practical suggestions and intelligent ideas.

In 1864 Mr. Lenhart was married to Isabella Bolen, whose father was a well-known contractor and bridge-builder. Mr. Bolen was twice married and the following children of his are living: John, who is superintendent of buildings for the Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Railroad, resides at Springfield; Harry, who is a stockman and farmer and resides in Indian Territory; Isabella, who became Mrs. Lenhart; and Jeannetta and Loretta, twins, residing in Colorado, the former of whom married Joseph Sample.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart have had four children, three of whom died in infancy. One daughter survives, Elsie L., who was

born in 1867. She is the widow of Dr. John G. Kennan, who died in 1897, at Springfield, leaving three children—Isabella, Gardiner and Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart, her daughter and the latter's children, are members of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, of which Mr. Lenhart has long been one of the trustees.

In politics Mr. Lenhart is a staunch Republican and has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, a very strong political organization. Fraternally he belongs to Red Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to Ephraim Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Lenhart is deeply interested in all charitable and philanthropic work, but at the same time is a man of very practical ideas. He is never swayed by false sentiment and thus is well fitted for official position. He is a member of the Ohio Charities and Corrections Association, which has supervision of all the charitable institutions of the state, and in 1900 he was chairman of the body representing the Children's Home in that organization. In June, 1902, he was appointed a delegate to a National Conference of Charities, but was unable to attend on account of pressing duties at that time connected with the affairs of the Children's Home.

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J. L. FLATTER, a prosperous farmer residing about five miles south of Springfield, in Green Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 29, 1852, and is a son of Samuel J. and Sarah A. (Welsh) Flatter, and a grandson of Ludwig Flatter.

Ludwig Flatter, grandfather, was born



in Maryland of German parents. He came to Ohio as early as 1815, locating in Greene County, where he owned a half section of land. He lived three miles south of Yellow Springs and farmed there the remainder of his life. He and his wife were parents of twelve children.

Samuel J. Flatter, father of our subject, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1828, and farmed the home place until his death on December 16, 1903, when he was aged seventy-five years and two days. He married Sarah A. Welsh, who died September 18, 1861. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living.

J. L. Flatter was reared on the home place and attended the district schools of his home locality in Greene County. He remained at home, assisting his father, until he reached his majority, and then began working on his own account. He bought his present farm in 1895, having eighty-five and one-half acres five miles south of Springfield. He had worked out for some years and had rented a place for seven years prior to making this purchase. His wife also owns a tract of fifty acres about four miles south of Springfield. He is a successful farmer and all that he now possesses is owing to his own untiring energy and good management.

In 1884, Mr. Flatter was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Alexander, who was born in Clark County and is a daughter of Samuel J. Alexander, a prominent farmer of this county. This union was blessed with four children, as follows: Ruth, Leonard, Wayne, and Maud, the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. Politically our subject is a Democrat and has ever evinced an earnest interest in

the success of his party. In religious attachment, he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Clifton.

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PETER STUDEBAKER, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Pike Township and owner of three hundred and forty-five acres of land, was born June 23, 1840, on his father's farm, in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Minnich) Studebaker and a grandson of John Studebaker, an early settler of Clark County.

Samuel Studebaker was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and at the age of ten years came to Ohio with his parents, who settled at West Charlestown, where the father later died. His mother died at the home of one of her children in Indiana. Samuel was the eldest of their family of thirteen children, all of whom settled in different parts of the country and are now all deceased. He assisted his father in clearing the land and later operated a mill in Miami County, Ohio, manufacturing flaxseed oil. He married Elizabeth Minnich, a daughter of Michael Minnich, who died in 1875, aged about sixty-five years. Eight children were born to them, namely: Michael, Margaret, John, and Elizabeth, all deceased; Peter; Samuel and Hannah, both deceased; and Jane, wife of William Carmen, of Indiana. Samuel Studebaker located on a farm east of Troy, Ohio, after his marriage, and five years later bought a tract of eighty acres in Pike Township, Clark County. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1889, at the age of eighty-two years, he was the owner of one hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Peter Studebaker was the only son who grew to maturity, his three brothers all dying young. He helped clear the farm and assisted in its cultivation, almost from boyhood. He received a common school education, attending the old log school at Beach Grove. Since his marriage Mr. Studebaker has always engaged in mixed farming, and for a period of thirty years he also operated a threshing machine, beginning when the old horse-power machine was the only one on the market.

On February 12, 1877, Mr. Studebaker married Susan Richardson, who was born in a log house on the present farm, and is a daughter of William and Eliza (Carmen) Richardson, who came from Maryland to Clark County, Ohio, and settled on this place. She is one of six children born to her parents: Elizabeth, Prudence, Susan, John, Joseph, and George, the latter of whom is deceased. Her father died in the fall of 1864 at the age of fifty-five years, and was survived by his widow until 1881, she passing away at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker have one child: Elizabeth. Mr. Studebaker is a man of public spirit and enterprise and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He is a Democrat.

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PATRICK L. MAUGHAN, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Moorefield Township, where he owns one hundred acres of fine farming land, situated in one body, in sections 27 and 28, was born at Tremont City, Clark County, Ohio, November 24, 1866. His parents were Patrick and Margaret (Madden) Maughan.

The parents of Mr. Maughan were both

born in County Galway, Ireland, and the father came to America when he was twenty-two years of age. He landed at New Orleans, where he remained for one year and then came north to Cincinnati and on to Springfield, working at several shops in this city before making the visit to Cincinnati, where he married Margaret Madden. They went to housekeeping on the old Adam Baker farm near Eagle City, later moved to Tremont City, then lived for two years in Champaign County, where the father bought a farm, on which the family lived until Patrick L. was five years old, when they came to the farm in Moorefield Township now owned by Justice Maughan. It was heavily timbered at that time but Patrick Maughan was a man of great industry and perseverance and he cleared it. His death took place April 4, 1904, his wife having died September 13, 1898.

Patrick L. Maughan has lived on his present farm since he was five years old, being the seventh born in his parents' family of eight children. The others were as follows: Michael, who died in 1902; Mary, who married Thomas Langen; Luke; Margaret, who died in infancy; Catherine, who manages the domestic affairs for her brother, Patrick L.; Daniel, who died aged two years; and Margaret (2), who married Michael Roddy. The parents were faithful members of the Catholic Church and they reared their children in the same faith.

Patrick L. Maughan was educated in the country schools and at the Lebanon Normal School, in the latter coming under the instruction of Professor Holbrook, and after he returned to Moorefield Township, he became teacher of the Franklin

School, which he taught continuously for eight years. He then took charge of the Kenton School, which he conducted for four years, and closed his long period of teaching by becoming principal of the Rockaway School, in Springfield Township, near the Masonic Home, where he remained for two years. During all this period he resided on his farm and gave considerable attention to the raising of good stock. In 1904 he retired from the educational field and in the same year he was elected a justice of the peace, on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1907. Mr. Maughan's personal popularity has had much to do with his continuance in office as the township is strongly Republican.

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TOPPY TROUPE, one of the leading citizens of Springfield, who is engaged in a wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business, at No. 42 South Limestone Street, has been identified with the interests of this city for the past thirty-five years. He was born in 1850, at German-town, Montgomery County, Ohio.

Mr. Troupe completed his education when about twenty-three years of age and then became a boot and shoe salesman and was connected with that industry for about twenty years, when he turned his attention to the cigar business, opening a store on High Street, Springfield. On March 24, 1908, he moved to his present fine quarters, where he does an extensive jobbing as well as retail business. Mr. Troupe has been one of Springfield's most active citizens in the interest he has taken in public matters. He is one of the strong political factors in Ohio, a staunch Repub-

lican, for the interests of which party he has worked for many years. He has never sought or accepted political office for himself but has given his time and means to assist the ambitions of his friends and is probably one of the best-known politicians in the state. Since 1876 he has never missed a National, State, Congressional or County convention and he has been doorkeeper or assistant sergeant-at-arms at all the National and State conventions. He will also fill the office of doorkeeper at the Republican National convention, which is to be held in June, 1908. Among his personal friends he numbers the greatest statesmen in the land and on several occasions he has enjoyed tokens of their warm esteem. He accompanied President McKinley and Governor Nash, as an invalid guest, on their memorable trip to San Francisco. He has traveled extensively both in America and Europe and is a man of culture and social presence.

On April 7, 1904, Mr. Troupe was married to Ella Myers, who was born and reared at Springfield. He is a member of the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and American Mechanics, and he belongs to the Springfield Commercial Club.

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WALTER MCKINLEY, a leading business citizen of Tremont City, where he is engaged in a general mercantile business, is also treasurer of German Township. He was born at Tremont, Clark County, Ohio, December 5, 1854, and is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Thrawls) McKinley. William McKinley, the grandfather, was a very early settler in German Township and his son, John B. McKinley, was born at Tremont about 1827. For a num-

ber of years the latter was in a mercantile business at Tremont and for twelve years was postmaster.

Walter McKinley was reared and educated in his native place. He began to work in a dry goods store when thirteen years old and so continued until he was twenty-one, when he learned telegraphy and was subsequently appointed station agent for the Big Four Railroad, at Tremont. In 1888 he opened a tin shop, to which he shortly after added a grocery store, later putting in a fine line of hardware. He now has a large trade and is one of the city's representative men. In politics a Democrat, he served as postmaster of Tremont during the four years of President Cleveland's last administration.

Mr. McKinley married Ella Xanders, who is a daughter of Jacob and Maria Xanders, and they have had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their surviving child, Donna May, is the wife of I. A. Baker, who resides at Springfield. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Reformed Church. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Macabees.

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HARRY C. DOWNEY, head of the firm of W. C. Downey & Company, is one of the most prominent and successful of Springfield's younger generation of business men. He was born in this city in July, 1876, and is a son of W. C. Downey, one of the prominent early manufacturers of this vicinity.

W. C. Downey was born in Augusta County, Virginia, and in the early sixties emigrated to Ohio. He was for some

years identified with the P. P. Mast Company, and in 1888 established a factory at Mechanicsburg for the manufacture of bale ties. The following year he moved the plant to Springfield and continued actively at its head until his death in May, 1903. He was a successful business man and one of the substantial citizens of Springfield. He was an active member of the Clark County Fair Board, and was always found foremost in support of such measures and enterprises as were calculated to bring advancement and prosperity to the city. His death was considered a loss to the entire community.

Harry C. Downey was reared in the city of Springfield, and after completing the prescribed course in the public schools, attended Wittenberg College. This was supplemented by a course in Nelson's Business College. In 1896 he became associated with his father in the manufacturing business, and since his father's death has had sole charge of the plant, handling its affairs in the capable manner which has always characterized the management of this concern.

March 1, 1904, Mr. Downey was joined in marriage with Miss Helen McGregor, a daughter of Frank McGregor, one of the city's foremost citizens, and they have two children, Susan and William. Religiously, they are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a very active member of the Springfield Commercial Club, and also belongs to the Lagonda Club.

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HERBERT E. LOVELESS, who owns one hundred and seventy-seven acres of some of the finest farming land in Pleas-





MRS. MARY T. BYMASTER



GEORGE W. BYMASTER

ant Township, all in one body, lying along the Ellsworth Turnpike Road, was born October 31, 1876, near Catawba, Ohio, and is a son of Charles and Julia Frances (Lowe) Loveless.

Charles Loveless was born in 1832, in Virginia, and was a son of John Loveless. In early manhood he came to Ohio and lived on a farm in Champaign County for a time, when he came to Clark County and worked on the farm of Eli Hunter, near Catawba, moving subsequently to several other farms, the Yeazell, the Baldwin and the Joseph Wren farm, living on the latter for thirteen years. He then bought property near Catawba, on which he lived for three years and then moved to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fannie Neer, where he still resides. He married Julia Frances Lowe; in Virginia, and they had nine children, namely: Charles, William, Mollie, Fannie, Rose Anna, Lena, Herbert E. and Nellie. Charles died at the age of three years. William married Ella Davis and they have two children, Carl and Morris. Mollie married Luther Neer and they have five children: Olive, Nathan, Leonard, Gladys and Emerson. Fannie married Grant Neer, of Clark County, and they have one son, Paul. Rose married Charles Gordon and they have three children, Marion, Louis and Mark. Anna married Edward Rupert. They have no children. Lena married Carl Jones. They have no children. Nellie married Harley West and they reside at Springfield. They had one daughter, Margaret, who died aged two years.

Herbert E. Loveless obtained his education in the public schools and has followed agricultural pursuits ever since he en-

tered manhood. After his marriage he rented the J. W. Yeazell farm, in Pleasant Township, on which he lived for three years and then came to his present place. Here he has made many substantial improvements, and his farm has been developed into one of the best in the township. He raises grain and hay and many cattle and hogs.

Mr. Loveless was married November 15, 1898, to Florence Yeazell, who is a daughter of J. M. and Emma A. (Houston) Yeazell, and they have one child, Thelma, who was born November 25, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Catawba. Mr. Loveless is an official member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, at Catawba. He is an enterprising, progressive citizen and is held in high esteem in his community.

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GEORGE W. BYMASTER, president of the Board of Infirmary Directors, who has been a resident of Clark County, Ohio, since 1853, was born August 25, 1833, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bymaster was reared and received his educational training in Lancaster County and upon coming to Clark County, Ohio, located at Enon, where he was engaged in farming until 1862. He then enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and was mustered into service at Piqua, Ohio. He was in active service nearly three years and participated in those important engagements in the vicinity of Chattanooga—Buzzards Roost, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. During the Georgia campaign while charging on the

Confederate works at Resaca he was twice severely wounded, after which he was sent to the general hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and, not being able to return on duty, was discharged in May, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Tates Ferry and released on parole. After returning from the war he was located for one year at Donnelsville, Bethel Township, and afterwards went to Mad River Township where he worked out by the month for three years. He subsequently began farming in German Township for himself, and thus continued with much success for some twenty-four years. He then operated a dairy in Springfield Township for eleven years and built a commodious home at Sugar Grove, where he has since resided. Mr. Bymaster also purchased the old Stevenson farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres in German Township and it is now operated by his son.

In 1859 Mr. Bymaster married Miss Mary Tilton and they have four sons and one daughter, namely: Irvin, now deceased; Forest, who operates a large cattle ranch containing three thousand and forty acres, in Grant County Kansas; David, who lives in North Dakota; Charles O., who lives on his father's farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres; and Ida A., who lives at home.

Mr. Bymaster has always taken an active interest in political affairs and has served in various minor offices in German Township. He was trustee of Springfield Township for four years and a member of the School Board for nine years. He was elected president of the Board of Infirmary Directors in the fall of 1904, and for about thirty-five years was engaged in pike work for the county.

Mr. Bymaster is a member of Powell Post No. 381, G. A. R., of Tremont City, and, religiously, is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sims Chapel, of German Township.

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STEPHEN CARY GOODALL was born on his father's farm in Darke County, Ohio, June 5, 1861. His parents were James and Mary (Long) Goodall. He is a member of the Knights Templars at Springfield.

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A. H. THOMAS, who has been a resident of Springfield, Ohio, for some twenty years, is president of the Gearless Gas Engine Company and an inventor of prominence, holding patents to a number of important inventions which have proved a success on the market.

Mr. Thomas was born at Versailles, Ohio, in 1870, and was a small boy when his parents moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he was reared, attending the common schools. Early in life he began learning the trade of a pattern-maker at Piqua, and when eighteen years of age came to Springfield and completed his apprenticeship to that trade, as well as to that of a machinist. He was with the Mast-Foos Company three years, then entered the employ of the Rogers Fence Company, having charge of the lawnmower department for three years. At the end of that time he went to Troy, Ohio, where he was connected with the Adams Machine Shop for seven years, subsequently returning to Springfield. He was with the Springfield Gas Engine Company five years, and two years with the



Foos Gas Engine Company, but in the meantime was spending his time working out some inventions that his practical eye saw were much needed. Having completed a gearless gas engine, the only one invented, and applied for a patent, in 1904 the Gearless Gas Engine Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 and the following officers: A. H. Thomas, president; C. W. Foster, vice president; and W. L. Yates, secretary. The gearless gas engine is without a rival in the market, and being a wonderful invention for which there was an immediate demand, the success of the company was assured from the first. In addition, Mr. Thomas holds patents on an adjustable cuff holder and a lawn-mower, both practical inventions which have been a success.

In 1888 Mr. Thomas was joined in marriage with Miss Katie Foster, by whom he has five children, Earl F., Katherine, John, Isabelle, and Naomi. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. Fraternally, he is a member of Springfield Lodge, I. O. O. F.

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JOHN BACON CRAIN, ex-county commissioner, and owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and fifty acres located in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, eight miles west of Springfield, on the south side of the Valley turnpike, was born in Springfield, Ohio, where the Arcade now stands, May 7, 1847, and is a son of John A. and Anna Matilda (Bacon) Crain.

The great-great-grandparents of Mr. Crain, William and Jean Crain, came to America from Ireland in 1732, settling on the Manada, a branch of the Swatara

River, in what was then Lancaster County, now Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Joseph, the second son of William Crain, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, in 1738. During the War of the Revolution he served as first Lieutenant in Cap. Richard McQuown's Company, of Col. Tim Green's Regiment, and was later commissioned Captain of the Second Company of the Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania Troops, under Col. John Rogers. Capt. Crain remained in active service until 1777. He was married to Mary Moore and their second son, John Crain, the grandfather of John B. Crain, was born November 25, 1773, and came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1806, from Hanover, Pennsylvania. He entered the present Charles R. Crain farm in 1806, and the old deed signed by President Madison is still in the possession of the family. John Crain was married to Lydia Reeder. John Adam Crain, the father of John B. Crain, was born October 14, 1811, in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio. While still a boy he went to Springfield and subsequently became postmaster during President Harrison's administration. After the death of his father he bought out the other heirs and returned to the home farm in Bethel Township. He later retired and moved to Springfield where he died November 12, 1889. He was married to Anna Matilda (Bacon) a native of Springfield, whose ancestors came from England in 1635. She died June 5, 1886. They had four children, as follows: John Bacon; Charles R., a resident of Bethel Township; Mary, deceased; and Edmund, a resident of Philadelphia.

John B. Crain lived in Springfield, Ohio, until five years of age, when he was

brought by his parents to the farm in Bethel Township, where his youth was spent. His education was secured in the district schools of Bethel Township, the common schools of Springfield, and the Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. In 1873, Mr. Crain became a member of the firm of E. R. Hotsenpeller, millers, continuing with this company until 1878. He then moved on the old Layton farm, which he purchased in 1871. Mr. Crain was married February 15, 1872, to Lydia Hotsenpeller, a daughter of Charles W. and Amelia (Reitenour) Hotsenpeller. Five children have been born to this union: Mary, who is the wife of Dr. C. M. Evans of New Carlisle, Ohio; Madge; Bertha; Kathleen, who married Harold McGregor, resides in Springfield; and John A., of New York.

In 1897 Mr. Crain was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket and served six years.

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MILTON H. HOCKMAN, a highly respected citizen of German Township, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a farm of eighty-eight and a half acres, located six miles northwest of Springfield on the Joel Ebersole Road, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, November 11, 1852, and is a son of Samuel R., and Anna Eliza (Gochenour) Hockman. He spent his early boyhood days in Virginia, coming to Ohio in 1867 when fifteen years of age, with his parents, who first located near Urbana, Champaign County. His father was a miller by trade and operated a grist-mill in Virginia until his removal to Ohio, when he entered the employ of Parker

Bryan as miller for three years. Afterwards he rented and operated a mill north of Tremont for six years and in 1876 came to Clark County and purchased the Eagle City Mills in German Township from John H. Bryan and Jacob Messer. This property he operated until his death in 1903.

Mr. Hockman learned the miller's trade and was in partnership with his father from 1876 until 1888, when he sold his interest, finding himself unable to stand the work, and in the spring of 1888 came to his present farm, first buying a tract of thirty-four and a half acres, to which he later added twenty-four acres, and again thirty acres in the fall of 1907. Here he has since followed general farming and stock-raising and has made many important improvements on the place, including the remodeling of the buildings.

Mr. Hockman was married December 23, 1879, to Ella Dietrick, a daughter of Jacob Dietrick, and they have three children, Ada Frances; Nora, who is the wife of Irvin B. Shoup of Northampton and the mother of three children, Kenneth, Carl, and Ellen; and Ida M. Hockman. Mr. Hockman attends the Dunkard Church, of which his wife is a member.

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F. E. MOSHER, auditor of the American Seeding Machine Company at Springfield, Ohio, is one of the best known business men and citizens of this place. He is a member of various business, fraternal and social organizations, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county.

Mr. Mosher was born at Salisbury, New York, August 8, 1870, and after attending the public schools for a time pursued

an academic course of study at Canastota, New York. He then became identified with the Eastman Kodak Company, with whom he continued for nine years, being in the capacity of auditor at the time he resigned. He then became connected with the Bickford & Huffman Co. division of the American Seeding Company located at Macedon, New York, continuing with them from 1899 until 1902, when he left their service to become secretary and manager of the Crandall Packing Company at Palmyra, New York. July 1st, 1903, he moved to Springfield, Ohio, and again entered the employ of the American Seeding Company. He served as assistant auditor until January 1st, 1905, since which time he has discharged the duties of auditor. He also is interested in the Standard Trimmer Company at Springfield. In 1901 Mr. Mosher was joined in marriage with Miss Katherine Stevens, a native of Despatch, New York. Fraternally, he is a member of the order of Mason and Elks, belongs to the Country Club, the Masonic Club, Y. M. C. A., and the Springfield Commercial Club.

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A. L. DUFFEY, who has been prominently identified with the city's business activities many years, has resided in Springfield, Ohio, for a period of twenty-eight years and is at present president and treasurer of the Springfield Planing Mill and Lumber Company. Mr. Duffey was born and reared in Highland County, Ohio, the date of his birth being 1859. He remained in his native community until he reached his majority, then came to Springfield, Ohio, and engaged as a woodworker with Rhinehart & Bullard. He

was next in the employ of St. John's Sewing Machine Company, later, of the Springfield Engine and Thresher Company, and then served eight years as foreman of the wood department of the A. C. Evans Manufacturing Company. Upon leaving the employ of the last named company, he was made first superintendent of the Ohio Planing Mill and Box Company, and in 1895 began his connection with the Springfield Planing Mill. He served as superintendent until 1903, then was elected president and treasurer of the company, whose affairs he has since directed with marked ability. Mr. Duffey was married in 1901 to Miss Mamie A. Johnson of Springfield. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and belong to the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

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ELLIOTT D. WHEELER, owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres located on Yellow Springs Pike, five miles southwest of Springfield, in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, has been a resident there throughout his entire life. He was born on his present farm in March, 1846, and is a son of John and Catherine (Inlow) Wheeler.

Ebenezer Wheeler, grandfather of our subject, came to Green Township from New Jersey while this country was in a comparatively wild state and was among the earliest pioneers. The church on the hill near the Wheeler farm was named in his honor. He and his wife were parents of eleven children.

John Wheeler was born on the same farm as our subject and there grew to maturity, attending the primitive schools

of that early period. He followed farming throughout life and also conducted a threshing outfit. His death occurred in 1858. He married Catherine Inlow, a native of Clark County, and a daughter of Abraham Inlow. They were parents of seven children, of whom Elliott D. is the sole survivor. Politically, the father was a Republican but never an office seeker.

Elliott D. Wheeler was reared and has always lived on the old Wheeler farm. He engages in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with more than average success. He was united in marriage with Miss Amy Woliston, who was born in Springfield and is a daughter of John Woliston, who for many years followed carpentering in that city. Six children were born to bless their union, namely: Walter, Nettie, Warren (deceased), Homer (deceased), Ralph, and Lola. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican and for some years served as a member of the School Board. Although too young to enter the army at the beginning of the Civil War, in 1864 he enlisted in the 100-day service and went to the front for that period. He is a man of many admirable qualities, and is held in highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

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HENRY WICKHAM, formerly one of Springfield's leading manufacturers, who, at the time of his death, on November 13, 1907, was at the head of the largest house manufacturing piano plates and piano hardware in the world, had been more or less identified with Springfield interests since 1876. Mr. Wickham came of English-Irish ancestry and was born in the City of New York June 15th, 1854. His

education was pursued along the line of his natural inclinations and he remained in his native city until 1876, when he came first to Springfield, at that time becoming connected with the St. John Sewing Machine Company, of this city, having charge of its japanning department. From Springfield he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he established a piano plate manufacturing business, remaining there until September, 1889, when he returned to Springfield, which city continued to be the scene of his business successes during the remainder of a busy life. He associated with him John Chapman, a native of Newark, New Jersey, also a practical man in the business, and the concern was incorporated in the above year. Great preparations were immediately made for the carrying on of a large industry, eight acres of land being secured, adequate and appropriate buildings being erected thereon, and machinery being installed to make the plant one of the best and most complete of its kind in the world. Experienced and capable workmen were brought together and each year the business assumed larger and larger proportions.

On September 28, 1903, the whole plant was destroyed by fire, when Mr. Chapman retired and Mr. Wickham and James Johnson, Jr., organized a stock company known as the Wickham Piano Plate Company. A fire-proof structure was erected, it being in every way a much more elaborate plant, and here the business is still conducted. The manufactured articles include piano plates, piano hardware, the latter designation covering action brackets, pedal feet, pedal guards, bearing bars, organ pedal frames and all other devices. Their field of distribution covers



Henry Wickham



the world. Mr. Wickham never lost his practical interest in the business, which he thoroughly understood in every detail, and as long as he lived he took a justifiable pride in the fact that no matter how many changes entered into the business of many competitors, the same high standard of perfection continued in his own as had prevailed at the beginning.

On October 15, 1878, Henry Wickham was married to Theresa Murphy, who was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, and is a daughter of John Murphy, who was in a grocery business in Madison County, for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham became parents of five children, namely: Grace, who married L. C. Gorsuch, residing at Springfield; Edna, residing with her mother; Frank, residing at Springfield; and John and Henry, both of whom are students in St. Mary's Institute, at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Wickham and family are members of St. Raphael's Catholic Church, at Springfield. Mr. Wickham was a consistent churchman and gave liberally in support of charity and to further benevolence. He was a member of the order of Knights of Columbus. He owned valuable real estate in Clark County, including a beautiful country home and the elegant city residence on the corner of Burnett Road and Harrison Street. In his political affiliation he was a Republican.

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CHARLES OSCAR BYMASTER, a well known resident of German Township, who is engaged in general agriculture on a farm of 134 acres, which he owns in partnership with his father, was born July 21, 1870, in German Township,

Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of George W. and Mary J. (Tilton) Bymaster.

Charles O. Bymaster was reared and educated in his native township, and with the exception of twelve years spent in Springfield Township, where he operated a dairy in connection with farming, has always been a resident of German Township. In March, 1905, Mr. Bymaster and family moved to his present farm, which is situated five miles northwest of Springfield on the Clark and Miami Pike at the junction of the old Troy Road. He here follows general farming and is one of the most enterprising and progressive young agriculturists in the township.

On December 23, 1897, Mr. Bymaster was joined in marriage with Mary E. Powell, a daughter of William Sinclair and Eliza Powell, and of this union have been born three children—Paul, George, Ruth Lucille, and Charles Robert. Mr. Bymaster has always taken an active interest in politics and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

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THOMAS H. ROBERTS, whose valuable farm of 160 acres is situated in Moorefield Township and is the original quarter section which was entered by his father from the Government, almost 100 years ago, is a leading citizen of this part of Clark County. Mr. Roberts was born on his present farm, March 28, 1836, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Wren) Roberts.

James H. Roberts was born in Virginia, in 1785, and came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1810. After securing his land and beginning its clearing and cultivation,

Mr. Roberts rented it out to another early settler and moved to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, near Cincinnati, where he operated a tannery until the death of his first wife, after which he returned to his farm in Ohio. He added more land to his first purchase and at the time of his death, in 1863, he owned 235 acres. Until 1832 he lived with his family in a log house, but then built a one-story brick one, and in the latter his son, Thomas H., was born. James H. Roberts was married (first) to Jane Wilson, in Virginia, and they had one child when they came to Ohio, William, who was born in Virginia in 1808. Six more children were born to that marriage in Ohio. Mr. Roberts was married (second) to Mary Wren, and they had ten children, nine of whom survived infancy. The mother of these children died in 1876. In every sense of the word, James H. Roberts was a typical pioneer. He was a man of robust constitution, of enterprising nature and of sterling character.

Thomas H. Roberts was reared on the farm on which he was born and which has always been his home, with the exception of two years which he spent at Springfield and an absence of four months in the army. He followed agricultural pursuits after completing the usual country school education, leaving home for the first time when he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 23, 1861. He served until September 7, 1861, although his discharge papers were dated August 18, 1861, being stationed during all this time in West Virginia. Mr. Roberts returned home and resumed farming. His property is situated on what was once the Urbana and

Charleston Road, just one-half mile south of the Mechanicsburg Turnpike, about nine miles northeast of Springfield. This is a beautiful and fertile section of Clark County.

On March 26, 1863, Mr. Roberts was married to Mary Coffey, who was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Nancy (Curl) Coffey. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Coffey, came to Clark County in 1803. Both her father and mother were born in Pleasant Township. Her maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Curl, was born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have six children, namely: Charles, James William, Annie, Elizabeth, Lucy and Mary. Charles Roberts is the manager of the home farm. He married Josephine Warwick and they have five children: Agnes, Josephine, Thomas Edwin and John. James William Roberts is engaged in farming in Moorefield Township. He married Blanche Baldwin and they have one child, Blanche. Annie Roberts married Richard Marsh and they live in Indiana and have four children: Gladys, Grace, Elizabeth and Nathan. Elizabeth Roberts married Harry Bruce and they live at Troy, Ohio. Lucy Roberts married Nathan Marsh and they have three children: Douglas, Emily and Mary Catherine; and Mary Roberts married George Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have lived to see all their children comfortably settled in homes of their own. He is a man of quiet tastes, devoted to his home and interested in local matters only so far as becomes a good citizen, taking no very active part in politics. He belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.



WILLIAM BAYLEY, president of the William Bayley Company, manufacturers of structural and ornamental iron work, has been a resident of Springfield, Ohio, since 1875. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 28, 1845, and was there reared to maturity, attending the public schools during his youthful days.

Mr. Bayley remained in his native city until he passed the age of twenty-five years, then went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he conducted a machine shop one year. He removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1875, and thereafter until 1889 was identified with the Whiteley plant. He then entered the employ of the Rogers Fence Company, and subsequently the Rogers Iron Company, which three years later was succeeded by the William Bayley Company. The latter company was organized and incorporated with the following officers: William Bayley, president; W. D. Bayley, vice president; G. D. Bayley, second vice president; L. D. Bayley, treasurer, and A. G. Dey, secretary. They do all kinds of structural, ornamental and artistic iron work and have built up an extensive business in this section of the state.

In 1871 Mr. Bayley was united in marriage with Miss Mary Dicus, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have five children living, namely: William D., of Ashville, North Carolina; Guy D., of Springfield; Lee D., of Springfield; Elden D., a student at Chapel Hill College in North Carolina, and Mary, wife of Prof. J. H. Pratt, chief of the geological department of the state of North Carolina and an instructor in Chapel Hill College. Fraternally our subject is a member of Clark Lodge, F. & A. M. He has taken an ac-

tive interest in furthering the interests of the City of Springfield, and served two years on the board of park commissioners. Religiously he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

ENOCH K. NAVE, a prosperous farmer and well known citizen of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, who was born on what is now the Shobe farm in that township, August 24, 1844, is a son of Jacob, Jr., and Mary (Knable) Nave, and grandson of Jacob and Catherine (Garlough) Nave.

Jacob Nave, Sr., was a native of Virginia, and was a young man, unmarried, at the time he came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1807. The Garlough family, into which he married, came to this county at about the same time. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Jacob Nave, Jr., was born on what is now the Shobe farm on the banks of the Little Miami River, August 22, 1811, and engaged in farming in Green Township throughout life, dying on the old home place in 1865, aged fifty-four years. He married Mary Knable, by whom he had eleven children, as follows: John G., a farmer of Green Township; Catherine (Shobe), formerly of Green Township, but now deceased; Margaret (Williams), of Madison Township; Jacob H., who died as a result of injuries received at Beverly, West Virginia, during the Civil War; Enoch K., whose name begins this article; William O., of Tremont, Ohio; Thomas, a resident of Springfield; Harriet (Ramy), of Plattsburg, Ohio; Eliza (Eichelbarger); Ezra L., who lives at Pitchin; and Ervin

Elroy, a carpenter, of Madison Township. Mrs. Nave lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, surviving her husband nearly a half century.

Enoch K. Nave was reared on the home place in Green Township, and lived under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years of age, when he struck out for himself. When the Civil War was in progress he enlisted for service in the Union Army, serving thirteen months in a creditable manner. Upon his return he resumed farming operations, which has been his life work. In 1894, he purchased his present farm of eighty-three acres, located about eight miles southeast of Springfield. He is now retired from business activity, enjoying the fruits of many years of toil.

Mr. Nave was joined in wedlock with Miss Rachel McKinney, a native of Clark County, and they have three children living: William; Mayne (Mrs. W. H. Walker); and Mrs. Clara Garlough. Mrs. Nave died in October, 1881, and Mr. Nave took for his second wife, June 3, 1884, Adie Swisher, of Gallia County, Ohio. Politically, our subject is a Republican, and on January 1, 1908, he completed his sixth year as township trustee, an office he has filled with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Religiously, he is a member of the Free Baptist church.

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JACOB BAKER, a prominent citizen and general farmer, owning seventy-five acres of valuable land in Mad River Township, was born November 11, 1833, in Maryland, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Der) (Youtsey) Baker.

Mr. Baker's paternal ancestors came from Germany and a record is preserved in an old German Bible in the family, which shows that Conrod Baker, his grandfather, held high rank. The record does not further tell why Conrod and his two brothers left their native land and came to America, but the cause was probably either of a religious or political character. Two of the three brothers settled in Virginia, and all trace of them have been lost by the Ohio Bakers. Conrod Baker established himself in Maryland and acquired much land in the neighborhood of Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland. He reared several children, but they did not survive him, and his last days were spent with his daughter-in-law, the widow of his son, Jacob.

Jacob Baker was reared on his father's estate, and he, too, became a large farmer. He married Mrs. Hannah (Der) Youtsey, a widow, who was born near Middletown, Maryland. No children were born to her first marriage, and the five born to her second union were: Elizabeth, who is the widow of Armstead T. M. Alexander, lives on the old homestead in Maryland; Susan, who married T. B. Wiles, is deceased; Catherine, who died young; Philip, who was married (first) to Mary Smith, and (second) to a Miss Donovan; and Jacob, who was born four months after the death of his father. The latter had served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

Jacob Baker remained with his mother through childhood, youth and early manhood, and continued to live in Maryland for eleven years after his own marriage. His wife, Rachel Minnich, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and at the time of marriage she was earning fifty

cents a week and his wages were nine dollars a month. They left Maryland in October, 1864, and after reaching Clark County, Ohio, lived for six months near Snyder's Mill, west of Springfield, from which place they moved to Woodington, Darke County. It was while living there that Mr. Baker learned of the death of his beloved mother, in her home in Maryland, at the age of sixty-nine years. From Darke County, Mr. Baker came to his present farm, which he bought of John Peterson. It was not in very good condition and Mr. Baker subsequently tore down all of the old buildings and replaced them with substantial ones. His farm is now bounded on one side by the Rebert turnpike road, two miles of which Mr. Baker built and hauled the first load of stone over it for the building of the courthouse at Springfield, three miles distant. Mr. Baker continues to carry on general farming on his land and has it carefully cultivated.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker have five children, namely: Harlin C., Charles M. F., Isaiah S., Mary Elizabeth, and Anna L. Harlin C. Baker was born in January, 1855, married Julia Webber and lives at Cleveland. Charles M. F. was born in 1856. He manages his father's farm. He married Alice Dudley and they have one child, Stanley H. Isaiah S. was born in 1858, and resides in Champaign County, Ohio. He married Emma Esterline and they have ten children, namely: Elizabeth, who has always lived with her grandparents; Charles, Luther, Helen, Mary, Nellie, William, Julia, Teddy, and an infant son. Mary Elizabeth Baker married George Sultzbach, and they live north of Springfield. They have four children: Walter,

Harry, Benjamin and Dorothy H. Anna L. Baker married Judge L. F. Young, of Springfield. Mr. Baker and family belong to the Lutheran Church, of which he has been a member for the past fifty-four years. Politically, he has long been a staunch Republican, but he has never consented to serve in any office except that of school director. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

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HON. JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN, one of Springfield's leading citizens, a prominent member of her bar, and an active and successful politician, was born on a farm in Mahoning County not far from Washingtonville. He comes of pioneer stock and possesses many of the sturdy qualities found in his grandfather, who came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana County in 1803.

John L. Zimmerman's boyhood was spent on the paternal farm, and his early education was obtained in the country schools. He was ambitious, and when only seventeen years of age became a teacher and by his own efforts, in a spirit of independence, earned the money to enable him to pursue academic and collegiate studies. He became a student in Mt. Union College, going from there in the fall of 1875 to Wittenberg College, at Springfield, from which institution he was graduated with honors, in 1879. He immediately began the study of law, in the office of Judge J. K. Mower, with whom he remained two years, and in October, 1881, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and on May 1, 1882, he opened his office at Springfield, where he has continued

until the present. Mr. Zimmerman has been twice elected president of the Clark County Bar Association. For eighteen years he has been a member of the board of directors of Wittenberg College, a part of that time being its president, and has also been a director of the Warder Free Library at Springfield, for a period of twenty-two years. In the business field he is vice-president of the E. W. Ross Company, a large enterprise of this city, in the manufacture of feed cutters, and is vice-president of the D. Q. Fox Company, wholesale grocers.

In 1889, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Helen E. Ballard, who is a member of one of the leading families of Springfield, and they have two sons, typical young Americans, Charles Ballard, aged sixteen years, and John L., Jr., aged eleven years. Their beautiful home is one of culture and refinement and is frequently the scene of pleasant social functions.

Mr. Zimmerman's name is well represented in Springfield, attached, as it is, to four of the city's most substantial business blocks: the Zimmerman Building, on Main Street; Citizens' National Bank Building, the three-story structure at No. 7 West Main Street, and the five-story New Zimmerman Building, situated on the corner of Main and Limestone Streets. Mr. Zimmerman has been one of the city's most liberal benefactors. He donated to Wittenberg College the Zimmerman Memorial Library, a splendid structure which elicits admiration from every visitor. He gave liberally also to the building of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows' Homes, being a member of the two former organizations.

Mr. Zimmerman calls himself a pro-

gressive Democrat, the principles of Jefferson and Jackson claiming his adherence. He is a loyal party man and from early manhood had public offices urged for his acceptance, but he never permitted his name to be used prior to his candidacy for Congress in the Seventh District, against Hon. Walter Weaver. In later contests, when he has been brought forward for still higher honors, to his great credit may it be said, that in the heat of sharp political campaigns, no whisper has ever been heard impeaching his personal integrity or the honesty of his motives.

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WILLIAM C. STEWART, a prominent resident of Green Township, and formerly a well known citizen of Springfield, is located on the old Stewart homestead, and is occupied in farming. He has five hundred and forty acres of land, partly in Greene County, and farms on an extensive scale.

Mr. Stewart was born on his present farm along the Little Miami, October 27, 1835, and is a son of John Templeton and Ann (Elder) Stewart, a further record of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. He was reared on this place and received a meagre educational training in the schools of this vicinity. A natural student, he applied himself to private research, and is at the present time well read on all topics of current interests, being a broad gauged, liberal minded man. He was a little past fourteen years of age when his father died, and he thereafter took care of his mother during her lifetime, living on the home place. This consisted of 260 acres originally, Mr. Stewart inheriting 129 acres of it, and the re-





RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM M. ROCKEL, POSSUM HOLLOW

mainder of his property being acquired through his own hard work and judicious management. He remained on this place for fifteen years after his marriage, then in 1896, in order to give his daughter better educational advantages, moved to Springfield. Here he took rank among the substantial men and occupied a place high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1907, after eleven years of retirement, he returned to Green Township, and resumed his agricultural operations.

Mr. Stewart was married September 9, 1880, to Elizabeth Theodosia Sellers, a daughter of Albert and Harriet (Johnson) Sellers, of Cedarville Township, Greene County, Ohio. Mrs. Stewart's father was from Berkley County, Virginia, and her mother from an old family of Clark County, Ohio. Two children were the issue of this union: Lea Virginia, who died in infancy; and Hazel Marie, who was, on November 21, 1907, joined in marriage with Nathan Nesbitt Murray. Politically, our subject is a Republican and has served on the School Board and as supervisor. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and religiously is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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WILLIAM MAHLON ROCKEL, the only child of Peter and Margaret Rockel, was born on the banks of Mad River, one mile east of Tremont City, July 18, 1855. It is tradition that the ancestor of the Rockel family was a German schoolmaster, who came to the colonies in 1752. The great-grandfather, Peter Rockel, having intermarried with one Anna Maria Brown, lived near Allentown, Pennsylvania, until 1822; he was a miller by oc-

cupation. At this latter date he gathered together his belongings and with his wife and six children, leaving three elder ones, started in a wagon overland and landed one mile south of Tremont City in the same year. Here he purchased a small tract of ninety-six acres, which is still in the Rockel family. As his will on file in the probate judge's office shows, he died in 1824, when sixty-three years of age, his family here remaining being his wife, who died about 1841, and his son Adam and five daughters. Adam was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1793, and died May 13, 1884. In 1829 he married Mary M. Baker, daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Baker. She was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1810, and came with her father's and grandfather's family in 1813 to a tract of land which her grandfather had purchased a short distance west of Eagle City. She died in 1886.

Adam Rockel did service in the War of 1812, under General Henry Shearing. He had learned the shoemaker's trade, but was well educated, speaking and writing both the English and German languages, and served in various official capacities in German Township.

Peter Rockel, father of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Adam. He was born on the old homestead one mile south of Tremont City in May, 1831. In 1854 he married Margaret Shick, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1833, and came with her father to Logan County, Ohio, in 1837. William Shick, her father, was born on the banks of the Potomac River, twelve miles above Washington, in 1808. In 1825 he started for the West, stopping in Harrison County,

where in 1829 he married Catherine Shawver. William Shick died in 1894, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1891. They were people of good repute and resided for over a half-century one mile north of Bellefontaine. Margaret, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in April, 1864.

In 1866 the father remarried, his bride being Sarah Ilges. After his first marriage he moved east of Tremont City on the banks of Mad River, and after his second marriage in 1867 moved two miles further east on the Urbana Pike, where he died in 1896, having never changed his post office address. He was an active, energetic citizen, well liked and popular in his community. For a number of years he was justice of the peace in Moorefield Township.

William M. Rockel had the lot usually falling to farmers' sons, forty-five years ago the loss of his mother, at an early age, depriving him of the loving kindness and tender care that only a mother knows how to bestow upon a child. The means of attending school were not as good then as at this time, and being a small and rather delicate child, he did not start until eight years of age. The first schoolhouse which he attended was one of the old-time log school buildings, located at the southeast corner of the cross roads west of Bowlusville. This building was shortly afterwards burned. It was a typical schoolhouse of the early days. A log had been omitted or taken out along the sides of the building. In this space single window panes or two of small dimensions were put in horizontally, furnishing the light for the schoolroom. This was up so high that the little fellows had

no opportunity of gazing outside, unless it were at the sky. Immediately below this window on each side was a broad board, which served for a desk, the larger pupils sitting with their faces to the light. The smaller pupils sat on benches around a stove in the center of the building. The next schoolhouse young Rockel attended was what is known as Dears, in the same neighborhood, the brick for the building of which, in 1864, he helped to haul.

In 1867-72 he attended the Franklin school district, on the Urbana Pike. He was very desirous of going to Wittenberg College, but other arrangements were made which ultimately defeated his intention of obtaining a collegiate education, and he accordingly went to live with his grandfather near Bellefontaine, where he attended the high school, being graduated in 1876.

In order to earn some money to assist in his education, in the winter of 1875 and 1876 he taught the common school at Franklin, and while teaching this school he also kept up his studies in the high school. This was too much of a strain on his eyes and he had serious trouble with them, which materially interfered with his further education.

In the fall of 1876, however, he graduated in the business department of the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and as his eyes would permit, took up some special studies in the following year.

In 1877, having the previous winter commenced the study of Blackstone, he entered, as a student, the law office of Keifer & White, afterwards Keifer, White & Rabbitts. General Keifer was then in his first year in Congress. Charles R. White afterwards became Common Pleas





PETER ROCKEL



judge. James H. Rabbitts became county clerk, editor, and is now postmaster. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1879, by the old District Court, at London, Ohio.

In the fall of this year he opened a law office in a rear room of the Kizer Building, 25½ East Main Street. All of his ancestors were of the Democratic faith, and he started out in life voting that way. In 1880 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated by the usual Republican majority. For some time he had been dissatisfied with the various views and policies of the Democratic party. Not liking the position taken by it in the past on material national questions, and its then attitude, local particularly, in regard to the temperance question, only the exemplary life of W. S. Hancock, the Democratic nominee for president, kept him in line in the presidential election of 1880.

In 1881 he announced that he had left the Democratic party. This gave great offense to many of his former Democratic friends, and many presaged and possibly hoped for dire results, and in the same spirit pressed for a reason. Feeling that whatever reason he might assign would be misconstrued, he declined to give any, other than what he later stated in his public addresses. Some of his former Democratic friends not being able to extract from him a reason, started one of their own, and gave out the report that he had said that there was no chance in the Democratic party to get any public position, and for that reason he had changed his politics.

This was absolutely false; however, it was such a report as those who were not friendly to him were glad to believe, and

it had considerable weight in preventing him from securing any political preferment. In 1890 he was nominated for probate judge by the Republicans, elected in the same year and re-elected three years thereafter.

In 1904 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Common Pleas judge, being second in a race of three.

In 1889, unsolicited, he received the appointment by the Supreme Court as one of the examiners upon the board to examine applicants for admission to the bar, and served until he took up the active duties of probate judge. Not having a very large or active practice, he began along in the eighties to prepare articles of a legal nature, which were published in the Weekly Law Bulletin and the Central Law Journal. These led afterwards to his selection by the editors of the first edition of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law to prepare some of the articles for that work. This was terminated by his incumbency of the judgeship. Shortly after his admission to the bar he had made a selection of questions from the Supreme Court decisions. The editor of the "Bulletin" coming in contact with these, requested the privilege to print them, and this was done in pamphlet form. Afterwards, on solicitation of Judge Charles R. White, he joined with him in 1889 in getting out the first book in Ohio on Mechanics' Liens, and in 1890 his book on Township Officers was issued, which is now in its tenth edition. During his incumbency of the probate judge's office a number of his decisions were printed, and upon his retirement from this position he was engaged by the W. H. Anderson Company to prepare a work on

Probate Law and Practice. This came from the press in 1903, and is the leading book in Ohio on this subject. In 1905 he was engaged by the American Law Book Company to assist in the preparation of an article on Mechanics' Liens, which appears in Volume 27, CYC. In 1906 his guide to school officers was issued, and in 1907 a guide for executors and administrators.

He became a Master Mason in 1883, and the Knights of Pythias in 1886, going through the chairs, etc., and in 1896-90 served as judge advocate general on the Ohio Brigade of the Uniform Rank.

In 1896 he became a member of the First Lutheran Church, of Springfield, and is now an elder of that organization. From 1897-1903, during the period of the erection of the first Y. M. C. A. Building, he was a director in that organization.

In 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Grace Curly, who then lived in Beatrice, Nebraska. Miss Curly was the daughter of Isaac L. Curly, and was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Of this union there are three children: Peter Curly Rockel, aged ten; William M., Jr., aged seven, and Margaret, aged four years.

In 1904 Mr. Rockel moved to his farm south of the city, near Possum Schoolhouse, where he built a modern residence, in which he now resides. On retirement from the probate judge's office, 1897, he opened a law office in the Bushnell Building, which he still occupies.

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JOSEPH H. STAFFORD, owner of sixty acres of farm land on the west boundary line of Clark County, in Pike Town-

ship, has been, up to date, a life resident of that community. He was born October 3, 1848, on the home farm, and is a son of Finley and Catherine (Mitchell) Stafford.

Finley Stafford was born on the old home place, on which his son, Joseph, now lives, in 1818, and was a son of George Stafford, who came from Virginia at a very early day and entered 219 acres of land. He had a large family of children, of whom Finley was the youngest son. The latter was born in the old log house on the farm, and during his younger days assisted greatly in clearing the land of its heavy timber. In his later days he erected a good substantial brick house on the place, the one in which his son, Joseph H., now lives. He was joined in marriage with Catherine Mitchell, a native of Miami County, Ohio, and a daughter of Howard Mitchell. They lived on the old Stafford farm until 1887, when he retired from business activity and located at New Carlisle, where his death occurred in 1894. They were parents of seven children, as follows: Loretta, who died young; Joseph Howard, whose name heads this biography; Edwin, who died in childhood; Albert, who owns a farm of ninety-eight acres adjoining that of Joseph H., and lives at New Carlisle with his mother; Clara, who died young; Laura Cecil, who is the wife of Tully J. Scarff, of Clark County; and Charles Pence, who lives in Illinois.

Joseph H. Stafford was reared and educated in Pike Township, attending the common schools. He was born in the old log cabin which stood on the home place for many years, and has lived on this farm all his life except two years spent

on his Grandfather Mitchell's farm after the latter's death. He has followed general farming, raising some stock, and has met with good success.

Mr. Stafford was married July 3, 1874, to Miss Laura B. Black, a daughter of Robert and Ann (Wallace) Black, and they have five children—Florence; Carrie F. (wife of Charles C. Wilson, by whom she has a son—Allen S.); Ross G.; Walter T.; and Grace. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Lodge No. 505, I. O. O. F., at New Carlisle, and also belongs to New Carlisle Encampment No. 222, I. O. O. F.

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GEORGE K. ERNST, trustee of Moorefield Township, is a leading citizen and resides on his valuable farm of forty-five acres, on which he was born, October 3, 1865, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Maxwell) Ernst.

Noah Ernst, father of George K., was born in Virginia and was a son of Jacob Ernst, who came to Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, when the former was two years old. Noah Ernst was married twice, first to a Miss McKinnon, who left two children, namely: Martin Luther, who is deceased; and Mrs. Emily J. Kiplinger. The second marriage was to Mary Maxwell, and the following children were born: Jacob, who is deceased; Mrs. Frances Ellen Maxwell; Mrs. Sarah Hyle; John L.; George K., and Noah F.

George K. Ernst was reared in Moorefield Township and after completing his early education in the country schools, he entered Wittenberg College, where he remained one year and then spent one year at Antioch College. When he returned

home he engaged in farming, and this has been his main occupation ever since. It is one to which many intelligent, educated men have devoted their attention, and the time has come when agriculture is numbered with the professions.

Mr. Ernst married Elizabeth W. Wilson, who is a daughter of Justus S. and Louisa (Bains) Wilson. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ernst, Horatio Bains, was born in Berkley County, Virginia, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Warren County, Ohio. He was born in 1791, and came to Clark County in 1811, settling in Moorefield Township. There he married Mary Miller, a daughter of Rev. Ralph Miller, who came to Clark County from Kentucky, and in addition to becoming a large landowner, was a pioneer preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Bains lived in Moorefield Township, where Mrs. Wilson was born. Justus S. Wilson was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and was a son of Reason Z. Wilson, of Virginia. Justus S. Wilson spent the greater part of his life in Champaign County, leaving there and moving to Moorefield Township in 1878, where he died eleven years later. He was a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had five children. She survived her husband and was a beloved member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst at the time of her death, March, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst have three children: Jennie Irene, who is a student in the Springfield High School; John Wilson, and Sarah Frances.

Mr. Ernst is serving in his second term as township trustee, having been elected on the Democratic ticket in a township

which generally goes Republican. He has also served three terms as township assessor. Fraternally he is connected with the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

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AARON T. ALLEN, a well known educator of Clark County, who at present is performing the duties pertaining to the office of market master, at Springfield, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of Dr. Aaron and a grandson of the Aaron Allen, who built the first steamboat to ply on the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

Aaron Allen was one of the energetic, progressive, far-seeing men of his day. He brought the first steam-power mill into Clark County, and he located it at what is now Allentown. He sawed in his mills the rails used for the Pan Handle Railroad, at a time when the rails were of wood construction, covered by strap iron. His son, Dr. Aaron Allen, who was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College in 1849, first practiced at Frankfort, Kentucky, later moving to Cincinnati, and then practiced for four years at Springfield. Following these changes, he then located at Catawba, where he continued in the practice of medicine for twenty-eight continuous years.

Aaron T. Allen was liberally educated, completing his studies at Wittenberg College, and at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he devoted himself to teaching, and for eighteen years taught school in Springfield Township, and for eight years longer in different parts of the county. When he retired from the educational field he interested himself in an insurance and collection business. On February 1, 1908,

he assumed the duties of market master, to which office he was appointed by the Springfield Board of Public Service.

In 1886, Mr. Allen was married to Hattie C. Bustrum, and they have five children, namely: Inez O., Beatrice E., Vivian, Bernice and Livia. Mr. and Mrs. Allen belong to the Luther Church. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow.

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MARTIN LUTHER STIPP, one of Pleasant Township's representative men, whose valuable farm of seventy-one acres is situated on the Ellsworth turnpike, three miles from Catawba, was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 21, 1851, and is a son of Abraham Stipp.

Abraham Stipp was born in Virginia, in 1818, and came to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1849. He rented a farm there upon which he resided until 1851, when he moved to the farm now occupied by his son, Martin Luther, in Pleasant Township. His wife died on this farm in 1893 and his death took place in 1896. They had two sons and one daughter, namely: Martin Luther; Elizabeth, who is the widow of T. N. Davisson, their one child dying in infancy; and Henry M., who resides in Champaign County. He married Belle Hardman and they have one child, Essie K., who was born in 1891.

Martin Luther Stipp grew to manhood in Pleasant Township and has always followed agricultural pursuits. The farm he owns was left jointly to him and his brother. In 1898 he purchased the latter's interest and has carried on general farming here ever since, meeting with very satisfactory success. He is a man of practical but also progressive ideas,

and believes in the use of modern methods and good farm machinery.

On October 25, 1877, Mr. Stipp was married to Arabella Bumgardner, who is a daughter of Abraham Bumgardner and wife, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Bumgardner was born January 31, 1826, and she resides with Mr. and Mrs. Stipp. There were nine children in the Bumgardner family, as follows: George, who married Emma Vanskiver; Eli P., who was married (first) to Mahala Climer, and (second) to Maggie Yeazell; J. N., who married Sarah Stypes; J. R., who is serving in the honorable office of mayor of Catawba, married Ella Earnhart; Arabella, who became Mrs. Stipp; Marietta, who married T. M. West, who is township trustee, has five children; Clara, who married Thomas Castello, resides at Springfield; A. L., who married Sadie Neer, resides in Greene County, Ohio, has had three children; and Charles V., residing at Springfield, who married Jessie Garrett and has two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Stipp are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasant Township. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and has served for upwards of fifteen years on the School Board.

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SCIPIO EUGENE BAKER, president and general manager of the Fooks Gas Engine Company, of Springfield, Ohio, the largest and most important plant in the United States for the exclusive manufacturing of Internal Combustion Engines, has been a resident of Springfield since 1876 and is one of the most prominent citizens and leading business men

of the city. He was born June 12, 1860, in Donnelsville, Clark County, Ohio, a son of Dr. A. A. Baker, a native of Enon, and one of the leading pioneer physicians of this county. Ezra D. Baker, grandfather, came from New Jersey in 1805, and laid out the village of Enon, Clark County.

Scipio E. Baker was reared and received his primary education in this county, later graduating, in 1881, from Wittenberg College, after which he engaged in the newspaper business and read law in Judge Mower's office for some time. He then formed a partnership with his father and D. R. Hosterman and established the Springfield Metallic Casket Company, of which he was general manager until 1890. In 1887 Mr. Baker promoted and organized the Champion Chemical Company, of which he is president and principal stockholder. The company started with a very small capital and has grown to large proportions and is the largest and most important concern of its kind in this or any other country. One of the principal products of the Champion Chemical Company is the Baker Burglar Proof Metallic Grave Vault, an invention of Mr. Baker. In 1890 Mr. Baker became general manager and for fourteen years has been president of the Royal Salt Company, miners and shippers of rock salt, the mines being located in Central Kansas, where they have an output exceeding 100,000 tons annually. He is also director of the Western Salt Company, of St. Louis.

In 1897 Mr. Baker headed the corporation which purchased the plant of the Fooks Gas Engine Company, a co-partnership consisting of John Fooks and P. P. Mast, who sold out their entire interest

and retired from the company, the new corporation retaining the old name, however. When Mr. Baker and partners assumed charge of the plant, the volume of business being done by the concern was very small, and not over a dozen men, including office and factory force, were employed. The Foos Gas Engine Company now has a world-wide reputation, employing several hundred men, and carry on an extensive foreign as well as do-domestic trade. Mr. Baker, who has been president and general manager of the corporation since its reorganization, has been largely instrumental in building up the plant from a small concern to the largest plant in the United States for the exclusive manufacturing of Internal Combustive Engines.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage June 25, 1895, to Jessie Foos, a daughter of John Foos, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one daughter, Margaret. Mr. Baker is one of the foremost men of Springfield, enterprising and public-spirited, and is held in highest esteem by his fellow-men. Fraternaly he is a Mason, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. Religiously he is affiliated with the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker reside in the elegant old Foos homestead, which is one of the finest residences in Springfield, and is situated on the corner of High and Sycamore Streets, having been purchased in July, 1904, from John Foos.

One of the principal products of The Champion Chemical Co. is the Baker Burglar Proof Metallic Grave Vault, an invention of Mr. Baker's.

SAMUEL J. KISSELL was born at Beatty, Clark County, Ohio, February 4, 1876, and is a son of Silas G. and Margaret (McClure) Kissell. Silas G. Kissell, the father, was born in Maryland and came to Clark County when he was nineteen years of age. He died in Mad River Township, Clark County, in 1905. He and his wife, Margaret, were the parents of eight children.

When Samuel J. Kissell was two weeks old his parents set out with their family to Mad River Township, where the father owned a farm of 100 acres, on which Mrs. Silas G. Kissell still lives. He attended the country schools during boyhood, and under his father's training and with his mother's encouragement, he developed into a capable farmer, and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits entirely, with the exception of three years, when he traveled. He married Zella B. Rice, who is a daughter of William and Matilda (Gowdy) Rice.

William Rice was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 17, 1833, and died in April, 1907. He was a son of Edward and Lucy (Pool) Rice, natives of Vermont, who came to Clark County at an early day. On January 3, 1856, William Rice was married to Matilda Gowdy, who died July 10, 1906. She was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McBeth) Gowdy. They came to Springfield Township in 1826 and settled on the farm which later passed into the possession of William Rice, and still later into that of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel J. Kissell. Mrs. Kissell was born on the farm on which she still lives and on which she was married to Samuel J. Kissell on December 31, 1902.







MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WEIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. Kissell lived in Mad River Township for three years following their marriage, coming to their present farm in the fall of 1906. Mr. Rice had lost his wife and desired to have his daughter near him. He lived but a few months longer, his last hours being soothed by the tender care of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kissell. The latter have two children, Ruth Lamora and Esther Lorena. In politics Mr. Kissell is a Republican.

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JOHN R. ELVIN, rural mail carrier, and the owner of 106 acres of fine farming land in German Township, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, November 7, 1850, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Copeland) Elvin.

John Elvin was born in England, where he lived until he was forty years of age. His first wife died there, leaving no children. He was married a second time, in Richland County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Copeland, who was of English ancestry, but of American birth. John Elvin settled permanently in Hardin County, and there both he and wife died. Their four children all survive, namely: John R.; Sarah A., who resides in Hardin County; Mary Elizabeth, who married George Hafer, residing in Hardin County; and James W., who is also a resident of Hardin County.

John R. Elvin was reared and attended school in Hardin County. He followed farming there until he was thirty years of age, but in 1881 he came to Clark County and purchased a farm in German Township, on which he resided until October 17, 1902, when he moved to Tremont, having taken the rural mail route

out from Tremont some six months previously. He found it more advantageous to rent out his farm and remove to Tremont. Mrs. Elvin for the past two years has been compiling an exhaustive history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this section.

Mr. Elvin has been married twice, first on August 10, 1872, to Mary E. Pence, who died in Hardin County, and secondly to Eva J. Pence. Both ladies were daughters of the late Samuel and Lucy (Swearingen) Pence, old and respected farming people of Clark County for many years. Mr. Elvin is prominent in the order of Knights of Pythias in this section, having passed all the chairs in the Tremont lodge, and at present filling the office of prophet and also serving as one of the trustees.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WEIGEL, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Moorefield Township, residing on his valuable farm of fifty acres, and engaged in general agriculture, is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ohio, September 23, 1842, and is a son of Peter and Louisa Jane (Nitchman) Weigel.

On both sides of the family the grandfathers of Mr. Weigel were born in Germany, Grandfather Weigel near the storied Rhine. Many of the name live in York County, Pennsylvania, where they gave the name of Weigelstown to a village of some importance. The parents of Mr. Weigel were both born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio prior to their marriage.

Benjamin F. Weigel has practically taken care of himself since he was nine years old. For two years he worked for a Mr. Pierce, near Taylortown, and for two more years for the widow of Captain Lindell, who resided on the corner of Limestone and Rice Streets, which then marked the corporation limits of Springfield. Mrs. Lindell owned thirty acres of land, which she used as a garden farm. After Mr. Weigel left that place he engaged with J. S. Kitchen, in Green Township, and he continued to work for the Kitchen family until September, 1861. He then enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He engaged for three years, but was discharged in August, 1862, on account of trouble with his throat, which caused him to lose his voice. During his term of service he was with the army under General Rosecrans, in Virginia. Mr. Weigel did not recover the use of his vocal chords until April, 1863, and in the following June he re-entered the army, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve six months. He was honorably discharged March 4, 1864.

While still in the army, Mr. Weigel rented a farm of 240 acres from J. S. Kitchen, but after his return Mr. Kitchen was called out on the 100-day service as a member of the National Guard, and Mr. Weigel volunteered to take his place, while Mr. Kitchen started operations on the farm. Thus, for the third time, Mr. Weigel's name was enrolled on the roster of his country's defenders, this time in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth

Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and he was again honorably discharged, in September, 1864. When he enlisted the second time, the regiment started out with Captain Howard D. John in command of his company, who was later made colonel of the regiment, and Richard Montjoy, later treasurer of Clark County, was promoted to be captain. During this enlistment, Mr. Weigel marched with his regiment through Kentucky, then on to Cumberland Gap, where, in September, 1863, the Confederate commander, General Frazier, surrendered the Gap to the Union forces under General Burnside's, with 2,250 prisoners. As a treasured trophy of the occasion, Mr. Weigel displays the sword that General Frazier carried on that day. Mr. Weigel participated in several battles, more or less severe, and encountered all the hazards of war, on all occasions doing his full duty, but he escaped all injury except the trouble with his throat above mentioned.

Mr. Weigel then began farming operations on the Kitchen farm. In February, 1872, he moved to Springfield and went to work in the old Champion shop, which stood on the present site of the Arcade, where he remained until the first Monday in April, 1881, after which he served for two years as constable of Springfield Township. In 1884 he began work at the East Street shop, which was conducted by Mr. Whiteley, and he remained there as an employe until the business went into the hands of a receiver, some years later. For several years afterward, Mr. Weigel was variously employed—at laying street car tracks, at driving a car on the old Green line, and afterward, for five years and two months, he worked as a motorman.

During the last year of service he had the relief run, working every day on a different line, his duties being to take note that the regular motorman kept his car appliances in first-class shape. In March, 1898, he came to his present farm, which he had purchased from his father-in-law in the previous month. He does general farming and also raises horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Seemingly, Mr. Weigel possesses the capacity to bring success out of almost everything to which he turns his attention. In March, 1906, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and in the fall of the year he was elected to the office for a term of four years, on the Republican ticket.

On November 10, 1864, Mr. Weigel was first married to Ann Jane Elder, who died April 30, 1871. She was a daughter of John and Phoebe Elder. They had three children, namely: Samuel E., John C. and Finley E., the last mentioned of whom died in infancy, two months before the death of his mother. Samuel E. Weigel, the eldest son, developed a liking for the sea, and left home when fourteen years of age and shipped on a vessel on which he sailed to many parts of the world. He lost his life in the shipwreck of the "Neva," in East Indian waters, when he was almost twenty-one years old. The second son, John Charles, grew to manhood and married, but developed consumption and went to Prescott, Arizona, in hope that the climate would restore him to health. He died there and is survived by a daughter, Effie Mabel, who resides in Springfield.

On September 8, 1872, Mr. Weigel was married, secondly, to Elizabeth Wolfe, who is a daughter of John R. and Anna

(Riegel) Wolfe. Both parents were born and reared in Pennsylvania, came as children to Clark County, Ohio, and later settled near Springfield. The old Wolfe homestead farm is now Calvary Cemetery. In March, 1881, John R. Wolfe purchased and settled on the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Weigel reside. The latter have had four children, namely: Annie J., Matilda F., Mary Josephine, and Nicholas R. K. Annie J. resides at home, Matilda Frances Weigel was married November 27, 1907, to Ira M. Mumper. She is a lady of superior education, and from the age of seventeen years has enthusiastically devoted herself to teaching, frequently taking schools eight miles from home and driving back and forth each day, her final day of school work being the very one on which she was married. Mary Josephine, the third daughter, died aged twenty-two months. Nicholas R. K. Weigel, in 1901, married Ida May Isabelle Hazlett, and they have three children—Ruth Esther, Ida Frances and Katherine Margaret. Mr. Weigel's family belong to the Moorefield Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to the Moorefield Township Soldiers' Burial, and also to the Soldiers' Relief Associations. Until within the past three years, the township had no Memorial Day services, although Mr. Weigel and many others belong to Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic; but since then he, in association with Captain McConkey, have provided for this sacred day ceremonial and each occasion has been more enjoyed than the previous one. These veterans receive the honor to which they are entitled from their fellow-citizens.

JOHN H. GOWER, a general farmer who owns fifty acres of very fine land in Harmony and Springfield Townships, belongs to a family that was established in Clark County in 1850. Mr. Gower was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, May 23, 1852, and is a son of James Z. and Eliza C. (Yeazel) Gower.

James Z. Gower was born in Maryland and was a son of George Gower. In 1850 he came to Clark County and taught school and studied medicine, remaining until after the birth of his son, when he moved to Michigan, where he lived one year, and from there to Indiana, where he continued to practice medicine until his death, October 9, 1875, at the age of forty-five years. He married Eliza C. Yeazel, who was born in Moorefield Township, Clark County, April 24, 1834. They had two children: John H. and Elizabeth. The latter died in infancy.

John H. Gower has lived in Clark County almost all his life, and has followed agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he purchased his present farm, on which he has continued to make excellent improvements. He carries on general farming and handles thorough-bred stock. For about twenty years he dealt in imported stallions. On February 16, 1871, he was married in Clark County, to Mary E. McClellan, and they had the following children: Maurice H., Lottie A., Orrie L., Richard, Stuart M., Mary A., and James L. Maurice H., born October 26, 1873, married (first) Lillian E. Poffenberger, and they had three children: John M., Isabel and Harriet. He married (second) Ella Eaton, and they reside at Springfield. Lottie A., born October 11, 1875, married John L. Tuttle,

and they have two children, John H. and Helen, and they live at Mansfield, Ohio. Richard, born April 1, 1883, died December 6, 1888. Orrie was born May 5, 1877. Stuart M., born December 12, 1884, married Emma Burkhardt, and they have one child, John Ernest, and they reside on the homestead. Mary A., born April 4, 1887, married Harry Nicklen, and they live at Springfield. James L., born October 17, 1889, is a student in the High School at Plattsburg, class of 1908.

Mrs. Gower is a member, on the maternal side, of the prominent Tuttle family. Her father, Jacob McClellan, was born May 4, 1830, and died in 1892. He married Rachel Tuttle, who still survives. She was born September 29, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan had five children, namely: Isabel, Mary E., Emma, Alice and William L.

Mr. Gower and family belong to the Universalist Church at Springfield.

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NATHANIEL M. CARTMELL, member of the Board of County Commissioners, is one of the leading citizens of Clark County, and represents one of its oldest pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Thomas J. Cartmell.

Thomas J. Cartmell (now deceased) was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1805, with his parents, Nathaniel and Eliza Cartmell, who made the entire trip on horseback and located in Pleasant Township.

Nathaniel M. Cartmell was reared and educated in Pleasant Township, where he has practically spent his entire life, en-

gaged in farming. He is at present a resident of the village of Catawba, but continues to carry on his farming interests in Pleasant Township. He was first married in 1871 to Sally L. Ropp, who came from Loudon County, Virginia, with her parents, and they had one child, which died an infant. Mr. Cartmell's second marriage took place in September, 1906, to Louise Borger.

Mr. Cartmell is a man of public spirit and has always taken an active interest in politics. He has served on the Board of Agriculture of Clark County for about twenty-one years, and was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County in November, 1905. He is a member of the order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

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ORSON D. ESTLE, one of the trustees of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, is located on a farm of 197 acres one mile north of Clifton and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was born three miles east of Clifton, March 4, 1857, and is a son of William H. and Rachel Ann (Farrow) Estle. William Estle, his paternal grandfather, was born in New Jersey, living near Shrewsbury until he was grown. Upon coming west to Clark County, Ohio, at an early date, he located east of Clifton on a part of the farm now owned by his son. He followed farming here until his death.

William H. Estle, father of our subject, was born September 3, 1828, on the place he now owns, three miles east of Clifton, and there grew to manhood. He attended the early district schools and then took to agricultural pursuits, farm-

ing the home place until 1880, when he retired from business activity and moved to Clifton. He and his wife are surrounded by many friends of life-long standing, and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them. He was united in wedlock with Rachel Ann Farrow, who was born near Maysville, Kentucky, May 15, 1832, and came to Clark County at an early age. Six children blessed their union, four of whom are now living.

O. D. Estle was reared on the home place and during his boyhood days attended the district schools. He remained at home and assisted in the farm work until the spring of 1878, when he rented the Peter Knott's place, farming it for two years. Then he returned to the home place, remaining there until the spring of 1888, when he moved to his present farm in Green Township, occupying this as a renter until 1906, when his wife acquired the property as a devisee under the will of her deceased Uncle, James Anderson. He has been active and energetic in his farm work, following modern methods of agriculture and has been more than ordinarily successful. He followed general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Aberdeen Angus cattle, and having a herd of registered stock.

Mr. Estle was united in marriage with Harriet A. Anderson, on February 4th, 1880. She was born in Greene County, Ohio, on November 7th, 1855, and is a daughter of the late John Anderson, who was born in Milnaeraig, Scotland, in 1807, and who at the age of thirteen years emigrated with his parents, James and Elizabeth (Ogelvey) Anderson, settling on Clark Run in Greene County, Ohio, and died in that county in 1855.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Estle, namely: Fred, who married Bertha Rife and lives in Green Township; Rachel intermarried to Fred Stewart, who also lives in Green Township; Bessie and Ellen. The two last mentioned are at home; Ellen is in attendance at school. Politically a Republican, Mr. Estle is serving as township trustee and is a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, whilst in religious attachment he and his family are Presbyterian.

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ALF JONES, a representative citizen of Pleasant Township, who resides on his well cultivated farm of twenty acres, belongs to one of the old settled families of this section. He was born May 27, 1860, in Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Z. B. and Mira Jane (Ferguson) Jones.

The family was established in Clark County by the great-grandparents, George and Eva Jones, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. They had the following children: Mira, Nancy, Elizabeth, Catherine, Uriah, John and Josiah. John Jones, the grandfather of Alf Jones, was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, February 27, 1814. On January 1, 1835, he married Mary B. Bodkin and they had three children born to them, as follows: George F., born in 1835, married Elizabeth Neer and they had three children; Lydia, born in 1836, married Samuel Melvin, had five children and died in March, 1906; and Z. B., who survives.

Z. B. Jones, father of Alf Jones, was born December 27, 1837, in Clark County, where he owns farming land and has in his possession a deed which bears the sig-

natures of President Madison and his secretary, under the date of December 4, 1811. The first marriage of Mr. Jones was to Mira Jane Ferguson, who died February 18, 1885. She was a daughter of William and Margaret Ferguson. Of their four children the two survivors are: Alf, residing in Pleasant Township, and Bert, who was born in 1869, married Lillian Bratton and has one son, Howard. Z. B. Jones was married a second time, the lady being Ellen C. Ward, the ceremony taking place March 14, 1895. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Veasy) Ward, natives of Maryland.

Alf Jones attended the schools of Pleasant Township through his boyhood and since then has devoted his attention to farming. He manages and operates both his own and his father's land. On November 26, 1882, he married Anna Tavenner, who was born October 9, 1860, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Emma (Cook) Tavenner, the former of whom was born in 1830 and still survives, and the latter in 1834. Mrs. Jones is one of a family of nine children, the names of the others being: Charles, Effie, Harry R., Albert S., William, Amelia, Arthur and Lillian, all of whom survive, with the exception of the youngest, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Harold F., who was born July 6, 1889. Mrs. Jones is a member of the M. P. Church at Catawba. Mr. Jones is one of the influential men of his community and has frequently been elected to office. He served three years as a justice of the peace, for a number of terms as a trustee of the township, and the excellent condition which is remarked concerning some of the public highways in his neighbor-



hood may justly be attributed to his faithful performance of duty during the terms he has served as road supervisor.

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HENRY L. SCHAEFER, funeral director and prominent business man of Springfield, Ohio, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man now resident in the city who was born here after its incorporation. He was born in 1850, and is a son of Leonard and Rosina D. (Esslinger) Schaefer, both natives of Wuerttemberg, Germany.

Leonard Schaefer was reared in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg and received a liberal education in the schools there. In June, 1849, he came to the United States to seek his fortune in the New World, locating at Springfield, Ohio, where he was married in August of the same year. He engaged in general iron work for many years and made this city his home until his death in May, 1895. He survived his wife many years, she dying in June, 1869.

Henry L. Schaefer was reared in Springfield and after completing the prescribed course in the common school, went to Germany, where he attended a technical college at Stuttgart. Returning to Springfield, he worked in a machine shop until he was twenty-six years of age, then was employed as foreman and technical draftsman for a period of eighteen years. Deciding to turn his energies in a new direction, in 1893 he took a course in the Chicago School of Embalming and returned to Springfield to follow that profession. His undertaking establishment is located at No. 226 West Main Street, and he carries on a very successful busi-

ness. He also has been identified with other important business interests in the city, and is now a stockholder in the Clark County Building and Savings Association.

Mr. Schaefer was married July 30, 1872, to Miss Bertha C. Orthmann, a daughter of Dr. Frederick Orthmann, and they have three children, as follows: Kathryn S., wife of Henry S. Carpenter, of Hamilton, Ohio; Bertha C., wife of William S. Wead, of Springfield; and Theodore F., a graduate of Springfield High School and Wittenberg College, is associated in business with his father. Mr. Schaefer has taken an active interest in local politics, and served two terms as county coroner; he is now serving his third term as a member of the Board of Education. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and has served as president of the official board. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal orders. Mr. Schaefer also is an active member of the Springfield Commercial Club.

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EARL ELLIOTT CALLISON, a general merchant in the village of Northampton, who owns a farm of forty acres in Pike Township, and also rents a tract of 112 acres, was born March 17, 1878, at New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of David F. and Mila (Burns) Callison, and a grandson of Robert Callison.

Robert Callison, who now lives retired at the home of his grandson, owns a farm of thirty acres in Pike Township, in which he has spent the greater part of his life, following farming. He was born December 21, 1823, in Pike Township, Clark

County, Ohio, a son of Arthur Callison, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio at a very early day and settled in the woods in Pike Township, where he died, aged sixty years. Robert Callison married Alice G. North, who died November 7, 1901, aged seventy-six years, and to them were born five children, two of whom died infants. Those reared were as follows: William A., David F., and Verlem O.; David F., being the only survivor. He was born on his father's farm in Pike Township, December 10, 1858, and remained at home until the age of twenty-one, when he went to Columbus and engaged in the sewing machine business, and later moved to Philadelphia, where he continued in the same line, thence to New York City for a time, and at present is engaged in the real estate business at Brooklyn, New York. David Callison was married in 1876 to Mila Burns, who was born at Medway, Clark County, Ohio, and died May, 1907, aged forty-seven years. She was a daughter of Jacob Burns, who was one of the early settlers of that locality. Two children were born to David and Mila Callison: Earl E., and Ora C., the latter of whom is a resident of Dayton, Ohio, where she is assistant cashier in the Pan Handle Freight office. Earl Elliott Callison was an infant when his parents moved to Medway, where they remained several years, and then located at Dayton for a short time. Earl E. then came to Pike Township and made his home with his grandfather, spending most of his boyhood days on the farm. His educational training was received in the common schools of Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia. In 1894 he entered a dry goods store at Brooklyn, New York, where he continued for three

years, and then returned to the farm, where he remained until September, 1907, when he purchased the A. W. Ryman general store at Northampton. Mr. Callison carries a complete line of dry goods, notions, hardware, and groceries, and conducts his business enterprises along modern lines. On October 24, 1901, Mr. Callison was united in marriage with Hetty B. Stephenson, a daughter of H. G. and Anna E. (Dillahaunt) Stephenson, and to them have been born two children: Robert, and Harold. In politics Mr. Callison is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

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JOHN S. SWAIDNER, a representative farmer of Springfield Township, who owns sixty-five acres of valuable land situated on the Columbus Road, is part owner also of another farm of 280 acres which is situated in Moorefield Township. Mr. Swaidner was born in Allen County, Indiana, November 12, 1856, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Raby) Swaidner, both of whom are now deceased.

John S. Swaidner was reared in Allen County and remained on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended the township high school. When nineteen years old he began to teach, during the first year in DeKalb County, and for six years more in Allen County, Indiana. Mr. Swaidner completed his education at Adrain College, Adrain, Michigan, and it was during his college life that he met the lady who subsequently became his wife, she being a student of the college at the same time. They were married on March 23, 1882. Mrs. Swaidner





CHARLES E. PATRIC

was formerly Emma F. McKillip. She is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth McKillip, people of substance and prominence in Moorefield Township. Mr. McKillip died May 12, 1904, but his widow survives and resides on the old homestead.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Swaidner took up their residence with Mr. and Mrs. McKillip, where they remained for ten years, Mr. Swaidner teaching school in Moorefield Township for several years. In 1892 they settled on the present farm in Springfield Township, on which Mr. Swaidner carries on general farming. Mrs. Swaidner inherited the second farm from her father, and it is under rental. Mr. Swaidner fell heir to a third interest to 160 acres of his father's estate in Indiana in 1908. He and his wife have had three children, namely: Daniel B., who died aged five months; Emma, Laura, and Jessie B.

Mr. Swaidner is a Republican in his political views. He was elected township trustee of Moorefield Township and served on the Springfield Township School Board for eleven years, during five of which he was president of the board. While thus serving he performed a useful and important work, as it was through his persistent efforts that music and school libraries were installed in the township schools.

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CHARLES E. PATRIC, who may justly be termed the father of those agricultural implements, the Superior Drills, which have carried the name of Springfield all over the United States and to remote foreign lands, came first to this city

in 1867, and has made it his permanent home since 1883. Mr. Patric was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 6, 1837, and is a son of Richard F. and Bethia (Patric) Patric.

The founders of the Patric family in America were born in Scotland, and settled in Connecticut about 1635. Abel Patric, the paternal grandfather, served in the Revolutionary War and had many thrilling adventures, through which he lived, and died in his peaceful home in Eastern New York. His son, Richard F. Patric, father of Charles E., was born in Connecticut, but later moved to a farm near Poughkeepsie, New York, and still later to Wayne County, in the same state. He was engaged in a lumber business during his active years. His death took place in Monroe County, New York, in 1855. His widow survived him until 1863. They were zealous and worthy members of the Baptist Church.

Charles E. Patric was the ninth child in his parents' family of ten children, and with his brothers and sisters he enjoyed the same educational advantages in the district schools. Later he had academic training at Hornellsville, after which he returned to Wayne County and for a time, prior to starting out independently, he was associated in business with his father. He was connected subsequently, until 1864, with manufacturing and milling interests at Victor, in Ontario County, and then entered into manufacturing, at Shortsville, New York. In the meanwhile, Mr. Patric had been quietly developing a natural talent for invention, one that in the course of time has closely approached genius. After many experiments and innumerable valuable inventions, in 1865 he

succeeded in completing what is known as the "double force feed grain distributor for grain drills." In the fall of 1866 he moved to Macedon, New York, where he was able to secure better facilities for perfecting his great inventions. In May of the following year, Mr. Patric came to Springfield, and here he set forth the merits on his inventions before capitalists of this section, who quickly recognized their merits and lost little time in organizing for their manufacture.

In 1878 Mr. Patric returned to Rochester, New York, where he had established a foundry and machine works, and while experimenting, he succeeded in making an entirely new drill, one which was superior in every way to the former inventions, and this fact naturally suggested the name of the "Superior Drill." In the fall of 1883 Mr. Patric came back to Springfield, and here he organized The Superior Drill Company, which was then incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. Mr. Patric has continued as a director and one of the heaviest stockholders of this company, which, with the exception of one industry, controls the largest business done at Springfield. His brain is still active, although he has taken out more than forty patents on grain drills and seeding machines.

His latest invention consists of a Seed Planter, adapted to the use of the gardener, florist, nurseryman or seedman. It plants perfectly all kinds of seeds, from the finest seeds to and including the wrinkle peas and lima beans, either in drills or hills. It is constructed upon thoroughly scientific principles, using an absolute "force feed," insuring absolute control of the quantity sown, and will sow

exactly the quantity it is set to sow, and without injury to the seed. It opens the furrow, plant the seed, covers it, and presses the soil over the seed, all at one operation, and as fast as the operator can walk. It is a model of simplicity and will last for years. It weighs but nineteen pounds, and a boy can operate it with ease. A great deal of time and money have been expended in perfecting this little machine, on which patents are pending.

Mr. Patric's other business connections include the vice presidency of The Foss Gas Engine Company, the presidency of The Springfield Metallic Casket Company, and a directorship in the Springfield National Bank. His name stands ever for business integrity and personal honor.

In 1907 Charles E. Patric was married to Mary Jane Veazie, who is a daughter of Judge Veazie, of Natchez, Mississippi. They reside in an elegant home at No. 1314 East High Street, Springfield.

In political sentiment Mr. Patric is a Republican, but his aims and thoughts have always been far removed from political office. He has been an active promoter of Springfield's commercial interests ever since making this city his home, and as such is one of her most representative men.

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FRANK H. ROLFES, city treasurer, and a life-long resident of the City of Springfield, Ohio, where he was born March 20, 1877, is a son of Frank H. Rolfes, Sr., and Mary (Storch) Rolfes.

Frank H. Rolfes, Sr., who died in February, 1908, in his seventy-seventh year, was born in Germany, and came to this

country in about 1854, locating in Springfield, Ohio, where he followed his trade as machinist with success for many years. Mrs. Rolfes preceded her husband to the grave by several years.

Frank H. Rolfes, Jr., was reared in Springfield, and early in life left school to learn the tool-maker's trade with the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, with whom he remained for a period of twelve years, after which he was engaged with the Foes Manufacturing Company for two years. He then accepted the position of secretary of the Springfield Water Works, serving in that capacity for two years, and on November 5, 1907, was elected city treasurer of Springfield. Mr. Rolfes has always taken an active interest in politics and his popularity among his associates was duly attested by his election as city treasurer, he being one of the only two Republicans elected to city office at that election.

Fraternally, Mr. Rolfes is a member of the Knights of Pythias order and the B. P. O. E., and is religiously affiliated with St. John's German Lutheran Church.

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JOHN H. BECKER, general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on his well-cultivated farm of ninety-three acres, which is situated to the east and south of Tremont, in German Township, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1841, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Becker.

John H. Becker accompanied his parents to Clark County in 1848, and although he was then a small boy, he remembers the long wagon journey and many of its hardships. For one year the family

lived near the present site of the Children's Home and then settled in German Township, near Eagle City, the father purchasing a farm at this point. This was the home of John H. Becker until he reached manhood. He attended the country schools and assisted in the management of the farm. On February 22, 1862, Mr. Becker enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company E, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service for one year. At Harper's Ferry, following the battle of Antietam, Mr. Becker, with his whole regiment, was captured by the enemy, but was paroled two days later and was sent to Chicago, where he was finally discharged.

In 1864 Mr. Becker was married in German Township, to Elizabeth Neff, who is a daughter of Christian Neff, who was a pioneer and prominent citizen in the neighborhood of Tremont City. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have two children: Iva, who married J. E. Armstrong, a farmer of Logan County, Ohio, and has one daughter, Elizabeth; and Carrie, who married Irvin Ilges, and has one son, John Edmund. Mr. and Mrs. Ilges reside with Mr. Becker, Mr. Ilges operating the farm. This was formerly the old Christian Neff farm. Mr. Becker is not actively interested in politics. He is a member of the fraternal Order of Red Men.

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SETH W. SMITH. Among the men who have helped lay broad and deep the prosperity of the community in which he lives is the subject of this review, who was born on the farm where he now lives, January 24, 1843. His parents were

Seth and Deborah (Wildman) Smith. His father was born in Eastern Tennessee, where they were temporary sojourners, as the grandfather, Seth Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, and had gone thence to Virginia. Having lived fourteen years in Tennessee, they removed in 1800 to Highland County, Ohio, and in 1811 settled upon the farm where Seth W. Smith now resides. At this early day the grandparents were among the first pioneer settlers of this part of Ohio, and the country was in an undeveloped state. The experiences which they encountered were varied and interesting. Indians were plentiful, but were peaceably inclined.

The grandfather purchased the Fitzhugh survey, which was supposed to comprise 1,000 acres, but proved to contain 1,120 acres. On the land was a primeval log house, which they occupied until 1817, when they manufactured brick on the farm and constructed a substantial two-story brick house, which stood for many years, or until 1899, when the subject of this record had it torn down and erected his present commodious and modern residence. The grandfather resided in his home in Clark County, until he was an old man, honored and respected by all who knew him. He had come to Ohio when it was but a territory, landing at Paint Falls, Ross County, to which his elder brother, Jacob, had come in 1796. Of the brothers left in Tennessee, some of their descendants removed to Vermilion County, Illinois, whence some members of the family removed to Oregon. In the pioneer spirit which caused the grandfather to seek a home amid the wild scenes of Ohio, may be traced with interest those sturdy qualities inherited

from his ancestor, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this review, who was born in England about 1680 and was one of those who, actuated by their Christian faith, became a follower of William Penn, and with him, accompanied by two other brothers, came to America. One of the brothers settled in New York, or one of the New England states, and one in the Carolinas. There has been no reliable account of the descendants. One son, the great-grandfather, Joseph Smith, was born about 1720. He was educated and reared in the Quaker faith, as was also his wife, who in her maidenhood was Rachel Bales. After his marriage he settled in Maryland, near Bladensburg, and rented a farm and conducted a mill on Permugen Creek. He finally removed to a farm five miles from Winchester, Maryland, where they remained for a number of years on rented land. After a few years they decided to make a change and accordingly drove across the mountains to where Brownsville, Pennsylvania, now stands, but not liking the location they returned without unloading their goods. While crossing the mountains they were attacked by robbers, but drove them off. They returned to the farm they had occupied near Winchester, and there spent their remaining days.

Among their many children was Seth, the grandfather of Mr. Smith, the name being thus handed down to the third generation—the subject of this review. In the grandfather's family were the following children—Jacob and Samuel, who died in early childhood; Mary, who married David Littler; Rachel, who married Nathan Linton; Ruth, who married



Jephtha Johnson; and Seth, the youngest child.

Seth grew to manhood in Clark County, receiving a good education for the period. The country was still new at that time and the educational advantages enjoyed were not those of the present time, but the brave and energetic spirit inherited from his forefathers and cultivated by his own efforts was his, and he did much toward promoting the growth and development of his community. He inherited about two hundred and sixty acres of land from his father, which he cultivated and improved, adding to it until he became the owner of considerable land and in time gave each of his children a good farm. In his remembrance Indians were very thickly settled around the locality in which the family lived, but they were friendly inclined and made very little trouble. While the family lived in Highland County one evening they had been away from home and on returning found the house lighted up, and on looking in they found the floor covered with Indians, who had come in and built a fire in the wide, open fireplace, desiring to warm and rest themselves. On receiving their supper they departed in peace. On one occasion a young Indian became enamored of his sister, the aunt of the subject, and desired to make her, as he termed it, his "pretty squaw." As the recipient of this adoration did not favor his suit, he showed his disfavor by taking a lump of charcoal, chewing it, spitting it in his hands and rubbing it over his face.

Seth Smith, the father, was born July 11, 1798. He was an anti-slavery man, a great temperance man and earnestly did he advocate the principles in which he be-

lieved. He was a birth-right Friend, being a direct descendant on both sides of the family of members of that sect.

He was married February 25, 1824, to Deborah Wildman, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wildman. To them were born seven children, three of which died in early childhood. The eldest son, Samuel, married Esther Cook, who died in September, 1855, leaving three children. He died in February, 1901. Ruth married Samuel Hadley, of Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio. Oliver married Margaret Negus and to them were born six children. After living for several years in Clark County, they moved to Kansas and thence to California, where he died in 1896. The mother, Deborah W. Smith, departed this life January 2, 1858. In 1860 Seth Smith, the father, married Anne Hollingsworth, with whom he lived until his death in 1876, being buried at Selma, Ohio.

The boyhood days of Seth W. Smith were spent on the home farm. He received a good common school education and after teaching a few years attended Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, for two years and one year in the Agricultural College, at Lansing, Michigan, thus being well fitted for the practical duties of business life in after years. In 1872 he married Marion Griffith, of Alliance, Ohio, and they took up their residence on the home farm, this union being broken by her death in just one year. In 1878 he married Hannah Lewis of New Vienna, Ohio, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hoskins) Lewis. They were blessed with five children, namely: Oscar L., Lewis H. and Mary Emma D., while two died in infancy.

Oscar L. Smith was born August 23, 1879. In 1903 he married Jean Blanche

Ervin, of Cedarville, Ohio, where he is now engaged as Cashier of the Exchange Bank. Lewis H. Smith was born January 30, 1880. In 1905 he married Eula Elder of Selma, Ohio. They now reside on the old home farm. In 1906 there was born to them a son, Lewis Elden.

Mr. Smith has been identified with agricultural interests here and with banking interests in Cedarville, Ohio, and his individual interests have been blended with the welfare and improvement of his county and township.

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FREDERICK FISSEL, general farmer, residing on his farm of fifty-one acres, situated in Section 17, on the National Road, about three miles east of Springfield, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 5, 1840. His parents were Charles and Susanna (Dihme) Fissel, both of whom died in Germany.

Frederick Fissel grew to manhood in Germany, where he learned the tailor's trade, after which he served for two years and two months in the German army. When released, after performing the military service demanded by the laws of the Fatherland, he sailed for America, landing at the port of New York, July 1, 1867. He worked at his trade in that city for one year and, July 1, 1868, reached Springfield, Ohio, where he continued to work at his trade until 1881.

In 1869, Mr. Fissel was married to Amelia Vollmer, who is a daughter of John and Susanna (Eberle) Vollmer. John Vollmer was born and was reared in Wittenberg, Germany, and came as a young man to Reading, Pennsylvania, later coming to Springfield. He was a

shoemaker by trade and he acquired thirty-five acres of the farm on which Mr. Fissel resides. Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer had nine children, the four survivors of the family being: John, who lives with Mr. Fissel; Jacob, who resides in Harmony Township; Mrs. Mary Kemler, and Amelia, Mrs. Fissel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fissel moved to their own farm in 1874, and to his brother-in-law's farm in 1881, and have been engaged in agricultural pursuits since that time. They have seven surviving children, namely: Emma, who married Conrad Gerhardt, and has four children—Agnes, Mary, Frederick and Catherine; Charles, residing in Florida, who has no family; Minnie, who married William Gebhardt, and has two children—Charles and Edward; Mary, who married Thomas Dowden, and has three children—William, Edith and Hazel; Frederick, who resides in Springfield; Augusta, who married Henry Dersch; and Henrietta, who married Wilbur Hoyle, and has two children—Elizabeth and Paul. George, who was the fourth born child in the family, died when two years old. Mr. Fissel is a member of the Fifth Lutheran Church at Springfield.

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OLIVER J. MILLER, a well known resident of Bethel Township, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of fifty-five acres, situated about ten miles west of Springfield, on the south side of the Valley Pike, was born on the old home farm in Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio, April 12, 1846 and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Warner) Miller.

Samuel Miller was a native of Lancas-

ter County, Pennsylvania, and when just a boy his father, Samuel, Sr., packed his household goods in a wagon and brought his family over the mountains to Ohio, where he settled on a tract of timberland in Bath Township, Greene County, and resided there the remainder of his life. Samuel, father of Oliver J., was reared on this farm and assisted in clearing the land. He married Mary Warner, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, whose parents came to Ohio when she was eight years old and settled in Bath Township, Greene County, on a farm adjoining that of Samuel Miller, and the two children were reared together, and became lifelong companions. Samuel Miller's death occurred first, when seventy-one years of age, his widow surviving him ten years. They were the parents of twelve children: George W., who enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, died in the army; Harrison, member of the One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in the army; Henry, who served in the army, enlisting in the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Christena, widow of John Shrodes; Oliver James; William, who died young; Leah C., who is the widow of Elias Trubee, who was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Martha J.; Eliza Ellen; Reuben A.; Mary Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Andy Miller; and John C.

Oliver James Miller was reared to manhood on his father's farm, devoting his time to agricultural work and to his education, which was received in the district schools of the township. In 1862, after the outbreak of the Civil War, although a mere lad of sixteen years, he decided to

give his services to his country, and was twice accepted as a recruit, but was each time compelled to withdraw, by his father, who considered him too young to enter the army. His third attempt was successful, he enlisting on his eighteenth birthday, April 12, 1864, in Company K, One and fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service 120 days, and was mustered out in September, 1864. He participated in several skirmishes and the battle of New Creek, Virginia. He then returned to his father's farm and on October 20, 1868, was united in marriage with Susan Kreider, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Kirkwood) Kreider. Mr. Miller and family continued their residence in Greene County until 1900, when he came to Clark County and purchased his present farm of fifty-five acres, the old Reuben Harnish farm in Bethel Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming. Mr. Miller grows about three acres of tobacco each year. The greater part of the improvements, including out buildings, the commodious house, etc., were on the land at the time of his purchase.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: George W., married Sadie Turner and has a family of six children; Susan, married M. Welter, and has four children; Olympia; Mary Ann, wife of Lewis Grindle, has two children; Gertrude; Myrtle, married W. B. Kauffman; Harry, died aged eight years; Orey O.; Grace, and Sarah.

Politically Mr. Miller is an adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally he is associated with the I. O. O. F. of Fairfield, Ohio, being a member of the Encampment.

EDGAR W. ALBIN, superintendent of the Clark County Infirmary, and a life-long resident of Clark County, is recognized as one of the leading and representative citizens of this community. He was born April 27, 1854, in Mad River Township and is a son of George and Mary (Martin) Albin.

George Albin was born January 2, 1790, in Clarksburg, Virginia, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving with Duncan McArthur, and was in active service at the time of Hull's surrender. In 1810 he came to Ohio and located on a farm in Mad River Township, being one of the most prominent pioneer settlers in Clark County. The site of Springfield was then covered by timber, and when the streets were laid out Mr. Albin assisted in clearing off the trees and hazel brush. He continued occupied in farming here until his death in 1872 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was buried in the old Knob Prairie Cemetery near Enon. Politically he was a Republican.

Edgar W. Albin was reared in Mad River Township, receiving his primary education in the district schools later attending Wittenberg College for two years. After leaving school he spent some time in traveling, after which he engaged in farming in Green Township with much success for a period of thirty-one years. On February 1, 1907, he assumed the duties of superintendent of Clark County Infirmary and has since served very efficiently in that capacity.

In 1874 Mr. Albin was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Ross, a daughter of E. A. and Elizabeth (Wright) Ross of Mad River Township. Mr. and Mrs. Albin have five children living, name-

ly: Daisy Maude, wife of Walter K. Weimer of Moorefield Township; Evangeline, wife of Jacob Milton Goghenour of Montgomery County, Ohio; George C., who is engaged in the experimental rooms of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio; Earl, who is employed as inspector of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton; and Rosa, who is attending Willis University at Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Albin is a man of public spirit and enterprise and for over thirty years has taken a prominent part in politics, having served for many years on the Board of Education and in many other minor offices in Green Township. Fraternally he is one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the offices of that order and was a Representative to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Albin is an active member of the Bethel Lutheran Church.

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JAMES M. COLLINS, who resides on his well-improved farm of eleven acres or more, which is situated one-half mile north of Tremont, on the Valley Turnpike Road, Clark County, owns another farm of thirty-six and one-half acres in Mad River Township, Champaign County. Mr. Collins was born in Orange County, Virginia, July 26, 1838, and is a son of Jerome B. and Jane (Burruss) Collins.

James M. Collins was reared in Virginia, and in his boyhood attended the country schools and worked on his father's farm. In August, 1860, he accompanied his father to Ohio. They set-





REV. AND MRS HARVEY H. TUTTLE

tled first in Champaign County, where the eldest son, Tandy Collins, had already made his home. For a few years James M. Collins resided with his brother, the father dying there soon after coming to Ohio. The mother survived to the age of eighty-eight years. In 1866, James M. Collins came to Clark County and in 1870; he was married, at Delaware, to Rosanna Frey. Her father, John Jacob Frey, was lost on the Isthmus of Panama, when on his return trip to Ohio, having been a successful miner in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins have seven children, namely: Clement V., an attorney at law, with offices in the Bushnell Building, Springfield, who married Nora Woodward and has one child, George C.; Carrie Anna, who married Joseph N. Pence, and has two children, Ethel Irene and Josephine; Isabel, who is a school teacher in the Northern School building at Springfield; Mary, who teaches in the public schools at Columbus; Martin S., who is a student in the Baltimore Medical College, at Baltimore, Maryland; Maude, who married Dr. Nevin Sandow, of Columbus; and Jennie T., who is a student at Wittenberg College. The present pleasant family home was erected in 1888. Mr. Collins and family belong to the Baptist Church.

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REV. HARVEY H. TUTTLE, pastor of Sinking Creek Baptist Church, Springfield Township, also one of the leading farmers of Clark County, is a scion of one of the most prominent families of this section of the state. He was born September 20, 1842, his parents being John and Margaret (Prickett) Tuttle, and he is a grand-

son of Sylvanus Tuttle, one of the notable pioneers of the county.

The history of this pioneer ancestor of the Tuttles is so typically representative of that of the best class of early settlers in this section that a sketch of it may be here given, condensed slightly from an historical article written by the subject of this notice, Mr. Harvey H. Tuttle.

“Soon after the glad ending of the long struggle for liberty in America, a stalwart young man decided to try his fortune in the new west. He had seen service as a New Jersey ‘minute man’ at the battle of Monmouth, and no doubt at other places. It was his duty as a ‘minute man’ to be ready to respond to any call the cause of liberty might make on him within the limits of New Jersey colony. He had three older brothers, two of whom, at least, were with the patriot army under General Washington. One lost his life while crossing the Hudson River above the city of New York while in the service. The other served in the army seven years and received a pension of \$60 per annum during life.

“But the subject of our sketch, a rugged young man, six feet in height, thought of the western country. He loved a comely maiden named Mary Brown. She was of medium height, with dark eyes and hair, and rosy cheeks, the very picture of endurance and hardihood. She too was inclined to tempt fortune in the wilds of the west. So Sylvanus Tuttle and Mary Brown were united in marriage about the year 1784.

“They soon started for the west, having as their objective point southwestern Pennsylvania. Starting from Morris-

town, New Jersey, they would cross the upper Delaware River, and most likely go to Harrisburg, at which point they would intersect the great wagon road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. This route was a veritable thoroughfare for the multitude of emigrants to the West. Probably the young wife rode the single horse they owned, the same horse carrying a few articles of clothing and some cooking utensils. They may possibly have had a second animal which served to carry the young husband. However this may be, we may be quite sure that only the veriest necessities would be carried with them, since neither of these young people had much of worldly goods. We can be sure of but one article, viz: the rifle which young Sylvanus carried at the battle of Monmouth. This heirloom has been kept in the family, and is now in the possession of James T. Tuttle, a great grandson. At what point in western Pennsylvania the first home was built we do not know now, nor do we know the exact period of time spent here. But while here Thomas Tuttle, the father, visited them, and remained with them until they decided to go down into Virginia, when he returned to Morristown, New Jersey.

“The new location was in the vicinity of Clarksburg, Virginia, now West Virginia. Here they remained for fifteen or sixteen years. Here most of their children were born. Here the older children received their education, for all of them could read and write, and the boys, at least, were very apt and skillful in arithmetic. But here also they were trained in industry and frugality, in hardihood and self-reliance, acquirements that became exceedingly useful in after

life. Here also in some quiet fertile valley, the family gradually accumulated something of this world's goods. In those times the clothing and food were all prepared in the home, the clothing from the wool of a little flock of sheep and from flax which they grew. The men would shear the sheep, then the mother and girls would manufacture the wool into clothing, often displaying much skill and ingenuity in the colors and patterns of the flannel cloth. In like manner, after the flax was pulled and broken and sketched to remove the outer bark, it would be turned over to the women for manufacture. Thus we can easily understand how the oldest, a girl named Ennice, became exceedingly skilful at the spinning-wheel and loom, not only in duplicating a pattern of cloth she might chance to see, but even in inventing new ones.

“But here in their quiet home in Virginia, the rumors of the rich valleys and fertile lands of the Ohio country reached them. Perhaps some adventurer who had been there would tell of its beauty and fertility in such glowing terms as to awaken a desire to find a home there. Most probably they were renters of a farm from some large land-holder in Virginia. Then in the ordinance of Congress, passed in 1787, by which all the country northwest of the Ohio was admitted to the Union, ample provision was made for free public schools in setting apart section 16 in every township for school purposes. These advantages, with the growing needs of their now large family, induced Sylvanus Tuttle and his wife to again try the fortunes of the Ohio country where the government was selling such beautiful and fertile lands at a merely



nominal price and on most advantageous terms.

“December 22, 1803, the eldest daughter, Eunice, was married to a man named Morris Reece. When grandfather and grandmother decided to emigrate to Ohio, Mr. Reece and his young wife decided to be of the company. So the preparations for the journey went forward. \* \* \* Grandmother did not forget that they were going to a new wild country, so she took with her all kinds of garden seeds, apple seeds, and peach seeds to plant at the new home. The trees in the old orchard, now quite gone, were grown from the apple seeds brought from Virginia. There were, besides the Tuttle and Reece families, two other families, by name Robey, who made the journey together.

“There were in the Tuttle families the father and mother, six boys, two girls, besides Mr. and Mrs. Reece. They brought a flock of eighteen or twenty sheep and two or three cows. The sheep were in the charge of the seven year-old boy Caleb. \* \* \* Their course would bring them through Marietta, Ohio, a distance from Clarksburg of eighty or ninety miles. The road would be over rough mountain trails called roads. The roads were so steep that often it would be necessary to chain saplings or small trees to the rear axle of the wagons to hold them back so the teams could guide the wagons down the steep inclines. All the way they camped out along the roadside. At Marietta one of the older boys, Thomas, took sick with a malignant fever,, and the journey was delayed two weeks, the families encamping and the sick boy and his nurse finding accommodation with some hospi-

table settler. It was necessary for the little seven-year-old Caleb to go a few miles in advance to find accommodation for his flock. Here he stayed with the sheep until the journey was resumed. After a sickness of two weeks Thomas died and was buried among strangers in some lonely spot not far from Marietta. Then with sad hearts the parents, brothers and sisters resumed their journey. The next town of any importance would be Athens, the seat of Ohio University, and the next place would be Chillicothe, then the capital of the new state. Then from Chillicothe to the vicinity of Springfield, over the old Chillicothe road, now the South Charleston pike. When they reached the vicinity of Springfield, they encamped the first night on the spring branch in front of the old Reid homestead, not far from Reid's schoolhouse.

“The arrival in what is now Clark County was probably about the last of October, 1806. They finally located along Buck Creek, about six miles east of New Moorefield, and near Catawba Station on the Delaware branch of the C. C. C. & St. Louis Railway. The Tuttle and Reece families located near each other on lands belonging to Mr. Van Meter, a large land owner in this region. Here they spent about a year and a half. The first winter would be the hardest. They had no wheat and only what corn and other provisions they could buy, and we may be sure that money was a scarce article with these new settlers and must be carefully husbanded to secure land from the government on which to build up the new home. But they would not lack for meat. Morris Reece was a marksman of wide repute in his old Virginia home, and as game was

quite plentiful, he was able easily to provide both families with abundance of meat. It was an understanding between the two families that whenever Morris Reece's rifle was heard to crack there would be meat to be had, generally bear meat or venison. Grandfather and the two older boys would possibly find some employment with the rich Van Meter, in flailing out his crop of wheat getting their wages, it may be, in corn or sometimes wheat.

"To get the meal or flour they would probably have to go to the little grist mill of Simon Kenton, at what is now the Lagonda suburb of Springfield. This mill probably passed into the hands of Nicholas Prickett a year or two later.

"Mrs Van Meter was a kindly disposed woman, and would bring her coffee-grounds to grandmother that she might get a mild sort of coffee from them for her family. Grandmother would quietly take them, but her pride of independence would not suffer her to use them when there was not special need or benefit to be derived. So when Mrs. Van Meter was gone she would throw out the grounds. They contented themselves with mush and milk, corn pone, bear meat, and venison, and towards spring they could have a refreshing drink from the tea of the fragrant spice bush, and the sassafras root. As the spring drew on they would be busy making a little sugar from the sugar tree, for they lost no opportunity to provide the necessaries and as many of the luxuries of life as their own labor could secure.

"The spring would find all busy. Grandfather and the boys getting in a crop of corn and flax from which to manufacture tow and linen garments. The

potato crop, too, would not be forgotten. We can readily imagine that as soon as possible a garden would be planted under the care of the women and younger boys. Then as soon as the sheep were shorn would come a busy time for grandmother and the girls. The wool must be scoured, carded into rolls, spun into yarn, dyed and woven into cloth to make garments for the family. The previous winter may have been long and tedious, but the summer was busy and fleeting.

"However busy they were, grandfather did not forget the one object they had in view in coming to the wilds of Ohio, viz., to secure a home. He selected a quarter section of land on the Sinking Creek, about one and a half miles above its mouth. Here was water for the home and for cattle, and yet only a small part of the land was crossed by the stream. Here, too, was a fine sugar bush, so fine as to attract the attention of some wandering tribes, who came every spring in February and March to make sugar, encamping along the creek.

"Others, however, looked with longing eye on this fertile quarter section, and grandfather and grandmother soon decided that if they secured the land they would have to use strategy. Grandfather and the older boys were busy at home. Who then should make the journey to Cincinnati, where the nearest government land office was located, and enter the land? The lot fell upon Caleb, the eight-year-old boy who had shown himself so efficient and self-reliant the previous year in caring for the sheep throughout the long journey from Clarksburg. Secretly he was equipped for the journey. Plain and explicit instructions were given him as

to the number of range, section, etc. Fifty dollars in gold were securely fastened to his sturdy little body. Thus equipped he set out on one of the old horses for Cincinnati. In a few weeks he returned, having correctly entered the land, and bringing a receipt for the first payment, which also described the land. It is not difficult to imagine that our grandparents were exceedingly relieved of anxiety and much gratified at the result of their scheming. Another winter was passed in the Van Meter cabin. Then, when the winter began to wane, the two older boys were sent to the future home to cut the timber for the log cabin, and to clear some land for the next season's crops. They built a sort of tent or hut for a temporary shelter, and for weeks spent their entire time at the work of chopping, burning brush, etc., returning home Saturday evening to spend Sabbath with the family. Soon the Indians came for their usual spring sugar-making. Sometimes the boys would go down to the Indian camp in the sugar bottom to while away an evening with the Indians and engaging in their pastimes.

"When the early spring came, the logs for the cabin were all ready and at an appointed day the neighbors came from far and near, and by sun-down the cabin was up and under roof and chinked, ready for a mud plaster on the cracks between the logs. Then a capacious but rude chimney was built, the lower part of nigger-heads or boulders laid in clay mortar, the upper part of clay and sticks.

"In a year or two a new house was built. This one is hewn of logs, and two stories high, with two large rooms on the ground floor. This house, when com-

pleted, was a palace compared with the cabins in which they had found shelter hitherto. Here were celebrated weddings and infairs—as receptions were then called—and here the young people gathered for merry-making, such as husking-bees, etc.

"In 1812, October 30, the eldest son was married to a Miss Ellsworth; one of a family in the settlement; and on December 31st of the same year the second daughter married Aquilla Ellsworth of the same family. October 7th, 1813, the remaining daughter married Charles Botkin, and settled a few miles east of the homestead. In the meanwhile the eldest daughter, Eunice Reece, had buried her husband, and with her two children, found a home with her parents. During the War of 1812 with England, the two oldest boys were in the service for a short time, guarding a supply train which brought provisions for the army under General Hull."

February 23, 1815, John Tuttle married Margaret Prickett, a daughter of Nicholas Prickett, who some years before had brought his family from Clermont County and settled at Lagonda. He purchased the grist-mill of Simon Kenton, which he improved and ran as long as he lived.

In the year 1822, March 21st, Caleb Tuttle married another daughter of this miller's family, Mary Prickett.

In the spring of 1816 a Baptist Church was organized in the community, one mile south of the Tuttle homestead. Nicholas Prickett was one of the founders. From the records we learn that Sylvanus Tuttle was received into membership in this church in October, 1816, and in November Mary Tuttle became a member. They

could have preaching service but once each month, and at these services, which were held both Saturday and Sunday, one or more were received into the little church. A few years later Sylvanus Tuttle was elected to the office of deacon in this church, in which capacity he served until his death.

In the year 1821 the present brick dwelling-house was built. The bricks were made and all the material for the house was gotten from the farm, except the hardware and lime for the mortar. As the years went on, one by one the children, as children will, formed homes elsewhere. Then came grandchildren to live with and help the grandparents in their old age. In these early years all the wheat or rather the flour must be hauled all the way to Cincinnati for market. To get a little money was very difficult and money was very scarce. The people lived in a plain, simple manner. Salt was one of the most difficult articles to obtain, and had to be hauled from Cincinnati or Sandusky. There were no roads at that time worthy of the name, and bands of hostile Indians were ready to shoot any white man who might unwarily fall in their way.

Sylvanus Tuttle died on January 1, 1843, at the good old age of eighty-one years, seven months, and nineteen days; and Mary Tuttle, his wife, died May 26, 1848, aged eighty years, eleven months, and nine days.

John Tuttle, son of Sylvanus and Mary Tuttle, was born in Virginia, and accompanied his parents in their journey to Ohio, as above recorded. He shared in the pioneer hardships experienced by the rest of the family, and on one occasion, in company with some neighbors, made

the long and dangerous journey to Cincinnati, for salt. His marriage to Margaret Prickett, on February 23d, 1815, has been already recorded, as likewise the birth of their son Harvey H., whose name begins this article.

The latter was reared in Springfield Township, attending the school known as Congress Hall. Afterwards he was graduated from Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the class of 1867, and three years later was graduated, in the class of 1870, from the Theological Seminary at Upland, Pennsylvania. Previous to that, on September 2, 1861, at the age of nineteen, he had enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a corporal, and served with that company seventeen months. When a baby, about twenty months old, he had met with an accident by which he had lost two fingers; and in the war he had another finger on the same hand shot off, while on picket duty near Georgetown, Kentucky. He was discharged for that reason December 27, 1862. He then re-enlisted in the 100-day service as second lieutenant in Company D, One hundred and forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September 7, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Wittenberg College, which he had left to enter the army. His mental equipment was completed at Crozer Seminary, on leaving which, he was married June 14, 1870, to Laura J. Luse, daughter of John Luse. He then took the pastorate of two churches—one at Bradford Junction and one at Covington, both in Miami County, Ohio. He remained thus occupied for about two years, when his health failed and he quit pastoral work.

and took up his residence on his present farm, which was then owned by his father-in-law, his advent here being in January, 1874. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Tuttle went to Granville, Ohio, where he lived for sixteen years, returning to his farm in Clark County in 1904. For a number of years he was librarian for the Dennison University at Granville. On the reorganization of the Sinking Creek Church in 1883 he became the pastor, which position he still holds. While a resident of Granville he frequently returned to officiate as pastor of this church.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle numbers nine children, all of whom are married but two. They have twelve grandchildren. Their children are as follows: Laura May, wife of Professor Price, principal of the Pillsbury Academy, Owantonna, Minnesota; John Luse, who married Lotta Gower; Martha Byrd, wife of Professor E. J. Owen, also of Pillsbury Academy; A. J. Tuttle, who married Frances Davidson, a missionary in Assam, India; Margaret Ann, wife of Edward H. Jesson, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Berwick, Pennsylvania; Harvey Wallace, single, who is now preparing for evangelistic work; George Clyde, who married Catharine Evans, and is a reporter on the Columbus "Citizen;" Mary Catharine, a music teacher in an academy at Toulon, Illinois; Alice, wife of Oscar Laybourne, who resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Tuttle is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of much force of character, an able and faithful minister of the Gospel, having much persuasive force in the pulpit, and is also a ready and capable writer. His two hundred and forty-five acre farm is one

of the most valuable in Clark County, and is kept by him in fine condition. As a grandson of one of the most conspicuous among the pioneers of this section, he is especially well-informed in regard to local history in which he takes an intelligent and patriotic interest. He and his family are as highly esteemed as they are well known in every part of the county.

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CHARLES BAUER, a member of the city council of Springfield, has been successfully engaged in business here for many years. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1869, and is a son of Jacob Bauer.

Jacob Bauer, father of Charles, was born in Germany and was an early settler at Springfield. He worked in the Ross Mitchell flour mill, which then stood on the site of the International Harvester plant. Later he conducted a dairy and operated a milk wagon through Springfield, although his patrons were few because the population was limited at that day. He died in 1899.

Charles Bauer was educated in the schools of Springfield, and while still a boy went to work for the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, with whom he remained for fifteen years. He then embarked in a feed, flour and grain business, to which commodities he later added coal and cement, and has been so engaged ever since.

On December 23, 1905, Mr. Bauer was married to Vinnie Peden. He has taken a very active part in city politics. For five years he served as a member of the school board from the First Ward, during two of which he was its president. His present standing in the council is that of a mem-

ber at large. His business judgment is valued on the board and his integrity and efficiency as a citizen is very generally conceded. He is a popular member of a number of fraternal orders, including the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the Knights of Pythias.

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ERNEST BURKHARDT, a leading farmer and dairyman of Springfield Township, residing on his farm in Section 17, on the old Columbus road, two and a half miles from Springfield, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, November 27, 1847.

He is a son of Ludwick and Caroline Burkhardt.

Ernest Burkhardt was reared in Germany, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and after coming to America, in 1867, he worked at this trade at Cincinnati for a year. His elder brother, Ludwick Burkhardt, was engaged in a butchering business in that city and Ernest learned that trade with him, after which he carried on a butchering business of his own and owned two markets in Cincinnati. In 1884 he moved to his present home, purchasing at that time seventeen acres of land on which stood a fine brick house and a barn. He built on his land a frame slaughter-house, which subsequently burned down. He then replaced it with a brick one and continued in the meat business until 1898. To his original purchase he added more land, and his farm in Springfield Township now contains thirty-eight acres. He owns also a farm of eighty-five acres in Moorefield Township.

In Cincinnati, Mr. Burkhardt was married to Emma Oehler, who is a daughter

of Frederick Oehler. Mr. Oehler was born in Germany but his daughter is a native of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt have seven children, namely: Lula, Emma, who married Stewart Gower, residing in Cincinnati; Elma, Alice, Ernest, Bertha, and Ruth, all residing at home. Another daughter, Clara, died at the age of two years. Mr. Burkhardt is considered one of Springfield Township's prosperous citizens. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is Independent.

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MICHAEL B. WILSON, a representative citizen of Harmony Township, where he owns one hundred and twelve acres of valuable land which he devotes to general farming, was born in 1845, in Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Lavina (Henry) Wilson.

The Wilson family is an old one in Harmony Township, the grandparents, Michael and Temperance Wilson, having had their home here and reared a large family. One son, Michael, was born in the same township and when he attained manhood, he married Lavina Henry. They had a family of thirteen children born to them, to whom they gave the following names: Jasper, James T., Temperance, Elizabeth, Jefferson, Johnson, Michael B., Lavina, Washington, Emma, Anna, Fremont and Skillman. Jasper married Ellen Prugh and they had four children: Wilburt H., Charles, Samuel and Elesta. Jasper Wilson served in the Civil War. James T. married (first) Abigail Turner and they had five children: Temperance, Nora, Samuel, Ada and Anna T. He married (second) Ida Tingley, and they

had one daughter, Bessie. Temperance, daughter of James T., married Edgar Sweete, and they have one son, Chandler. Nora Wilson is deceased. Samuel married Dollie Tingley and they have five children, namely: William, Carl, Delma, Horace and Glenna. Ada married Chance Mahoney and they have three children: Maud, Nellie and Edna. Anna died aged fifteen years.

Temperance Wilson, eldest daughter of Michael and Lavina Wilson, died aged two years. Jefferson, the next son, was killed while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. Johnson married Julia West and they have the following children: Howard, Effie, Alta, Walter, Mary and Floyd. Johnson Wilson served in the Civil War. The three brothers were brave soldiers, but only two lived to reach home. Lavina married Edmund West and at death left one child, Lillie. Washington Wilson married Frances Porter and they have four children: Porter, Charles, Nina and Washington. Both Emma and Anna are deceased. Fremont Wilson married Minerva Sharp and they have the following children: Mary, Lavina, Clara, Ross, Wealthy and Methia. Skillman, the youngest of the family, married Lida Sidebottom.

Michael B. Wilson has lived in Clark County all his life and since boyhood has followed agricultural pursuits. His land was purchased from his father by himself and wife and is divided into two tracts, one containing fifty-five acres and the other fifty-seven acres. It is as good land as can be found in Harmony Township. Mr. Wilson was married in 1871, to Estella Roberts, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, but who has lived in Clark

County for thirty-seven years. She is a daughter of Charles and Harriet (McCann) Roberts, the former of whom was born in 1805 and died in 1853. The latter was born in 1814 and died in 1890. They were married in 1832 and had nine children, namely: John, Henry, Benjamin F., Catherine, Charles, Harriet, Peter, Mary E., and Estelle, five of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, namely: Nellie F. and Frank R. Nellie F. was born October 14, 1876, married Ralph Christ and they have two children, Glen W. and Katherine E. Frank R. was born January 20, 1882, married Myrtle Neer and they live in Harmony Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Christian Church and he is serving as a deacon in Wilson Chapel. He belongs to Lodge No. 345, Odd Fellows, at Vienna Corners.

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ROBERT M. LEFEVRE, superintendent of the Ohio Pythian Home and one of Springfield's well known and highly respected citizens, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1857.

Mr. LeFevre was seven years old when his parents moved to Union City, Indiana, where he spent his boyhood days. When sixteen years old his mother died, after which he returned to Ohio, locating at Troy, where for some time he worked on the farm. He was later employed as a body maker in a carriage works of Troy. He then engaged in the grocery business as a salesman, after which he returned to the farm, remaining there for about four years. In April, 1896, he came to Springfield as superintendent of the Ohio

Pythian Home in which capacity he is still serving, Mrs. LeFevre occupying the position of matron.

On May 4th, 1882, Mr. LeFevre was united in marriage with Clara Ida Earhart of Miami County, Ohio. Fraternaly Mr. LeFevre is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the Domain of Ohio; also is a York Rite Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen; and a past Grand of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. LeFevre are members of the Christian Church of Springfield.

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MRS. MARY ANN ULERY, widow of George Ulery, who was one of the prominent farmers of Pike Township for many years, is a well known and highly esteemed resident of this township, where she was born, not far from her present home, on August 3, 1832.

The parents of Mrs. Ulery were John and Elizabeth (Leffel) Funderburg. They had two children, Mary Ann and Samuel, the latter of whom is deceased. Both parents died when she was a child and she was reared by her maternal grandfather, Samuel Leffel, who was an early settler of Pike Township. Her brother was reared by the Funderbergs and he became a school teacher and a Dunkard preacher.

Mary Ann Funderburg attended the old log schoolhouse near that old landmark, the Black Horse tavern. On October 5, 1848, she was married to George Ulery, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, and died in Clark County, Ohio, February 13, 1878. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Ulery and a grandson of Daniel Ulery, who was born in Wertemberg, Germany. George

Ulery became a large farmer and acquired three hundred acres of land which he left to his family and his widow continues to reside on the old homestead. He later became a minister in the Brethren in Christ Church. There were nine children born to George and Mary Ann Ulery, as follows: Elizabeth, who was born November 20, 1849, died aged eleven years; Samuel, who was born January 21, 1851; William, who was born June 4, 1854; John B., who was born December 6, 1856, died November 3, 1884; Mary, deceased, who was born May 8, 1860; Isaac, who was born April 3, 1862, is proprietor of the leading hardware store at New Carlisle, Ohio; Ezra, who was born March 30, 1864; Lucinda, who was born May 20, 1867, died aged two years; and George W., who was born February 22, 1871, and is a prominent farmer of Pike Township.

Mrs. Ulery is a valued member of the Brethren in Christ Church. She has lived a long and useful life and has a wide circle of warm friends and hearty well-wishers.

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JOHN F. TROUT, residing on his valuable farm of forty acres of land situated in Section 5, Springfield Township, was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, February 14, 1856, and is a son of Philip and Sarah (Baker) Trout.

Philip Trout was a son of David Trout, and in his boyhood accompanied his father from Virginia to Clark County, Ohio. He was reared in German Township, where he later became a successful farmer and at the time of his death in 1902 he owned one hundred acres of land. He married Sarah Baker, who was a daughter of



Jacob Baker, of Clark County. She died November 11, 1892. Philip Trout and his wife had fourteen children, nine of whom still survive.

John F. Trout grew up on his father's farm in German Township and attended the district schools, the township high school and the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. For several years following he taught school in German and Harmony Township and then began to farm in partnership with his brother Jacob. They owned the home farm together and continued to operate it until 1905, when the subject of this sketch desired to move to his present farm in Springfield Township. They then sold the property in German Township and Mr. John F. Trout has been established here since November 14, 1905. His land is a very productive property under his careful methods and he raises grain and stock. On June 25, 1902, Mr. Trout was married to Elizabeth Hixon, who was born in Highland County, Ohio.

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ADAM BAKER, one of German Township's leading citizens and large land-owners, whose three farms, aggregating three hundred and twenty-five acres, all lie in this township, with the exception of eight acres in Moorefield Township, was born on the farm on which he lives, near Eagle City, Clark County, Ohio, April 26, 1841. His parents were Adam and Susannah (Klinefelter) Baker.

The father of Mr. Baker probably grew to manhood in York County, Pennsylvania, but in 1835 he came to Clark County with his wife, from Maryland. For six

months after reaching Springfield, they conducted a hotel there. Adam Baker, the elder, then bought the farm on which his son Adam resides and also a mill and distillery which stood on the place. He operated the mill for some ten years, after which he gave his attention to general farming and stock-raising, feeding many hogs. He lived on this farm until his death, which took place in 1863. His widow then removed to Springfield, where she died in 1879. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached maturity, the four survivors being: Elnora; Johanna, who is the wife of Alexander Baker and lives at Springfield; John W., who resides at Topeka, Kansas; and Adam. Those deceased were: Mrs. Elizabeth Ferree, William, Cornelius, Sarah Ann, George Washington, and three infants.

Adam Baker, bearing his father's name, was reared on the old home farm, on which he has lived continuously, with the exception of fifteen months spent at Snyderville. He has followed farming and stock-raising, buying, selling and feeding many cattle and hogs. Mr. Baker is a good business man—industrious and practical—and he has accumulated a comfortable fortune. Although other members of his family have filled public offices in German Township and Clark County, his inclinations never lay in that direction and he has kept out of politics.

Mr. Baker married Amanda Wilson, in October, 1869. They have no children. He is prominent in Masonry, being a "Shriner" and has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias.

IRA W. WALLACE, president of the Wallace Company, who has been identified with Springfield business interests for the past thirty-three years, was born in 1844, in Mahoning County, Ohio. Mr. Wallace was reared in his native county and was mainly educated at Poland Seminary, having as a classmate, the late President William McKinley.

In 1862 Mr. Wallace entered the Federal army, in which he continued as a soldier until the close of the Civil War. He was a member of the Ninth Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters and served as orderly sergeant, was commissioned second lieutenant and later first lieutenant, and was mustered out of the service at Cleveland, in September, 1865. He returned to Mahoning County and from there in the fall of that year went to Missonri, where he was engaged for seven years in an insurance and real estate business. Upon his return to Ohio, he was occupied in the same line of industry at Cleveland, until 1875, when he opened up an insurance business in Springfield, where he has his two sons associated with him. He represents the leading insurance companies of the country, including, the Royal, the North British Mercantile, the Liverpool and London, the Niagara and New York, the Connecticut, of Hartford, the Hanover, of New York, and the Aetna Life, together with a number of other organizations. In 1879, Mr. Wallace was married to Lizzie C. Cornwell, and they have two sons, Gail C. and Fred M.

Politically, Mr. Wallace is a Republican and for a number of years has been a member of the Republican Executive committee. He is a valued member of

Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was chairman of the committee of this post that called the meeting that resulted in the organization of the Clark County Historical Society, and he has been a member of its board of directors ever since. He is a very active member of the Lagonda Club and at present is its vice president. He is in close sympathy with all movements of a public-spirited nature which promise to be of substantial benefit to the city.

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R. G. CALVERT, postmaster of Selma and proprietor of the Selma Grain Elevator is one of the leading citizens and influential business men of the village and was born in Pennsylvania, in 1856, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Paist) Calvert, and a grandson of Reese and Deborah (Piatt) Calvert, life-long residents of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Calvert was one of a family of seven children. He was reared and educated in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, later engaging in farming which occupation he followed there until his death. He married Elizabeth Paist, a daughter of James Paist, also a resident of Pennsylvania, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are living.

R. G. Calvert, spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm in Montgomery County, and in 1868 came alone to Selma, Clark County, Ohio and here obtained his education in the district schools and also a private school, in the meanwhile living with his uncle until 1875. He then obtained a position as clerk for Hollingsworth & Company with whom he remained until 1880, when he went west to Iowa for





RESIDENCE AND BARN OF ASA W. HODGE, MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP

a period of three years. Upon his return to Selma in 1883, he and his brother became associated with William Wildman, in operating a store, and a grain and coal business, under the firm name of Calvert Brothers & Company, until 1894, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Wildman taking charge of the store, and Mr. Calvert retaining the grain and coal business. With the exception of two years which he spent in California, on a pleasure trip, Mr. Calvert has continued in the grain and coal line, establishing the business upon his return to the East in 1904. Mr. Calvert has served continuously as postmaster of Selma with the exception of three years, 1894 to 1897 inclusive, and is the present incumbent. Politically he is a Republican. His religious connection is with the Society of Friends.

Mr. Calvert was united in marriage with Ethel Kirk, a daughter of Charles and Rachel Kirk of Richmond, Indiana, and they have three children.

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ASA W. HODGE, residing on his extensive farm of 261 acres, which is situated in Sections 33 and 34, Moorefield Township, was born in this township October 3, 1873, and is a son of J. Milton and Mary Ann (Hunter) Hodge.

The founder of the Hodge family in Clark County was Andrew Hodge, who came here from Kentucky. He was a native of Virginia, but had accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky, and subsequently tiring of the dangers of pioneering in that state, known in early days as the "Dark and Bloody Ground," came on

into Ohio and entered a section of land in Pleasant Township, Clark County. James Hodge, his son, was born in Clark County and the latter's son, J. Milton, was also born on the old farm. The latter married the daughter of a neighbor, Lemuel Hunter, also an early settler in this section. Of their seven children three reached maturity, namely: Asa W.; Ida M., who married Harry S. Andrew, of Dayton, Ohio; and Anna, who resides on the home farm, a part of which lies in Moorefield and a part in Pleasant Township, the residence being in the former and the farm in the latter. After their marriage, J. Milton Hodge and his wife settled on this farm, on which he carried on agriculture, becoming also an extensive stock-raiser. He acquired 900 acres of land in the two townships. He erected the comfortable brick residence, where he died in April, 1901. His widow survived him until October, 1904.

Asa W. Hodge was reared in his native township and attended the country schools through boyhood. From choice and environment he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he moved to the present farm, which was originally the old James Foley place. Here he has made many improvements, which include the building of two barns and the modernizing of the residence. He is actively engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle, Delaine sheep and Poland China hogs.

On October 3, 1901, Mr. Hodge was married to Bertha Page, who is a daughter of Charles and Melissa Page, residents of Pleasant Township. The family is a prominent one in this section and is one of the most substantial. Mr. Hodge is not

an active politician, but he takes the interest of an intelligent citizen in local affairs.

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EDWARD C. GWYN, formerly president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Loan Company, also formerly manager and treasurer of the Safety Emery Wheel Company, as well as president of the board of trustees of the Springfield Water Works and a director in the First National Bank of Springfield, occupied an assured position among the leading citizens and responsible men of this section. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 12, 1851, and died at his beautiful home in this city November 1, 1907.

The Gwyn family can be traced to John Gwyn, of London, England. Edward Gwyn, son of John and father of our subject, was born in London, May 12, 1816. He there married Isabella Turnbull and they came to America in 1847. They settled first in Wood County, but subsequently moved to Cincinnati, where he became a builder and contractor of gas and water works. He came to Springfield from Dayton and established the first gas plant here, which he operated for a number of years. He was engaged in other enterprises, notably the manufacture of small arms during the Civil War, and still later he was associated, as agent in foreign lands, with the Champion Reeper and Mower Company, of Springfield. Accompanied by his wife, the father of the late Edward C. Gwyn visited various expositions in his own and other countries, and pushed the sale of the products of the great concerns he represented to the fullest extent. It was while engaged

in business of this nature that his death took place in Rotterdam, Holland, May 25, 1879. His remains were brought to Springfield and laid to rest in Ferncliff Cemetery. His widow survived him until 1899. Their living children are: Amelia (Spencer), who resides in Springfield; Rosa (Driscoll), also residing in Springfield; Mary (Sheibley), of Tiffin, Ohio, and Violet (Hyde), who is at present residing at Santa Anna, California.

Edward C. Gwyn acquired his education in private schools in his native city of Springfield, and at Hamilton, Ohio, where the family spent their winter months. Upon completing his literary studies he became his father's assistant and worked with him in various gas and water plants located both in Ohio and in Pennsylvania. After coming to Springfield he was interested for a time in the wood and lumber industry. Later, in the interests of a gas company, he resided for a time at Upper Sandusky, coming back to Springfield in 1881, where for six months following he served as superintendent of the construction of the water works and then was made secretary and assistant superintendent of the Springfield Gas Light Company, serving as such for four years. In June, 1885, he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Springfield Water Works. As indicated, he had many important business interests in this city and was a large property owner. In politics he was a Republican, and, religiously, a member of the First Congregational Church.

On September 1, 1887, Mr. Gwyn was married to Isabella W. Smith, who was born at Springfield and is a daughter of William R. and Mary (Ege) Smith.

They had two children, a son and daughter, Charles W. and Mary Belle, the former of whom is a graduate of the Springfield High School and a student at Wittenberg College, the latter being a student in the high school.

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JOSEPH CRABILL, JR., member of the Springfield Township School Board, resides on a well improved farm of 128 acres in Springfield Township, where he carries on a general agricultural line. He was born in Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, June 4, 1862, and is a son of William Jr., and Sarah (Wise) Crabill. The Crabill family is an old agricultural one of Clark County. The grandfather, Thomas V. Crabill, was born in Moorefield Township, above Lagonda, on what was then known as the old Crabill farm, and he became a large landowner.

William Crabill, Jr., was born in Springfield Township in March, 1834, on a farm now occupied by his brother, J. F. Crabill. After his marriage he moved to Madison Township, where he rented a farm for several years, then moved to Harmony Township, where he resided until the spring of 1874, when he bought a farm of 180 acres in Springfield Township, to which he moved in the following September. He owns also the well improved farm of seventy-eight acres on which his son, Joseph, Jr., located September 30, 1892.

Joseph Crabill, Jr., was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Springfield Township, where he has resided ever since. He obtained his education in the public schools and has ever since given his best efforts to farming.

For a time after his marriage, he continued to reside with his father and then moved to the farm the latter had formerly purchased, subsequently buying his own farm of fifty acres from Dr. Laybourn. He does a large wholesale milk business in addition to general farming, and is ranked with the representative business men of this section.

Mr. Crabill married Mary Hinkle, who is a daughter of Michael Hinkle, who was a prominent pioneer settler and large farmer of Springfield Township. They have five children, namely: Lester H., Sarah Wise, Alice, Joseph Elden and William. Mr. Crabill and family belong to the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the church council.

Mr. Crabill, as a citizen, is interested in all that concerns the general welfare of his community and he has testified to his sincerity by consenting to serve for many years on the School Board, of which he was president in 1907. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

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WILLIAM BALDWIN, formerly justice of the peace in Moorefield Township, and a surviving veteran officer of the great Civil War, was born at Urbana, Ohio, January 11, 1834, and is a son of Samuel V. and Catherine (Van Meter) Baldwin.

The paternal grandfather was Joseph Baldwin. He was a Virginian by birth and married in his native state. When he decided to come to Ohio he traded a tannery for 120 acres of land in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio. In a flat-boat he brought his family and possessions from Wheeling down the Ohio,

and when they landed, he traded the boat for a wagon and they traveled overland in this to Clark County. Eventually he became one of the largest capitalists of the county, largely through the business sagacity of his eldest son, William Baldwin. The latter went from Virginia to New York and there prospered in the mercantile business and invested a large amount of money in land in Ohio. He died unmarried and his father was his heir to 2,000 acres of land. Joseph Baldwin died on the farm which is now the home of his grandson, William Baldwin.

Samuel V. Baldwin was born in Virginia and was ten years old when his father came to Ohio. He was afforded excellent educational advantages and was a man of brilliant parts. He graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, and subsequently became a leading member of the bar at Urbana, of which city he was prosecuting attorney for many years. He married Catherine Van Meter.

William Baldwin's youth was passed on his grandfather's farm and at Urbana, with his parents, and he grew to manhood with a fortunate environment. When the Civil War was precipitated he was eager to take part in the struggle and his first enlistment was for three months in Company K, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry Militia. His second enlistment was in the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for twenty-three days as a private and was then promoted to be second lieutenant in Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, later to be first lieutenant and still later to be captain of Company G, which continued to be his rank through the period of the war. He was on special

duty, however, during the greater part of the time, serving as brigade inspector and as aid-de-camp to General E. P. Fyffe, and also on the staff of General George B. Buell as assistant general inspector of brigade. Captain Baldwin was ever at the post of duty and he did not escape some of the terrible wages of war. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was shot in the head while in the lead of his company charging the enemy. Before Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1863, he received a bullet in the leg which debarred him from field service ever after. For a period of eighteen months he served in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and he filled the position of post adjutant of the battalion, during the discharge of the state troops at Augusta, Maine. Captain Baldwin's executive ability was still further recognized when he was sent to take command at Fort Sullivan, and after his duties were over there he was sent home on waiting orders, and subsequently received his honorable discharge.

After the close of his army service he returned to peaceful pursuits and in 1869 he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he lived until 1876, when he accepted a government clerkship in the quartermaster general's office at Washington City, where he remained for five years. Prior to entering the army Mr. Baldwin had graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and had engaged in the practice of his profession at Urbana. During his residence at Wichita he practiced law, and for five years was city attorney, and for one term was judge of the Probate Court. He had become a very prominent political factor and was a member of the Kansas State Legislature when he decided



to remove to Washington. In 1882 Mr. Baldwin returned to Clark County and subsequently he served as a justice of the peace in Moorefield Township. He is one of the representative citizens of this section.

After his return from the army Captain Baldwin was married to Emily Read, who is a daughter of Joel Read, and they have four children, namely: William residing at Osborn, Ohio; Blanche, who married James W. Roberts; Leah, who married Andrew G. Dey, residing at Springfield; and Read, residing at home. There are five grandchildren in the family. Mr. Baldwin is a Mason.

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C. E. WADE, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Owen Machine Tool Company, and now serving in the capacity of purchasing agent and office manager for the Oscar Lear Automobile Company, has been also, since 1905, secretary and treasurer of the Yieldable Gear Company, all of which are among the more prominent business concerns of Springfield. Mr. Wade is a native of Springfield and a son of John A. Wade.

C. E. Wade was educated in the Springfield public schools and his first business position was with the District Telegraph Company, where he was employed for eight months, going from there to McGregor Brothers, and later to the George H. Mellen Company. With the latter firm he remained for two years and a half, after which he was bookkeeper for the Foss Gas Engine Company for two years. As each business opening presented itself, Mr. Wade proved his ability to fill it and has climbed step by step

to his present responsible position. From October 1905 to March 1908 he filled the position of secretary and treasurer for two important business combinations at Springfield. He is also a stockholder and a member of the advisory board of the Republic Life Insurance Company.

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ISAIAH WOOD, one of the representative men of Pleasant Township, where he owns a small farm of fifteen acres, has been engaged for a number of years in raising fine horses and in dealing in live stock. He was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, January 18, 1842, and is a son of Albert Wood.

His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Wood, removed from New Jersey to North Carolina about 1800. From there he went to Cincinnati and thence to the vicinity of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio. About 1805 he came to Clark County. Albert Wood came to Clark County from New Jersey and married here some ten years later. His children were: Mary, Benjamin, Sarah, Juliet, Anna, Henry and Isaiah, five still surviving. Albert Wood was a well educated man and taught school. He died in 1843, aged thirty-five years.

Isaiah Wood was reared in Pleasant Township and attended the district schools. He married a Miss Malinda Endsley, whose parents were born in Virginia and came to Ohio in the early forties. They settled first in Logan County, where they remained until 1852, when they moved to Champaign County and for the next twenty years lived on a rented farm near Mechanicsburg, after which they moved to Pleasant Township. There Mr.

Endsley died, aged sixty-nine years, and Mrs. Endsley at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Endsley served in the Civil War as a member of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, until after the battle of Bull Run, when he returned to Pleasant Township.

Mr. Wood has always lived in this section with the exception of a period of twenty-seven months, during which he was in the army. He enlisted in 1862 in the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, starting in as a private, and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of corporal. He took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Resaca, at the latter receiving a serious wound that put an end to his military career. A bursting shell so shattered his left leg that it was necessary to amputate it, but before receiving surgical attention he had the painful experience of lying apparently deserted on the battlefield from one o'clock in the afternoon until ten o'clock at night. While lying in this position he received four additional wounds. Even after receiving aid he had to endure the pain of the amputation and the dressing of his other wounds while fully conscious, there being no anaesthetics at hand, and the danger of blood poisoning being also increased owing to the lack of that antiseptic treatment that forms an inseparable part of the surgery of today. In his weakened condition Mr. Wood was conveyed first to Chattanooga and thence to Nashville, and subsequently reached the hospital at Camp Dennison. There he remained for six months and finally was honorably discharged and received his papers in December, 1864.

After Mr. Wood returned to Pleasant Township he established a harness business at Catawba, in which he continued for eighteen years. Since then he has devoted his attention to raising fine horses and other stock. He owned the noted Helen P. and also American Boy, which had a record of 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and which was the best race horse ever known in this section. He was also the owner of Ivanhoe and Gambetta, the latter a French horse; the former was valued at \$2,000, and the latter at \$1,600. He has also dealt extensively in cattle.

Mr. Wood has two sons and three daughters, namely: Addie, born in 1868, who married Albert Tavenner in 1891, and has one son, Ralph; Albert, born December 21, 1870, who married Annie Hoss, and has one child, Lois, born in 1903; Lorell, born in 1876, who married Kemp Coffey; Roy, born in 1882, who was married in 1904, to Nora Runyan and they reside at Muncie, Indiana; and Blanche, who was born in 1885, and resides at home. Mr. Wood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Catawba, and is a class leader. He belongs to the local Grand Army post. Mrs. Wood taught several terms of school before her marriage.

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JOSEPH VAN HORN, senior member of the Van Horn & Gilbert Lumber Company, of South Charleston, Ohio, dealers in hardwood and lumber, which is the largest concern of its kind in this section of the country, was born August 31, 1850, in Harrison County, Ohio, and is a son of Edward and Eliza (Gilbert) Van Horn.

Edward Van Horn was a native of

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, of which his father, Christopher Van Horn, was also a native. The family was an agricultural one. Edward was one of seven children, three boys and four girls, all of whom are now deceased. When about fifteen years old his parents moved to Harrison County, Ohio, and later to Cedarville, Greene County, where they both died. Edward engaged at various kinds of work, operating a well drill during his younger days and farming prior to his military service. For four years he was a member of the Tenth Ohio Battery during the Civil War and saw much hard service, his death, which occurred in Cedarville, Greene County, being due to rheumatism, which was contracted while in the army. He married Eliza Gilbert, of Harrisonville, Harrison County, Ohio, and to them were born four children: Edward, who died in 1885; Martha F., who married Thomas Carlyle, of Yellow Springs; Susanna, who married Frank Hiltabridle, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Joseph.

Joseph Van Horn was two years old when his parents moved from Harrisonville to Cedarville, Greene County, and there was reared and received his education. He remained at home, working at various things, as opportunity offered, until his marriage at the age of twenty-eight years, after which he remained in Cedarville for four years as lumber buyer for a Dayton firm. He then moved to Harmon Township, Madison County, Ohio, where he owned a mill, which he operated three years and then moved to South Charleston, where he has since been engaged in the lumber business. About 1903 Mr. Gilbert was made a member of the firm,

which is one of the substantial business enterprises of Charleston.

Mr. Van Horn was married in 1878 to Sally Milburn, of Cedarville. Politically Mr. Van Horn is a believer in the doctrine of the Republican party and has served as a member of the town council. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows.

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AYDON ALLEN, who owns 146 fertile acres of what was formerly known as the old Thorpe farm, in Springfield Township, was born in Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, September 3, 1846, and is a son of William and Rebecca C. (Henkle) Allen.

William Allen was born in New York and was a son of William Allen, who was born in Yorkshire, England. The first William Allen came to America in young manhood and settled in New York, subsequently removing to Cincinnati, Ohio. When his son William was about ten years of age he came to Harmony Township, Clark County, where he took up a quarter section of land and on that farm he lived during the remainder of his life. William Allen (2) passed the whole of his life from the age of ten years on the same place. He married Rebecca C. Henkle, who was a daughter of Joel Henkle, and the granddaughter of a noted German scholar, who had seven sons, five of whom became Methodist ministers. Joel Henkle's inclinations turned toward agriculture instead of the ministry and when he reached manhood he came to Clark County and settled in Moorefield Township, where Mrs. Allen was born. William Allen (2) remained with his widowed

mother until her death, when he inherited the old Allen homestead of forty-two acres. He had three children: Aydon; Joseph W., who was formerly county recorder, residing at Springfield; and one died in infancy.

Aydon Allen was reared on the old Allen farm on which he lived for fifty years and six months. He obtained his education in the country schools and in young manhood worked as a farmer. When twenty-six years of age he began to teach and for sixteen years followed the profession through Harmony and Moorefield Townships. After he retired from the educational field he returned to his farm, on which he continued to live until March, 1897, when he moved to his present place. Prior to this, however, he had bought his brother's interest in the old Allen farm, which then contained sixty-five acres, and he disposed of the property in 1901. Here he carries on a general farming line. He is widely known and highly esteemed and if his neighbors have ever found fault it has been because of his never setting up a domestic hearthstone, Mr. Allen never having married. He is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the M. P. Church at Harmony.

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GEORGE W. DURKEE, who has been a continuous resident of Clark County for the past sixty-eight years, owns a fine property in Harmony Township, consisting of 140 acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Geauga County, Ohio, December 30, 1833, and is a son of Marcus and Sophronia M. (Work) Durkee.

Marcus Durkee was born in Connecticut and was a son of Martin Durkee. He was a mechanic by trade, becoming also a farmer after acquiring land. In 1827 he came to the Western Reserve and settled first in Trumbull County and lived later in Geauga and Lorain Counties, both he and his wife dying at Brighton, Ohio, when full of years. They were married in Connecticut and they had the following children born to them: Clarissa A., George W., Thomas C., Francis M. and Mary. Clarissa Durkee was born December 17, 1831, and died February 17, 1886. She married Philip L. Coe and they had four children, Delmar and Emory, residing in Ohio; Byron, living in California, and Clinton, whose home is in Pennsylvania. Thomas C. Durkee was born in 1840 and died in 1906. He married Emma Hopkins and they had five children: Lenora, Frank, Bertha, Herbert, Nettie, Bertha being deceased. Francis M. Durkee was born February 9, 1847, and resides in Kansas. He married Isabel Farrar and they have three children: Howard, Florence and Henry. Mary Durkee was born August 11, 1849. She married Elijah C. Smith and they reside at Dayton, Ohio. They have four children living, one, Maud, being deceased.

George W. Durkee obtained a district school education and then learned the cooper trade, following it for a number of years at Brighton. During the Civil War he served as a member of what was called the Squirrel Hunters' Brigade, while his brother Thomas was in the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. George W. retains membership in the existing commemorative body at Springfield. In 1865 he purchased his present farm, which

is situated one-half mile east of Brighton, on the National Turnpike Road. At that time it was covered with timber and for a part of it he paid \$25 per acre. He has done all the clearing and has made the many excellent improvements which together have developed it into one of the best farms in the township.

At Springfield, Ohio, in 1862, Mr. Durkee was married to Matilda Perkins, who was born February 18, 1835, and is a daughter of Samuel and Frances (Ward) Perkins.

Samuel Perkins was born December 16, 1805, and died March 22, 1850. He married Frances Ward, who was born December 24, 1810, and died July 5, 1863. They had the following children: Henry W., Willard D., Walter D., Matilda W., David W., Sarah M., Columbia L., Esther and Abigail J. Henry W. Perkins was born April 3, 1828 and died December 7, 1853. He married Jane St. John, and they had one child, Granville R. Willard D. Perkins was born July 30, 1830, and died May 25, 1896. He married Eliza N. Bell and they had four children: Elmora, Celia, Edith and Elmer. Walter D. Perkins was born January 18, 1833. David W. Perkins was born March 30, 1838. He married Elizabeth Ervan. Sarah M. Perkins was born January 18, 1841. She married (first) James Thomas and (second) George Truitt. Three children were born to the first union: Harry, Addie and Nettie. Columbia L. Perkins was born January 23, 1844. She married Alfred Ervin and has four children: Leon, Mary, Charles and Harry. Esther O. Perkins, deceased, was born November 12, 1847. Abigail J. Perkins was born November 1, 1849. She married Daniel

Davis and they had six children: Glenna, Blanche, Oliver, Nettie, Irma and Orrie. Mrs. Frances (Ward) Perkins and family arrived in Clark County March 29, 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Durkee have had four children: Carrie B., Ella F., Ernest C. and Arthur L. Carrie B., born December 5, 1862, died December 27, 1889. She married Benjamin Woosley and they had two children, Leonard C., born September 17, 1887, and Lohren F., who was born in 1889 and died May 22, 1906. Ella F., born September 23, 1864, married David Woosley and they have two surviving children, Ethel and Ereil. Ernest C., born August 3, 1867, died February 17, 1872. Arthur L., born June 12, 1871, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Durkee is a good citizen, taking an active interest in what concerns his community. He and wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Vienna Cross Roads.

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JAMES EDWARD LOWRY, county commissioner, and owner of 225 acres of highly cultivated farm land, located in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born on his present farm August 27, 1852, and is a son of Robert Mitchell and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Lowry.

David Lowry, his grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Clark County, coming here in 1795 with J. Donnell, who laid out Donnellsville. They came from Virginia to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they joined the surveying party of Rogers and Clark. The entire party came up the Miami River as far as Dayton and encamped at the mouth of the Mad River. The next day—Sunday—Mr. Lowry and

Mr. Donnell strolled up Mad River until they came to Jackson's Creek and Mr. Donnell drove his stake into the ground on the present site of the Donnellsville elevator. David went on farther and took up the site of the present C. W. Minnich farm. In 1796 he brought his parents to this place, where the remainder of their lives was spent. David Lowry was married twice; first to Sarah Hamer, of Clark County, by whom he had children—Mary, Nancy, Elizabeth and Susan. His second wife was Jane (Wright) Hodge, widow of a Mr. Hodge and a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, where she was born September 26, 1778. To them were born four children—Martha, David W., Robert M. and Sarah R.

Robert M. Lowry, father of James Edward, was born in Bethel Township in 1815 and spent his life on the old home place, passing away in 1902. He made many hunting trips to Michigan and while there married Elizabeth Bancroft, of White Pigeon that state. She was born in Canada October 4, 1820, and died October 16, 1887. They had five children, namely: Selina E., who died when young; John, now deceased; Martha, who died aged sixteen years; David, who died in infancy; and James Edward, the subject of this sketch.

James Edward Lowry, like his father, has spent his life on his present farm, engaged in farming and stock-raising. His education was obtained in the district school and the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married October 26, 1886, to Emma O. Wallace, who is a daughter of Smith and Sarah (Stephens) Wallace. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Lowry, namely, Martha, who is attending Wittenberg College.

Politically Mr. Lowry is a Republican, and in 1905 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of County Commissioner Joseph H. Collins. After serving one year he was nominated at the county convention in 1906 and elected to the office that same year. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Mad River Lodge No. 374, of Enon.

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J. B. CLINGERMAN, who is engaged in an investment and security business; with offices in the Bushnell Building, has been a resident of Springfield for twenty-seven years. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, where he received his educational training.

From boyhood until 1881 Mr. Clingerman was in the employ of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at De Graff, Ohio. He then came to Springfield and entered the employ of P. P. Mast & Company, with which business house he remained for eight years, subsequently carrying on a manufacturing business of his own for two years. He was then elected to the office of justice of the peace and was twice re-elected, serving eight years, when he resigned. Mr. Clingerman was then elected clerk of the County Court of Clark County, for six years being one of the most efficient and popular officials of the county. After retiring from office Mr. Clingerman engaged in his present business, dealing in securities and investments. His political connection is with the Republican party and he has served as chairman of the County Executive committee, the Congressional Committee

and for two years was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is an astute politician and a hard and loyal worker for his friends.

In 1880 Mr. Clingerman was married to Minnie I. Youngman, a resident of De Graff, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Byron Horace, who is general superintendent of the People's Light, Heat and Power Company, of Springfield, being a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and also of Wittenberg College; Marie; Robert Lewis, who is also with the above named company; and Paul A., who is a student in the Springfield Seminary. Mr. Clingerman and family belong to the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, to the Knights of Pythias, to the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to several insurance fraternities. He is a charter member of the Springfield Commercial Club and is president of the Masonic Club.

D. D. LAWRENCE, a well known resident of Springfield, who has been identified with both business and political affairs of this city for the past twenty years, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1868. There he was reared to manhood and when about twenty years of age came to Springfield and entered the employ of the Wickham Piano Plate Company, with whom he remained for two years, after which he was associated with Myers-Lafferty & Company for a period of ten years. Mr. Lawrence has always taken considerable interest in political affairs, and was elected constable in about 1900,

serving as such for three years, when he entered the sheriff's office, where he has continued ever since.

Mr. Lawrence was married March 31, 1889, to Anne E. Conn, and of their union have been born three children—Clarence, Irwin and Wesley. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the First Lutheran Church of Springfield and is fraternally a member of the Knights of Golden Eagle, Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees.

BENJAMIN F. GARLOUGH, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Green Township, residing on a finely improved farm of 160 acres six miles south of Springfield, has been a life-long resident of this township and was born on his present farm January 26, 1838. He is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Luce) Garlough and a grandson of John Garlough.

The Garlough family has long been established in Ohio, the grandfather of our subject, John Garlough, a native of Maryland, having moved here in 1808. Just 100 years ago, in March, he settled on the farm now owned by our subject. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Benjamin F. Garlough both died on this farm and were buried in the cemetery just across the road from the farm. Jacob Garlough was just eleven years old when his parents moved to Ohio and here he was reared and followed farming all his life. He married Nancy M. Luce, a native of Clark County, and to them were born seven sons—William, John, Thomas, Justis, James, Edward and Benjamin F.

Benjamin F. Garlough grew to manhood on his present farm and obtained his education in the village of Pitchin. He

served as a private in the army for four years, participating in many important engagements in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. Mr. Garlough was united in marriage with Sallie Jane (Littler) Garlough, and to them were born six children, namely: Charlie Irvin, Anson A., Effie A., Glen E., deceased, Maud E. and Alda May. By the first marriage Mrs. Garlough had one child—Lillie (Hayes). Mr. Garlough has always followed farming, as did all his ancestors for many generations back, and is one of the foremost men of the township. He is public spirited and enterprising and is held in highest esteem by his fellow citizens. Mr. Garlough is a member of the G. A. R., Mitchell Post, and is politically a Republican.

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W. G. CAMPBELL, a well known member of the Springfield bar, was born at Preston, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1874, where he was reared and prepared for the National Normal University, at Lebanon.

After completing his college course, Mr. Campbell engaged in teaching and for some time was principal of a school at New Haven, Hamilton County. Later he entered the Ohio State University and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1903. He immediately located at Springfield and now occupies convenient offices in the new Zimmerman Building, since 1904 having been alone, but prior to that time in partnership with his former classmate, Clarence Rice, under the firm name of Rice & Campbell, a connection which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Rice. Besides attending to the large practice which he

has built up, Mr. Campbell is interested in the McCain Realty Company. Politically Mr. Campbell is identified with the Republican party and he takes quite an active interest in political matters and is a factor in local public movements.

In 1907 Mr. Campbell was married to Nina Serviss, who is a daughter of O. F. Serviss, assistant postmaster of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell belong to the United Brethren Church. His fraternal relationships include the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Springfield Commercial Club.

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HENRY ROCKEL, a highly esteemed retired resident of Tremont City, has spent the larger part of his long and useful life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns three valuable farms in German Township, aggregating two hundred acres. Mr. Rockel was born on the old Rockel farm, on the Valley Turnpike, in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, March 14, 1835, and is a son of Adam and Mary A. (Baker) Rockel.

Henry Rockel was reared in German Township and after a school attendance of some years, took upon himself a large portion of the work of cultivating the home farm. He continued to reside on the same farm after his marriage and until 1882, when he moved to a farm located a short distance south and resided there until October 27, 1906, when he moved to Tremont City. He still retains a lively interest in the management of his property, although not taking any part in the actual work. For many years he was con-







SAMUEL R. BATTIN  
MARTHA A. BATTIN

MRS. EMILY T. BATTIN  
MARY ELIZABETH TOMLINSON

sidered one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the township.

On January 19, 1860, Mr. Rockel was married to Mary A. Richards, who is a daughter of John and Susan (Landis) Richards. They have had five children, namely: Oscar James, who is a trustee of German Township, married Laura A. Hans, and they have six children; Laura E. who died aged thirteen years; Emma, who married Abraham Thomas; Clara, who married Charles Schaffer, who is in a grocery business at Springfield; and Warren Adam, who married (first) Pearlle A. Lorton, and (secondly) Ida M. Pearson. Mr. and Mrs. Rockel have a number of grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The children of Oscar James Rockel and wife are: Lydia, who married Merlin Lorton; Gay, who married Noah Myers, and had two children, both of whom are now deceased; Carlisle, Emanuel Henry, Mary Elizabeth, and Esther Corinne. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are: Elsie, who married Clement Dean; and Grover Clyde, who married Glenna Bushong and has one daughter, Mildred; Henry Lewis (deceased) and Earl LeRoy. Warren Adam Rockel had two children by his first marriage, both of whom are deceased. He has three by his second union--Edna Corinne, Russel M. and Nora Catherine. Mr. Rockel and sons are Democrats. He is a member of the old German Lutheran Church.

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SAMUEL REEDER BATTIN, president of the Clark County Farmers' Mutual Protective and Aid Association and a prominent resident of Madison Township, has been a citizen of this county since

1874. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 3, 1829, and is a son of David and Sarah Ann (Reeder) Battin, a grandson of John and Ann (Raley) Battin, and a great-grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (James) Battin.

The Battin family is of Welsh origin, its members being in general of the Quaker faith. The name at one time was spelled Batten. It is an old family in this country, its establishment on American soil, as traditionally given, dating back to a short time after the arrival of William Penn. Richard Battin, above mentioned, and his family located in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were valued members of the Society of Friends.

John Battin, the grandfather, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, June 13, 1767, and in early life learned the trade of a cooper. After arriving at maturity, he moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade in connection with farming, and here he married Ann Raley, and they were parents of ten children, each of whom lived to a ripe old age. The combined ages of these children at the time of their respective deaths, totaled seven hundred and seventy years, or an average of seventy-seven years, which is truly remarkable for so large a family.

David Battin, father of Samuel R., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1803, and as a child accompanied his parents on their removal to Stark County, Ohio, thence to Columbiana County, where his father died in 1847. There he grew to maturity and was engaged in farming and stock-raising all his life, being especially prominent as a

breeder of fine sheep. Upon reaching man's estate he had bought a heavily timbered tract of land, which he cleared and transformed into a good farm, and as his two sons grew up and assisted in the work the acreage of the farm was increased to more than double that of the original purchase. David Battin married Sara Ann Reeder, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Malone) Reeder, who were among the pioneers of Columbiana County, coming from near Westtown Boarding School, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1806. They also were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Battin died September 6, 1877, aged seventy-four years, and his wife, who survived him six years, died at the age of eighty years.

Samuel Reeder Battin was reared on the home farm in Columbiana County, and attended the common schools during the winter months of his boyhood days. He was brought up to hard work and at the age of twenty years began working on a farm for ten dollars per month, a paltry sum in view of the present day wages and hours. He soon turned his attention to the saw-mill industry, purchasing a half interest in a mill, for which he made part payment with what he had been able to save of his wages, giving a note for the balance to his uncle who had faith in his honesty and capacity. He subsequently resumed farming in that county, and so continued until 1874, when he came to Clark County, Ohio. Here he purchased one hundred acres in Madison Township (to which he has since added eighty-three acres), and set about making much needed improvements and converting it into a modern farming property. At the time of his arrival here, he was four thousand

dollars in debt, and the fact that he now takes rank among the substantial and affluent residents of his community is ample evidence of his industry and his ability in matters of business. He has followed general farming and stock-raising, paying especial attention to the raising and breeding of fine wool sheep and short-horn cattle. Mr. Battin was one of the charter members of the Clark County Farmers' Mutual Protective & Aid Association, of which he was adjuster for many years, and now holds the office of president. Under his able direction the association has prospered, doing an extensive business in insuring farm property in Clark and adjoining counties and now carrying two and a half million dollars of risks, its membership being over twelve hundred.

In 1853 Mr. Battin was united in marriage with Miss Lydda Ann Winder, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Efpnama (Yates) Winder of Carroll County, Ohio. Four children were born to them, of whom the following is a brief record: Efpnama Ann married John Cole of Fairfield County, and died leaving a son, Harry Battin Cole, who is now married and has a daughter and son; David, now Dr. David Wilmot, and a resident of Shell Rock, Iowa, married Jura Cubbison and has a daughter Edna Cubbison Battin; Charles Sumner, a plumber of South Charleston, married Mary Ann Mather and has two children, Leonard Winslow and Jessie; Amanda, the youngest of the family, died at the age of three years. Mrs. Lydda Battin died December 24, 1864, and Mr. Battin married June 7, 1866, for his second wife, Emily Tomlinson, a native of

Jefferson County, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel S. and Rachel (Street) Tomlinson. Of this union there are four children, namely: Orlando T., who assists his father on the farm, married Esther Matthews, and has three children—Edith W., Edward M. and Raymond Francis; Kersey Raley, who is now engaged in the building of electric railways; Martha Alma, who lives with her father; and Mary Alice, wife of Walter Sanders Boone, whose home is near Richmond, Indiana, and who has a daughter, Emily Elizabeth.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Battin remain steadfast members of the Society of Friends. In politics, the former was a Free Soiler up to 1856, since which time he has uniformly cast his vote for the Republican nominee for president. He is a broad-gauged, thinking man, and believing it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to get out of the beaten path of everyday life, has traveled quite extensively, visiting many points of historic and national interest in our country, as well as the original homesteads of some of his ancestors.

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WALTER DICKASON, general farmer and leading citizen of Pleasant Township, resides on his valuable farm of 114 acres, which is situated on the London and Catawba Turnpike Road. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 10, 1852, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Rafferty) Dickason.

The Dickason family came to Ohio from Virginia. The grandfather, Samuel Dickason, settled in Madison County in 1810, where he bought land for one dollar and a quarter an acre. He had a

family of four sons and three daughters, namely: John, Agnes, Caroline, Rebecca, Charles, Alexander and Samuel.

Samuel Dickason (2nd), father of Walter, was born in 1822, in Madison County, Ohio, and in 1843 married Eliza Rafferty, he died July 24, 1894. His widow still survives. They had the following children: Sarah Ann, Jacob, Emeline, Oscar, Walter and Marshall of whom there are two survivors—Oscar and Walter. Oscar Dickason married Alice Cupples and their five children all survive, namely: Lona, who married Mr. Foreman, and resides at Columbus; Willard, who married a Miss Wilson, and lives in Colorado; Walter residing at Springfield; Fern, who married George Ashmore, and lives at home; and Harry, who also lives at home.

Walter Dickason was six years old when his parents came from Madison County and settled in Pleasant Township, Clark County, and this section has been Mr. Dickason's home ever since. He was educated in the district schools and has always followed farming as an occupation. On April 20, 1886, Mr. Dickason was married to Nettie Willard, who was born January 26, 1858, and is a daughter of James and Ella (Hull) Willard.

Col. Abner S. Willard, the grandfather of Mrs. Dickason, was a son of an officer who served in the Revolutionary War. He was born August 2, 1791, in Vermont, served in the War of 1812, and died December 16, 1872. He married Huldah Culver, who was born March 11, 1796, in New York, and they had seven children, namely: Permelia T., born in 1816, who died in 1885; Calvin, born August 22, 1817, who died in 1846; Mary C., born

August 5, 1819, who died June 9, 1898; Angelina, born June 26, 1823, who died January 22, 1898; Spencer, born October 2, 1827, who died July 11, 1851; James M., born October 21, 1829, who died February 17, 1905; Louise, born August 1, 1832, who died in March, 1895.

James M. Willard was married November 26, 1849, to Ella Hull, who died December 1, 1896. They had the following children: Talitha, who was born September 6, 1850, married M. T. Candler, November 24, 1869, and died June 14, 1886; William S., who was born October 3, 1853, died September 1, 1854; Edwin E., who was born May 9, 1856, and married Alice Evans, January 17, 1878; Nettie, born January 26, 1858, who became the wife of Walter Dickason; Louie R., who was born February 4, 1861, and married Frank Newman, October 3, 1894; and Horace M., who was born June 22, 1864, and married Estella Hicks, December 28, 1893.

Mr. Dickason is one of the popular men of his district and was elected to his present office of township trustee on the Democratic ticket, receiving a large majority although the township is normally Republican. He belongs to Lodge No. 481, Odd Fellows, at Summerford, Ohio. He is a member and a trustee of the Universalist Church at London, Ohio.

STEWART L. TATUM, attorney at law, who served two terms as city solicitor of Springfield, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871, where he resided until eighteen years of age.

Mr. Tatum was educated at Cleveland and the University of Michigan, at Ann

Arbor, and was graduated in the law department of that great school in 1898. He settled immediately at Springfield, becoming associated in the practice of law with F. M. Krapp, under the firm style of Tatum & Krapp, a partnership which continued until 1903. At that time Mr. Tatum first assumed the duties of city solicitor, having been elected to the office in the spring of that year. He was subsequently re-elected, his last term expiring January 1, 1908. In 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress. He is now engaged in the private practice of law in the Gotwald Building, Springfield.

In 1899 Mr. Tatum was married to Grace M. Cowan, of Chicago. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the 32nd degree, and belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Springfield and to the Shrine and Consistory at Dayton. He is a member of the Springfield Commercial Club, the Lagonda Club and the Country Club.

HENRY FISHER, one of German Township's best-known citizens, owns six tracts of valuable farming land, aggregating three hundred and twenty acres, all situated in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, where he was born April 28, 1860. He is a son of John Henry and Christina (Fritchey) Fisher. The parents of Mr. Fisher were born in Germany. They came to America in 1858, accompanied by two children, and settled in Clark County, where John Henry Fisher followed farming during the remainder of his life.

Henry Fisher grew to manhood on his

father's farm. He was educated in the public schools, after completing the common school course attending the German Township High School for four terms. In 1889 he first officiated as an auctioneer, crying a sale for a neighbor in German Township. He soon found that he possessed a natural talent for this line of work and since that discovery has made auctioneering his main business, and his reputation now extends far beyond Clark County. Although he owns so much land he finds it more profitable to rent it out on shares than to cultivate it himself. He is a hearty, genial man and possesses the quick wit and ready tongue, combined with the business judgment which enables him to make a success of the auctioneer business. He is very popular and has friends wherever he is known.

Mr. Fisher married Laura Jenkins, who is a daughter of Frederick Jenkins, and they have two children, Lola and Virgil. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and has served for ten years as a trustee of German Township. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

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T. W. LUDLOW, secretary and superintendent of the Springfield Malleable Iron Company of Springfield, was born in this city in 1858. He is a son of A. R. Ludlow, also a native of this city, who was born in 1826, and who was for many years one of the leading manufacturers of the city, and a grandson of Cooper Ludlow, a native of Cincinnati, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Clark County, coming here in 1790.

T. W. Ludlow was reared in Springfield and received his educational training in

the public schools. He has been engaged in manufacturing all his life, and became associated with the Springfield Malleable Iron Company as secretary and superintendent, in 1879, and has been serving in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Ludlow was joined in marriage in 1882 with Carrie Trader and of this union have been born four children, namely: Harold and Thurston R., who are associated in business with their father; Elizabeth and Catherine. The religious connection of the family is with the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield. In politics Mr. Ludlow is a Republican.

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NATHAN V. BRANSON, a highly respected citizen of the village of Selma, who for many years was one of the most prosperous farmers of Madison Township and owner of two hundred and two and one-half acres of farm land, now the property of his son-in-law, was born November 19, 1834, near Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Anna (Vail) Branson, and a grandson of Abraham Branson, a native and life-long resident of Virginia.

Thomas Branson was a native of Virginia. When he moved to Ohio, he located in Belmont County for a time, moving from there to Greene County, and in 1854, to the present home of his son, Nathan V., where he engaged in farming until his death in 1875. He was first married to Anna Vail, a resident of Belmont County, Ohio, and to their union were born three children, of whom but one is living, Nathan V. After the death of his first wife, he married Thomasin Walker, no children being born of the second union.

Nathan V. Branson was reared in Greene County and obtained his educational training in its schools and at Richmond, Indiana. After completing his education he worked on his father's farm until 1854, when he came to Clark County and located on the farm near Selma, where he has since continued to reside. In 1906 he sold the property to his son-in-law, Howard S. Smith. On November 18, 1858, he was united in marriage with Anna Swain, who died March 1, 1902. She was a daughter of Charles Edwin Swain, of Pendleton, Indiana. Three children were born to this union: Evelyn, wife of Ralph Howell, T. Swain, and Lewella.

Politically, Mr. Branson is a Prohibitionist and has served his township as trustee. The religious connection of the family is with the Society of Friends.

Howard S. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. Branson, was born in 1870, in Selma, Clark County, Ohio, and with the exception of three years, has lived here all his life. He is one of a family of four children and a son of Samuel and Esther (Cook) Smith. Samuel Smith, whose death occurred in 1901, was a resident and farmer of Greene County, Ohio, near Selma. His wife was a daughter of M. S. Cook, a resident of Avondale, Pennsylvania. She died in 1885.

Mr. Smith was reared in Selma, receiving his education in the village schools and at Earl College, Richmond, Indiana. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows and is one of the most enterprising young agriculturists of the township. On October 4, 1899, he married Lewella Branson, the younger daughter of Nathan V. Branson.

Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and is trustee of Madison Township. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

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SAMUEL ULERY, whose farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, situated in Pike Township, lies about ten miles west of Springfield, is a representative farmer of his section. Mr. Ulery was born January 21, 1852, in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Rev. George and Mary Ann (Funderburg) Ulery.

The Ulery family came to Ohio from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. John Ulery, the grandfather of Samuel, walked from his home there to Clark County, Ohio, and selected a farm in Pike Township and returned to Pennsylvania on foot. Shortly afterward he returned to Clark County, bringing his family and possessions in a wagon. They settled on the pioneer farm and for many years struggled with the hardships which beset all the early settlers, but overcame many of these by industry and perseverance. Both John Ulery and his wife Elizabeth died on this farm, leaving a family of six children, namely: Nancy, who married David Neiswander; John; George; Jacob; and Mollie, who married Jacob Biller.

George Ulery was fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Clark County and he assisted greatly in clearing up the farm from its wild condition. He became a farmer and acquired land until he owned about three hundred acres. In his later years he became a preacher and served in the churches all through this section. He married Mary Ann Funderburg and they had nine children. She was born in Pike Township, Clark County,



Ohio, August 3, 1832, and was reared in the home of her grandfather, Samuel Leffel, who was one of the early settlers. She still survives but her husband died February 13, 1878.

Samuel Ulery lived at home until his marriage, in the meanwhile obtaining a common school education. He received a part of his land from his father's estate and bought the remainder from Jacob Baugh. He built the large barn and remodeled the house and has a very comfortable and attractive home.

On February 13, 1877, Samuel Ulery was married to Mary S. Littrell, who is a daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Ashfelt) Littrell. They have a family of five children, namely: Olive Odella; Beulah, who married Dyre Edminson, has three children, Marie, Ernest and Howard; Harvey, who married Susan Hamilton; Charles and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Ulery belong to the Brethren in Christ Church, in which he is a deacon and of which he is treasurer.

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CHARLES H. PETRE, a well known general farmer and dairyman of Springfield Township, residing on a fine farm of one hundred and two acres, situated in section 1, about three miles south of Springfield, was born on his present farm, September 17, 1866, and is a son of Lewis and Angeline (Printz) Petre.

Lewis Petre was born and reared in Hagerstown, Maryland, and was a son of Ludwick Petre, who died when Lewis was a small child. The latter was a shoemaker by trade and came to Clark County, Ohio, when a young man and lived for

some years in Springfield, but in 1833, he bought a farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Springfield Township, which his son, Charles H., later purchased. Lewis Petre married Angeline Printz, who was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and came to Clark County when a young girl, with her father, Daniel Printz, who came from Germany. Six children were born to Lewis and Angeline Petre: Andrew J., who resides in Green Township, Clark County; Mary E., who married Addison Wilson of Springfield; Lewis D., who lives in New York; Laird V., who lives in Lincoln, Illinois; Charles H.; and Frances, who died aged four years. Lewis and Angeline Petre both died on their home farm, the former in 1881, and the latter in 1898.

Charles H. Petre was reared on his present farm, in an old log house which is still standing, and attended the district schools of the township. After buying the farm from the heirs of his father, Mr. Petre sold forty-five acres and has since been engaged in general farming on the remainder, and engages extensively in dairying, making and selling butter. Mr. Petre was married October 10, 1888, to Matilda Hamma, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, but has spent the greater part of her life in Green Township, Clark County. Her parents, Andrew and Matilda (Carter) Hamma, were prominent farmers of Green Township, the former of whom is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Petre have six children: Alda, Helen, Grace, Robert, Andrew, and Charles Kenneth. Mr. Petre erected his large frame house in 1904. For six years he was a member of the School Board,

serving from 1898 until 1904. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Third Lutheran Church.

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THOMAS M. HESS, a prosperous farmer of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a fine farm of one hundred and eleven acres, was born December 9, 1841, near Pitchin, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Sibbia (Mills) Hess.

John Hess was born and reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Ohio with his parents who located on a farm near Pitchin, Clark County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. John owned and spent a great many years on the Elton Tuttle farm, moving late in life to a farm west of the Selma Pike in Springfield Township, where his death occurred some years later. He married Sibbia Mills, a daughter of Thomas Mills, and of their union were born six daughters and two sons, five of which children are still living.

T. M. Hess was reared on his father's farm near Pitchin and received a limited amount of schooling in the schools of that locality. He worked on the farm until his marriage, after which he rented a farm near Clifton one year, then moved to his present farm, which he rented several years previous to buying, eighty-six acres of his land having been previously owned by Isaac H. Stratton, his wife's father. He subsequently purchased a tract of twenty-five acres in Springfield Township. Mr. Hess has always farmed in a general way and keeps a number of cows, making a specialty of selling butter.

Mr. Hess was joined in marriage with Calista A. Stratton, a daughter of Isaac H. Stratton of Green Township, Clark County, and to them have been born four children: Cora (Garlough); Warren L., a resident of Springfield; Jessie (Starr) and Burton, who died in infancy. Mr. Hess served 100 days in the army during the Civil War. He is politically, a supporter of the Republican party and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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ISAAC TUTTLE, one of the representative agriculturists of Green Township, owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres located just southeast of Pitchin, was born January 15, 1840, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, on the farm now owned by Judge Kunkle, and is a son of John and Margaret (Prickett) Tuttle.

John Tuttle was born in Virginia and when a lad came to Ohio with his parents, Sylvanus Tuttle, also a native of Virginia, and his wife, who was a Miss Brown. They located in Clark County, where John became a farmer and owner of the Judge Kunkle farm in Springfield Township. There his death occurred when the subject of this sketch was quite young. He married Margaret Prickett, who was then a resident of Clark County and they became the parents of fifteen children, of whom but two are living: Harvey, now a resident of Springfield Township, and Isaac, with whose history we are more directly concerned.

Isaac Tuttle obtained his early education in the schools of Springfield Township and remained at home until his



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS M. HESS



father's death. He then purchased a farm in Noble County, Indiana, where he remained for one year. He then returned to Clark County and bought his present farm of one hundred acres in Green Township, and has since resided here. He married Fannie E. Eichelbarger, a daughter of Michael Eichelbarger. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have four children, namely: Ermina B., Effie A., Harry E., and J. Elton. Ermina B. is the wife of Perry Herbert Stewart, of Green Township. Effie A. is the wife of Oliver E. Allen, Principal of the Jefferson school, Springfield. Harry E. married Mary Belle McCullough and resides in Green Township. J. Elton married Annie E. Walters and resides in Green Township. Mr. Tuttle served in the Civil War a short time, enlisting in 1864. He has always taken a keen interest in political affairs, but has never cared to hold office, although he served as a school director for some time and votes independently.

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J. L. COLEMAN, president and manager of the Home City Brewing Company of Springfield, who has been a resident of Springfield for the past twenty-eight years, is one of the leading and influential business men of the city, and is financially interested in various business enterprises.

Mr. Coleman is a native of Ireland, where he spent his boyhood days, and at the age of eighteen came to America, locating at Springfield, where he engaged for a time as a common laborer for Dr. Buckingham. He subsequently learned the moulder's trade, at which he worked

for over nine years, when he engaged in business for himself. He afterwards embarked in the coal, coke and cement business at No. 1212 W. Main Street, where he is still located, doing an extensive and profitable business. He has been president and manager of the Home City Brewing Company since its organization in 1896, and has continued as such since its incorporation in October, 1906. Jacob A. Hax is the present secretary and treasurer. Mr. Coleman is also a stockholder in various other business enterprises of the city.

Mr. Coleman was united in marriage, in 1884, with Bridget Garrity, also a native of Ireland, and to them have been born seven children—Raphael, John, Edward, James, Thomas, Mary, and Helen. Religiously he is a member of St. Raphael's Catholic Church. Socially, he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (of which he was for four years a member of the board of officials) is a member of the Robert Emmet Club, the Springfield Commercial Club, and also of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

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LEMUEL LUTHER YOUNG, who is engaged in general farming on a well improved farm of seventy-two acres, located on the Urbana turnpike, about seven miles north of the center of Springfield, was born April 11, 1861, in Moorefield Township, on the old Young homestead, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hullinger) Young.

Jacob Young was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and when a boy came to Clark County with a Mr. Bullinger and family, for whom he worked for some time, and

then found employment at Baker's Mill. This mill he operated for several years after his marriage, and then purchased the old Young homestead farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres, in Moorefield Township, which he successfully conducted until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. Jacob Young was married twice, and had one son by the first union, Samuel, who is deceased. His second marriage, which occurred in Clark County, was with Elizabeth Hullinger, who was born and reared in Terrehaute, a small village in Champaign County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Abraham Hullinger, a prosperous farmer of that county. Thirteen children were born of his second union, eleven of whom are still living.

Lemuel Luther Young was reared in Moorefield Township and received his educational training in the district schools enjoying one term's tuition under William M. Rockel, editor of this work, who was then a teacher in the Moorefield Township schools. At the age of about nineteen years he left home and obtained work at the Lagonda shops where he continued for several years after his marriage. He then lived for several years on a farm of fifty-one and eighty-six hundredths acres, which was situated in Moorefield Township, on the county line separating Champaign and Clark Counties, which he sold after the death of his first wife. Prior to 1903, he worked again in Lagonda, and then bought his present well improved farm in Moorefield Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in general farming.

Mr. Young was first united in marriage

with Lizzie Benedick, who died in 1899. She was a daughter of John Benedick, a well known farmer of Moorefield Township. One child was born of this union, namely, Mabel R., who lives in Springfield. In 1903 Mr. Young married May Goode, who was reared in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Isaac and Anna (Leips) Goode, well known residents of Urbana. Mr. and Mrs. Young have one child, Lemuel Luther, Jr.

Mr. Young is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, No. 205 Springfield.

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CHASE COLVIN, a leading business citizen of South Charleston, who is engaged in the wire fence business, both as a dealer and manufacturer, was born near Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio, March 1, 1864, and is a son of David T. and Maria (Larkin) Colvin.

The grandfather of Mr. Colvin, Thomas Colvin, was born in Pennsylvania, October 16, 1798, but grew to manhood in Virginia, where he was married in 1826, to Rachel Taylor. David T. Colvin, father of Chase, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, February 18, 1829. By occupation he was a farmer. On April 13, 1853, he married Maria Larkin, who was born June 25, 1831, and died December 14, 1898. David T. Colvin died December 21, 1886. They had six children.

Chase Colvin was educated at South Charleston and in the Nelson Business College at Springfield. After leaving school he continued to reside on his father's farm until he married, when he moved to South Charleston and engaged in his present business. He handles all kinds of wire fencing and manufactures

steel fence posts. Mr. Colvin married Nellie Ramsey, who is a daughter of William J. Ramsey, of Madison Township, and they have two interesting children—Jane, who was born October 10, 1898, and Edith, who was born September 25, 1902. Mr. Colvin is a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is an independent voter.

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T. J. McCORMICK, a leading member of the Clark County bar, was born at Springfield, Ohio, and is a son of Mark McCormick, who located at Springfield shortly after the close of the Civil War.

He was admitted to the bar March 17, 1899. Since his admission with the exception of two years during which he was associated with the firm of Bowman & Bowman, he has been alone in practice and has occupied large and well equipped offices in the Gotwald Building, Springfield. He is interested in the Clark County Building & Savings Company, being a director and also its attorney. He is vice-president of the Springfield and Clark County Humane Society. Mr. McCormick is a member of St. Raphael's Catholic Church and of the leading Catholic organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Total Abstinence, and other organizations of a similar nature. He belongs also to the Springfield Commercial Club. He is numbered with Springfield's representative men.

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WILLIAM S. RABBITTS, cashier of the Springfield National Bank, and one of the representative citizens of the city

of Springfield, was born 1855 in this city. He is a son of Charles Rabbits, now deceased, a pioneer of Springfield, who established the first woolen mills to operate in this locality.

William S. Rabbits was reared in Springfield and his early educational training, received in the public schools, was supplemented by a course of study at Wittenberg College. In 1873, after completing his literary education, he entered the Lagonda National Bank as messenger boy. Here he continued until 1880 working his way upward when he went to Boulder, Colorado, and accepted a position as teller in the National State Bank. After occupying that position for two years, he returned to Springfield and shortly after was tendered the position of assistant cashier of the Springfield National Bank, in which capacity he served until 1899. He then became cashier of that institution, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Rabbits is one of the foremost men of Springfield, enterprising and public spirited, and is held in highest esteem by his fellow men. He is part owner of the Commercial building, is treasurer of the Associated Charities, treasurer and stockholder of the Lagonda Club, a member of the Country Club, and also of the Commercial Club, of which he was for two years treasurer. Politically he is a Republican and is treasurer of the Republican Central Committee. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Mystic Circle, of which he has been treasurer since its organization. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Springfield.

EBEN SKILLINGS, whose comfortable home and fine farm of ninety-five acres are situated in Section 1, Springfield Township, the latter lying on the line dividing Springfield from Green Township, was born on this farm June 14, 1833. His parents were Lewis and Anna (Craig) Skillings.

The ancestral history of Mr. Skillings is very interesting. His grandfather, Lewis Skillings, was born in Prussia and became a soldier. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War England hired some 20,000 soldiers from the ruler of Hesse-Cassel and other German princes, to which troops the general name of Hessians was applied, and Lewis Skillings happened to be one of the soldiers dispatched to the American coast. The task of fighting for an alien land did not inspire him with much enthusiasm, and when the English vessel was off the shore of the state of Maine, Mr. Skillings, with a companion, managed to desert the vessel during the night and swim to the land, a distance of about a mile. They were assisted by a brave young woman, who hid them until pursuit was over. The name of this courageous and loyal maiden is not remembered, but she subsequently became the wife of Lewis Skillings, whom she had saved from certain death. They became parents of a numerous family and lived a happy and contented life until Mr. Skillings was accidentally killed while clearing up his farm in Maine.

Lewis Skillings (2d), father of Eben, was born during the Revolutionary War and was the eldest of the large family, of which he took charge after his father's death, providing for its members until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1811, in

company with a Mr. Haywood, he set out from Maine to prospect in Ohio, desiring to find a more genial climate and better agricultural conditions. When they reached what is now Green Township, Clark County, Mr. Skillings decided to stop, but Mr. Haywood continued his journey and settled near Troy, in Miami County. Mr. Skillings entered a quarter section of land in what is now Springfield Township, but money was so hard to get in those days, on any terms, that he was obliged to release a part of this land in order to retain the rest, but at a later date he regained it.

Prior to settling permanently in Springfield Township he had visited other sections of the country, going as far south as Natchez, Mississippi, where he could easily have obtained a remunerative position as slave driver had he not scorned the offer. He returned north, lived for some time in Cincinnati, and worked in the salt works at Kanawha, on the Ohio River. After settling on a place of permanent abode he was married to Anna Craig, who was a daughter of John Craig. The latter had served with his father, Andrew Craig, in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Skillings was born at Roxbury, Vermont, and her parents came to Clark County, Ohio, among the very early settlers. A family of seven children was born to Lewis and Anna Skillings, namely: Mary, who married James Leybourn; Hannah, who married William McKinney; Sarah, who married Abel Leybourn; John, who died in 1852; Lewis, who is a prominent farmer in Green Township; Eben, subject of this notice; and Wesley, who died in 1861. The only survivors of the family are Lewis and Eben, the par-





MR. AND MRS. EBEN SKILLINGS



ents having also passed away, the father when aged eighty years and the mother at the age of seventy-three.

Even Skillings was reared on the home farm and has devoted the larger part of his life to its improvement. He was married, first, to Susan Runyan, who died in the spring of 1860, leaving one child, Laura, who is the wife of Rev. James H. Hollingsworth, a Baptist minister, located at Clyde, Ohio. Mr. Skillings married for his second wife Phebe Paullin, who died September 2, 1881. There were six children born of that marriage, namely: Otis G., who is a farmer in Miami County; Wesley, who is a farmer in Kansas; Luella, now deceased, who was the wife of James Rodgers; Elizabeth, who married Anson A. Garlough, of Green Township; Frank, who resides at home; and Byron E., who lives on a part of the home farm. Mr. Skillings was married (thirdly) to Lucinda V. Miller.

In addition to his farm in Springfield Township, Mr. Skillings owns one of sixty acres situated in Harmony Township, and another that he owned in Green Township he has turned over to his sons. He is a leading member and a trustee of the Free Baptist Church at Pleasant Grove, in Green Township. In politics Mr. Skillings has always been a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist.

THOMAS COLLINS, one of Pleasant Township's representative citizens, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Irish resident of Clark County and was the second of his nationality to settle here. He was born in Ireland in 1837 and is a son of Henry and Nellie Collins.

The grandparents and also the parents of Mr. Collins died in Ireland. The six children born to Henry and Nellie Collins bore, respectively, the following names: James, Francis, Patrick, John, Thomas and Margaret. James lived and died on the old sod. Francis left home in early manhood and after working in Scotland he went to America. He never forgot those he left behind and a part of his earnings were sent back each year to the little Irish home. Finally he sent money to pay the passage of his next brother, Patrick, to America, but the latter was not yet ready to leave Ireland, so the money was given to Thomas. Francis married Rose Brady, in New Jersey, and their children who survived infancy were, Margaret, Ella, Anna, Frank, Thomas and Mary. Patrick came to America in 1854 and joined his brother Francis in New Jersey, where he worked in a saw-mill, after which he came to Ohio, later went to Illinois and still later to Nebraska, where he died. John, the next brother, died in Ireland, unmarried. Margaret, the only daughter, followed her brothers to America, where she subsequently married Hugh Brady and died in 1905. She left five children.

Thomas Collins spent the first few years after coming to America, in New York and Brooklyn, working mainly as a lather, having learned that trade. He also made a number of voyages as a sailor to Liverpool and other points. He resided at Philadelphia for a short time, but in 1855 he turned his face to the West and came to Clark County. His first work was done in a tannery, and from there he began to clear land for Thomas Houston, by whom he was employed for two years,

after which he rented a piece of land, which he operated as a farm for three years. From there he moved to South Charleston and was engaged up to 1868 working for different farmers, in the meanwhile saving his money. When he had accumulated enough capital he bought a farm of fifty acres from Newton Conway. It was wild land, but Mr. Collins cleared off the timber, of which he made railroad ties, and for seven winters he hauled wood to Springfield. By his constant industry and wise frugality Mr. Collins made money, but he was heavily taxed for various improvements, having to pay assessments for all the turnpike roads in this section. He continued by purchase to increase the acreage of his farm as fast as he was able. He now owns the home farm in partnership with his son James. It contains 170 acres, sixty-five of which Mr. Collins has reserved for himself. He still assists his son in the management of the place. They carry on general farming and make a specialty of raising cattle and hogs.

In 1855 Mr. Collins was married to Mary Lagion and they have had nine children, namely: John H., Patrick, Thomas, Mary J., Christopher, Margaret, James, Patrick (2d), and Sarah. John H. Collins was born in 1856. He has led a life of adventure, leaving home in 1877. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American War. Patrick, who was born in 1858, died in 1862. Thomas, who was born in 1861, married Lillie Curney and they have four children: Anna, James F., Herbert and Edith. Mary J., who was born in 1862, is housekeeper for Father Hickey, of the Catholic Church at Urbana. Christopher, who was born in 1863, was mar-

ried in the West and now lives in Nebraska, has one child, Thomas. Margaret, who was born in 1867, now resides at home and looks after the household affairs. She is the widow of Cornelius Leey, who died in 1888. They had three children, Mary, Annie and Sarah. Mary, born in 1884, died in the same year, and Annie, born in 1885, died in 1886. Sarah Lucy, born in 1887, married Jeremiah Sullivan and they reside in Madison County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have two children, Francis, born in 1906, and Mabel, born in 1907. James, who was born in 1868, is part owner of the home farm. Patrick (2d), who was born in 1869, died in 1896. Sarah, the youngest of Mr. Collins' children, married Augustus Seidler and they reside at Hannibal, Missouri. They have the following children: Warren, Viola and Vincent. Mr. Collins and all his family belong to the Catholic Church at London, Ohio.

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CLARK E. JONES, justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Harmony Township, residing at Vienna, was born in Clark County, Ohio, May 13, 1869, and is a son of William Wallace and Amanda M. (Clark) Jones.

The branch of the Jones family to which Clark E. belongs is an old one in Clark County, his grandfather, J. Henry Jones, having been born here January 30, 1821. He died February 24, 1870. On March 19, 1840, he was married to Jemima C. Botkin, who was born March 14, 1820, and died February 5, 1875. They had five children: William Wallace, George Hamilton, Harriet Ann, and Virginia and Isabel, twins. George Hamilton, the sec-

ond son, was born March 6, 1843, and was killed while serving as a soldier in the Union Army. Harriet Ann, born in 1845, married Jacob Yeazel. Virginia and Isabel were born September 28, 1858. They both survive, the latter being the wife of C. O. Neer.

William Wallace Jones was born July 29, 1841, and died December 20, 1904. He was married at Vienna, by Reverend Forshea, February 4, 1866, to Amanda M. Clark, and they had six children: Frank, Clark, Belle, Jennie, Burr G. and Scott H. Frank, born November 13, 1866, married Lizzie Baird, in 1891, and they have four children, Harriet E., Ilo, Eva and Mabel. Belle, born February 15, 1872, married Howard Logue and they have two children, Leah and Lydia R. Jennie, born August 11, 1874, married Wade H. Smith, and they have two children, Richard and Mary. Burr, born April 23, 1876, married Ethel Smith and they have three children, Robert, Shurrell and Wade. Scott, born August 1, 1883, resides at home and is employed by the Ohio Electric Railroad.

Clark E. Jones was about ten years old when he came to Vienna, where he completed his education and where his life has been more or less continuously interested in farming, owning twenty-two and one-half acres in Pleasant Township, together with two valuable properties in the town. His mother still survives. She was born at Vienna, October 21, 1844, and is a daughter of William B. and Rebecca Clark. Her brothers and sisters bore the following names: Martha A., Nancy T., Mary J., Thomas M., Albert H., Eli T., Anna

N., Lavinia, William B., Harriet D., Morton and Sherman.

On March 12, 1891, Mr. Jones was married at New Moorefield, Ohio, by Rev. O. M. Sellers, to Nellie A. Baird. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 2, 1872, and is a daughter of William and Nancy J. (Kimble) Baird. Her great-grandparents, William and Dorothy (Cameron) Baird, lived in Pennsylvania until 1794, when they journeyed to Kentucky and in 1808 came from there to Ohio on horseback, settling in Harmony Township. William Baird had been a soldier in the Revolution and served as a guard over certain Hessian prisoners. Family annals tell that after he had heard some of his prisoners declare that they would never return to Germany, but if they could escape would become citizens of the great Republic, he exercised discrimination and permitted some to evade his vigilance, knowing that the colonies needed strong, sturdy men of that type. The Bairds originated in Scotland, were probably driven to Ireland by religious persecution and subsequently came to America. In Kentucky the Bairds and Breckenridges were connected by social and business ties.

The father of Mrs. Jones was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 27, 1826, and died February 20, 1907. He married Nancy J. Kimble, who was born August 5, 1840. They had five children, namely: Clara E., born in 1869, married Frank C. Jones in 1891; Milton, born in 1870, married Flora Neer; Nellie A., Mrs. Jones; Eva, born November 2, 1875; and Laura E., born November 14, 1877, married Minor Slagle.

Mr. Jones belongs to the Methodist

Episcopal Church at Vienna, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at this place, and has held all of the offices in its gift, being at present keeper of the records and seals. In 1907 he represented the lodge at the Grande Lodge at Zanesville. He belongs to the higher branch, the Uniform Rank, at Springfield and also to the auxiliary, the Pythian Sisters.

In politics Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican and on that ticket he was elected justice of the peace to serve a term of four years, assuming the duties of the office in 1907.

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WILLIAM M. DRAKE, whose valuable farm of 272 acres is situated in Mad River Township, belongs to a pioneer family of this section and was born on his present farm, in Clark County, Ohio, April 29, 1856. His parents were Cyrus and Martha (Miller) Drake.

The grandparents of Mr. Drake, William and Ruth (Welch) Drake, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio on horseback. Their log cabin was one of the first that was built in Mad River Township and the land that William M. Drake now owns was then but a great extent of swamp and uncleared forest. They reared a family of seven children, namely: Jacob, John, Thompson, Cyrus, William, Jane and Elizabeth. The youngest daughter married D. Shellabarger. All have passed out of life. Cyrus Drake, father of William M., was born near Enon, Clark County, and he was five years old when his parents settled on the present farm to which he subsequently added until, at the

time of his death, he owned 550 acres. He married Martha Miller, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, and died in 1892, aged sixty-five years. Their family consisted of six children, namely: Albert, who resides at Yellow Springs, Ohio; Emma, who died young; William M.; Margaret; Ida, who married Charles Weaver; and John W. Cyrus Drake died in 1901, aged seventy-eight years.

William M. Drake attended the district schools and later spent one year at college at Ada, Ohio, that being the only period which he has passed away from the farm on which he was born. The original tract of 164 acres his grandfather purchased for \$500. Both his father and Mr. Drake have made many improvements here, the former building the commodious brick residence in 1850. William M. Drake carries on general farming and stock-raising and is one of the township's most substantial men.

On December 15, 1898, William M. Drake was married to Sarah A. Keifer, who is a daughter of Benjamin and Amelia F. (Hinkle) Keifer. They have had four children, namely: Marie Ione, William Russell, Warren and an infant, who, with William Russell, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are members of the Presbyterian Church at Yellow Springs. He belongs to the organization known as the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he is a Republican.

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FRANK M. KRAPP, attorney, a leading member of the Springfield bar, was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1877, and is a son of Martin Krapp, who came from

Germany to Springfield in 1850. For many years Martin Krapp was a prominent business man here, where he now lives retired.

Frank M. Krapp was reared at Springfield, and after graduating from the Springfield High School, in 1895, he taught school for one year and then entered the law department of the University of Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1899. He immediately entered into practice at Springfield, being the junior member of the law firm of Tatum & Krapp, until Mr. Tatum was elected city solicitor, since which time Mr. Krapp has practiced alone. Professional men in these modern days must be prepared to meet with strong competition, and in spite of this Mr. Krapp has won a recognized place on the Springfield bar and has been elected treasurer of the Clark County Bar Association. For the past five years he has also held the office of referee in bankruptcy for the Springfield District. He is an active Republican and is chairman of the Republican Central and Executive Committees. He is interested in the Yieldable Gear Company, of Springfield, being its vice president.

In 1900 Mr. Krapp was married to Bessie Wade, a resident of Springfield. They attend the First Lutheran Church. He is connected fraternally with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Owls, and he is one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

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DR. E. CALVIN MILLER, postmaster at New Carlisle, Ohio, is also a well known druggist of this village, of which he has been a resident since 1883. He

was born April 21, 1848, at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Boyd) Miller. His grandfather, Ezekiel Miller, was prominent among the early settlers of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, being the founder of the village of Millerstown, where he owned a large tract of land, and where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Joseph Miller, father of the doctor, was born in Pennsylvania, his parents' family numbering four children, namely: Mary, McConnel, Joseph and Thomas. Joseph was reared on his father's farm and later engaged in mercantile business at Millerstown, where he was married to Mary Jane Boyd, also a native of Pennsylvania. They subsequently moved to North Dakota, where they remained but one year, then coming to New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio. After residing here one year they sold their property and moved to Callery, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Miller dying at the age of seventy-eight years and his wife at that of seventy-two. They were the parents of the following children: Ellen, who died young; Robert, who lives in the state of Washington; E. Calvin, subject of this article; Melissa Jane, residing at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania; James, who died at the age of thirty-eight, and was prominent in the oil business; Thomas, who was killed on his first day's run as conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mary, a resident of Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania; and Benjamin, who is superintendent for the Standard Oil Company in Washington State.

Dr. E. Calvin Miller was reared in Mil-

lerstown, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of that village, later attending Mount Union College, where he was a student at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. He worked as clerk in his father's store until he was twenty years of age, at the age of seventeen beginning the study of medicine under Dr. C. H. Lee, of Tarentum, a village five miles from Millerstown. After remaining in Dr. Lee's office for three years, he attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia, where he received his diploma. He shortly after embarked in the practice of medicine at Moravia, Pennsylvania, going thence in a short time, however, to West Middlesex, Mercer County, that state, where he was engaged in the drug business for one year. Then, owing to ill health, he removed to Springdale, Pennsylvania, and for nine years operated a drug store in connection with his medical practice. He was also postmaster of that village, the office being one of the fourth class. Dr. Miller then went to Fargo, North Dakota, but not liking that locality returned immediately to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he left his family while he made a tour through many states in search of a desirable location. He finally came to New Carlisle and purchased an interest in the Neff & Son Drug Company, of this village, and operated the business from 1883 until 1895 under the firm name of Neff & Miller. Dr. Miller subsequently carried on the business alone for one year, and then sold out to W. A. Higgins, who has since conducted it.

Dr. Miller was appointed postmaster of New Carlisle June 19, 1900, during President McKinley's administration, and is

still serving in that capacity. He is interested in various business enterprises of this locality, is president of the New Carlisle Telephone Company, a stockholder in the First National Bank, president of the cemetery board, was for several years secretary of the New Carlisle Building and Loan Association and was also engaged in life insurance for a time. Fraternally Dr. Miller is a Mason, being a member of New Carlisle Lodge No. 100, F. & A. M., the Chapter at New Carlisle, and Palestine Commandery at Springfield. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., of which he was financial secretary for seventeen years. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Miller was married in 1869 to Nancy Jane Humes, a daughter of James and Mary Humes, of Pennsylvania, and he and his wife have been the parents of three children: Ella, who married W. N. Scarff, and has three children—Max, Howard and Lucille; C. Bertram, a druggist, of Dayton, Ohio; and Thomas, who is assistant postmaster at New Carlisle.

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SIMON MICHAEL, a well known and highly respected retired farmer of the village of North Hampton, and owner of a fine farm of 105 acres in German Township, also owns property in the village of North Hampton, and has residence property which is located just at the edge of the village. He has been a resident of Clark County for practically all his life and was born on his father's farm in German Township, January 11, 1839, a son of Adam and Mary (Wones) Michael.

Adam Michael, who was born in Virginia, was of German extraction, and



when a boy came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in the wilds of Pike Township, Clark County. Here he was reared and became a farmer by occupation. He was united in marriage with Mary Wones, a native of England, who came to this country with her parents when a girl. Eight children were born of this union, namely: Catherine, Elizabeth, William, Lucinda, Frederick, Ellen, Simon, our subject, and George, who lives in Indiana. The two last mentioned are the only ones now living, Ellen dying in infancy. Mrs. Michael died in 1845 at the age of thirty-five years, and in 1847 Adam Michael married Catherine Welchans, widow of Griffith Welchans, and a daughter of Mr. Overs. She was an aunt of ex-Judge Overs. Two children were born of the second union—David and Emma. Adam Michael died in 1851 and was survived by his widow until 1902, passing away at the age of seventy-five years.

Simon Michael was a mere boy when his parents moved to Indiana and purchased a farm near Muncie, in Delaware County. His father died there six weeks later, and after remaining in Indiana about five or six years, Mr. Michael returned to Clark County, Ohio, and worked for his brother-in-law, David Jenkins, who had purchased the old home farm from his father. He remained in German Township with his brother-in-law until after his marriage, September 30, 1862, with Elizabeth Freeze, a daughter of John Freeze. She was born in 1842 and died May 10, 1904. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael, namely: George Marion, who died at the age of two years and six months, and Cora Irene, wife of Charles E. Ryman, who operates Mr.

Michael's farm and who has two children—Myrtle Beatrice and Clark Roscoe. Mr. Michael purchased a tract of fifty acres before his marriage from George Getz, and having added to this from time to time, now has 105 acres all in one tract. Mr. Michael followed farming in German Township until 1896, when he retired from agricultural pursuits and has since been a resident of North Hampton. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. He is a member and elder of the Reformed Church.

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HERMAN VOGES, manager and secretary of the Springfield Coal and Ice Company, has been a resident of Springfield since 1875, and is one of the foremost business men of the city. He was born April, 1844, in Germany, and came to America at the age of twenty-one, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the hardware business for five years. He then moved to College Corners, Butler County, Ohio, and there also was engaged in the hardware business, continuing in the same for five years, when he came to Springfield, in 1875. He was for seven years engaged as shipping clerk for the Champion Bar Knife Company, of this city, and in 1882, in partnership with Mr. M. M. Hedges, entered the ice and coal business under the firm name of Voges & Hedges. In June, 1883, in connection with E. S. Kelly, they established the Champion Coal & Ice Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with E. S. Kelly, president; Mr. Hedges, secretary, and Mr. Voges, as manager of the company. The Champion Coal and Ice Company con-

tinned successfully in business until 1888, when it was succeeded by the Springfield Coal and Ice Company, with the capital stock increased to \$100,000. In June, 1890, they began the manufacturing of ice, being the first ice plant to operate in this section of the country. The present officers of the company are: W. S. Wilson, president and treasurer; George Glessner, vice president; Herman Voges, manager and secretary.

Mr. Voges was married in 1868 to Ida Sattler, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of their union were born the following children: Herman, now a member of the Webster & Perks Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Ohio; Olga, widow of Joseph Beck, residing in Springfield; Ida, who is the wife of Edward Letzler, of Denver, Colorado; William F., who is traveling auditor for the Diamond Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio; Albert, who is employed by the Springfield Coal and Ice Company; and Flora, who lives at home. Fraternaly Mr. Voges is a member of the B. P. O. E., and also of the Lagonda Club.

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PETER GERON, general farmer, residing on his well improved property consisting of 167 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, known as "Prairie View Farm," which is situated in Moorefield Township, was born in this township May 14, 1857, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Reddick) Geron.

Adam Geron was born in Germany and came to American in early manhood, settling in Ohio prior to his marriage. In 1858 he settled with his family in Springfield Township, where he resided for about ten years and then moved to a farm

on the National Turnpike east of Springfield. Peter Geron was a boy of some eleven years at this time and he recalls the family changes of the next few years and remembers the farm in Bethel Township on which his father remained for the following ten years. From that farm Adam Geron moved to Urbana Township, in Champaign County, and there his death occurred in September, 1907. His widow still survives.

When Peter Geron was sixteen years of age he went to work for Henry Snyder, in Mad River Township, and labored as a farm hand for eight years, and also farmed Mr. Snyder's place for six years following his marriage. In 1886 he was married to Elizabeth Kropp, and they have five bright, intelligent children, namely: Mamie, Harry, Effie, A. J. and Ralph.

In 1900 Mr. Geron bought his present fine farm and he has been improving the property ever since, in 1904 building his commodious and comfortable frame dwelling and in 1906 putting up his substantial barn. His surroundings indicate thrift and good management. Mr. Geron is a man of social instincts and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Maccabees. Religiously he belongs to St. John's Lutheran Church in Springfield. In politics he is a Democrat.

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WILLIAM B. TODD, one of Springfield Township's representative citizens and excellent agriculturists, residing on the I. Ward Frey farm of 365 acres, located about two miles east of Springfield, was born in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, January 7, 1859, and is a



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF PETER GERON, MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP



son of Samuel A. and Marietta (Wood) Todd.

James Todd, the grandfather, came to Morrowtown, Ohio, from Pennsylvania and was the first of the name to settle at Todd's Forks. Later he came to Green Township and settled on what became known as the Todd farm, where he died. He was of Irish extraction. He married a lady at Hagerstown, Maryland, who was of German descent.

Samuel A. Todd was born on the old Todd farm and prior to enlisting for service in the Civil War taught a term of school in Harmony Township. He was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor David Todd and served three years in the army. After he returned he worked a short time as a blacksmith and also conducted a small grocery business and then traveled for some years as a representative of a business house. He became very prominent politically and for nine years served as county recorder on the Republican ticket. After retiring from office he made his residence at Springfield, and for a time carried on a clothing business at No. 31 West Main Street. He was a man of excellent business faculty and had a wide circle of friends. His death took place December 19, 1899. His widow still survives and lives at Springfield.

William B. Todd attended school in Springfield and when eighteen years of age began to farm, and, with the exception of two years spent in the grocery business, at Springfield, he has given his attention ever since exclusively to agriculture. In 1884 Mr. Todd was married to Armenia Nave, who is a daughter of John G. Nave, and they have had eight children, namely: Daisy E., Samuel Le-

Roy, Bessie, Warren, Edwin Augustus, Eula, Frances and Florence. Daisy E. died at the age of eleven years and Samuel LeRoy at that of six. Mr. Todd has an interesting family and is giving them many advantages. Politically he is a prominent Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to the Eagles.

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ANDREW JACKSON BAKER, general farmer and stock-raiser, resides on his well improved farm of eighty acres, lying about three miles northwest of Springfield, on the Valley Turnpike, was born on this farm March 3, 1833. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Flick) Baker.

Daniel Baker was born about 1800, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, whence his father, Rudolph Baker removed to Clark County, settling about 1820 in German Township, where he died in 1823. Rudolph Baker had then scarcely begun to clear his farm from the forest, a task his sons subsequently completed. Daniel Baker succeeded to a part of the farm and there spent his life. He married Elizabeth Flick, who was born and reared near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Andrew J. Baker was thirteen years of age when his father died. He remained on the home farm until he was eighteen, when he went to Springfield, where he learned the carpenter's trade. For fifteen years he worked at his trade, but shortly after his marriage he returned to the home farm and resumed farming. He has the larger part of his land rented out. He made many improvements on the

place after coming here and it ranks with the best improved farms of the township.

In 1857 Mr. Baker was married to Margaret I. Jones, who is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Weaver) Jones. She was reared in Mad River Township, Champaign County, near the Clark County line. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had three children: Dora, Effie and Minnie, the latter of whom died aged four months. Mr. Baker and family belong to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes an active interest in the educational advancement of his community and for eight years has been a member of the school board.

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STEPHEN KITCHEN, owner of a fine farm of 136 acres in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born June 12, 1877, near his present farm, which is part of the old homestead, and is a son of Erasmus Jones and Matilda (Hatfield) Kitchen.

Abraham L. Kitchen, grandfather of Stephen, was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and a son of Stephen Kitchen, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at a very early period. Abraham followed farming all his life, and in 1830 came to Clark County and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, building and residing in for the remainder of his life the old log house which is now occupied by our subject's tenant. He married Matilda Jones, who was born near Selma, Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, and to them were born four daughters and three sons.

Erasmus Kitchen, father of Stephen, was born August 11, 1837, in the old log

house and spent his entire life on the farm adjoining our subject's. He spent four years in the army, enlisting in June, 1861, and serving until the close of the war, after which he returned home and engaged in-farming until the time of his death. He married Matilda Hatfield, who was a native of Springfield Township, and to them were born six sons, all of whom are engaged in farming.

Stephen Kitchen was reared on the home farm and after completing his education, which was obtained in the district schools of the township, he worked for his father until his marriage with Josie Alice Stewart, a daughter of Charles F. Stewart, of Green Township. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen have three children—Rhoda Alice, Erasmus Jones and Frances. In politics Mr. Kitchen is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange, and the religious connection of the family is with the Presbyterian Church.

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PHILIP E. PEMBERTON, a well known citizen and agriculturist of Harmony Township, where he owns an excellent farm of fifty-three acres, which is situated on the Wilson Road, about one-half mile from Brighton, Ohio, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of William and Nancy (Markley) Pemberton.

William Pemberton was born in 1821 and in 1846 he married Nancy Markley and they had eight children, namely: Samuel, born in 1847, married Mary Reed and they live in Kansas and have ten children; John, born in 1849, married Susan Watson and has one child; Mary E., born in 1851, was accidentally burned to death

at the age of seven years; Martha J., born in 1853, married Walter Bennett and they have two children; Frances M., born in 1855, married John Thomas Evans and they live in Indiana and have four children; Philip E.; Emma L., born in 1859, died aged four years; and William A., born in 1862, married Mary A. Miller and they have one child.

Philip E. Pemberton lived in his native county until he was ten years old and then came to Clark County, where he has resided ever since. He has engaged in farming since he reached manhood. Prior to purchasing his present farm of James Wilson, September 4, 1888, he resided at Brighton, Ohio. He carries on a general farming line and has continued to improve his property ever since settling on it. He takes a good citizen's interest in all that is of public note in the township and does his full share in the general line of progress and improvement through his neighborhood. He has served as school director and several terms as road supervisor.

In 1882 Mr. Pemberton was married to Mary E. Randolph, who was born in 1863 and is a daughter of William P. and Mary (Mincer) Randolph. Her father was born February 20, 1833, and died in 1889, and her mother was born September 2, 1839, and died in March, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph had the following children: Mary E.; Nancy L., married James Goings and they have three children; Eliza K., married John Rathburn and have one child; and William F., married Anna Dunn and they have three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton have five children, as follows: Avie, born July 3,

1883, in 1905 married Lucinda Melvin and they live in Champaign County; Eva, born in 1886, married Elmer Stits, has two children, Ruth M. and Edna P., and lives at Vienna, Ohio; and Ethel, born in 1888, Harry, born in 1891, and Ruth, born in 1896, all live at home.

DR. W. G. STEPHENS, a prominent physician of Catawba, Pleasant Township, who has been a resident of Clark County, Ohio, since 1889, was born March 27, 1863, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James D. and Nancy (Glassford) Stephens.

James Stephens, father of Dr. Stephens, was the eldest of a family of seven children—four boys and three girls—and during his early manhood taught school for some time. He then devoted his time to farming and milling until his death at the age of fifty-six years. He was united in marriage with Nancy Glassford, who is still living, a resident of Pennsylvania, and they reared a family of three children—W. Glassford Stephens, the subject of this sketch; Alexander, who lives in Pennsylvania; and Sadie, who married John Shillito, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stephens was born and reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania and obtained his education in the district schools of Indiana County. When about eighteen years old he began teaching, remaining in Pennsylvania for two years. He then taught for some time in Illinois, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and again taught school, during which time he commenced the study of medicine at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated in medicine in 1889

and that same year located in Catawba, where he embarked in the practice of medicine and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In 1904 Dr. Stephens purchased a farm, to which he had added at various times, now having 214 acres, in different tracts, most of it having been the old Baldwin farm. In addition to his farm the doctor also has a fine residence in Catawba, which he and his family occupy.

In June, 1894, Dr. Stephens was joined in marriage with Marion Hunter, a daughter of Dr. Milton R. Hunter, and Sarah (Skillman) Hunter, and to them have been born two children—Helen and Mildred. Fraternaly Dr. Stephens is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 349, of Catawba.

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LEWIS PHILLIPS, secretary and treasurer of the Springfield Breweries, has been a resident of this city since February, 1866. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, September, 1843, where he was reared and educated and remained until 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Phillips remained in the army for over one year and after his honorable discharge he returned to Jackson County and then attended school at Athens, following which he taught school for a season and then took a commercial course at Cincinnati. From his time of graduation until he came to Springfield he was engaged as a tutor at the college and for twenty-one years following his coming he had charge of the office of Whiteley-Fassler & Killey, manufacturers of mow-

ers and reapers. In 1890 Mr. Phillips accepted his present position and since January, 1907, has also been president of the Springfield Pure Milk Company.

In 1876 Mr. Phillips was married to Elizabeth Cathcart and they have one son, Lewis Walter, who has been with the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, for the past year. With his family Mr. Phillips attends the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Phillips is a thirty-second degree Mason and he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Springfield, and to the Mystic Shrine at Dayton. He is a member also of Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Springfield.

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ALVAH T. GARLOUGH, a representative agriculturist of Springfield Township, operating a valuable farm of 223 acres in Section 8 of that township, was born in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, November 28, 1861, and is a son of James T. and Sarah J. (Hause) Garlough.

The father of Alvah T. Garlough was also born in Green Township, where he died March 28, 1905, but the grandfather, Jacob Garlough, was born in Maryland and came to Clark County in 1812, taking up land in Green Township, on which he lived during the remainder of his life. James T. Garlough spent the whole of his long and useful life in Green Township. His occupation was farming and he was numbered with the township's substantial men. He married Sarah J. Hause, who was a daughter of William Hause, who came from Virginia to Clark County prior to the birth of Mrs. Gar-







GEORGE W. TUTTLE

lough. The surviving children of James T. Garlough and wife are: Clara, who married C. F. Stewart; Alvah T. and Sheridan G., Jesse Elmer, W. Forrest and Robert Centennial, all residing in Green Township. Those deceased were named: Flora, Mary, Retta and Alice, the latter of whom married Charles Otsstott. The mother of the above family still resides in Green Township.

Alvah T. Garlough was reared in his native place and passed his boyhood attending school and learning the first details of farming. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits and raises wheat, corn, hay and oats and a considerable amount of good stock.

In 1884 Mr. Garlough was married to Emma J. Crabill, who is a daughter of David and Nancy C. Crabill, who are prominent farming people of Springfield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Garlough have had two sons: David C., residing at home, assisting in the management of the farm, and Ralph, who died aged three years. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Garlough resided for three years in Green Township and then came to the farm upon which they now reside. It is the David Crabill homestead.

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GEORGE W. TUTTLE, formerly a substantial citizen and prominent farmer of Springfield Township, where he died in March, 1893, was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 22, 1823. His parents were John and Margaret Tuttle and his grandfather was Sylvanus Tuttle, who was an early pioneer of Clark County.

When George W. Tuttle was seven years old his parents settled on what was

known as the old Tuttle home place, which is now owned by Judge Kunkle. George W. Tuttle had twin brothers, David and Jacob Tuttle, and the three brothers married daughters of James Todd, who was a prominent farmer of Green Township. George W. Tuttle married Catherine A. Todd and they had five children, namely: Mrs. Ellen Hoffman; John, who died aged nineteen years; James, who is superintendent of schools at Washington Court House, Ohio; William Eugene, who resides at Springfield, and Elma K., who married William G. Otsstot.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were married February 23, 1847, and in the March following they moved to the present farm of Mrs. Ellen Hoffman, a tract containing over 152 acres, on which stood an old log house, which is now used as a stable. In 1865 Mr. Tuttle greatly improved the property by erecting the present commodious brick house, and in 1885 he erected a comfortable frame one, which is now occupied by a son of Mrs. Hoffman. Mr. Tuttle was an excellent business man and was a successful farmer until his health failed, but until the close of his life he continued to manage his affairs, although not able for some time to take any active part in the work. He survived his wife for some seven years.

Mrs. Ellen Hoffman was reared on the farm on which she has always lived, with the exception of one year, 1872-3, when she accompanied her husband to Kansas, just after her marriage, which took place February 22, 1872, to Martin C. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and died July 4, 1884. He was a son of Jacob

Hoffman, who came of an old family of Lancaster County. Martin C. Hoffman came to Clark County at the age of nineteen years. He served almost three years in the Civil War as a member of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with the army under General Sherman on the famous march to the sea. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman had five children, namely: John, who resides with his mother; Harland and Howard, twins, now deceased; Wilfred, who married Lillie M. McDonald, and has two children—Wilfred Carl and Louis Martin; and Ada Celia, who resides at home.

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EDWARD A. HAYS, a representative citizen of Springfield Township, whose fine farm of ninety-eight acres is all in one body and is situated on the Gillett Road, about two and one-half miles south of the city of Springfield, was born May 7, 1859, at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Emily (Osttot) Hays.

The paternal grandfather of Edward A. Hays came to America from Scotland and for some years afterward he lived in Michigan. Later he established his home in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and there Samuel Hays, father of Edward A., was born October 9, 1825. He died on his farm in Springfield Township, Clark County, April 23, 1894. When he came to Springfield in 1842 he had completed his apprenticeship to the trade of cabinet-maker and this he followed until about 1863, when he purchased a team of good horses and rented a farm, that tract of land now being practically a part of the city of Springfield. He followed farming

here for five years and then moved to the farm on which Edward A. Hays resides. It was the girlhood home of his wife, the old Osttot farm, and here he continued agricultural pursuits until the close of his life.

Samuel Hays was married at Springfield, to Mrs. Emily (Osttot) Crossland, who was the widow of Jacob Crossland. She had one son born to her first marriage, Albert Crossland, who resides on his farm in Springfield Township. Mrs. Hays was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hinkle) Osttot. She was three years old when her parents left Pennsylvania and came to Springfield Township, the long journey being made in wagons. She was too young to remember the wild condition of the country at that time or to recall the many pioneer privations to which the family was subjected, but learned of these as she grew older and left many stories of the early days with her children. Her father secured 160 acres of Government land for which he paid \$5.00 per acre, and he built his first log cabin on the site of the present Hays home. In this little cabin his daughter grew to womanhood and she was quite regular in her attendance at the district school. The log structure used as a schoolhouse stood on the present site of Congress Hall. Jacob Osttot came to Clark County with money amounting to \$1,700, which he had earned at the cooper trade. He was an expert workman, but did not follow his trade after leaving Pennsylvania, finding plenty to occupy his time in clearing up his pioneer farm. The death of his wife preceded his own and his last years were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Hays, where he died in

1883, aged eighty-three years. The farm and household possessions came then to his daughter and her husband. Among the latter is a clock that was made by John Hoff, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is over 150 years old, an ancient spinning wheel and many tools and implements. Another relic was a silver dollar that was coined in 1800, the year of Mr. Otstot's birth, which he had always carefully preserved, and it, with all the other objects, are now just as carefully treasured by his grandson, Edward A. Hays.

Samuel Hays and wife had two children: Charles O., who was born in 1857, is engaged in farming in Harmony Township, Clark County, and Edward A. The mother of these two sons died October 6, 1894.

Edward A. Hays was four years old when his parents moved to Springfield Township and almost the whole of his life has been spent on a farm. After his marriage he continued to reside on the home place and from his father he received sixty-one acres of the land that his grandfather had obtained from the Government. In 1902 Mr. Hays purchased almost thirty-eight acres of the old Hinkle land. In 1894 he built his commodious and comfortable frame house and in 1895 he remodeled his barn. The latter building was destroyed by fire in April, 1906, but he lost no time in rebuilding and had another structure ready by the time his crops were harvested.

On March 5, 1889, Mr. Hays was married to Lily Garlough, who is a daughter of Owen and Sarah (Little) Garlough. The father of Mrs. Hays died when she was one year old. Her mother subse-

quently married Benjamin Garlough, a relative of her first husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have four children, namely: Glenn Garlough, who is a student in the Springfield High School; Albert Owen, who is also in the High School classes; and Anson Erwin and Chester K. Mr. and Mrs. Hays are members of the Second Lutheran Church at Springfield. Mr. Hays belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

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GARRETT SHERLO, who has resided on his present valuable farm of 120 acres, which is situated on the Troy Turnpike, about five miles northwest of Springfield, since 1876, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in December, 1837. He is a son of Casper Sherlo.

Mr. Sherlo was left an orphan in his childhood and he was reared to the age of eighteen years by strangers. He then came to America and settled at West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio, finding farm work in that neighborhood. He enlisted during the Civil War from Preble County in a military organization known as the "Squirrel Hunters" and served 100 days. Just before the close of the war he came to Greene County and rented a farm on which he lived until after his marriage in 1866. He then rented land in Montgomery County, about four miles northwest of Dayton from which he soon moved to a more desirable farm that he rented for three years in Champaign County. Mr. Sherlo then returned for several months to Greene County and then came to Clark County, and operated a rented farm west of Medway for six years. He then returned to Greene

County for a residence of three more years, after which he bought his present property. At that time an old dwelling stood where, in 1881, he erected his fine frame residence. In 1904 his barn was burned, but he has replaced it and his surroundings are very complete and convenient. Mr. Sherlo has practically retired from farm work, having placed the operation of his farm in the hands of Amos Judd, his son-in-law, who is a very competent man.

In 1866 Mr. Sherlo was married at Cincinnati to Mary Shuey, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 14, 1839, and is a daughter of Adam and Sarah (Nise-wonger) Shuey. Mr. and Mrs. Sherlo have one daughter, Delta, who married Amos Judd. Mr. Judd was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, February 17, 1881, and is a son of Samuel P. and Mary (Bolen) Judd, who came to Ohio from Virginia in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have one son, Delbert. The family belong to Grace Reformed Church at Springfield. Mr. Sherlo had many hardships to endure during the earlier part of his life, but he overcame all obstacles, accumulated a fine property by years of earnest effort and has long been considered one of German Township's representative citizens.

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EDWARD H. FLORENCE, township trustee and owner of 1,100 acres of valuable farm land in Madison Township, was born in 1848 near Lilly Chapel, Madison County, Ohio, and is a son of Obed Florence.

Thomas Florence, his paternal grandfather, came to Ohio from Virginia, first

locating in Pickaway County and later in Clark County. He married a Miss Hill, of Virginia, and to them were born five sons, Obed, father of Edward H., being the second eldest. The maternal grandfather was Isaiah Hunt. Obed Florence lived for many years in Madison County, moving to Indiana in 1859, where his death occurred some few years later.

Edward H. Florence was reared on his father's farm in Madison County and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school he operated his grandfather's farm for a number of years, and then engaged in farming for himself, with great success, and he is now one of the largest land owners in the county, owning 1,100 acres of fine farming land. He is politically a Republican and has been for thirteen years township trustee, in which capacity he is now serving. He was also for a number of years a member of the school board. Mr. Florence married Emma Woosley, a daughter of Benjamin Woosley, of Clark County. They have had two children, one now living, Walter, and Keturah, who died in 1888, aged five years.

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JACOB TUTTLE, who was once a well known farmer and respected citizen of Springfield Township, was born November 12, 1836, on the old Tuttle homestead, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and died in Clay County, Texas, July 15, 1898. His parents were John and Margaret (Prickett) Tuttle.

Jacob Tuttle was one of a family of eleven sons and five daughters and together they were reared on the old home farm and attended the neighborhood

schools. The boys were all taught to be good farmers and one of the brothers, H. H. Tuttle, became a minister.

When Jacob Tuttle reached manhood he married Nancy Todd, the ceremony taking place August 27, 1857. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Garlough) Todd. James Todd was born in Pennsylvania and came to Green Township, Clark County, when a young lad. His wife was born in Maryland and was a daughter of John Garlough and she was seven years old when her parents came to Clark County. James Todd and wife were married in Green Township, where Mrs. Tuttle was born, being one of a family of nine children, five of whom still live. After marriage Jacob Tuttle and wife settled on the present farm in Springfield Township, which is located about one mile from Mrs. Tuttle's old home. When they came to this farm no improving had yet been done, but building was soon commenced and the present fine, large house was erected, together with barns and the other farm buildings. At first Jacob Tuttle owned the place with his brother David, but later bought the latter's interest. He carried on general farming and also raised stock, particularly hogs.

In 1891 Mr. Tuttle's health failed and he decided to move to Texas, hoping the change of climate would benefit him. He secured 320 acres of land in Clay County and lived there for seven years, but his health was never entirely restored and his death occurred in Clay County, where his burial took place. After Mr. Tuttle's death Mrs. Tuttle and two of her sons purchased 320 more acres of land adjoining the other tract and this was man-

aged during the fourteen years that she continued in Texas by her two sons, Louis and Ralph Tuttle. In October, 1904, Mrs. Tuttle and her son Louis returned to the old home in Springfield Township, this farm having been under the management, in the meanwhile, of her son Fred Tuttle. In January 1907, the Tuttle family sold their Texas land, it having been a good investment.

Jacob and Nancy Tuttle became parents of eight children, the survivors being: Lelia, who married John Larkins, resides in Greene County, Ohio; Fred, residing at Springfield, a rural route mail carrier, married Elizabeth Hinkle and they have two children, Hazel and Russell; Clifford, residing in Texas, married Jessie E. Irvine, and they have one child, Ida; Lewis, unmarried, operates the home farm; and Ralph, who resides at Wichita Falls, Texas, married Nora Ramsey. Nina, Etta and Ada, twins, all died within three weeks of each other from scarlet fever, aged, respectively, five and two years of age.

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WILLIAM HUNTER, whose magnificent farm of 380 acres, all in one body, lies about one and one-half miles southeast of Catawba, is one of the substantial citizens of Pleasant Township. He was born in Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio, on a farm which is now owned by his brother, Eli Hunter, March 8, 1841, and is a son of Lemuel Hunter.

Lemuel Hunter resided in Pleasant Township all his life. His father, William Hunter, came to this section from near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and built the first mill in Pleasant Township,

which still stands. Lemuel Hunter had seven children, namely: Mary Ann, William, Sarah Jane, Lewis, Eli, Miranda and Bruce. Mary Ann married J. M. Hodge and they lived on the line between Moorefield and Pleasant Townships. Both are deceased. They had seven children, three of whom, Asa, Ida and Anna, are living. Sarah Jane married James M. Yeazell and they died leaving no issue. Lewis died unmarried. Eli, residing on the homestead farm, married Lucinda McClintock. They have had three children: Cecil, who is assisting his father; Edna, who is a student at Oxford College; and one son died in infancy. Miranda married James Yeazell and they had two children, one of whom died very young. The survivor, Laura, married Dr. V. D. Krout and they live on a farm east of Mechanicsburg and have two children, Elden and Helen. Bruce died at the age of nineteen years.

William Hunter was reared to manhood on the home farm and attended the country schools of Pleasant Township. He was twenty-three years of age when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, in the Federal Army, for service in the Civil War, and his term of enlistment covered nine months. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of this time, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

On February 15, 1866, Mr. Hunter was married to Elizabeth Cartmell, who is a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Applegate) Cartmell and a granddaughter of John L. Cartmell, the latter of whom was born in Champaign County, Ohio. John Cartmell, son of John L., was born January 16, 1818, and died November, 1876. The mother of Mrs. Hunter was born No-

vember 28, 1823, and died June 17, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have had three sons, namely: Milton, Oliver and John. The eldest son, Milton, was born December 16, 1866. Oliver was born August 23, 1872, married Donna Harmison, and they have three children: Clarence, Ralph and Hazel. John, the youngest son of Mr. Hunter, was born April 23, 1876, and died in infancy. Mr. Hunter, in association with his two sons, carry on general farming and stock-raising and make a specialty of raising Duroc hogs. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Catawba.

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ALONZO ADDISON BAKER, M. D., who was formerly in active practice as a physician and surgeon in Clark County, located in Springfield in 1880 and there resided until his death February 5, 1895. He was born in 1831 on his father's farm near Enon, Clark County, Ohio, his parents being Ezra D. and Anne (Morgan) Baker. The Baker family has long been one of prominence in Clark County. Ezra Baker, father of the late Dr. Baker, attained a very advanced age, at the time of his death being the oldest living settler of Madison Township. He served four terms as county commissioner of Clark County and during almost all of his active life was a man of public affairs. He survived his wife many years, her death taking place in 1867. They had four children, namely: Cassandra, Leander, Gustavus and Alonzo A.

Alonzo A. Baker entered upon the study of medicine in 1845 and during the two following years attended medical lectnres at Starling College. Subsequent-



ly he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. Dr. Baker married, and he and his wife became the parents of four children, namely: Annetta M., wife of Dr. E. Myers; Elizabeth A., wife of Edgar N. Lupfer; Scipio E., and Nellie B., deceased. Scipio E. Baker is now one of Springfield's leading manufacturers. He is president and treasurer of the Champion Chemical Company, and president of the Foos Gas Engine Company. He owns a beautiful home at the northeast corner of High and Sycamore Streets.

Dr. Baker became interested in several large business enterprises, among which we may mention The Champion Chemical Co. and The Springfield Metallic Casket Co., he having been one of the original organizers of both.

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WILLIAM CRABILL, JR., one of Springfield's leading citizens and extensive farmers, owning a farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres, on which he lives, and a second farm of seventy-eight acres, on which a son resides, was born in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, March 15, 1834, and is a son of Thomas V. and Sidney (Yeazell) Crabill, who were very prominent people in this section of Ohio, at an early day.

William Crabill was one year old when his father moved from Springfield Township, to Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, where the family lived for one year and then returned to Clark County. The parents of Mr. Crabill settled again in Springfield Township, on the farm which is now occupied by Joseph Crabill, and William Crabill lived in the old log cabin

home until he was twenty-one years of age, about which time the present fine brick residence of Joseph Crabill, Sr., was built. On November 1, 1860, William Crabill was married to Sarah E. Wise, who died April 9, 1901. She was a daughter of Jesse Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Crabill went to housekeeping on a rented farm in Madison Township, but on April 1, 1863, they moved to Harmony Township. Twelve years later they left that farm and on September 3, 1874, settled on the present farm in Springfield Township. With the exception of one year, in his infancy, Mr. Crabill has lived continuously in Clark County. He has had eight children, namely: Joseph, residing in Springfield Township; William Edgar, living at home; Elizabeth, deceased, married William J. Copeland, also deceased, and their three surviving children, Clarence, Esther May and James, reside with their grandfather; Alice, who married Charles Croutwatter, a farmer of Springfield Township; Elza, residing in a tenant house on the home farm; May, deceased, who married John Stratton, left one son; Hattie, who died in 1900; and John, who died aged four years. Elza Crabill, who assists his father in the management of the home farm, married Stella May Smith, and they have had three children: Forest, David and Ormas, the latter being deceased.

Mr. Crabill owns what is considered one of the best farms in Springfield Township and he makes a specialty of raising Chester White hogs and Delaine sheep. On August 4, 1895, he suffered the loss of a barn full of hay, and about 700 bushels of wheat by fire, resulting from a stroke of lightning. He has erected all

of his substantial buildings and yearly adds to the value of his estate. Having several springs on his farm he has installed a hydraulic ram which forces the water all through his house and barn-lot, millions of gallons of water escaping down the road. All the Crabills have been men of enterprise and have acquired property through their industry and good management. The father of Mr. Crabill started out in life with but a pittance, but owned over one thousand acres of land at his death. William Crabill is a member of the Fifth Lutheran Church at Springfield.

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JOHN DAVID SCHAFFNER, a much esteemed citizen of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a fine farm of seventy-three and one-half acres, was born April 4, 1860, in Springfield, Ohio, in the Old Pennsylvania House, a tavern which was conducted by his father, Peter Schaffner.

Peter Schaffner was born at Weisenberg, Germany, and when a boy of eight years accompanied his parents to this country, they immediately coming to Ohio and settling in Clark County. Here Peter was reared and became a distiller, and at the time was considered the best distiller in the county. He later engaged in milling and after his marriage operated a grocery and tavern at Springfield. He was united in marriage with Caroline Frick, also a native of Germany, who came to America at the age of sixteen years. They became the parents of six children, all born in the old Pennsylvania House, of whom two

died in infancy. The other four were: Lewis, now deceased; Peter, Jr.; Caroline, who married Thomas Fisher; and John David, the subject of this sketch. In later years Mr. Schaffner purchased the old Miller estate of one hundred and eleven acres in Bethel Township, seventy-three and one-half acres of which, as above noted, are owned by John D. Schaffner, and here he resided until his death at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Schaffner died in January, 1892, aged sixty-four years.

John D. Schaffner was eight years old when his parents moved to his present farm, where he attended the district schools of the township, and grew to man's estate. He became a farmer, which occupation he has always continued to follow, and purchased his farm from his father's estate. Many of the improvements made on the farm, including the fine large brick residence, were made by him, and in connection with his farming he raises considerable stock, making a specialty of Poland China hogs.

January 8, 1889, Mr. Schaffner was united in marriage with Della Thomas, who was born at New Moorefield, Ohio, a daughter of George D. and Martha L. (Lamar) Thomas, who came from Frederick City, Maryland, to Clark County. Mrs. Schaffner is one of a family of fourteen children, namely: William; Anna, widow of John Uhler; Della Fletcher, wife of our subject; Sally, wife of B. Shroyer; A. Lowrey, who married Lillian Roll; Alvin H.; Frank D.; Pearl H.; and four who are deceased. Mrs. Schaffner's father died February 28, 1889; her mother is still living at the age of sixty-nine years.





EDWIN B. TURNER



MRS. MARY S. TURNER



Mr. and Mrs. Schaffner have one son, Roy, who was born June 20, 1890, and who resides at home.

EDWIN B. TURNER, superintendent of the Ohio I. O. O. F. Home at Springfield, and one of the prominent and representative citizens of the city, was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, in 1851. Mr. Turner was reared and educated at Marysville and there learned the carriage-maker's trade, at which he worked for a period of twelve years. In April, 1884, when the Children's Home of Union County was established, he became its superintendent and remained in charge of the same for sixteen years and three months, when he resigned to accept his present position of superintendent of the I. O. O. F. Home of Ohio, assuming the responsibilities of that position in 1900.

December 29th, 1874, Mr. Turner married Mary C. Sevirn, a teacher, of Union County, Ohio, and they have one child, Alice, wife of John O. Parnell. Mrs. Parnell's early education was obtained in the public schools of Marysville. She is a graduate of the Marysville High school and also attended for some time the Ohio Wesleyan University. She then graduated in music under Otto Ingurson of Columbus, after which she studied music in London, and is at present an instructor in the School of Music at Springfield.

Mr. Turner is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Marysville No. 78; Marysville Encampment No. 114; Magnetic Rebecca Lodge No. 258 of Marysville, and of the Occidental Canteen No. 21 of Springfield. He is religiously connected with the Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

JOSEPH HENRY THACKERY, a retired agriculturist residing in Dialton, Clark County, Ohio, and owner of two hundred and sixty-six acres of fine farming land, fifty acres of which are just south of Dialton and the remaining two hundred and sixteen acres located one mile west of Dialton, was born July 26, 1856, in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a son of Duncan and Susan (Ray) Thackery.

Joseph H. Thackery passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in Champaign County, Ohio, assisting with the work on the place and attending the district schools. He came to Clark County in 1881 with his parents and here his father died in July, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His mother, who is still living, is one of the oldest women in the county. Mr. Thackery has always followed general farming and is recognized as one of the substantial and leading farmers of Pike Township. Besides his farming interests Mr. Thackery is also financially interested in the Northampton Horse Company.

On January 31, 1889, Mr. Thackery was united in marriage with Sallie Myers, a native of Clark County and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Overpack) Myers, both of whom were also natives of this county. She was one of a family of five children, namely: Mary, who died at the age of one year; Martha, wife of Dr. A. W. Mitchell; Dr. J. N. Myers of Georgetown, Ohio; Sallie, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Emma B., wife of Dr. H. A. Cossler of Fairfield, Ohio. Mr. Myers passed out of this life in February, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years, and Mrs. Myers in February, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Thackery have one child, Warder M.

Politically, Mr. Thackery is a Republican as was his father, and the religious connection of the family is with the Reformed Church.

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WILLIAM T. OTSTOT, a representative citizen and leading agriculturist of Springfield Township, who resides on his home farm of seventy-five acres, which is situated in section 31, owns thirty acres more, just across the road, practically in the same farm. Mr. Otstot was born in the old log house which then stood on this farm, December 19, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah (Dushane) Otstot.

Daniel Otstot was born in Pennsylvania, in 1795, and died at Springfield, Ohio, in November, 1881, aged eighty-six years. His father, Adam Otstot, was born in Germany. Daniel Otstot was married in Pennsylvania, to Hannah Dushane, who was born in Delaware, of French parentage, and die on the present home farm, in February, 1860. All of their ten children, with the exception of William T., the youngest, were born before the family left Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1837 there was a great movement of settlers from the East to Ohio, and among these came Daniel Otstot, wife and seven children, two having died prior to this, and after they reached Clark County, the father secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, sixty of which he soon transferred to a brother. A small clearing had been made, on which stood a log cabin, but all the remainder of the land was covered with forest. Daniel Otstot immediately began to clear up the land and to put it under cultivation. In 1850, he built the large brick house which his son

William T. occupies. He remained active until advanced in years, when he retired to Springfield. His children were: Martha Ann, who married William Bunyan, both deceased; John Dushane, residing at Springfield, aged eighty-six years; Mary Jane, who married John W. Randall, both deceased; Adam Hunter, Alfred Walraven, Thomas Miller and Sarah Catherine, all deceased; two children died young; and William T., of Springfield Township.

William T. Otstot obtained his education in the neighborhood schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, twelve acres of which he cleared of timber. Mr. Otstot is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted first on September 20, 1861, in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during his three long years of service, took part in many very serious battles through Kentucky and Virginia. Before the expiration of his first enlistment he re-enlisted in January, 1864, becoming a member of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was finally mustered out at Clarksburg, West Virginia, July 30, 1865. Mr. Otstot is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Springfield. After the close of his military service, he returned to Springfield Township and has been engaged in farming here until the present. In 1906 he erected the comfortable frame residence adjoining his own, which is occupied by his son.

On January 2, 1868, Mr. Otstot was married to Mary A. Willis, who was reared near Columbus, in Franklin County, and is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Shanks) Willis. They have had three children, namely: Nellie W.; Wal-



ter W., who was born in December, 1873, and died aged four years; and Harry M., who was born in December, 1877. He married Bessie Starkey. Mr. Otstot and family belong to the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Springfield.

MAJOR HORACE C. KEIFER, member of the well-known law firm of Keifer & Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, and one of Springfield's leading and influential citizens, was born in this city, November 14, 1867, son of Hon. J. Warren Keifer and Eliza (Stout) Keifer.

Mr. Keifer was reared in his native city of Springfield, and received his literary training in Wittenberg College and at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He subsequently took up the study of law and was graduated in 1892 from the Cincinnati Law School. Since completing his education, with the exception of about a year spent in military service in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Keifer has been a member of the law firm of Keifer & Keifer, the other members of which are his father, J. Warren Keifer, and his brother, William W. Keifer. In May, 1898, he was appointed captain of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers by President McKinley, was stationed successively at Miami, and Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, and saw service in Cuba from December, 1898, until April, 1899. He was present at the evacuation of Havana by the Spanish, January 1, 1899. He served on the staff of his father, General J. Warren Keifer, and was mustered out April, 1899. He had been Major of the Third Ohio National Guards since November, 1904. Mr.

Keifer was married in April, 1902, to Mary Wilson, a daughter of T. B. Wilson, of Madison County, Ohio.

WILLIAM E. CARTMELL, one of the leading and representative citizens of New Moorefield, Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty acres situated near Catawba, Pleasant Township, was born May 1, 1851, near Catawba, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Amanda (Fisher) Cartmell.

Thomas Cartmell was born in Virginia and when a small boy came to Clark County, Ohio, with his father, John Cartmell, who located in Pleasant Township, where he was reared to manhood and married. Thomas Cartmell married Amanda Fisher and reared a family of thirteen children.

William E. Cartmell was reared near Catawba and received his education in the schools of the county and became a farmer by occupation, which he has since followed with considerable success. He was joined in marriage on February 3, 1874, to Mary Ferguson, who was born near Catawba, and is a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Neer) Ferguson, both deceased, the father dying in August, 1849, when she was but eight months old. Her mother died in 1905 at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell first went to housekeeping in Moorefield Township, but subsequently moved to Catawba, Pleasant Township, where they resided for several years, and in 1887 came to New Moorefield, where they had previously bought their property and have resided

here continuously since. In 1897 Mr. Cartmell purchased his farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Pleasant Township, but has never resided on it. In 1893 he became superintendent of the Warder farms—11 farms, then belonging to B. H. Warder of Washington, D. C., and consisting of over two thousand acres of land, ten of which are located in Springfield and Moorefield Townships, Clark County, and one in Champaign County, Ohio. For a period of fourteen years Mr. Cartmell acted as superintendent of these farms, all of which, but one, have been sold. Mr. Cartmell is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Moorefield.

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JOHN ARTHUR RICHARDS, a representative citizen of Springfield Township, residing about four miles east of Springfield, was born March 6, 1830, in Virginia, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Benson) Richards.

Edward Richards was a native of Virginia. He came to Clark County, Ohio, July 2, 1836, where he died in September, 1857. He married Jane Benson and they had eight children, the two survivors being: John Arthur, and Margaret, who is the wife of Luke Bird.

When John Arthur Richards was about sixteen years old he went to live with his cousin, Milton Benson, who was a prominent man at that time, but since deceased. Mr. Richards remained with Mr. Benson for twenty years. In 1868 he married Nancy Jane Bird, who is a daughter of Anthony and Jane (Snodgrass) Bird. Anthony Bird was born in Virginia and was twelve years old when he accompanied

his father, Luke Bird, to Clark County, in 1817. They settled first on the farm now owned by J. B. Pearson, where Luke Bird died shortly afterward. Anthony Bird became a large landowner, acquiring almost all of the land east of Springfield around the National Turnpike and the Taylor Mill Road, the latter of which is now known as the Bird Road. At the time of his death, Anthony Bird owned two hundred and forty acres, which was managed and operated by his son John S. Bird for twenty-five years. Anthony Bird died July 3, 1882, his first wife having died in 1836. Anthony Bird was the father of eight children, four by first marriage and four by his second marriage, there being no children by the third marriage. The three survivors are: John S., Luke and Mrs. Richards.

John S. Bird was born on the old Bird homestead, seventy-eight years ago. In 1872 he was married to Almira Carson, who died in 1875, leaving one daughter, Almira, who married William Scott, of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one daughter, Nellie Irene. The Birds have been prominent in the affairs of Clark County for a great many years. The late Anthony Bird was known as Colonel Bird, having been colonel of State militia. He also served many years as a justice of the peace. John S. Bird served one term as constable, but declined all other offices. He is an honored member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Two children were born to John A. Richards and wife—Anthony Bird and Carrie. Anthony Bird Richards was married (first) to Lizzie Schooley, of Claremont County, Ohio, who died in 1898, leaving one child, Miriam. Mr. Richards was

married, secondly, to Mabel Dickerson. Carrie Richards married Robert Park. Mr. and Mrs. Park reside with her parents.

Formerly, John A. Richards owned fifty-three and one-half acres of land across the road from his present farm, on which he built a fine residence in 1883. In 1894 he sold that farm and subsequently erected his present comfortable house. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

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CASSIUS W. MINNICH, owner of an excellent tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Bethel Township, Clark County, situated eight miles west of Springfield on the Valley Pike, was born November 6, 1848, and is a son of John and Caroline (Layton) Minnich.

Michael and Eva Minnich, his paternal grandparents, came to Ohio in wagons when it was practically a wilderness and were among the first settlers of this section, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had six children—three sons and three daughters.

John Minnich, the father of Cassius, was born here in 1810 and when he grew up assisted in clearing the land. During his life he acquired two hundred and thirty acres of land and held many important township offices, including the superintendency of the construction of the Valley Pike. He married Caroline Layton, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Layton, early settlers of this section, and to them were born the following children: Michael S.; DeWitt C.; Cassius W.; Mary E., who married J. M. Latta (both deceased); and Jessie, who married A. E.

Umphrey. John Minnich died in 1864, aged fifty-four years, and his widow survived him until 1904, passing away in her seventy-ninth year.

Cassius W. Minnich was born on a farm adjoining his present place and his industrial energies have been devoted entirely to agriculture. His education was acquired in the district schools and at Wittenberg College. In November, 1872, he was married to Ida C. Higgins, a native of Mad River Township, whose death occurred in September, 1885. They were the parents of three children: Carl; Kenneth, who married Mary Rogers, is a resident of Springfield, and has two children, Louis and an infant; and Alice.

Mr. Minnich has served on the school board and for the past twelve years has been a township trustee. He has also for the past twelve years been connected with the Clark County Agricultural Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons—Clark Lodge No. 101 of Springfield—and the Knights of Pythias—Mad River Lodge No. 374, at Enon.

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JOSEPH F. SNODGRASS, a general farmer in Harmony Township, who was engaged in a grocery business for some five years, during this period being postmaster, was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 27, 1867, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza Jane (Foreman) Snodgrass.

Samuel Snodgrass, the great-grandfather, came from Virginia to Clark County, in 1808, and was married here to Jane Steel, who was born in Kentucky. Their son, William Snodgrass, was born in Clark County, where he lived until he was forty

years old, when he moved to Indiana. He married Sarah Edgar and they had four children: John, born in 1838, died aged thirteen years; Andrew, born in 1840; Nancy J., born in 1842, married David Laybourn, resides in Colorado, and they have seven children, Jennie, William, Harry, Frank, Charles, Andrew and Fannie; and Margaret, born in 1844, married Tobias Bird, resides in Colorado, and they have four children, Harry, Della, William and Fred.

Andrew Snodgrass, father of Joseph F., was reared and educated in Clark County. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted from Springfield, in the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and served all through the dangers, hardships and privations until the close of the war. He participated in a number of important battles, including Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Champion Hill, together with numerous skirmishes and other engagements, and on one occasion on account of injuries was remanded to a hospital, in which he was compelled to remain for six weeks. He is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. When his honorable discharge reached him at Columbus, in 1865, it found a soldier who had ever been at the post of duty. In 1872, Andrew Snodgrass moved with his family from Clark County to Kansas, where he conducted a stock farm of six hundred acres, for five years, after which he returned to Clark County, which has remained his home until the present. He married Eliza Jane Foreman, in 1867. She was born in Clark County and was a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Jones) Foreman. The four children born to this marriage were: Joseph Forest; Emma, born May 23, 1869,

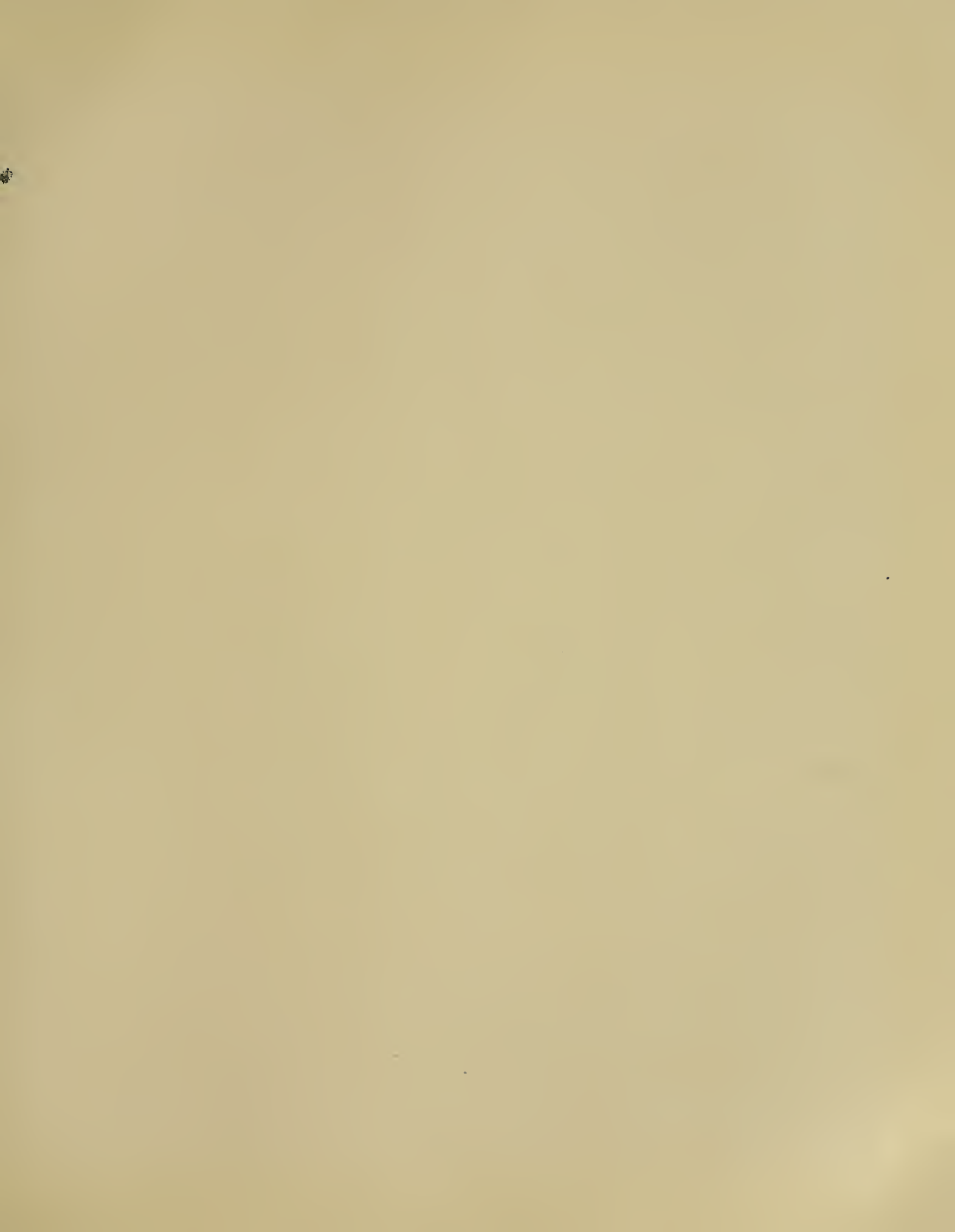
married Mathew Roy Oates, in 1887, who died in 1906; Blanche, who died in infancy; and Finley, born in 1873, in Kansas, died aged seven years.

Joseph F. Snodgrass owns a one-half acre of land and has an interest in other property in Harmony Township. He was married January 18, 1898, to Agnes Ensley, who was born in 1878, in Fayette County, Ohio. Her parents, Evan and Eliza J. (Mooney) Ensley, were formerly of Fayette County, but in 1890 they moved to Clark County. Mrs. Snodgrass has one sister, Carrie P., and one brother, Herman. The former married Samuel Payne and they live at Catawba and have six children: Bessie, Glen, Paul, Robert, Helen and Thomas. Herman, born in 1880, married Blanche Fisher and they have two children, Herman and Allegra Wanetta. They reside in Harmony Township. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass have two children, namely: Melville, who was born January 20, 1899, and Clark, who was born October 18, 1904. Mr. Snodgrass was reared in the M. P. Church. He has taken a more or less active interest in township affairs for some years.

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JAMES J. KINNANE, who has been identified with the business interests of Springfield for the past thirty-eight years and is a leading citizen here, was born June 22, 1853, at Talbert, in County Kerry, Ireland.

Mr. Kinnane was fifteen years old when he came to America and found employment in the dry goods house of E. B. Nugent, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for one year. He then came to Springfield, where his brothers were





BENJAMIN F. KEIFER

established in business. In 1869 the brothers—James J., Edward, Daniel and John Kinnane—embarked in a dry goods business in Springfield, under the firm name of Kinnane Brothers, founding what is the oldest business house in this section. The business was conducted under that style until 1893, when it was incorporated under the present name, The Kinnane Brothers Company. Edward Kinnane was the first president and was succeeded by John Kinnane, who was in turn succeeded by the latter's son, John J. Kinnane, Jr. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and is an exceptionally bright young business man. James J. Kinnane is the only survivor of the original firm and still continues his interest in the business, which has been developed into one of the largest dry goods and department stores in Clark County. Employment is given to about 140 people and 64,000 square feet of floor space is utilized. James J. Kinnane was married to Olive Coffin, who is a daughter of E. G. Coffin.

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BENJAMIN F. KEIFER, who up to his death on December 5th, 1907, was one of Mad River Township's most respected citizens, was a life-long resident of Clark County, where he was born April 22, 1821. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Smith) Keifer.

Joseph Keifer was born near Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, in 1784. He came to Ohio in 1812 and shortly afterward was married, in Clark County, to Mary Smith, who was born near the site of the present city of Cincinnati. Joseph Keifer secured a farm in Bethel

Township, on which he resided until his death, which took place when he was sixty-six years old. His widow subsequently removed to Yellow Springs, where she died at the age of seventy-nine. Their children who attained maturity were Margaret, Sarah, Benjamin Franklin, Elizabeth, Lucretia Minerva, J. Warren, and Cordelia.

Benjamin Franklin Keifer grew to manhood on the home farm and obtained a district school education in the old log schoolhouse near his father's farm. He resided on the parental homestead until several years after his marriage, and then removed to a farm on the National Road, where he remained two years. In 1852 he bought one hundred acres of the present family homestead from Joseph Sipe, and to this he later added until he had accumulated almost four hundred acres, which he placed under careful cultivation. His attention was confined almost entirely to agricultural interests, in which line of industry he was very successful. The estate which he thus built up is now one of the most valuable in Mad River Township, and comprises three hundred and ninety-five acres of well improved land.

On March 22, 1846, Mr. Keifer was united in marriage with Amelia F. Henkle, who died May 1, 1873. Though she herself was a native of Clark County, Ohio, her family came to this state from Virginia. She bore her husband eight children, namely: Silas, born March 27, 1847; Joseph, born March 3, 1850, who died January 27, 1852; Mary C., born August 15, 1852; Erwin, born November 15, 1855; Montgomery, born October 11, 1858; Benjamin, born August 3, 1861, who married Ethel Christ; Sarah A., born April

17, 1865, who married William Drake; and Ione, born July 10, 1868. Mr. Keifer had the following grandchildren—Wilbur, Harold and Ruth Agnes Keifer and Marie Ione and Warren Keifer Drake.

Mr. Keifer's political affiliations were with the Republican party. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a great reader and kept in touch with the general topics of the country.

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CHARLES SUMNER BATTIN, proprietor of the largest tin and plumbing establishment of South Charleston is one of the leading business men of the city, and was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1860, a son of Samuel R. and Lydia Ann (Winder) Battin.

Samuel R. Battin is a son of David and Sarah Ann (Reeder) Battin, life-long residents of Columbiana County, Ohio, who were farmers by occupation. He was the eldest of a family of two children, having one brother, Franklin, who is deceased. He was born and reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, and engaged in farming there until 1874, when he came to Clark County, locating on a farm near Selma, where he has since continued to reside. He married Lydia Ann Winder, a daughter of Joseph Winder of Carrol County, Ohio, and to them were born four children, Charles S., the subject of this sketch, and David, being the only living children.

C. S. Battin was fourteen years old when his parents came to Clark County, where his education was obtained. He remained on the farm near Selma until he attained his majority, when he engaged as a florist and thus continued for seven

years. He then established his present tin and plumbing business in South Charleston, where he has since continued with much success.

Mr. Battin was united in marriage with Mary A. Mather, a daughter of John Mather of Stark County, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children, Leonard, who is an employee of the Springfield Gas Company; and Jessie. Politically, Mr. Battin is a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of South Charleston.

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EPHRAIM FRANKLIN HARSHMAN, whose valuable farm of eighty and one-half acres is situated in Section 31, Springfield Township, lying four miles south of Springfield and running to the dividing line of Green Township, was born in Beaver Creek Township, Greene County, Ohio, November 11, 1849. He is a son of John C. and Mary Maria (Miller) Harshman. In his younger years John C. Harshman was a machinist and a distiller, but later acquired three farms in Greene County, and on one of these both he and his wife died.

Ephraim F. Harshman was reared and educated in Greene County and from there moved to Springfield, where he was engaged in the hay and feed business for about eighteen years. He employed from five to six men and ran five two-horse teams during this time. In 1895 Mr. Harshman bought and moved to his present farm, which he had rented for two years previously. He raises corn, wheat, oats and hay and keeps enough stock for his own use.



Mr. Harshman was married (first) to Caroline Kossler and they had two children: Walter, residing at Dayton; and John Lewis, who died aged three months. Mrs. Caroline Harshman died at Springfield in 1881. Mr. Harshman was married, secondly, to Mirtie Sipe and they have had three children: Carrie, Gladys and Elmer, the last mentioned of whom lived only eight months. Mr. Harshman has been bereaved of his second wife, her death taking place in July, 1906.

JOHN M. PERRIN, who is a representative of one of the prominent old families of Clark County, has always lived on the old Perrin farm in Springfield Township, on which he has been engaged in general farming since 1903. He was born on this farm August 30, 1859, and is a son of John and Mary (Dunnroush) Perrin.

The father of Mr. Perrin was born on the present home farm, where he died June 27, 1838. He was a son of John Perrin, who was born in Maryland and made his first visit to Clark County on horseback in 1803. At that time he returned to Maryland, but he came back in 1806 and invested in a section of land, this farm being a part of the same. His son, John Perrin, also owned a number of valuable tracts of land in different sections and for a number of years entrusted all of his business to his son, John M. He married Mary Dunnroush, who died August 14, 1907, aged eighty-two years. They had the following children: Margaret Amelia; Elnora, who married Dr. Edgar Studebaker; John M.; Mary Belle; Mina; and Lavinia and Katherine, who

are now deceased. In 1902 John M. Perrin was married to Minnie Cox, who is a daughter of David Cox, and they have one son, to whom has been given the family name of John. Mrs. Perrin died January 20, 1908. Mr. Perrin is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

ROBERT A. TINDALL, who resides on a part of the old Tindall homestead in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, comes of a prominent old family of this section. He was born February 7, 1875, and is a son of Robert and Abia (Hartwell) Tindall and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Waller) Tindall.

Thomas Tindall and wife were both natives of Yorkshire, England, and after their marriage came to the United States about 1816. After landing in New York they made their way to Cincinnati, also visited in Cleveland a short time, then came on to Clark County, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were parents of nine children, as follows: George, who was accidentally killed by a horse at the age of twenty years; Charles; John; Nancy; Susan; Robert; Margaret (Bates), of Louisa County, Iowa; Mary (Holloway), of Greene County, Ohio; and Ella (Miller), of York County, Nebraska. All of this family grew to maturity.

Robert Tindall was born in Green Township June 25, 1825, and as a youth had few educational advantages. At the age of fifteen years he began working out by the day or month, making it a point to save what he could of his wages. At the age of thirty he rented a farm and also engaged in buying and shipping stock, and

by economical living was, at the age of thirty-five years, able to purchase 175 acres of land in Green Township. He farmed extensively and raised a great deal of stock, and as his business affairs prospered he added to his farm until he was possessed of 641 acres of valuable land. In 1879 he built a large and commodious home, in which he lived until his death, which resulted from an accident in which he was trampled upon by a horse, November 21, 1907.

Robert Tindall was married April 12, 1865, to Miss Abia Hartwell, who was born in Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, and was a daughter of William and Abia Hartwell, who originally came from Cincinnati. They were parents of the following children: Herbert D., who was born January 5, 1866, lives on the home farm; Carrie A., born July 7, 1867, died August 16, 1905. She married Joseph Conable, of Memphis, Tennessee, and left two children: Olive, born July 2, 1894, and Abbie, who was born August 16, 1896; Olive, born April 13, 1869, died May 25, 1886; Lucy, born January 18, 1871, died August 11, 1882; William, born November 16, 1873, is an electrician, residing in Memphis, Tennessee; and Robert A. Robert Tindall cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and thereafter was unwavering in his support of the Republican party.

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DAVID EDWARD WEST, owner of seventy-two acres of well improved farming land, situated in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born in Springfield, Ohio, September 2, 1877, and

is a son of Lewis and Anna (Gordon) West.

David West, the grandfather of David Edward, came to Springfield from Oldtown, Greene County, Ohio, in 1837, where he opened a carriage shop. In 1885 he built the present twelve-room house now owned by his son, and died there in 1901, aged eighty-six years. He was married to Mary McClure, who was born in 1829, and died in 1898, and to them were born five children: Louis, deceased, Jefferson, deceased; William, a resident of Springfield; Edward, deceased. Jefferson McClure was a large landowner, having at one time a tract of 1,000 acres in Clark County.

Louis West, father of David Edward, was born in 1857, on High Street, Springfield, Ohio, when that place was little more than a village. He was married there to Anna Gordon, who was an adopted daughter of Phillip Wooleston, and three children were born of this union: Rose, who married William Rich, resides in Cincinnati; Ray, deceased; and David E. Louis West died in 1879, when only twenty-two years of age, and his wife died in the same year, aged twenty-one years. After the death of his father, David E. West went to live with his Grandfather West, and at the age of seven years they moved to his present farm, which he subsequently inherited.

Mr. West was married July 4, 1899, to Anna Leffel, a daughter of Fred and Maggie (Ludlow) Leffel. Mr. and Mrs. West have had three children: Lucille, Doris and David. Politically Mr. West is an adherent of the Republican party, and is fraternally associated with the F. O. E.

The late Fred Leffel, father of Mrs. West, was born May 14, 1845, near Springfield, Ohio. His grandfather, Anthony Leffel, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in early days, and finally located in Springfield, where he died, aged eighty-six years. He had seven children, a number of whom came with him from Pennsylvania. Samuel, grandfather of Mrs. West, was a boy of seven years when he came to Springfield, which was then a small village, and he often told of pulling corn out of the mud, in what is now the Square. He subsequently became a farmer and also worked as a carpenter. Samuel Leffel married Elizabeth Baker, who was born near Enon, and to them were born the following children: Fred; Daniel, deceased; Agnes, who married William Mort, deceased; Abigail, who married Samuel Nye; Samuel; and Josephine, who married J. R. McClure.

Fred Leffel married Maggie Ludlow, who is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hammond) Ludlow. They have had seven children: Nellie, who married James Huckins; Edith, deceased, was the wife of Charles Snyder; George; Charles; Maud, deceased; Anna; and Abraham. Mrs. Leffel makes her home with D. E. West and wife. Mr. Leffel was a member of the order of Foresters, and was a Republican in politics.

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JAMES A. LINN, auditor of Clark County and a resident of Springfield since 1872, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1864 and is a son of the late William R. Linn.

William R. Linn, who was also a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania,

was for a great many years emigrant agent for the Atchison & Topeka Railroad Company. He died in Springfield in 1890.

James A. Linn was reared and educated in Springfield and early in life engaged in the coal and ice business, beginning at the age of nineteen. In 1894 he became associated with the Hosterman Publishing Company as manager of the advertising department, acting in that capacity until 1898, when he organized the Springfield Publishing Company and bought the Hosterman Publishing Company. He published the *Press & Republic* and did a job printing business until 1903, when he sold the newspaper end of the business and has since continued the printing business, his firm having been for six years the State printers. Mr. Linn was united in marriage in January, 1893, to Harriet Hosterman, of Springfield, and they have four daughters, namely—Margaret, Harriet, Ruth, and Patti.

Mr. Linn has always taken an active interest in politics and has been on the Republican executive committee for a number of years. He was elected auditor in November, 1905, assuming the office in October, 1906. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, and is religiously affiliated with the Third Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

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JACOB D. NEFF, trustee of Bethel Township and owner of sixty acres of farm land situated about twelve miles west of Springfield on the Valley Pike, is one of the township's enterprising and substantial farmers. He was born December 20, 1864, on the old home farm in Wayne Township, Montgomery County,

Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Harnish) Neff.

Jacob Neff, Sr., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and was one of the eldest of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His boyhood days were spent in Pennsylvania and in 1835 he accompanied his father, John Neff, across the mountains to Ohio, where the family settled in the wilds of Wayne Township, Montgomery County. Here he assisted in clearing and cultivating the farm which is still in the possession of the Neff family. The father's death occurred in Clark County at the home of his son David. When a young man Jacob Neff spent much of his time during the winter months in teaming, hauling flour from the old Harris Mills to Cincinnati. He married Mary Harnish, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born twelve children, as follows: John, who died in infancy; Amos, who died aged sixteen years; Albert, who died aged twenty-eight years; Hetty, who is the wife of C. K. Brenner; Elizabeth; Frank; Mollie, the wife of Dr. C. A. Herr; Jacob D, subject of this sketch; Emma, who married Jacob Tippy; Henry; Christopher; and one unnamed, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Neff both died on the old home place in Montgomery County, the latter passing away first, at the age of sixty-five years, the former surviving her one year, his death occurring at the age of eighty-one years.

Jacob D. Neff was reared on the old home farm in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, and his primary education, which was received in the district schools, was supplemented by a course of study at the Miami Business College of

Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Neff remained at home until attaining his majority, when he spent some eighteen months in Osborn, Ohio, working in various stores. In 1890 he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he spent seven years in the employ of J. B. Hartman & Son, who operated a grocery and market. Since March, 1898, he has been residing on his present farm of sixty acres, which he inherited from his father, and where he is successfully engaged in general farming. Mr. Neff grows six acres of tobacco every year.

He was united in marriage June 20, 1897, with Blanche Huffman, a daughter of Charles and Barbara (Flick) Huffman, of Hancock County, Ohio, and to them have been born two children—Helen and Orran. Politically, Mr. Neff is a Republican and he was elected trustee of Bethel Township in the spring of 1903, to which office he was re-elected in the fall of 1907. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Osborn Lodge No. 379.

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LEWIS J. LAYBOURN, residing on his valuable farm of 157 acres, which is situated in Section 7, Springfield Township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 15, 1846, and is a son of James and Mary (Skillings) Laybourn.

The great-grandfather, Christopher Laybourn, came to America with his family, from England, settling in Clark County, Ohio, in 1820, and establishing the first nursery in the county. He lived to the age of ninety-seven years, three months and twenty-three days. Joel Laybourn, grandfather to Lewis J., was a young man when his father settled in





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM R. GORDON

Clark County. He engaged in farming in Green Township and there James Laybourn was born and reared and was subsequently married to Mary Skillings. They had four children, namely: William H., who is deceased; Lewis J.; Zeruah (deceased), who was the wife of Dr. W. P. Madden; and Sarah, who married Thomas Nave, who resides at Springfield.

Lewis J. Laybourn has carried on farming ever since he grew to manhood. He began to farm on his own land when he bought 240 acres lying in Madison and Green Townships, where he lived for twelve years, then moving to his present farm in Springfield Township. He retains his other land and is one of the extensive farmers of the country. He pays considerable attention to the growing of corn and wheat, rotating those cereals with clover and grass. Mr. Laybourn has a thorough understanding of the principles of agriculture and has an equipment that enables him to carry it on according to the most approved and successful methods.

Mr. Laybourn married Jennie Bird, who was reared in Springfield Township and is a daughter of Herbert H. Bird. They had one daughter, Mary B., who is the wife of Myron Beckman, residing at Hamilton, Ohio. Mrs. Laybourn died December 24, 1886.

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WILLIAM R. GORDON, a prominent citizen and farmer of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a valuable farm of 184 acres located on both sides of the National Pike about two and a half miles west of Springfield. He was born on his father's farm in that township, in a rude

log cabin of the pioneer type, on February 14, 1850, and is a son of William and Delilah (Miller) Gordon. William Gordon, Sr., was born in Virginia and was quite young when his parents moved to Ohio, making the trip in wagons. He was one of seventeen children born to Richard and Anna (Garst) Gordon, of which large family each member grew to maturity and reared a family except one, a daughter who died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. Gordon died when the subject of this sketch was a child.

William Gordon grew up on his father's farm in the woods of Bethel Township, and after arriving at maturity bought a tract of timberland adjoining the home place, from which he took hundreds of dollars worth of timber, although it was of little value in those days. He became a prosperous farmer and owned at the time of his death some 216 acres of land. He died in 1890, at the age of eighty-five years, and was preceded to the grave many years by his wife, who died during the war at the age of fifty-two years. In maidenhood Delilah Miller, she was born in Pennsylvania and was a small girl when her father, Daniel Miller, moved to Ohio with his family, locating in Bethel Township. She became the mother of twelve children, namely: Henry, who served in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, O. V. I., during the Civil War; Harrison, who was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, O. V. I.; Ezra, also a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, O. V. I.; Oliver, a member of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., who was killed at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Allen, who is now deceased; William Ross, subject of

this article; David Scott; Phoebe (Henslee); Sarah, widow of Charles Kline, who married, secondly, U. J. Tavorite; Elizabeth; Eliza; and Rosetta. The three last named died in infancy.

William Ross Gordon was reared on the home farm and attended the old log school-house in the home district, and afterwards the brick school-house which replaced it. When about twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself, and it is to his credit that the competency he now enjoys was earned by the sweat of his brow. He first worked in a stone quarry for Albert Holcomb for four years, and by saving his money was able at the end of that time to purchase a tract of seven acres, the foundation of his present fine farm in Bethel Township. He erected a small residence, which has since been replaced by a larger and more commodious one, and as he prospered in his business he added from time to time small tracts of six and seven acres until he had a good-sized farm. In his earlier days he followed truck gardening, selling his produce at the old market in Springfield, and it proved a remunerative business. Early in the eighties he began dairying and has continued it since with good results, for many years running a wagon in Springfield. He is a successful business man and enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances to a marked degree.

On April 15, 1873, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Grisso, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Grisso of Springfield Township, and they have four children: Alma Jane, wife of William Pfeifer, who has two children—Harrold and Martha; Ina J., who is in

Chicago being trained for missionary work; George, who married Myrtle Bodkin, and Clinton, who married Sadie Hardacre. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon belong to the Baptist church, of which the former has been deacon and treasurer for eighteen years. He is a Republican in politics.

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SIDNEY GRANT BAKER, who in partnership with his brother operates the Baker Brothers' general store of Dialton, is one of the leading business men of the village and was born June 22, 1872, on his father's farm in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Melinda (Jenkins) Baker.

Samuel Baker was born December 10, 1830, near Lawrenceville, German Township, Clark County, Ohio, and when about six weeks old his father, Martin Baker, who came from Virginia at a very early period and located in German Township, Clark County, removed to near Dialton, where the remainder of his life was spent. Here Samuel followed threshing for a number of years, using a horse-power machine, and was also engaged in making tile for some years. He served four years in the army, enlisting in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in numerous important engagements, among them the battles of Gettysburg and Martin's Ferry. Samuel Baker was married September 26, 1871, to Melinda Jenkins, a native of German Township and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Jenkins, the former of whom died at the age of forty-six years, the latter living to the advanced age of eighty years. Four children were born to Sam-



uel and Melinda Baker, namely: Viola (Mrs. Clinton Huffman), and Sidney Grant, who were twins; and Asa M. and Charles O., who were also twins. Samuel Baker was always a very successful farmer and at the time of his death, which occurred September 26, 1903, was the owner of over 300 acres of fine farming land. He is survived by his widow.

Sidney Grant Baker was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training at the district schools of the township, later attending Nelson's Business College for two winters. On March 1, 1898, he purchased his present business from Baisinger and Smith and conducted it for one year, when he formed a partnership with his brother Asa M., and has since operated the business under the firm name of Baker Brothers. Baker Brothers' general store is recognized as one of the leading business enterprises of the village of Dialton and enjoys an extensive patronage from the residents in this locality.

Mr. Sidney G. Baker was married September 26, 1900, to Olive O. Overholtz, a daughter of Jonas and Laura (Hupp) Overholtz, who reside near Lawrenceville, German Township. Mrs. Baker has one sister, Lena, who married W. Cirele. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child, Lucille Irene, born July 19, 1902.

Politically Mr. Baker is a Republican and has served a year as central committeeman. He and his wife are both members of the Reformed Church, of which he is a deacon, being also superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Mr. A. M. Baker was married February 17, 1904, to Mary E. Spence, daughter of G. A. and Mary Spence, whose

sketch appears in this work. Mr. Baker and wife have two children—Corene, born January 25, 1905, and Willard, born June 8, 1907.

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STEVEN D. SNYDER, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a fine farm of 187½ acres located on the Jordon Pike in German Township, was born on a farm April 27, 1865, and is a son of Eli and Sophia (Maxon) Snyder.

Felty Snyder, grandfather of Steven D., came from Pennsylvania at a very early period and entered a quarter section of land, which is now owned by our subject. He was married after coming to German Township and followed farming the rest of his life. He has two surviving children, Mrs. Rebecca McMillen and Peter Snyder.

Eli Snyder was born in the house that is now occupied by his son, Steven D. Snyder, and which has since been moved nearer the road. He lived at home until coming of age, and then went to the gold fields of California, remaining there for six years. Upon his return home he was married to Sophia Maxon, who was born and reared west of Northampton, Clark County, Ohio. They became the parents of eight children, whose records in brief are: Lydia (Mrs. McCuddy); Mrs. Sarah Domer; Steven D., subject of this article; Felty Valentine, who died in early manhood; Rebecca (Mrs. Unverzagt) of German Township; Clarke, who died in infancy; Ida (Mrs. Purtti); George, who is a resident of Chicago, Ill.; and John, who died in infancy. Eli Snyder died about 1876 and his wife in 1874.

Steven D. Snyder was an infant when

his parents came to his present farm, and he has always lived here, with the exception of five years, when his father moved to the vicinity of Northampton. His mother died when he was nine years old, and two years later his father's death occurred, after which he came to live with his uncle, Valentine Snyder, who died December 5, 1904. Mr. Snyder has lived here ever since and has followed farming and stock-raising with much success. He was joined in marriage October 1, 1895, with Mrs. Otila (Helman) Laird, a widow and a daughter of Ernest Helman. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children—Mary Sophia, and Edgar Louis. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the White Star Lodge No. 292.

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JOHN H. WISE is a prosperous agriculturist, residing on his well developed farm of 212 acres, which is situated in Section 7, Springfield Township, and Section 12, Green Township, on the dividing line between Springfield and Green Townships. Mr. Wise was born August 18, 1872, on the farm on which he lives, and is a son of Lewis and Melinda (Hatfield) Wise.

Lewis Wise was born on his father's farm, in Madison Township, near Selina, Clark County, Ohio, and was a son of Jesse Wise, who was born in Virginia and was an early settler in Madison Township. Lewis Wise married Melinda Hatfield, who was a daughter of James Hatfield. Her grandfather settled on the farm John H. Wise now owns, in 1807, and it remained in the Hatfield family until it was purchased by Lewis Wise. He

moved on the farm in 1856 and resided here until his death, which took place February 20, 1906, when he was seventy-seven years old. His wife passed away September 26, 1892. They had six children, namely: Charles F., residing in Green Township; James H., deceased; Minnie E., who married J. A. Tucker; John H.; and Alice and Joseph, the eldest two, who died young.

John H. Wise was reared on the farm he has always resided on, with the exception of from 1901 to 1906, when he lived on his Green Township land. He attended the country schools and has devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Wise married Edna Morningstar, who is a daughter of Christopher and Margaret Morningstar, residents of Harmony Township. They have four children, namely, Alice, Olive, Mildred and Dorothy.

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HARRY G. WRAIGHT, president of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, and one of Springfield's highly respected citizens, was born in Dover, England, in 1856, and at the age of six years came to America and settled at Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. Here he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools, after which he went to Corry, Pennsylvania, and learned the painter's trade, remaining there four years. In 1874 he came to Springfield and worked for seven years in the Lagonda Agricultural Shops, after which he engaged in business for himself, as a general painting contractor. He continued at this occupation until 1900, when he became district manager for the

Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, having under his control Champaign, Greene, Miami and Clark Counties, which position he still retains.

Mr. Wright has always taken an active interest in politics and in November, 1905, was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, assuming the duties of that office in September, 1906. Since September, 1907, he has served as president of the board and was for about sixteen years a member of the Republican Central Committee. He was also for a number of years a member of the Executive Committee and served three years as a trustee of the Board of Water Works.

Mr. Wright was married first in 1878 to Susie Koepege, who died in 1895. He was married second in 1897 to Lilly M. Hensler of Springfield and of this union has been born one son, Henry L. Wright. Fraternaly Mr. Wright is a member of the Anthony Lodge, F. & A. M.; Red Star Lodge No. 205, K. of P., of which he is a charter member, and is also a member of the Uniform Rank No. 44.

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J. WILLIAM HICKS, a general farmer in Springfield Township, cultivating 150 acres of land situated in Section 2, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, April 6, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Emily (Sheaff) Hicks.

Joseph Hicks was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Hicks, who died when Joseph was about seven years of age. His mother came to Clark County with her children and later became a resident of Dayton. The maternal grandfather was John Sheaff, who

formerly engaged in farming in the northern part of Clark County and later bought land in Illinois. He had eleven children. Joseph Hicks and wife went to Ogle County, Illinois, but returned to Ohio during the infancy of their son, and when he was three years old, came to the present farm in Springfield Township. This has been the home of J. William Hicks ever since, with the exception of three years spent in Springfield. The children of Joseph Hicks and wife were: Ella, deceased at thirteen years; Carrie, also deceased, who married William Rock; J. William; and Joseph Edward, residing in Springfield.

In August, 1887, Mr. Hicks was married to Fannie May Lefever, who is a daughter of Daniel Lefever, and they have two children: Wilbur Russell and Harry Sheaff. In addition to general farming Mr. Hicks keeps from sixteen to eighteen cows and sells his milk wholesale. For about eight years he ran a wagon, but finds it more profitable to adopt modern methods of disposing of the milk. He is a practical, enterprising business man, and personally stands very high in the regard of his community.

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JOHN A. WILKINSON, a well known citizen and prosperous farmer of Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a valuable farm of 200 acres lying just southwest of South Charleston. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, June 1st, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Wilkinson. The Wilkinson family is of the English nobility, and but two generations of this branch of the family have been located in America. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Lord

Harry Wilkinson, who lived in England all his life.

Henry Wilkinson, father of John A., was born in England and spent his early manhood there. Before his marriage he came to America and engaged in farming near Ashtabula, Ohio, where he became an extensive landowner. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, also a native of England, and they became parents of seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Joseph, Richard, John A. and Martha Jane. Those deceased are Henry, Elizabeth and Margaret.

John A. Wilkinson grew to maturity at Ashtabula, Ohio, and lived at home until he was twenty years of age, when the family was broken up by the demise of both parents. After a time he purchased and moved to his present farm of 200 acres near South Charleston and has followed farming and stock-raising here since. He is a man of ability and has attained a high degree of success in his chosen occupation.

Mr. Wilkinson was joined in marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Haley, and they have had three children born to them, John R., Minnie E. and Thomas Henry, the last mentioned being now deceased. In politics Mr. Wilkinson is unswerving in his support of Democratic principles. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife is a consistent member of the Presbyterian.

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J. MILTON RUNYAN, one of the leading citizens of Pleasant Township, carries on general farming and raises horses and mules extensively on his farm

of 440 acres, which is all in one body. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 20, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Jones) Runyan.

The grandparents of Mr. Runyan, Abraham and Sophia Runyan, were among the Virginia pioneers who settled in Clark County in 1815. The burial of Sophia Runyan in 1823 was the second interment in the Asbury Cemetery.

Henry Runyan was born in Clark County, in 1809, and died in August, 1891. He married Rachel Jones, who was born in 1821, and died October 21, 1853. They had ten children born to them, seven of whom survived infancy, namely: J. W., deceased, who was married to Fidelia Wilson, had the following children—Clay, Lillian, Frank, Hattie; M. L., deceased, was married (first) to Sarah J. McConkey, and they had one child—Willie, deceased—was married (second) to Eliza Valentine, who survives, with their daughter, Irene; J. Milton; Esther A., who married J. W. Hendricks, has two children, Frank and Alfonso; Frank, who was a youthful victim of the Civil War, being killed at the battle of Louisburg, May 23, 1862, was the second soldier of Pleasant Township to fall; Mahala, who married Jesse Tarbutton, has five children, Jessie, Earl, Mertie, Claude and Carl; and Emma, who married Irwin Graham, has two children, Floy and Foster. Henry Runyan was married (second) to Maria Chapman and they had three children: Charles H., Maria and Cora. Charles H. Runyan, who is postmaster at Catawba, married Malissa Melvine and they had five children. Maria married S. H. Neer and they had one child, Ross. Cora married

Frank McConkey and they have one child, Ruskin.

J. Milton Runyan was educated in the public schools and from boyhood has been acquainted with agricultural pursuits. In August, 1861, he left his peaceful life on his father's farm and enlisted for service in the Federal Army, becoming a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and after being on the field for a year was taken sick and was honorably discharged in 1862 at Columbus. He re-enlisted, entering Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and served the full 100 days and was honorably discharged in 1864 at Camp Dennison. He has resided on his present farm for the past thirty years, engaged in a general agricultural line, but paying particular attention to raising fine horses and mules. By trade Mr. Runyan is a miller and for eighteen years he operated the old mill which is still standing in this section. He remembers that during the first year he paid \$2.50 and \$3.20 for wheat per bushel, and even then was able to profit by grinding it. This mill was one of the first built in Pleasant Township.

On March 4, 1866, Mr. Runyan married Mary McClennen, who was born May 22, 1843, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ropp) McClennen, of Virginia. The McClennen children were: Mary J.; Elizabeth, who married Milton Arbogast, has one child, Creston; Charles, who married Malissa Runyan, has ten children; George, who married Dorcas Hodge, has two sons, William and Harry; Emma, deceased, who married William Longbrake, had four children.

Mr. and Mrs. Runyan have had seven

children: Arthur, Clarence, Edward, Percy, Charles, Maud and Walter, the latter of whom was born in 1881 and died aged four months. Arthur Runyan, resides at Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio. He married Ola Sholty and they have two children, Helen and Hazel. Mr. Runyan is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, and it was while attending there that he met the lady, a teacher, who became his wife. Mr. Runyan holds a life certificate from both the common and high schools of the state. Clarence Runyan, who was also educated at the university at Ada, married Millie Tavenner and they have two children, Marcus and Emma. They reside at Catawba. Edward Runyan was also educated at the university at Ada and is a school teacher in Pleasant Township. Percy Runyan also enjoyed university advantages and is a teacher. He married Mabel Keesecker and they have three children, McK., Philip and Marjorie. Charles Runyan was educated at Columbus. He married Zelda Bumgardner and they have one child, Marion. Charles is a teacher in the schools at Moorefield. Maud resides at home.

Mr. Runyan is one of the leading Republicans of Pleasant Township. He has served in the office of justice of the peace for ten years and has just been re-elected to another term of four years. For twenty-one years he has been a school director and at various times he has served in the offices of trustee and road supervisor. His membership with the Odd Fellows at Catawba dates very far back and he has held all the offices in the local lodge. Both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

JESSE TARBUTTON, one of Pleasant Township's leading citizens and successful farmers, resides on his valuable farm of 132 acres, which is all in one body and which is devoted to general agriculture. Mr. Tarbutton was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 22, 1844, and is a son of Jesse and Abigail (Mowery) Tarbutton.

The grandparents of Mr. Tarbutton went from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where Jesse Tarbutton, the elder, was born in 1819. He died in 1860. His wife, Abigail Mowery, was born in 1817 and died in 1900. They were married in 1837 and they had six children, namely: Sarah A., John E., James H., Jesse, Eli and Mary E. Sarah died in infancy. John E. served through the Civil War and died in 1865. James H., who died in 1893, married Sarah Given in 1866, and they had eleven children: Frank, John, Laura, Charles, Lewis, Mary, Norah, Harry, Mabel, Willard and one who died in infancy. Eli, who died in 1899, married Ellen Saums and they have three children, Harry, Pearl and Ollie, all of whom are married. Mary Ellen, the youngest sister of Mr. Tarbutton, was married (first) in 1875 to John Sperling and (second) March 11, 1903, to Eli Silvers, and died December 6, 1907.

Jesse Tarbutton, of the above family, was reared in Clark County and attended the country schools during his boyhood. His business has been farming. Since 1893 he has resided on his present place, coming here from another farm after his house had been destroyed by fire. He saw three years of hard service in the Civil War, enlisting in 1862, at Catawba, Ohio, in the Ninety-fourth Regiment,

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but was soon detailed as a musician. He was only a boy of seventeen years at the time and fought through two hard battles, those of Kentucky River and Perrysville, before he had reached his eighteenth birthday. He was also in the battle of Stone River, was at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain and was one of the brave men who helped to gain victory so often for General George H. Thomas. During a large part of the time he was a drummer and on many occasions his inspiring music put courage into the disheartened soldiers. On one occasion his drum was used for a purpose perhaps never before thought of, being converted into a ballot box, proving a safe receptacle. This was when the Ohio troops were returning from Atlanta, where they had marched under General Sherman's command, and the election was for the office of Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Tarbutton went through the hazards and hardships of three years of war without being either wounded or taken prisoner, but he contracted measles and the disease settled in his eyes and finally resulted in destroying the sight of the left optic. He was under treatment in a hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and it was during that time that he lost command also of his vocal chords to such an extent that he could only whisper. He finally escaped the discipline of the hospital and joined his regiment at Anderson Station, Tennessee. He is justly proud of the fact that he was one of the picked veterans chosen to march with General Sherman, being a drummer at that time. In that memorable march there were 62,000 men, a wagon train of



MR. AND MRS. JESSE TARBUTTON





2,500 six-mule team wagons and 600 ambulances. Mr. Tarbutton enjoyed the honors paid to the victorious soldiers at the grand review at Washington City. He received his honorable discharge papers at Columbus June 5, 1865, after which he returned home and has been a quiet, peaceful, useful member of his community ever since, proving as capable a farmer as he had been courageous as a soldier. He has taken an active part in public affairs in this section, served one term as a township trustee, has been school director for eighteen years and has served a number of terms as road supervisor.

On March 3, 1870, Mr. Tarbutton was married in Clark County to Mahala Florence Runyan, who is a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Jones) Runyan. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, May 16, 1848. Her full brothers and sisters are: Wesley, Luther M., James M., Esther Ann, Francis M. and Emeline, and her half brother and sisters are: Charles H., Lucretia L. and Cora E.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarbutton have had seven children, namely: Jessie, Buddie, Eustice, Osco Earl, Myrtle, Claud H. and Carl. Both Buddie and Eustice died in infancy. Jessie was born October 21, 1871, married Laurence E. Davisson and they have four children: Edwin, born in 1895; Florence, born in 1897; Eustice, born in 1899, and Emily, born 1904. Osco Earl, born November 10, 1875, married Emeline Rupert, a daughter of Adam and Malinda Rupert, of Champaign County, and they have two children: Lillian Opal, born December 11, 1898, and Rupert Earl, born July 18, 1903. Myrtle was born February 3, 1878, was married

to Howard Wolf in 1904 and they reside at Springfield. They have one child, Jesse Tarbutton, who was born December 8, 1906. Claud H., born July 16, 1882, in 1902 married Ella Lellis. They have had two children, and their surviving son, Mitchel, was born May 16, 1906. Carl, born in January, 1888, was married in 1906 to Sarah Brown.

Mr. Tarbutton did not recover his speech until some time after his return from the army. His family and neighbors had become accustomed to his conversing in a whisper and when he suddenly discovered his ability to talk as loudly as any one, he was overwhelmed with congratulations, and since that memorable day he has had no return of the paralysis of the vocal chords. He is a member of the N. M. McConkey Post No. 391, Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Catawba.

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CLARENCE W. ARBOGAST, treasurer of Clark County, was born in Springfield, Ohio, April, 1875, and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth A. (Willard) Arbogast.

William H. Arbogast was born in 1840 in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and spent his entire life in Springfield, where he was engaged with much success in the general contracting business. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Willard, who died in June, 1905, and they reared a family of four children, namely: Victor R., who lives in Schoenebeck—Elbe, Germany, and has charge of the American Radiator Plant; Genevieve M., wife of F. M. Timmins of

Indianapolis; Gertrude M., who teaches in the public schools of Springfield; and Clarence W., subject of this article. Mr. W. H. Arbogast died in 1903 at the age of sixty-three years. In politics he was a Republican and took an active interest in the affairs of his party, serving in 1895 as a member of the Board of Education.

Clarence W. Arbogast was reared in Springfield and received his educational training in the common schools. Early in life he entered the Springfield Planing Mill as wood turner, remaining there until 1898, when he became associated with C. A. Little in the Hardwood Lumber business, operating with considerable success several saw-mills. In September, 1901, he became assistant treasurer under P. M. Stewart, acting as such for four years, and in November, 1904, was elected treasurer of Clark County. He was re-elected to that office in November, 1906, and is now serving his second term, which expires September 1, 1909. Mr. Arbogast is also treasurer of Springfield Township, being the only Republican elected to office at that election, and is a teller in the American Trust & Savings Company. In August, 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Marie B. Davies of Springfield. Fraternaly Mr. Arbogast is a member of the Masonic order, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. He is a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Y. M. C. A.

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JOHN GOODFELLOW, one of the substantial and progressive business men of Vienna, sole owner of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company at this point, owns

also a valuable tract of farming land near the village, in Harmony Township. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 10, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Sexton) Goodfellow.

Moore Goodfellow, the grandfather of John Goodfellow, was the founder of this family in Clark County. He was born in Ireland, in 1786, and came to America in 1808, shortly afterward settling in Harmony Township, Clark County, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. He married Mary Nicholson and they had a large family.

Thomas Goodfellow, son of Moore and Mary Goodfellow and father of John Goodfellow, was born in Harmony Township, in 1817. In 1842 he married Mary Sexton, who was born April 26, 1825, and is still living. Thomas Goodfellow died in 1893. They had nine children and all but the youngest survived infancy. Manly, the eldest, has never married. John was the second in order of birth. Scott died, aged forty-two years. Andrew married Amanda Hodge and they have one son, Elliott. George was accidentally killed by a horse at the age of seven years. Alice married William Shoray and they have two daughters, Mary and Hattie. Dora married D. H. Snavely and they have three children, Mary, Glenna and Thomas. Clara married William H. Roberts and they have two sons, Homer and Frank.

John Goodfellow was reared in Harmony Township and this section has always been his home, with the exception of four years spent in Kansas. In 1898 he went west and engaged in a grain and feed business at Topeka, Kansas, until June, 1902, when he returned to Clark

County and resumed farming. In the spring of 1904, he entered into partnership with Dr. E. H. Smith and John McCoy, in the organization of a business which they carried on under the name of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. The partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Goodfellow bought Dr. Smith's interest, and on December 11, 1907, he purchased Mr. McCoy's interest, since which time he has conducted the concern very successfully alone. He employs twenty-five girls in the manufacturing of comforts and produces so excellent an article that the demand comes from all parts of the country. Prior to entering into this industry, while keeping a general store, Mr. Goodfellow was impressed with the conviction that such a factory might be made very remunerative, and has proved it to be so.

On March 1, 1889, Mr. Goodfellow was married in Kansas to Helen Sexton, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Angeline (Dickerson) Sexton, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow have one son, Thomas, who was born April 22, 1895.

In politics Mr. Goodfellow is a Republican. For fifteen years he served as treasurer of Harmony Township, for three terms as trustee and for a long period was a member of the School Board. He belongs to Lodge No. 660, Knights of Pythias, at Vienna, in which he has passed all the chairs and is at present holding the office of chancellor commander.

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JOHN H. LINDENMUTH, president of the Board of Education and trustee of Mad River Township, residing on the Michael Spangler farm, was born March

13, 1855, on a farm in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Erastus and Julian (Shaffer) Lindenmuth.

Erastus Lindenmuth was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Michael Lindenmuth, who was born in Schuylkill County, in the same state, where his parents settled upon coming to this country from Germany, their native land. Erastus followed farming in Pennsylvania for many years, and in 1874 he and his wife, Julian (Shaffer) Lindenmuth, came to Ohio and settled on a farm south of Dayton, where the latter died in 1876. Erastus Lindenmuth served in the Federal army throughout the Civil War, and was made corporal of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He and his wife were the parents of five children—Sarah, who married David Heister, and lives in Dayton; Lewis, who is now deceased; Wilson and Eliza, who are also deceased; and John, who is the subject of this sketch.

John H. Lindenmuth was born and reared on his father's farm in Berks County, receiving his education in the district schools. He had two uncles living in Ohio, and having always had a desire to visit the west, left home at the age of fifteen and went to live with his uncle Hiram, after whom he was named, and who had a farm four miles south of Dayton. Two years later he began working out by the month on various farms, and he continued thus occupied until his marriage, December 31, 1879, to Louisa Ochsa. His wife was born in New York City, a daughter of John and Catherine Ochsa, who came from Germany. After his marriage Mr. Lindenmuth rented a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, remaining there un-

til March, 1891, when he rented the Beninger farm in Mad River Township, Clark County, which property adjoins his present farm. In 1898 Mr. Lindenmuth moved to the Michael Spangler farm, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising and is one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindenmuth have reared a family of seven children: Walter, who married Nellie Grube, and is in the employ of the Electric Railroad at Dayton, Ohio; Julia, William, Harry, Gertrude, John, and Mabel. Gertrude will graduate from the Enon High School in the spring of 1908, and Harry graduated from that school in 1905.

Politically Mr. Lindenmuth is a Republican. He served as road supervisor for six years, was elected a member of the school board in 1893, serving in the same capacity since, and was made president of that body in 1903. He was elected township trustee in November, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Lindenmuth is associated with the Knights of Pythias No. 374 of Mad River Township.

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**CAPT. JAMES LAMME MCKINNEY**, a life-long resident of this county, residing on his finely improved farm of eighty acres, located in Bethel Township, Clark County, was born on the old home place April 29, 1839, and is a son of Cyrus and Melinda Elizabeth (Lamme) McKinney.

Samuel McKinney, his grandfather, came to Clark County with his parents from Scotland, locating on the National Road two miles west of Donellsville. Here he married Sarah Forgey and to

them were born the following children: Elizabeth, Pressley, Susan, Miles, Rachel, Martha, Cyrus, Robert, John and William.

Cyrus McKinney was born in 1814 on the home farm one mile west of Capt. McKinney's present residence, where also he spent his entire life. He married Melinda Elizabeth Lamme, who was born on an adjoining farm, in 1817, and who died in 1881, aged sixty-four years. Mr. McKinney's death occurred in 1870, while he was in his fifty-fifth year. Of this union were born four children: James L., the subject of this sketch; William S.; Martha, who married a Mr. Wise, and Frank E.

James L. McKinney, being the eldest child of his parents, much of the hard work connected with the clearing of the farm fell upon him. His educational advantages were of a limited nature, he attending the old log district school before the days of modern school buildings and improved methods of instruction. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Light Artillery under Capt. James Mitchell and served nearly two years, when he was discharged owing to sickness. During this period he participated in many engagements, including that of Champion Hills, in which his captain was killed. After being discharged Mr. McKinney organized the Home Guard, of which he was elected captain, and when the president issued the call for soldiers he again entered the service, participating in Imboden's and Johnson's Raids in Virginia and serving until the fall of 1864. Upon his return to Clark County, Capt. McKinney was married, November 28, 1865, to Elizabeth J. Lowry, a daughter of David

and Eliza Jane Lowry. Of this union were born three children—Hershell, who died in infancy; Carena B., who died aged twenty-eight years; and Athella M., who married Rev. McDanniel Howsare, and has three children, George, Elizabeth Evelyn, and James E. Captain McKinney is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of Mitchell Post, G. A. R.

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DAVID BENTON JENKINS, formerly for two terms clerk of German Township, is one of the best-known educators of Clark County. He was born in Page County, Virginia, March 27, 1865, and is a son of Daniel and Barbara Ann (Printz) Jenkins. Daniel Jenkins was born in Virginia, in which state also he died. In 1852 he visited Ohio, and in 1856 Illinois, but he never resided in any state except that of his nativity. He followed the shoemaker's trade.

David Benton Jenkins attended the country schools near his home until he was sixteen years old, when, through the interest of a cousin, William H. Jenkins, he became a resident of Ohio. This cousin had lived in Clark County for a time and had then gone back to Virginia, but later had decided to return to Ohio. He recognized the fact that in the latter state the ambitious young man and eager student, David Benton Jenkins, would have better chances of success in life; hence he secured the consent of the youth's father to allow him to take David to Ohio. They arrived in Clark County, March 7, 1882. David went to work for Jacob Mitzell, near Tremont, and with that just man and his excellent wife he made his home for

ten years, winning their confidence and affection, and to this day he attributes much of his success to their kind interest.

For two years young Jenkins attended school at Tremont City, after which he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and for one year he was fortunate enough to be under the instruction of that able educator, Professor Alfred Holbrook. Prior to this he had taught one term of school at Tremont, and after returning from the university he resumed teaching at the same place. He continued in this occupation almost continuously from 1884 until 1902, giving himself but short periods of rest and not really abandoning the educational field until 1902. During 1890-91 he taught the Lawrenceville High School. He has been prominently identified with educational work all over Clark County and during 1891 he served as county school examiner. Since giving up teaching he has lived on his farm. On September 20, 1892, Mr. Jenkins was married to Mary Margaret Overholser, who is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Callison) Overholser.

Politically Mr. Jenkins is a Republican. From 1894 until 1898 he served most efficiently as clerk of German Township, being one of the very few members of his party who were in office during those years. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Springfield.

He is also a member of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, Ohio, and has been a teacher in the Sabbath-school since 1884.

In June, 1900, he served as census enumerator for German Township.

DAVID SHROYER, a representative citizen of Pike Township, has a fine farm of 110 acres about fifteen miles northwest of Springfield. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, a short distance from the Clark County line, May 24, 1835, is a son of John and Eliza (Rall) Shroyer, and a grandson of Thomas Shroyer.

Thomas Shroyer, the grandfather, was born in Maryland and there followed his trade as a carpenter. He lived there many years after his marriage, then came west to Ohio with his family, making the journey in wagons. Arriving in Dayton they there spent the winter and when spring came purchased 170 acres of land in Miami County, just west of New Carlisle—the farm on which Henry Shroyer now lives. They cleared this farm and Thomas made it his home for the rest of his life.

John Shroyer, father of David, was born in Maryland and was about fifteen years of age when his parents came to Ohio. He followed farming throughout life and was a very prosperous man, owning several tracts of land in addition to the old home place. He married Eliza Rall, who was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Abraham Rall, who was one of the very early pioneers of the county. He made the brick, laid the foundation, built the walls and plastered the first brick house erected in Clark County. His home place was the farm on which is located the Scarff Nursery. Mr. Shroyer died at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife, surviving him some years, died at the age of sixty. They had nine children, as follows: David; Harrison, deceased; Henry; Elizabeth, wife of J. P. Meranda, de-

ceased; Amanda, wife of William Overton of North Dakota; Mary, who first married David Reed, and is now the wife of John Slattery of Dayton; John, who lives in North Dakota; William F., who lives in Wisconsin; and Sarah Ellen, who died at the age of nine months.

David Shroyer was born in a log cabin on the old home place, and received a very meager educational training in the old log school of the district. This school, like most others of its kind, had a puncheon floor, and was equipped on three sides with slabs fastened to the walls for desks, and slab benches, with wooden pins for legs. Mr. Shroyer assisted in clearing the old farm and lived there until he was twenty-six years of age, when he came to Clark County, locating on a farm in Pike Township. Four years later he located on the farm on which his daughter now lives, and made that his home until August, 1893, when he bought of Seth Black the farm on which he lives at the present time. In his younger days he worked to some extent in a stone quarry, and at one time operated for three years a threshing machine, in which he owned a half interest. He has devoted his attention to general farming, and success has crowned his efforts. He is considered one of the substantial men of the township.

February 17, 1861, Mr. Shroyer was joined in marriage with Eliza Jane Jenkins, who came of a prominent Clark County family, being a daughter of Dr. Wiley Jenkins. They had three children: Sarah Ann, who died at eighteen years; Ida J., wife of Joseph Lippincott, died at the age of forty years; and Rebecca, wife of Henry Jones, who has two children—Bertha and Lona. Mrs. Eliza Shroyer—





MR. AND MRS. JEREMIAH FROCK



er died in 1880, and Mr. Shroyer formed a second marital union, March 5, 1899, with Adelia A. Whiting, a daughter of Giles and Margaret W. (DeGroot) Whiting, her father being a native of New York, and her mother of New Jersey. Her parents were married in New York, and went from there to Michigan, and later to Xenia, Ohio, where Mr. Whiting conducted a store for a time and afterward a hotel. They then moved to Preble County, where he died, and after his death Mrs. Whiting moved to Franklin, Warren County, where the remainder of her days were spent. Mrs. Shroyer was one of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mary, William W., Adelia A., Lucy A., Junius F., and Frances Helen.

Politically Mr. Shroyer is a Democrat and has served two terms as supervisor. While in discharge of the duties pertaining to that office he was buried in a gravel pit, breaking a leg in three places, and after the expiration of his term he declined to run for the office again. Religiously he is a member and elder of the Reformed Church.

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A. VAN BIRD, county surveyor of Clark County, and a well known resident of Springfield, was born September 19, 1857, four miles east of Springfield in Springfield Township, and is a son of Silas Van Bird.

Silas Van Bird was born in Virginia and came to Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, in 1816. He was a millwright by trade, and followed the same for many years during his early life, but subsequently located on a farm near Spring-

field, and was engaged there in farming until his death in 1892.

A. Van Bird was reared in Springfield Township, and attended the district schools, later graduating in 1880 from Wittenburg College, after which he spent much time in traveling. In 1888 Mr. Bird was elected township clerk and also assistant to county surveyor William Sharon, and in 1897, upon the appointment of the latter to the Board of Public Service, Mr. Bird was appointed county surveyor by Judge J. C. Mills and Judge Distin, and has since served continuously in that capacity. In 1886 Mr. Bird was united in marriage with Martha J. Hoffman, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Laura E., Silas Van, Martha M., and Paul S. Mr. Bird is a member of the First Baptist Church of Springfield.

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JEREMIAH FROCK, one of Clark County's most substantial citizens, residing in a pleasant home at Vienna Cross Roads, owns 160 acres of valuable farming land in Harmony Township and 203 acres in Moorfield and Springfield Townships. He is a native of Ohio and was born May 12, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Mary Ann (Wient) Frock. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Frock, Benjamin and Malinda Frock, were Maryland people, who came to Ohio in 1844.

Samuel Frock, father of Jeremiah, was born March 7, 1812. He was married, first, to Mary Ann Wient and they had six children: Jeremiah, Henry, John and Daniel (twins), Amos and an infant. Henry was born June 12, 1840, and died

in 1906. He served for over three years in the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1865 he married Martha Clark and they had two children, Harry and Frank. John and Daniel were born January 6, 1842. John died in 1861 and Daniel died in 1864, while serving as a soldier in the Civil War. Amos was born June 7, 1846. He married Sarah Pentony and they have two children, Pearl and George; they reside in Indiana. The mother of the above family died November 15, 1854, and the father was married, secondly, to Barbara A. Teach, who was born August 29, 1826. They had four children, namely: Samuel, born in 1859, who married Emma Stanford in 1882 and has one child, Maud; Fannie J., born in 1856, who married Emory White in 1877 and has three children—Arthur, Fred, and Edward; Edward, born in 1867, who died in 1904. He married Minnie Rathburn in 1890 and they had one child, Ellen. The fourth child died an infant.

Jeremiah Frock has been a resident of Clark County since 1859, with the exception of three years spent in Illinois prior to his marriage. He first rented farming land on Mad River. In 1868 he bought forty-seven acres of his present farm and has kept adding to it until he now owns a great amount of property. He has carried on a large business in raising grain and stock and has been one of the largest hog-raisers in Clark County. He now lives retired at Vienna. In 1864 he enlisted at Camp Dennison and served until the close of the war as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His main service was in doing guard duty at Harper's Ferry and other points, and

during this period he took part in a number of sharp skirmishes. For ten days he was confined in a hospital suffering from measles, but otherwise he returned unharmed to his home when his services were no longer needed.

On January 16, 1862, Mr. Frock was married to Sophia Christina Rudolph, who was born August 14, 1844, and who was the only child of John W. and Elizabeth (Baldner) Rudolph. Mrs. Frock's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and died in 1873. Her mother was born in Germany in 1816, and died in August, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Frock have had four children, as follows: Charles, born in 1862, married Jessie Walker in 1886, and they have one son, Robert; George Edward, born in 1864, lives at Vienna; Effie J., born in 1867, died aged ten years; and Orran, born in 1868, married Minnie Shellebarger in 1903, and they reside in Clark County. Mr. Frock is of German ancestry.

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WILLIAM H. BITNER, who is manager of the Pure Milk Company at Springfield and the owner of 145 acres of excellent farming land in Springfield Township, is one of the representative men of this section. He was born in Pennsylvania August 18, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Nancy (Glass) Bitner.

The parents of Mr. Bitner were natives of Pennsylvania and both died at Biglersville, in Adams County, in that state. For a number of years Henry Bitner operated a grist-mill and then kept a hotel at Mummasburg, later removing to Biglersville, where he followed a butchering business until 1862, when he sold out and

served one year in the Civil War, during which period he was wounded. After returning to Biglersville he engaged in a nursery business for a time, but later in life he rented his lands and operated a small store. He married Nancy Glass and they had the following children: Jennie, Elizabeth, William H., George, Emma and Alice, both of whom, with Jennie, are deceased. Henry Bitner was married (second) to Rose Bean and they had two children, one of whom, Bessie, survives.

Since he was a lad of nine years William H. Bitner has been self-supporting, for at that tender age he started out to work on farms in his native neighborhood, engaging by the month. Prior to this, in July, 1863, while he was living at home, in a small town named Heidelberg, the great battle of Gettysburg was fought, ten miles distant, and the scenes before, during and after, that came under his own eyes, made impressions which can never be effaced from his memory. Mr. Bitner relates that on the day before the battle the Confederate troops came to the quiet little Dutch town of Heidelberg, where they encamped, tearing down the residents' fences to feed their camp fires. A large detachment settled on a vacant lot immediately next to the boy's home, and at first demanded all the food in the house and then gave the family three minutes to vacate the premises. His father had fortunately driven his horses to Lancaster and thus saved them. He was preparing to leave the home to the invaders, when the order to vacate was suddenly countermanded and they were not further disturbed.

The great battle of Gettysburg came to

an end on Friday, although smoke of gunpowder still hung over the battlefield on Sunday, when Mr. Bitner, accompanied by two others, went to view the scene. It was a terrible sight, horses and men lying in every position so close together that the horrified visitors could scarcely touch ground with their footsteps. The great Lutheran College had been thrown open as a hospital, and every poor mangled body in which there still remained a spark of life had been gathered up and crowded in this building in the hope of easing their sufferings. This was no sight proper for a child of eight years, and probably William Bitner was one of the few ever an eyewitness of such an appalling sight on American soil. He walked ten miles to the scene of battle and then tramped over the grounds, returning to his home after covering a distance of twenty-five miles without even a morsel to eat. It is no wonder that Mr. Bitner has ever been a man of peace.

When about fourteen years of age, and living at Biglersville, he suffered a very severe accident through catching his arm in a circular saw. After his recovery he went to work again on different farms, but received such meager compensation that when eighteen years old he became a miner and worked in the ore mines of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, for two years. Mining is a dangerous industry, and Mr. Bitner was once taken from a mine cave-in, supposed to be dead. A strike was declared while he was working in these mines and he left that neighborhood and went to Noble's Mine, near Mt. Holley. Here some fifteen or twenty men lived together in one house, doing their own cooking. Mr. Bitner remained there six

months and then went back to Adams County and engaged in farming for Daniel Sheeley. In August, 1875, Mr. Bitner came to Ohio in company with Wilson Walley, stopping first with Michael Kline, near Medway. The first work he ever did after reaching Clark County was for David Neff, near Medway, later worked for Michael Kline, still later for John Lipp and then worked as a farm hand for A. Holcomb, in Springfield Township, for four years and seven months. Another accident laid him prostrate for a long time, he being run over by a team with two and one-half cords of wood, and although he was obliged to go about on crutches for a considerable period, he survived this, as he had done other serious injuries. This, however, was not the end of his misfortunes. After his marriage he bought an interest in a steam threshing and sawmill, and while operating it he fell from a log and thereby broke a bone in his leg. This accident, which would have made an invalid of a less courageous man, kept Mr. Bitner from his business for two days only. His physician gravely advised him to keep in bed, he having had his leg placed in a plaster cast, but with this in that condition and with a crutch and cane he ran a saw until his recovery.

In 1883 Mr. Bitner rented the Creighton farm, on the Dayton Turnpike, south of Springfield, and there he started into the dairy business in the fall of 1884. In April, 1885, Mr. Bitner removed with his family to the Snyder farm on the Valley Turnpike, north of Springfield, where he remained, renting, for thirteen years and eight months. On October 25, 1898, he sold out the stock he had accumulated and bought the home farm of his wife's par-

ents, where the family has continued to reside, although Mr. Bitner has other interests. This farm is situated on the south side of the National Turnpike Road, two miles west of Springfield. The commodious residence was on the place, but the many modern features have been added and substantial improvements have been made by Mr. Bitner. He has here a beautiful rural home.

On December 28, 1880, Mr. Bitner was married to Elmira A. Miller, who is a daughter of Cornelius and Henrietta (Kieffer) Miller, old and respected residents of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Bitner have two daughters, Etta B. and Grace M. Both these young ladies have been given educational and social advantages and both are graduates of Wittenberg College.

In September, 1902, Mr. Bitner was one of the organizers of the Springfield Pure Milk Company, the starting of the enterprise, being largely due to his persistent efforts, and now one which is recognized to be of incalculable advantage to the farmers of this whole section. He was the first purchaser of stock and holds a large amount at the present time. Since October, 1903, he has devoted his entire time to the business and is its general manager and one of its board of directors. He is also a director of the Lagonda National Bank and of the Springfield Coal and Ice Company. In considering the fact that when Mr. Bitner reached Ohio, a five dollar bill represented his entire capital, his present ample fortune and responsible position among his fellow-citizens tells a story of industry and perseverance that should not be lost on those who read. With his family he belongs to

the English Lutheran Church and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

In 1898, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Bitner made an extended trip through many of the western states, the only unpleasant feature of which was the experience of being snow-bound at one point. The travelers visited a lead mine in Warder, Shoshone County, Idaho, where 600 men are at work, and this was a very interesting sight to Mr. Bitner, recalling as it did his old experiences in the Pennsylvania mines. Mr. Bitner continues very active in promoting dairy interests and on December 14, 1907, he made an excellent address on dairy farming before the Farmers' Institute, at Donnelsville, Ohio. The subject was so well handled that the address was secured from Mr. Bitner and was published in the local newspapers.

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JAMES CLARK, who was one of the leading citizens of Moorefield Township, and for over a quarter of a century filled uninterruptedly the office of township treasurer, was born November 20, 1838, in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, under the same roof that sheltered him through the whole of his long and busy life. He was a son of John David and Susan M. Clark.

John David Clark was an early settler in Moorefield Township and was one of the wealthy agriculturists of his day. He erected the fine brick residence which is occupied by the widow and younger son of the late James Clark, one of the most pretentious of this section. James Clark continued his father's activities and de-

veloped still greater business qualities. He gained almost a national reputation as a breeder of fine trotting horses, and was able to secure very large sums for these valuable animals, the price occasionally being as much as \$20,000. He bred what was known as the fastest yearling trotter in the world, which was purchased by Frank Rockefeller, who then was a member of the Standard Oil Company. James Clark was also engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising and became one of the capitalists of Clark County. He was also one of her most useful and respected citizens. For ten years he was a prominent member of the Clark County Agricultural Society and in his own township he was held in such esteem that he could have filled any office in the gift of his fellow-citizens. When his death occurred on March 16, 1906, not only Moorefield Township but Clark County felt the loss of a man of unusual worth.

James Clark married Emma S. Morgan and they had two children: Lester, who died aged four years; and Emerson E.

Emerson E. Clark was born October 24, 1879, and was educated in the schools of Moorefield Township and the Nelson Business College. For a number of years prior to his father's death he had been the practical manager of the farm. On February 26, 1903, he was married to Ethel McConkey, who is a daughter of Oliver Y. McConkey. They have one little daughter, Mary Katherine. She is very fortunate in having a large number of devoted relatives, for not only her immediate ones but both of her great-grandmothers still survive, Mrs. Mary Morgan and Mrs. Catherine Nicklin. The maternal grandfather of Emerson E. Clark was

the late Charles Morgan, who is remembered as the proprietor of the old Taylor mill. His widow still survives, at the age of eighty-two years. A picture of the residents of Mr. Clark's home would show four generations, from the aged great-grandmother to the little babe just upon the threshold of life.

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JAMES T. EICHELBERGER, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Green Township, owns a tract of fifty acres on which he resides, and has also for the past twenty-five years rented eighty-two acres of land from his mother. He was born on his present farm April 29, 1847, and is a son of Michael and Margaret Ann (Todd) Eichelbarger.

Michael Eichelbarger was born September 3, 1815, in Washington County, Maryland, and was a son of John and Fanny (Baker) Eichelbarger, both natives of Maryland and farmers by occupation. Michael, who was a farmer, carpenter and millwright by occupation, came to Ohio in 1836, when about twenty years old, and worked with James Todd at carpentering and as a millwright.

James Todd, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born near Philadelphia on October 22, 1796, and was by occupation a farmer and millwright. He married Elizabeth Garlough, who was also a native of Maryland and who was born January 12, 1799, and of their union were born nine children. Mr. Todd subsequently came to Clark County, Ohio, and built all of the mills which are on Mad River. Margaret Ann Todd was born November 21, 1819, and was married May 27, 1841. Her union with Michael

Eichelbarger resulted in the birth of four children—Frances Elizabeth (Tuttle), Margaret Ann (Paschall), James T., the subject of this sketch, and J. W., who is deceased. Michael Eichelbarger died January 7, 1867, and is survived by his widow, who lives in Pitchin and is now eighty-eight years of age.

James T. Eichelbarger was reared on his present farm, which is part of the old home place, and attended the district schools of Green Township. He worked for his father until the death of the latter, and at the age of nineteen assumed the responsibilities of the home place, having followed farming, with the exception of seven years spent in operating a saw-mill, all his life. Mr. Eichelbarger was united in marriage with Eliza Nave, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Knable) Nave, who lived on the farm just below Mr. Eichelbarger's farm. Mr. Nave was born on the Garlough farm in Clark County, Ohio, and died in 1865; his wife, who was a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Eichelbarger have been the parents of four children—John, Nina, Claude (deceased) and Byron. The three living reside at home and assist in the work on the farm. In politics Mr. Eichelbarger is an independent voter.

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FRED SNYDER, clerk of Clark County and a life-long resident of Springfield, where he was born October 26, 1875, is a son of John Jacob Snyder, deceased.

John J. Snyder was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, and in 1848 came to Ohio and located in Springfield, where he engaged in the practice of law until the time of his death in 1898. He served two and

a half terms as Mayor of Springfield.

Fred Snyder was reared in Springfield, and obtained his education in the public schools and Wittenburg College, after which he was for six years manager for the New York Life Insurance Company, having three counties in this vicinity. In 1896 he became a member of the Signal Corps of the Third Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and served in the Spanish-American War in Company D., United States Regular Army. He saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico and was mustered out in Washington in November, 1898.

Mr. Snyder is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of that party. He was elected clerk of Clark County in November, 1905, and has served two terms as secretary of the Republican Central Committee. Fraternally Mr. Snyder is a member and past Exalted Ruler of the Springfield order of Elks, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1906 Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Genevra R. Carey of Springfield, Ohio. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

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ELI F. SILVERS, general farmer and stock-raiser, whose farm of forty-three acres is situated in Pleasant Township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 27, 1854, and is a son of T. M. and Elizabeth (Ropp) Silvers.

T. M. Silvers was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 15, 1828, and is a son of Francis Silvers. His occupation through his active years was farming. He was married July 23, 1850, to Eliza-

beth Ropp, who was born September 10, 1825, and is now deceased. They had three children—William, Eli and John W. William Silvers, born December 1, 1852, married Lida Melvine and they have the following children: Esther, Florence, Laura, Howard, Perry, Bertha and Omar.

John W. Silvers was born August 8, 1858, married Anna Erwin and they have three children: Chester, Celesta and Mary.

Eli F. Silvers attended the schools of Pleasant Township and grew to manhood on his father's farm, which he now owns. He was married, first, in 1877 to Floretta Sewell, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Sewell, of Clark County. They had one child, William Clyde, who was born December 17, 1880, and died in 1898. On March 22, 1903, Mr. Silvers was married, secondly, to Mary E. Tarbutton, who died December 6, 1907, leaving no children. She was a daughter of Jesse and Abigail Tarbutton. Mr. Silvers is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Lodge No. 4, of Catawba, being past chief of the same and at present filling the office of venerable hermit. He is a member of the M. P. Church, at Catawba.

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H. E. BATEMAN, a retired agriculturist and highly respected citizen of South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1837 and is a son of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Surlott) Bateman, and a grandson of William Bateman, who was a native of Maryland, residing there when that present state was a colony, under the administration of Lord Baltimore. William Bateman mar-

ried a Miss Ducker, also a Maryland colonist, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, Daniel H., father of the subject of this sketch, being the only one who married. William Bateman was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was by profession an educator.

Daniel H. Bateman was born and reared near Baltimore, Maryland, and was one of the early settlers of Greene County, Ohio, going there in 1816. He came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1851. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Surlott, a descendant of the Carrolls, of Maryland, and to them were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased but two—A. L. Bateman, of London, Ohio, and H. E. Bateman, whose name appears at the head of this article.

H. E. Bateman was about fourteen years old when he came to Clark County from his native county, Greene, and was for many years successfully engaged in farming in Madison Township. He is now living in retirement in South Charleston, enjoying a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity. Mr. Bateman married in 1866 Ann Amelia Paullin, who was a daughter of Newcomb and Mary A. Paullin, and of this union were born two children—Howard D. and Mary A. Howard D., who is engaged in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, was educated at Andover College, Massachusetts. Mary A. attended Miss Phelps' school, of Columbus, Ohio, and also the McDonnell-Ellis school, of Washington City. In politics Mr. Bateman supports the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JAMES JOHNSON, JR., formerly mayor of the city of Springfield and a leading member of her bar, was born in Springfield, Ohio, December 3, 1856, and is a son of James and Catherine (Eby) Johnson.

The late James Johnson was long one of Springfield's honored citizens and for many years he was prominently identified with her building interests. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, December 4, 1821, and was a son of James and Ellen Johnson. He was seven years of age when his parents came to America and, subsequently, to Springfield. James was the eldest of the family of eight children and he proved of great assistance to his father in the clearing of the 400-acre farm on which the family settled. When he reached his majority he learned the carpenter's trade and in the course of time built up a business in this and other related trades that brought him both position and wealth. Through his public spirit he became prominent in civic life and was tendered many offices of trust and responsibility by his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the city School Board, of the City Council and was twice postmaster of Springfield.

In 1845 James Johnson was married to Catherine Eby, who was born in 1824, in Virginia, of old Jefferson County stock. They had the following children: Louis, James, Albert, William, Emily and Anna B. Miss Anna B. Johnson is a lady well known throughout Ohio. After completing her education at Vassar College she returned to her native city and became the principal of Springfield Seminary. James Johnson died June 10, 1902, aged eighty-one years.







MRS. ANNA C. NEER



WILLIAM H. NEER

James Johnson, Jr., was graduated from Wittenberg College in the class of 1877, after which he entered upon the study of law with the law firm of Bowman, Pringle & Scott. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1880, immediately afterwards becoming a partner with Mr. Pringle under the style of Pringle & Johnson. For seventeen years following this firm maintained high rank in the legal profession of Springfield, each member bringing to bear upon a case the peculiar talent with which he was endowed. When by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved, one of the strongest law offices of Springfield went out of existence. Mr. Johnson continued in practice and now occupies a very prominent position in the legal profession in this section of the state. From early manhood he has been a factor in Democratic politics and his influence carries weight throughout Clark County. At various times his party has urged him to accept public office and in 1886 he was nominated for circuit judge of the Second Circuit of Ohio. In the contest he carried his own county, against great odds, by almost one thousand votes. In 1893 followed his election as mayor of Springfield, and during his two years in office he worked assiduously for public improvements, discouraged the dishonest and corrupt element which is ever ready to profit by lax discipline, guarded the city's interests on every hand and left the office at the close of his term with the consciousness of having performed every known duty with fidelity. In 1897 followed his election to the presidency of the Springfield Board of Trade. He has served on many important charitable

commissions and various civic boards, and has contributed time, money and influence to furthering and fostering enterprises which have resulted in the general welfare of the city. In 1888 Mr. Johnson was married to Blanche Obenshane, of White County, Indiana.

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WILLIAM H. NEER, a well known and highly respected citizen of the village of Catawba, and owner of 380 acres of well improved farm land in Pleasant Township, Clark County, was born July 5, 1848, on his father's farm two miles west of Catawba. He is a son of Nathan and Mary Ann (Hunter) Neer (the former born on the same farm above mentioned), and a grandson of Amos Neer, a native of Virginia and one of the early settlers of Clark County, Ohio, who served in the War of 1812.

Amos Neer was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1817, settling on land entered by his father, Henry. Neer. The latter was born in 1748 in Virginia, came to Clark County, Ohio, at an early day and died in this county February 3, 1828.

Nathan Neer was born August 15, 1822, and died November 13, 1886. He married Mary Ann Hunter, who was born on the adjoining farm March 1, 1823, and who died June 22, 1889. They had seven children, namely: Levi, William H., Miranda E., Luther, Charles F., Alonza W. and Laura J. Levi was a member of Company F, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, serving five months and subsequently dying at the age of twenty-three years.

William H. Neer was reared on the old home farm in Pleasant Township, and

his educational training was received in the district schools, after which he taught school for four years. Since beginning industrial life Mr. Neer has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and is one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of the township. His land consists of two farms, both situated in Pleasant Township, and although a resident of the village of Catawba since 1890, he still continues the management of both these farms.

December 29, 1874, Mr. Neer was united in marriage with Anna E. Cartmell, and to them have been born four children: Estelle; May, who died aged sixteen years; Carrie Amelia, Laura Edna and Mary Cartmell.

Politically Mr. Neer has always given his support to the Republican party and has served in various township offices, having been a trustee for a period of eight years and treasurer of the township for two years. His religious connection is with the Methodist Protestant Church of Catawba; he is now successor to Alex. McConkey as class leader and served as Sunday-school superintendent for about twenty years.

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JOSEPH WEAVER, whose blacksmith shop and thirty-five acres of valuable land is situated at Vienna, and in Harmony Township, has been township trustee for the past three years and is an active and leading citizen of this section. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 13, 1859, and is a son of Abraham and Mary Ann (Jones) Weaver.

Mr. Weaver comes of Revolutionary ancestry, his maternal Great-grandfather

Hedrick having served, with two of his sons, during that struggle. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Weaver were Joseph and Sarah (Hedrick) Weaver, the former of whom was born in 1794, and died in 1852, and the latter was born in 1796, and died in 1885. They had four children: Eliza, Nancy, Amanda and Abraham. Eliza was born in 1821, married John Dubree and had three children. Nancy, born in 1825, married Samuel Peters, had five children and died in January, 1908. Amanda, born in 1828, married James Hicks and they had seven children.

Abraham Weaver, father of Joseph, was born January 24, 1823. He married (first) Sophia Sprague, who died in 1851, the mother of two children: Theresa and Orlando. Mr. Weaver was married (second) to Mary Ann Jones in 1852. She was born in 1827 and died in 1889. There were nine children born to this union, namely: Eliza, James, Charles, Kate, Joseph, Nancy, Hattie, Laura and Frank. The surviving members of this family, exclusive of Joseph, are: James, who married Caroline Ensley; Charles, who married Ida Carr, has six children; Kate, who married Fletcher Tumbelson, has two children; Harriet, who married Samuel Prugh, has two children; Laura, who married John Sharp, has four children; and Frank, who married Lillie M. Taverender, has four children.

Joseph Weaver was reared in Clark County and attended the district schools. In 1885 he settled in Madison County, where he lived until 1890, when he came to Vienna, where he owns property and has conducted a blacksmith business and engaged in farming ever since. He is a

well known and progressive citizen of Harmony Township.

In 1885 Mr. Weaver was married to Luemma Smith, who was born in 1861, and they have two children: Gilbert, who was born March 31, 1886, and is a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus, and Irene, who was born March 24, 1896. The father of Mrs. Weaver, Josiah O. Smith, was born April 15, 1831, and died April 27, 1907. On September 9, 1852, he was married to Nancy Lane, who was born in 1833 and died May 27, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had ten children, namely: Sarah, Edward H., Mary, Clara, Luemma, Warner, Dosa, Wade, Frank H. and Alice.

Mr. Weaver belongs to Lodge No. 345, Odd Fellows, at Vienna. He is a leading member of the Christian Church at Vienna and is a member of its board of trustees.

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DAVID BENJAMIN BEARD, president of the Board of Trustees of Mad River Township and owner of 382 acres of valuable farm land, was born January 24, 1859, and is the son of John B. and Margaret (Shellabarger) Beard.

John B. Beard was born in Mad River Township on what is now known as the Fulton farm and was one of a small family of children, all of whom are now deceased. He was reared in this township, which was then wholly undeveloped and was always engaged in farming. He married Margaret Shellabarger, also a native of this township, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: Esther; Samuel, who died aged twelve years; Ephriam, who died aged fifty-six years; Ann Rebecca, now deceased; Mary Etta;

William; Abigail Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. H. R. Miller; John Samuel, who died aged twenty-five years; George, a practicing attorney at Springfield, Ohio; and David Benjamin, the subject of this sketch. John Beard died in 1870, aged fifty-six years, after which David operated the farm for his mother until her death in 1900, when she was in her eighty-third year.

David Benjamin Beard was born on his father's farm one mile south of Enon, where he was reared and where he resided until about twenty-one years of age. His education was obtained in the district school at Maple Grove, and at the age of fifteen he began farming for himself. He was married November 24, 1880, to Anna Kline, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Herr) Kline, both her parents being natives of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Kline came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with his father, Samuel, Sr., to Ohio and settled in the timberlands near Medway. After his marriage he kept a toll gate on the Valley Pike at a small place called Texas, which is now a part of Dayton, Ohio. He shortly after purchased a small stock of provisions and opened a store on his porch. He subsequently came to Mad River Township, Clark County, and bought a farm from James Bier and became one of the most successful farmers in the township. He died May 16, 1904, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife died in December, 1893, aged sixty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Joseph, Sarah Jane, Mary Elizabeth, Benjamin, John, Anna (Mrs. Beard), Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Schauer) and Emma. Of these Joseph, Sarah J.,

Mary E. and Benjamin died when young, and Emma died at the age of twenty years.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Beard came into possession of the Samuel Kline farm, which lies east of their present farm and they resided there until 1905, when they removed to their present property, which is situated on the Dayton Pike, about eight miles west of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Beard has turned all of the farm work over to his sons, who also deal extensively in stock, buying and selling cattle, horses, etc. Mr. Beard also has charge of another farm of one hundred acres.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beard as follows: John Samuel, who graduated from Wittenberg College in 1905, married Bertha Wahlay, and is a resident of Philadelphia, where he is clerk in the Navy Yard; Elmer Herr, who married Bessie Swadner, and lives on the old home farm across from his father, and has one child—Benjamin; Harry, who married, November 14, 1907, Jessie Hupman, and lives at home; and Esther Thelma. Politically Mr. Beard is a Republican. For the past sixteen years he has served as school director and for seven years has been president of the Board of Trustees of Mad River Township, having been the first Republican elected to that office in years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and was formerly associated with the I. O. O. F. order.

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MRS. ELIZABETH KAUFFMAN, widow of Emanuel Kauffman, who died January 12, 1895, and who was one of the

most prominent and highly respected farmers of this section, resides on a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio. She was born August 28, 1828, on her father's farm in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Hartman) Byle.

Jacob Byle was a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, who was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, died in Montgomery County, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Jacob Byle followed farming in Pennsylvania for some years and in the spring of 1833 brought his family to Ohio and settled at Fairfield, Greene County, where for some time he conducted a grocery. He then moved to a farm in Indiana, where he remained but a short time when he went to Dayton, Ohio, and operated a grocery store. He later returned to Greene County, where he bought and located on a farm on which he resided until his death at the age of eighty-five years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Byle: Elizabeth, subject of this sketch; Solomon; Sarah, died aged five years; Catherine, deceased, was the wife of J. Bartman, deceased; Matilda, deceased; William, died in infancy; and Joseph. Elizabeth (Byle) Kauffman was a girl of nine years when her parents moved from Pennsylvania. They made the entire journey over the mountains in wagons, it requiring about four weeks. This section of the country was still in a wild, uncultivated state, consisting mainly of timber in which large quantities of all kinds of wild game found cover. At the age of twenty, Elizabeth Byle married Emanuel Kauffman, a son of Christian and Anna

Kauffman, and the eldest brother of Levi Kauffman, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Seven children were born to Mrs. Kauffman, namely: Theodore, who is engaged in the implement business at Osborn, Ohio, married Anna Hershey and has four children—Treva, Lloyd, Rodney, and Edwin; Franklin died at the age of seven years; Agnes died when young; Reuben also died young; Oscar who is now treasurer of Greene County, Ohio, and lives at Xenia, married Winifred Rall and has two children—Rall and Fred; and Walter, who farms the home place for his mother, married Myrtle Miller, a daughter of Oliver Miller, and has one child—Louise. Mrs. Kauffman is a member of the Reformed Mennonite Church, to which her husband also belonged.

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ELI C. BOWER, a successful farmer of Clark County, Ohio, is located on a farm of eighty-five acres in Pike Township, and is also owner of a tract of forty-eight acres in Bethel Township, Miami County. He was born in a log house on a farm in Perry Township, Franklin County, Ohio, October 8, 1849, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Davis) Bower.

Henry Bower, his paternal grandfather, came west from York County, Pennsylvania, with his family, and settled in Franklin County, Ohio, near Columbus, when that city was about the size of a frog pond. They settled on a farm in the woods and it took three men two days to cut the timber and make a clearing for their cabin. Later Henry Bower moved to Clark County where he died.

Peter Bower was born in York County,

Pennsylvania, and was one of two children, having a sister, Rachael, now deceased, who married Jacob Miller. He there grew to maturity and during his early days learned the trade of a tanner. He was a young man when he moved with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, and thereafter he followed farming. He acquired a tract of ninety acres near the Scioto River, in Perry Township, was married there and continued to make that place his home throughout life. Mrs. Bower died in 1874, and he survived her two years, dying at the age of seventy-six. He married Mary, a daughter of William and Mary Davis, she being a young girl when brought from their home in Maryland to Franklin County, Ohio. This union was productive of the following issue: Mary Ann, wife of John Reiley, both deceased; Joseph, deceased; William; John; Amanda, wife of R. Sells; Sarah, deceased, formerly wife of James Thomas; Margaret, who died young; Alexander; Eli Cicero, whose name heads this sketch; Walter; and Frank.

Eli Cicero Bower remained on the home place and cared for his parents until their death. He attended the common schools of his home district and has always followed agriculture. At the age of twenty-five years he started out for himself, going to Plain City, where for some time he worked on the Pike. After his marriage he purchased a farm of forty acres of the Thomas heirs in German Township, Clark County, and later bought additional land in Springfield Township, but continued to make his home on the former place for eight years. August 12, 1885, he purchased his present farm, known as the old Andrew Black farm, from Jeanette

Dilly, remodeled and improved the buildings and has resided there since. He has followed general farming and stock-raising and the success attending his efforts has been the result of hard work and capable management.

Mr. Bower was married October 26, 1876, to Rebecca Thomas, who is a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Vale) Thomas, well known residents of Clark County. Five children have been born to them: Charles Eber, who married Nancy Funderburg and lives on his farm in Bethel Township, has two children—Herma and Ruth; Delbert, who married Bessie Musselman, has two children—Verna and Marie. (He lives in Miami County, Ohio, on his father's farm); Homer; Harrison; and Hazel. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of German Township served on the Republican County Central Committee. He formerly was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, passing through all its chairs at Dublin, and is now a member of the Evening Star Lodge. He and his wife belong to the Brethren in Christ Church. Mr. Bower also served as member of the Board of Education of Pike Township for several years.

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WILLIAM S. WILSON, president of the Springfield Savings Bank, with which he has been prominently identified since 1885, is one of Springfield's most highly respected citizens and representative business men. He was born in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Hugh and Martha B. (Rutherford) Wilson.

Hugh Wilson was a native of Pennsyl-

vania who came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1833 and here engaged in business until the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. He married Martha B. Rutherford, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and their union resulted in the birth of four sons and one daughter, three of whom are still living, namely: Moses S., who lives in Green Township; Mary E., wife of Jacob Barnett of Springfield, and William S., subject of this notice.

William S. Wilson was reared and educated in Springfield and early in life entered the Old Springfield Bank, with which he was connected for some time, having been in their employ at two different periods. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-first O. V. I., and was in the service for about four years, his regiment forming a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Beginning as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and later to first lieutenant, and was mustered out October, 1865, as captain of his company.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Wilson engaged in the grain business in Springfield, buying and shipping grain for some ten or eleven years with much success, after which he served as treasurer of Clark County from 1881 until 1885. In 1888 he became president of the Springfield Savings Bank, and has since been prominently identified with that institution, retaining the presidency. Mr. Wilson is also president of the Springfield Coal and Ice Company, and is interested in other business enterprises of Springfield.

In 1865 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Weakly, who died in 1876. They had no children. Mr. Wil-



son's second marriage occurred in 1894 to Maria Goode and they have one son, William G. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Mitchell Post G. A. R., and religiously, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

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HENRY SEITZ, a well-known citizen of Tremont City, who owns a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, which is situated in Champaign County, Ohio, was born on Snow Hill, just north of Springfield, Ohio, June 15, 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Ann (Baker) Seitz.

Andrew Seitz was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Henry Seitz, who brought his family in wagons from that state to Clark County, Ohio, in 1831. Andrew Seitz subsequently married Ann Baker, who was born in Virginia and was a daughter of Rudolph Baker, who came to Clark County after the close of the War of 1812. Mr. Baker settled in German Township, near the present base ball grounds on the Valley Turnpike. After marriage, Andrew Seitz settled at Snow Hill for a time, but during the boyhood of his son Henry he moved to a farm on what is now the Valley Turnpike, where he also purchased a small saw and grist-mill. In 1845, he bought the mill at Tremont and in 1859 he built the mill which is now operated by Amos Seitz, one of his sons.

In 1849, Henry Seitz went to work in the Tremont mill and after the new one was built he worked in it and later ran it until 1873, when he left the mill and settled on his farm in Champaign County. He continued in agricultural pursuits un-

til 1900, when he returned to Tremont, but still retains his farm, which is a very valuable property.

In 1863, Mr. Seitz was married to Hester Ann Rector, who died May 4, 1904. She was the mother of the following children: Annie, who married Frank White; Carrie, who died April 19, 1908, and was the wife of Charles Maggert; Ira; Ada, who married Eugene Phillips; Nellie, and Stanley.

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DR. ALBERT McCLINTOCK, one of New Moorefield's skilled physicians and esteemed citizens, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since 1889, was born December 21, 1853, in Fletcher, Miami County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Martha (Denman) McClintock.

William McClintock, the doctor's father, was the village wagon maker of Fletcher, Miami County, Ohio, and died there at the age of thirty-two years, in January, 1857, when the subject of this sketch was three years old. His wife died in June of the same year, aged twenty-six.

Albert McClintock, after the death of his parents, went to live with his maternal grandfather, Abraham Denman, and was reared on the latter's farm, which was located four miles east of Piqua, Ohio. His elementary education was obtained in the country schools and was supplemented by a course at the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He then taught school for a period of thirteen years, teaching in Fletcher, where he was principal of the school for two years. In 1885 he entered the Columbus Ohio Medical College

and graduated in the spring of 1888. He first engaged in the practice of medicine in Shelby County, Ohio, remaining there but a short time, however, when he came to New Moorefield, where he has since made very satisfactory progress, having become well and favorably known throughout the community.

Dr. McClintock was united in marriage on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, with Ella Robinson, a daughter of James Robinson, a well known farmer of Miami County, Ohio. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. McClintock, namely: Martha Belle, wife of Edward Rawlings, who has one child—Harold; Clarence, now in New Mexico, who is a graduate of the Piqua Commercial College; Edgar, born November 4, 1883, who died September 16, 1907; and James F., who is residing at home. Edgar attended the Piqua Commercial College and also Nelson's Business College, of Springfield, after which he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of a firm by which his brother Clarence was also employed. Failing health necessitated a change of climate, and he was accompanied south to New Mexico by his mother and his brother, Clarence. He remained there for two years, returning July, 1907, and his death occurred in September, two months later.

Fraternally Dr. McClintock is a member of the Knights of Macabees, and the J. O. A. M.

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HARRY G. REDMOND, owner and manager of Redmond's Mill, which is located in Springfield Township, five miles east of Springfield, succeeded to this property on the death of his father, the late

Judson Redmond, who was a pioneer miller of Clark County. He was born at Stony Creek, Logan County, Ohio, December 31, 1864, and is a son of Judson and Harriet (Hinman) Redmond.

Judson Redmond, whose death took place on June 21, 1906, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, August 16, 1824. In 1838 he began to learn the milling business, and in 1841 came to Ohio and located at Maumee City, where he lived several years. In 1847 he returned to New York and was married to Harriet Hinman, and in the following year he came back to Ohio and settled near West Liberty, in Logan County, where he engaged in farming and milling. In the fall of 1865 he purchased what were called the Junction Mills, on account of their standing at the junction of Sinking Creek and Little Beaver Creek, now the site of Redmond's Mills. From 1866 until he retired from active industrial life, Mr. Redmond was engaged in milling at this point. This mill site is an old one. The first structure of frame burning down in 1837, it was replaced in 1840, by the brick building now in use, which was built by a Mr. Rodgers. After Mr. Redmond bought the mill property from L. C. Huffman, the business was subsequently conducted under the firm name of J. Redmond & Son, which continued until Harry G. Redmond became proprietor.

Judson Redmond and wife had the following children: Francis, Edgar J., Sarah O., Clara E., Inez I., and Harry G. In 1871, with his wife, Mr. Redmond united with the Trinity Baptist Church of Springfield. In December, 1880, they with others formed the Sinking Creek branch of the Lisbon Baptist Church,



MR. AND MRS. JUDSON REDMOND



which a few years later became a separate body. At the organization of this church, Mr. Redmond was chosen a deacon, and he was continued in this office during the remainder of his life, also serving in other church offices. Not only to his church was he generous, worthy objects of charity at all times claiming his attention and receiving his aid. His widow still lives.

Harry G. Redmond was two years old when his parents came to Springfield Township, and when he grew old enough he was taught the milling trade under his father's supervision. His whole business career has been connected with milling and the larger part of his experience has been in his father's and his own mill. In June, 1904, Mr. Redmond installed the celebrated Wolf rollers and sifter, and in 1907, the Richmond City sifter, and with these modern mill appliances, he has been able to produce a still better grade of flour than that on which the firm had already built up a fine reputation. The special product of this mill is the "Golden Crown" brand of flour, other brands being also produced, together with different kinds of meal. Two millers and two assistants are required by Mr. Redmond and his business is constantly on the increase. On October 14, 1903, Mr. Redmond was married to Mary Snavely, who is a daughter of D. H. Snavely, of Springfield, and they have two children, Harold Judson and Elizabeth Dora.

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WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, senior member of the W. E. Tuttle & Company, dealers in all kinds of grain and seeds, has been a resident of Springfield for

the past sixteen years and is a native of Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio. He was born in 1856, a son of George Tuttle, now deceased, who was born in 1821 within the corporation of Springfield, and who died in 1891. He was always engaged in agricultural pursuits and was one of the leading and public spirited citizens of the county. John Tuttle, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Clark County, Ohio, in October, 1806, with his father, Sylvanus Tuttle, who died and was buried in Clark County, as were also the grandfather and father of our subject.

William E. Tuttle was reared on his father's farm in Springfield Township and received his education in the public schools of the township. He was then engaged in farming and stock-raising with much success for a great many years. About 1882 he began shipping clover seed, which enterprise so expanded in his hands that he was finally shipping more clover seed than any other man in the county. This resulted in his gradually drifting into the general grain business, in which he is now engaged, shipping his grain from Loenst Grove.

In 1893 William E. and W. F. Tuttle bought out Brooks & Green, grain dealers, of Springfield, and established a grain business in Springfield, operating under the firm name of Tuttle & Tuttle. Two years later, in 1895, they built a grain elevator which was the first grain elevator in operation in Springfield, and which is still successfully operated by Mr. Tuttle. During the year 1899 Mr. Tuttle handled twenty-four cars of clover seed, shipping 1,600 bushels direct to Germany. In

1899 W. F. Tuttle retired from the firm and the subject of this sketch continued alone in the business for about one and a half years. In September, 1900, Thomas A. Paine became a member of the firm, which has since been known as W. E. Tuttle and Company. In addition to regular grain shipping they make a specialty of seeds, handling great quantities of timothy seed which they obtain in car lots, jobbing it mostly to retail dealers. Mr. Tuttle is also interested in other business enterprises of Springfield, being vice president of the Reed Bros. Manufacturing Company, and a member of the firm of F. O. Jones & Company.

In 1880 Mr. Tuttle was joined in marriage with Clara Otstot, who was born in Clark County and died in April, 1900, leaving five children, namely: Florence, Grace, Amy, Pearl, and Roger. Politically Mr. Tuttle is an adherent of the Republican party and has served as a member of the Republican Central Committee. Religiously, he is a member of the First Baptist Church and has been president of its board of trustees for the past two years.

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M. H. COLLINS, M. D., one of the best known physicians of Clark County, is now living in retirement in the village of South Charleston, which has been his place of residence since birth. He comes of a well known family of physicians, his father and his maternal grandfather having practiced medicine here before him.

Dr. M. H. Collins was born in the house in which he now lives, in 1853, and is a son of Dr. Elijah T. and Sarah Louise (Houston) Collins. The paternal grandfather,

Thomas Collins, came from Virginia when young and located in Clark County, Ohio. His wife's maiden name was Murray, and their union resulted in the birth of sixteen children.

Dr. Elijah T. Collins was born on a farm near Moorefield, Clark County, Ohio, January 12, 1818, and was engaged in the practice of medicine throughout his active career. As above noted he married Sarah Louise Houston, who was born in the same house as the subject of this sketch, and who was a daughter of Dr. Robert Houston. The latter came from Kentucky when a boy and engaged in the practice of medicine in South Charleston. He built the home in which Dr. Collins now resides and gave it to the latter's mother upon her marriage. He married a Miss Pierce of Troy, Ohio, and had ten children. Elijah T. Collins was a man distinguished for his scholarly attainments. A man of deep thought and a philosopher, he gave to the public the benefit of his many years of research and investigation in numerous carefully prepared and well written articles. His psychological research resulted in the publication of a book written by him entitled "The Soul," which is widely read and is in the library at Springfield.

Dr. M. H. Collins is the sole survivor of a family of eight children born to his parents. After a careful preparatory training, the doctor followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather by engaging in the practice of medicine. He met with a high degree of success during his active practice, and numbered among his patients many of the leading families of this section of the county. He is now living in retirement at South Charleston,

but still looks after his property interests here and in Illinois, where he owns land. Dr. Collins has never married. He is a Republican in politics, whilst religiously he is a member of the Methodist Church.

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GEORGE W. DILLAHUNT, road superintendent of Mad River Township and a prominent general farmer, was born August 17, 1854, on his father's farm in this township, and is a son of Alexander N. and Hannah (Malone) Dillahunt.

Alexander Dillahunt was born on the eastern shore of Maryland and was the eighth in a family of nine children. When he was small, his parents, William and Melcha (Gooden) Dillahunt, removed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where the father died when Alexander was but nine years old. William was too young to enter the army during the Revolutionary War, but had one brother who fought under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and another who returned from the war shortly after Braddock's defeat. After Alexander's marriage to Hannah Malone, who was born near Baltimore, he operated a flour-mill for some time in Maryland. His brother, George Dillahunt, came to Ohio in 1853, and in April, the following year, Alexander followed and settled in Clark County, buying a farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres in Mad River Township. He later purchased more land and had at one time two hundred and nineteen acres, part of which is now owned by his son, George W. He died on this farm in January, 1887, and his widow survived him until January, 1898. They had a family of twelve children.

George W. Dillahunt was reared on his father's farm in Mad River Township and attended the district schools during the winter months after the corn was safely in the granary. He remained on the farm until after his marriage. During many years he was engaged in fruit growing, but more recently his time has been devoted to general farming and in attending to his duties as road superintendent. His farm lies on both sides of the Dayton Pike, about three miles west of Springfield.

Mr. Dillahunt was married on Christmas day, 1877, to Emily Hebble, a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth Hebble. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dillahunt, namely: Mabel, who teaches in the Mad River Township schools, is a graduate of the Springfield High School, and also attended Wittenberg College for some time; Clarence, who is an electrical engineer in the mines at Jasonville, Indiana, who was married in August, 1907, to Esther Curry; Gertrude, who teaches in the Mad River Township schools, and is a graduate of the Enon High School; Joseph H., who died April 8, 1905, aged twenty years; George W., Jr., a graduate of the Enon High School, who taught for two years and at present is taking a course in the mechanical department of the Ohio State University; and Pauline, who is a graduate of the Enon High School and is taking a post-graduate course at Enon.

Mr. Dillahunt has been a member of the School Board since 1888, and has been president of that body for twelve years. He has served as road supervisor since 1889 and is now superintendent of roads. Politically, he is an independent voter.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs to the First Lutheran Church of Springfield.

ISAAC ULERY, proprietor of the oldest established hardware store in New Carlisle, Ohio, has been a life-long resident of Clark County, and was born April 3, 1862, on the old home place three miles north of New Carlisle. He is a son of George and Mary (Fundeberg) Utery.

John Utery, grandfather of Isaac, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a son of Daniel Utery, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Upon first coming to Ohio, John Utery located in the woods near Dayton and cleared a great deal of land in the vicinity of that city. He subsequently returned to Pennsylvania and after the Indian War brought his family to Ohio in wagons and settled in the woods near New Carlisle, where he and his wife Elizabeth spent the remainder of their days, both passing away in advanced age. They were the parents of five children: John, Jacob, George, Phoebe, and Nancy, the latter of whom is still living at the age of ninety years.

George Utery, father of Isaac, was quite young when his parents came to Ohio. His boyhood home was an old log house and he helped clear a large tract of the surrounding land. He followed farming through life and became a minister of the Brethren in Christ Church. He was joined in marriage with Mary Fundeberg, whose parents were also early settlers of Clark County. To them were born nine children: Elizabeth, died

aged eleven years; Samuel; William; John, deceased; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Walters; Isaac; Ezra; Lucinda, died aged three years; and George, who lives on the old home place. George Utery died in 1881, aged about fifty years, and is survived by his widow who lives on the home place.

Isaac Utery was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools of the township. At the age of fifteen his father died and as the other children were married and had left home, he took charge of the farm, and the responsibilities then assumed, although heavy at the time, proved a very valuable experience for him. After his marriage he worked in a pump factory at New Carlisle for a year and a half, then returned to the farm for five years. Subsequently he returned to New Carlisle and embarked in a hardware business in a small way, in one small room, having about a wagon load of stock. He continued in that room for about five years, when he moved to a larger room at his present location. Five years later he was burned out. When he resumed business he increased his stock, and has since occupied three rooms on the main floor of the building on Main Street, carrying an extensive line of paints, harness, seed, stoves and farming implements.

Mr. Utery was married in July, 1883, to Luella Bailey, a daughter of James and Levina (Brandel) Bailey, and to their union have been born two children: Loureta, who married Charles Bucher; and Russell.

Politically, Mr. Utery is a Democrat and has served as a member of the School Board, and had the honor of being ap-



pointed trustee of the proposed Clark County Memorial Building by Gov. Harris. He is a member and trustee of the Brethren in Christ Church.

HARVEY BOWERS, one of the leading farmers of German Township, where he owns seventy acres which lie on the old Troy road, about five and one-quarter miles northwest of Springfield, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, August 4, 1843, and he is a son of Reuben and Mary (Hollar) Bowers.

The grandfather, Philip Bowers, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1830, settling on a farm north of Lawrenceville, on which he died in 1889. The parents of Mr. Bowers, however, never came to Ohio, the mother passing away in Virginia, on Christmas day, 1860. The father remained in the old home, where he died in 1883.

Harvey Bowers was reared in Virginia and before he came to Ohio, in 1869, had learned the carpenter trade and this he followed for some eight or ten years at Springfield, after locating in Clark County. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders in the Springfield Planing Mill and Lumber Company. He continued to be interested in this enterprise for a number of years and also followed contracting at Springfield. He then bought a farm, which he subsequently sold, lived several years on a rented farm of four hundred acres, in Champaign County, but on January 14, 1904, he returned to the farm he had acquired in German Township, on which he has carried on general farming, having been retired from carpenter work and contract-

ing since 1891. He has a fine property which he manages with great success.

Mr. Bowers was married (first) to Theresa Stevenson, who died without issue. He was married (second) in 1888, to Mrs. Anna A. (Stevenson) Cook, a widow, whose son, J. Walter Cook, still rents the large farm in Champaign County, which Mr. Bowers formerly conducted. Mrs. Bowers is a daughter of James Stevenson and a sister to Mr. Bowers' first wife. To this union three children have been born, namely: H. Alfred Homer, Ethel Hazel and Robert Lee. The five daughters of Mrs. Bowers' former marriage are: Minnie, who married Seymour Edward Calhoun, residing at Beatty; Emma, a bright young lady, who is cashier of the Arcade Hotel, at Springfield; Effie, who married J. Wilbur Folk; Annie, who married Frank Keton; and Ada, who married Edgar Reynolds.

In politics, Mr. Bowers is a Democrat and on that ticket he served four years as a trustee of German Township. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and both he and his step-son, J. Walter Cook, belong to the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Mr. Bowers is considered one of the representative men in his community.

ROBERT C. RODGERS, attorney at law, has been a resident of Springfield since 1857 and is one of the city's representative men. He was born in Knox County, Pennsylvania.

When five years of age, the parents of Mr. Rodgers came to Springfield and here he enjoyed educational advantages which

included attendance at private schools and Wittenberg College. From the latter he entered Princeton University, being a member of the class of 1875, but left college in his junior year and returned to Springfield in order to enter upon the study of law. After a course of reading with a leading attorney of Springfield, he was admitted to the bar in 1877, has been in continuous practice ever since and now occupies a prominent position in his profession all through Clark County.

In 1879, Mr. Rodgers was married to Emma M. White, who is a daughter of Judge William White, and they have two sons—William W., who is engaged in business at Springfield, and James L., who is a student in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MILLS, one of the oldest and highly respected citizens of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, located six miles southeast of Springfield, has been a life-long resident of this county, and was born on his present farm January 7, 1826, a son of Thomas and Jane (Dale) Mills.

Thomas Mills was born in Virginia and at the age of five years came down the Ohio River with his parents to Kentucky, where they followed farming the rest of their lives. Thomas Mills was reared and educated in Kentucky and was there married to Jane Dale, by whom he became the father of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the only surviving child. He later came to Clark County, Ohio, and

settled on our subject's present farm.

John Mills was born and reared on his present farm and has always been a farmer by occupation, having remained on the home place. He was united in marriage with Clara J. Baird, who was one of eleven children born to her parents. Her father, Peter C. Baird, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who after coming to Ohio followed farming near Harmony. There have been no children born to our subject and his wife. In politics he is a Republican and during his active career, always took an active interest in the affairs of his party. His religious association is with the Methodist Protestant Church.

CHARLES E. ROLLER, residing on a tract of one hundred and nine acres situated in Bethel Township, about seven miles west of Springfield, on the west side of the Enon Road, where he is engaged in general farming and wholesale dairying, is one of the most successful farmers and highly respected citizens of the township. He was born December 16, 1865, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Sylvanus and Eliza Jane (Henslee) Roller.

Sylvanus Roller was born in Virginia and when a child came to Ohio with his father, Andrew Roller. The family made the trip from Virginia in wagons, and settled on a tract of timberland in Springfield Township, although the father had been offered a large tract of land at Trappers Corners for his old horse that wasn't worth a hundred dollars, but he took the farm in Springfield Township in preference. At that time Springfield was not



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. ROLLER, BETHEL TOWNSHIP



the county seat, and the land where the Public Square is located was a swamp. Andrew Roller set about clearing up the land with the assistance of his sons, burning many dollars worth of timber. Here he lived the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife, Anna Katherine Roller, died April 17, 1864, aged seventy-seven years. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Sylvanus and twin sister, Sally, were the oldest.

Sylvanus Roller was born March 28, 1820, and practically spent his entire life in Clark County. He came into possession of part of the Roller estate, and to this added more land, a part of which is now owned by our subject. He married Eliza Jane Henslee, who is still living and they reared two children—Charles E., the subject of this sketch; and Ada M., the wife of William Thomas. Mr. Roller's death occurred in 1894, when he was aged seventy-four years.

Charles Ellsworth Roller was born and reared on his father's farm in Springfield Township, and remained at home until the time of his marriage. His educational training was obtained in the district schools and at Nelson's Business College, of Springfield, which he attended for two winters. After his marriage he remained a resident of Springfield Township for a period of five years, when he rented his father's place for one year. At the end of that time he purchased the land, where he has since been engaged in general farming and wholesale dairying, keeping about eighteen cows. In 1905 he built the large brick residence which the family occupy, and in 1908 the large bank barn.

There are also two other dwellings on the place.

In February, 1887, Mr. Roller was joined in marriage with Ella Olivia Downs, who was born at Belfontaine, Ohio, and is a daughter of William O. and Martha Louisa (Usher) Downs, the former of whom died in January, 1903, aged seventy-four years, the latter being still living at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Roller has one brother, William Harrison Downs, and a sister, Lillith May, the wife of Frank Sparrow. Mr. and Mrs. Roller are the parents of four children, namely: Chester A., Ethel May, Alta Fern, and Earl E. The last mentioned died at the age of one year and twenty-three days.

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HARRY SNYDER MELLINGER, proprietor of the Maple Grove Farm, a tract of one hundred and eighty-two acres located four miles west of Springfield on the Fairfield Pike, is one of the representative farmers and most highly respected citizens of Springfield Township. He was born on his present farm December 20, 1861, and is a son of John Hertzler and Rachel (Rosser) Mellinger.

John H. Mellinger was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and when a lad of six or seven years came to Ohio with his parents, Jacob and Martha Mellinger, who settled on a tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres in Mad River Township, now known as the David Herr farm. His paternal grandparents both died on this farm at an advanced age. They were the parents of four children, namely: Mary, now deceased; John H., father of our subject; Martha, the wife of M. Patton, who

resides in Springfield, Ohio; and Jacob, who is deceased.

John H. Mellinger spent the greater part of his boyhood days on the farm in Mad River Township. When a young man he began dealing in stock, and he was at one time the largest shipper of stock in Clark County. He became an expert at guessing weight and was financially very successful. In 1860 he purchased the present farm of the subject of this sketch, then consisting of timberland, from A. Leffel, and followed farming on it for many years thereafter. Later he moved to Yellow Springs in order to secure educational advantages for his children. There his death occurred at the age of sixty-one years. He was married about 1860 to Rachel Rosser, a native of Springfield Township, and daughter of William Rosser, a native of Wales.

She is still living in Springfield, Ohio. They were the parents of five children—Harry Snyder, subject of this sketch; Emma, wife of D. Herr, who conducts an undertaking establishment in Springfield; Martha, who married H. Hedges of Cleveland, Ohio; John, who is deceased; and Anna, also deceased, who was the wife of Robert Mills.

Harry S. Mellinger has spent the greater part of his life on his present farm and obtained his educational training in the district schools. Being the eldest son, it fell to his lot to assist his father to a large extent, and he was practically reared in the saddle, beginning to work as soon as he was old enough to be of service. He later bought the farm from his father's heirs and has since followed general farming and stock-raising, breeding principally hogs, cattle and horses. He

keeps about twenty head of horses, some of which he has bred himself.

Mr. Mellinger was married February, 1901, to Enna Flenner; a daughter of Charles and Cora Flenner. Mrs. Mellinger died in January, 1904, leaving one child, Harry Flenner Mellinger. Politically, Mr. Mellinger is a Republican; fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Enon, Ohio.

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GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, owner of a furniture and undertaking establishment, is one of the successful and influential business men of South Charleston. He was born February 21, 1880, on his father's farm in Madison County, Ohio, and is a son of Marion and Floretta (Watson) Slaughter. Peter Slaughter, his grandfather, was a resident and a large land owner of Madison County, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stock-raising. Marion Slaughter, father of our subject, was one of a family of seven children, and a native of Pennsylvania. When a young man he moved to Madison County, Ohio, and devoted his entire life to farming. He married Floretta Watson of Clark County and they became the parents of five children, all of whom but one are living.

George H. Slaughter received his early educational training in the public schools of Clark County, after which he took a course of study at Puget Sound University, and Wittenberg College. He then purchased his present business from Adams & McMillan, and has since conducted it with much success. Mr. Slaughter is a man of considerable busi-

ness ability, following up-to-date methods, and the success attending his efforts is well merited. Mr. Slaughter married Ethel Arthur of Springfield. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of South Charleston. He is fraternally a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Politically, he is a Republican.

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ROSCOE GLENN STOTTS, M. D., physician and surgeon at Catawba, was born at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1881, and is a son of Leonard B. and Anna (Postal) Stotts.

Dr. Stotts was reared on his father's stock farm at Alton, near Columbus, and attended school both in Alton and Columbus. Prior to entering Starling Medical College, he taught school for four years. In the fall of 1902 he became a student at the above-mentioned and well-known medical institution, where he was graduated in the spring of 1906, with the degree of M. D. He was then for two years engaged in hospital work, acting as first assistant at St. Anthony's Hospital, and for one year of this period having charge of the free dispensary connected with Starling Medical College. Subsequently, after practicing nine months in Hancock County, Dr. Stotts settled in Catawba, May 1, 1907, where he has since gained his share of public patronage and has proved his ability and medical skill.

On November 5, 1906, Dr. Stotts was married at Columbus, to Mabel Seymour, who was born and reared in Madison County, Ohio. She is a step-daughter of Dr. C. M. Deem, her father, Wilson Seymour, having died when she was but one

day old. Dr. and Mrs. Stotts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Stotts is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and he retains his membership in the Phi Sigma Psi fraternity of Sterling Medical College.

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CHARLES ADAM YOUNG, a prominent wholesale meat dealer and business man, is a resident of Springfield Township, where he has a fine home and two small farms. He was born in Donnelsville, Clark County, Ohio, May 16, 1872, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Creshbaum) Young.

John Young was born in Germany, where he learned the trade of a mason in his early days. While a young man he came to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the meat business. After his marriage he came to Clark County, Ohio, locating at Donnelsville, in Bethel Township, where for years he sold meat through the country. He lived there until his death in June, 1897, when he was aged seventy-nine years. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Creshbaum, who was born in Germany and was but two years of age when brought to this country by her parents. She survives her husband and resides at Donnelsville. Four children blessed their union: John A., who lives at Yellow Springs; Peter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; William of Springfield, Ohio; and Charles Adam.

Charles Adam Young was reared at Donnelsville and attended the public schools there. He remained at home until his marriage, and for two years thereafter continued to reside in that village.

He then purchased his present place from G. W. Adams. The large house of ten rooms and the barn were built when he moved upon the farm, but the cold storage plant and the cattle yards were built by Mr. Young. He has a very extensive business, disposing of all his meats to the retail establishments of Springfield. He is a successful business man and stands very high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Young was joined in marriage, October 2, 1895, with Miss Amy E. Minnich, who was born in Bethel Township, where her parents, Dewitt C. and Elizabeth (Higgins) Minnich still reside. She is one of five children, as follows: Grace, wife of Lee Miller; Anna, wife of Dr. H. L. Herstand; Amy E.; Edith, wife of M. Aston; and Ethel, wife of Henry Willett. Mr. and Mrs. Young are parents of three children—Kathleen, who died at the age of six months; Robert, and John. Fraternally, Mr. Young is a member of Mad River Lodge, K. P., at Enon; and Springfield Lodge, U. C. T., No. 23. Politically, he is a Democrat. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

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CHARLES H. PATTERSON, a farmer, residing on a valuable property in Harmony Township, containing sixty-one acres of land, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 1, 1873, and is a son of Malcolm H. and Anna E. (Beales) Patterson.

The grandparents of Mr. Patterson, Charles C. and Caroline Patterson, passed the larger part of their lives at Springfield, Ohio. Charles C. Patterson

was born in 1802 and died at Springfield in 1892. His wife was born in 1812 and died in 1888. They have three children—Malcolm H., Barney, and Agnes. Barney Patterson, who is now deceased, was a clergyman in New York city. Agnes Patterson is the widow of Edwin Duley and has one child, Alice.

Malcolm H. Patterson was born at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 2, 1839, and died February 6, 1886. He saw service in the Civil War, enlisting as a private August 9, 1862, in Company D (Capt. James L. Hart), One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry. He was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, on the expiration of his term of service, July 8, 1865. He first met Anna E. Beales his future wife while he was a soldier in the Federal army. She is still living and is now a resident of Dayton. Her people were prominent Southerners, and one of her brothers was a soldier in the Confederate army. Circumstances brought her into close contact with military affairs during the great struggle; she witnessed many battles, and had a personal acquaintance with several of the high commanding officers of the Confederate army. Her early home was in Missouri. To Malcolm H. Patterson and his wife were born six children, namely: Carrie, who is the widow of George Runyan, and has two sons, Bruce and Lewis; Nettie, who is the wife of Charles A. Jones, and has one son, Malcolm; Charles H., subject of this sketch; Howard Lee, born in 1876, who now resides in Mexico; Frank, born in 1881, who resides in Dayton; and Chester A. born in 1883, now residing in Chicago, Illinois, who married Grace L. Clapp.



Charles H. Patterson was married at Springfield, Ohio, in 1899, to Leona Smith, who is a daughter of Amos and Catherine Ann (Wiet) Smith, and they have one son, Robert S., born May 6, 1902, who is a pupil in the local school. Mr. Patterson is a prominent member of Vienna Lodge No. 660, Knights of Pythias.

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D. H. SNYDER, a leading business citizen of Snyderville, is vice president of The Victor Rubber Company, an important manufacturing industry of Clark County. He was born on his father's farm in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, December 10, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Anna H. (Hertzler) Snyder.

Henry Snyder accompanied his parents to Ohio from Pennsylvania, walking a large part of the distance. He became a farmer and grain merchant and operated mills for a number of years in Mad River Township. He was a member of the D. L. Snyder Company, which donated Snyder Park to Springfield. The old Snyder estate has never been entirely settled, 1,600 acres of land around Snyderville being involved. Henry Snyder died June 28, 1893. He married Anna H. Hertzler, who has been a life-long resident of Mad River Township. She was a daughter of Daniel Hertzler who was one of the prominent and wealthy men of Clark County. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and milling. He married Catherine Hershey and they came to Ohio in 1834, accompanied by one child, Barbara, who is now the wife of Samuel Huffman, residing at Springfield. They

lived at Springfield, then a small town, for a short time, and then settled in Mad River Township on what is now the Snyder farm. Here, in the wilderness, Daniel Hertzler built a mill which he operated for many years, also carrying on farming, and then returned to Springfield in order to give his children better educational advantages. Mrs. Snyder was educated in the school, now the Springfield Seminary, which is attended by her grandchildren.

After a residence of four years at Springfield, Mr. Hertzler purchased a farm near the one he had formerly owned and was residing there when he met his death from the attack of six masked assassins, who entered his house at night and shot him. He was a large and powerful man and fought hard, as evidences showed, before he was overpowered. His death was a shock to the community, and although large sums were offered for the capture of the murderers, they have never been apprehended. His widow survived him five years. The children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler after coming to Ohio were: Martha, deceased, who married L. Baker; Mary, who died in youth; Anna, who was born on her present farm October 26, 1839; Susan and Elizabeth, twins, both deceased, the former the wife of Jacob Rubsam and the latter of William Pope; Daniel, who died aged eighteen years; and Benjamin and two others died young.

D. H. Snyder was educated in the district schools of Mad River Township, at Oxford and at Media, Pennsylvania. After his return home he naturally became a miller, this having been a family occupation for generations back, even be-

fore his ancestors left Switzerland. His father owned the Tecumseh mill, in Mad River Township, and he started to work in that mill, which became his property on the death of his father. He operated the mill for ten years and then leased it to the firm of Allen & King, of Springfield. In 1903 the old mill was destroyed by fire.

In 1903 Mr. Snyder began working in the office of the company with which he has been identified ever since, which was then known as the Victor Rubber Company. The business was founded by J. S. Harshman, Mr. Snyder's brother-in-law. After the failure of Mr. Harshman, with this enterprise, a new company was organized in July, 1904, of which Henry H. Durr became president and Mr. Snyder vice president. At this time the present firm style was adopted. The business is the manufacturing of all kinds of molded rubber goods. Employment is given 100 men. The plant occupies six acres of ground and the buildings are all of brick construction.

Mr. Snyder belongs to the Elks and to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, both of Springfield.

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THOMAS B. MINNICH, one of German Township's most respected citizens, resides on his valuable farm of fifty-two acres, which is situated on the Jordan Turnpike, about six miles northwest of Springfield, was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, December 19, 1837. He is a son of Peter and Martha (Stephenson) Minnich.

Peter Minnich was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Peter Minnich, who brought his family to Clark County about

1808. They settled on a farm about one and one-half miles east of the present place. The maternal grandfather, David Stephenson, came to Ohio from Virginia and settled in Champaign County, Ohio, entering land about three miles southeast of Urbana. After his death on that land, his widow and children moved to German Township, Clark County, and located near Peter Minnich. The parents of Thomas B. Minnich were married in 1816 and went to housekeeping on the farm on which he was born, the youngest of their ten children. Peter Minnich died in 1842 and when Thomas B. was fourteen years old his mother married Jonathan Park and they moved to Logan County, near the Shelby County line. Mrs. Park died in 1873, aged seventy-six years.

When his mother contracted her second marriage Thomas B. Minnich started out to take care of himself and is an example of a self-made man. He engaged in farm work in different neighborhoods and after his marriage he rented a farm in German Township, which he operated for a number of years. In 1886 he bought his present farm and in 1901 he erected his comfortable residence. He is assisted in the management of the property by his eldest son, John B., who is a member of the school board of this township.

Thomas B. Minnich was married December 2, 1875, to Elizabeth Michael, who is a daughter of John and Eliza Ann (Domer) Michael. Mrs. Minnich was born and reared in German Township. Her father was born in Virginia and accompanied his father, Frederick Michael, to Clark County in 1812, being then a boy of twelve years. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Minnich, John Domer,





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM A. LAYTON

came to Clark County from Maryland. Thomas B. Minnich and wife have four children, namely: John B., residing at home, was educated at Wittenberg College, where he spent three and one-half years; Ozzie B., who operates the Northampton Bell Telephone Exchange, graduated from the Lawrenceville Township High School in 1899, married Alice Nave; Charles Stephenson, who graduated from the Lawrenceville High School in 1900, attends a business college at Springfield; and Lulu Blanche, who graduated from the Lawrenceville High School in 1903, taught two terms of school in District No. 10, German Township. Mr. Minnich's family is prominent in the educational and social circles of German Township.

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WILLIAM A. LAYTON, township trustee and owner of 112 acres of fine farming land in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, November 15, 1845, and is a son of John A. and Eveline (Tullis) Layton.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Layton, Arthur Layton, came to Ohio with his father, William, from Pennsylvania in 1787, settling on Mad River. Arthur Layton married a Miss McKinney, who was later killed while riding horseback. William Layton was the parent of eight children, five sons and three daughters, Joseph being the first Common Pleas judge of Clark County. Arthur Layton, who died in Bethel Township when John was eight years old, served as a colonel in the War of 1812, and John Tullis, the maternal grandfather of our subject, helped

to erect the first brick wall in Springfield.

John A. Layton was born in 1838 on the old home farm in Bethel Township and devoted his life to farming, making a specialty of fruit trees during the latter part of his life. He married Eveline Tullis and they were the parents of two children, Lucinda, who married, first, A. N. Brown, secondly, Harry Kryder and thirdly, F. Moudy, now deceased; and William A. The death of Mr. Layton occurred while he was in his sixty-third year and his wife died aged seventy-four.

When William A. Layton was seven years old the family moved to Yellow Springs and seven years later to his present farm, which was purchased from John Flohr. Mr. Layton attended the district schools of his native locality, and also Antioch College for two years. After his marriage he spent seven years on his present farm, then bought a farm of 145 acres in German Township, residing there for the succeeding twelve years. At the end of this period he bought his present farm and has since devoted his time to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Layton was married December 30, 1869, to Angeline Wolf, who is a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Ruppert) Wolf. Seven children were born of this union, namely: Carrie, who died aged four years; Claudius A., who married Alice Arthur, lives in Clark County, and has two children—Arthur and Lowess; Charles, who married Dora Ada, and lives in Clark County; Edward A., who married Laura Dunevant, resides in Clark County, and has one child—Aldrich E.; Lonie B., married H. Birch, of Springfield, Ohio, and has two children—Arthur and Eugene; Myrtle E., who married Wil-

bert Newlove, of Clark County; and Frank, E., who is living at home.

In political affairs Mr. Layton is a Republican, and in 1905 was elected township trustee and president of the school board, holding both of these offices at the present time. He has served as a member of the school board for about thirty-seven years. Fraternally Mr. Layton belongs to the Masonic Lodge, No. 421, at Yellow Springs and is master of the Husted Grange. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran Church, in which he is a member of the council, having just been re-elected for two years.

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J. S. ELLIOTT, one of Springfield's men of capital and business success, is president of the J. S. Elliott Company, leaders in general insurance, with commodious quarters in the Mitchell Building. Mr. Elliott was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, December 9, 1854.

Mr. Elliott remained at home until his school days were over and then became clerk in a store at Centerville, Maryland, where he gained the experience that made him an acceptable addition to the clerical force in the Murphy Brothers store, when he came to Springfield in 1875. Later he entered into the insurance business and in March, 1902, the J. S. Elliott Company, general insurance, was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, its officers and directors being the following: J. S. Elliott, president and general manager; John M. Good, vice president; D. D. Downing, of London, secretary and treasurer; and John O. Elliott and David F. Snyder, the other

members of the board. This firm represents some of the leading insurance companies in the United States and does a very large amount of business.

In September, 1877, Mr. Elliott was married to Mary W. Boyer, of Dayton, Ohio, who died in December, 1882, leaving two children, John Oliver and Lyda B., the latter of whom married C. C. Linbocker, of Dayton. Mr. Elliott was married (secondly) in January, 1884, to Nora E. Wood, who was born and reared in Springfield. Two sons and one daughter have been born to this marriage, namely: Benjamin F., Allan G., and Margaret, the last mentioned of whom is the wife of John Snyder.

Mr. Elliott is a Democrat and he takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Board of Public Safety at Springfield. Fraternally he is a Mason and has reached the 32d degree. He belongs to the Springfield Commercial Club and also the Lagonda Club.

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EDWARD C. PHLEGER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a valuable farm of 100 acres, which is part of the old Thomas B. Wilson farm, was born October 19, 1871, on the Mechanicsburg Pike, Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Edward and Jane H. (Lynn) Phleger, further mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Edward C. Phleger was reared and educated in his native township, where he has always followed farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most prosperous young farmers and well known

stock-raisers of Moorefield Township. He makes specialties of draft and road horses, hogs, cattle, etc. Mr. Phleger was united in marriage December 22, 1898, to Dora Bumgardner, a daughter of Levi Bumgardner, and to them has been born one child, Pauline Gladys. After his marriage Mr. Phleger lived on a farm of forty-five acres in Champaign County, Ohio, until March 6, 1906, when he removed to his present farm of 100 acres, which he had purchased in the preceding January.

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DANIEL RANDOLPH TAYLOR, postmaster and ticket agent for the electric railroad and express agent for the Pacific Express Company, at North Hampton, is probably one of the best known men in Pike Township. He was born December 31, 1835, in Virginia, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Crowisen) Taylor.

The parents of Mr. Taylor were born in Virginia. His father was a millwright by trade and in search of work he came on horseback to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1834. His young wife followed shortly afterward, with her infant son, Daniel Randolph, in her arms, also making the journey on horseback. She was left a widow soon after reaching Zanesville, her husband meeting death by accident in that city. She remained at Zanesville for several years, when she moved to Newark and then to Granville, Licking County, where she married David Southwick. To this marriage four children were born, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Southwick died at the age of sixty-five years.

She was related to the Virginia Randolphs and gave her first son that name.

Daniel Randolph Taylor is a self-made man. His mother had been married but a few months to her second husband when the lad left home, determined to take care of himself and he never returned except to visit. He was about ten years old when he started to work in a rope factory. The power was supplied by hand and it was his duty to turn the power wheel, receiving twenty-five cents a day for his labor, boarding himself in the meantime. Later he learned the cooper trade and after serving an apprenticeship of two years, went to Urbana and became an employe in the cooper shop of the Hagenbaugh mills.

It was during his residence at this place and while he was working in these mills that he was married, January 4, 1854, to Harriet A. Merser, who was a daughter of one of the leading citizens of Alexandria, Ohio, Dr. N. Z. Merser. This marriage was an elopement and had many romantic features. In the course of a few years the parents of Mrs. Taylor became so reconciled that they came to reside in the home of their son-in-law, where Dr. Merser died and where Mrs. Merser resided for many years afterward. In following his trade, Mr. Taylor soon moved to St. Paris, Ohio, where he was working as a cooper when the Civil War was declared. He enlisted in the regimental band in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained for sixteen months, when a general order was given that all organizations of this kind should be mustered out. Mr. Taylor returned home, but three months later, at Columbus, he

reenlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to band duty in the Third Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, in which he remained until the close of the war.

Mr. Taylor participated in many battles and endured the privation and hardships which came to the gallant men of General Sherman's army. On the memorable march to Atlanta, which consumed ninety days from Rossville to the objective point, from the third day the soldiers engaged in fighting or skirmishing continuously. They remained at Atlanta for three weeks and then, started by rail to Chattanooga. After a most trying series of raids in Alabama, the regiment was again returned to Chattanooga and by that time, Mr. Taylor was so worn out that he was obliged to rest for several weeks in a hospital and was then given a furlough of thirty days, which he spent with his family in Ohio. On his way back to his regiment, he was stopped at Louisville by orders to take a large squad of furloughed soldiers to Bedloe Island, where he remained for three weeks. Then, with a force of 1,000 men he went aboard an ocean steamer bound for a North Carolina port, and from there they were distributed to their various commands, Mr. Taylor reaching his regiment at Goldsboro, on the day before the fight at Black Swamp. The regiment was then sent after the Confederate General Johnston and when within ten miles of Raleigh, they paused for dinner. At three o'clock that afternoon rumors were heard of the surrender of General Lee and before they could reach General Johnston, he had also surrendered to the Union

forces. The regiments then had rations for fifteen days issued and orders given them to report at Richmond, Virginia. In the rapid march to the Southern capital, the army corps to which Mr. Taylor belonged, was the first to reach Richmond, making the trip in seven days. They remained there three days and then received orders to march to Washington, where several weeks were passed and then the brigade was started to Louisville, Kentucky. They made the trip to Parkersburg, West Virginia, in box cars, where they took boats on the Ohio River and thus reached Louisville. The brigade camped for five weeks in the environs of this city, when, as peace seemed to be firmly established, they were sent to Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Taylor and his comrades were mustered out in August, 1865.

The many events, which Mr. Taylor had been called on to participate in and the trying scenes in which he so often was forced to take part, exerted a very sobering effect on his mind and resulted in his serious contemplation of becoming a minister. He still resides at St. Paris, where, in 1872, he entered the ministry of the Reformed Church, and served the congregation at Bradford, Ohio, for three years. From there he went to the Union charge in Clark County, where, for seventeen years he labored with great success, meeting the encouragement which causes true ministers to feel that their endeavors are blessed. During this period of seventeen years he received between 900 and 1,000 additions to the church, officiated at 500 weddings and preached 600 funeral sermons. During his last pastorate he resided at North Hampton, where he sub-



sequently engaged in a shoe business. He gradually added other activities and became the agent of the local electric railroad which opened for business July 4, 1903. Although he is a staunch Democrat he is an admirer of President Roosevelt and was appointed postmaster by him at North Hampton. Mr. Taylor has served as a justice of the peace and now holds the office of notary public.

Mr. Taylor has had four children, all born of his first marriage, namely: Harry, deceased; Leno; Albert; and Ella, who married James Rector. Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Taylor married Anna M. Minnick, who still survives.

On June 4, 1857, Mr. Taylor was made a Mason and a Master Mason in July of the same year. He belongs also to the Chapter. He has led a most interesting life, into which almost every element of happiness and pain has entered, and his reminiscences of its various phases are deeply interesting.

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JOEL EBERSOLE, one of the most highly respected citizens of German Township, resided on a farm of 100 acres, which is situated on the Joel Ebersole road, six miles northwest of Springfield, is a member of one of the old pioneer families of this section. He was born on a farm in Bethel Township, six miles from Springfield, June 24, 1821, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Keller) Ebersole.

Jacob Ebersole, father of Joel, came to Clark County in 1810, with his father and his future father-in-law, John Keller. They settled on a farm in Bethel Town-

ship, the same on which Joel Ebersole was born and reared. Jacob Ebersole married Sarah Keller and they had ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom, with one exception, reached maturity. The survivors are: Joel, who was the third in the order of birth, and John, who was the last born. Jacob Ebersole was a farmer. He was a worthy, Christian man, being an elder in the Dunkard Church, and he performed the ceremonies of baptism, marriage and funeral for a large number of the families in this part of the county in those early years. He died December 18, 1851, and was survived by his widow from October, 1864. They were quiet, virtuous people, who found their greatest pleasure and happiness in working for the good of others. Both came of Revolutionary stock, their fathers entering the Patriot army when sixteen years of age and serving like men, for six long years. Both were fine types of manhood, strong in body and courageous in spirit. Side by side they carried their muskets and side by side fought the enemy. Both escaped with their lives from the great struggle and both faced the future together in the wilds of Clark County, bringing their families with them from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It was with the same friendly feeling that they secured their farms of 160 acres adjoining, and it gave them happiness to have the families united by the marriage between their children. Both of the grandfathers of Mr. Ebersole were buried, full of years, in Clark County.

Joel Ebersole was reared to manhood about one and one-half miles from his present home, and he resided with his

father until he was twenty-seven years of age. The main interest of his life has been farming. In 1854, four years after his marriage, he moved to Wells County, Indiana, where he resided for two years and ten months, at the end of this period returning to Clark County, at the earnest solicitation of his father-in-law, who desired Mr. Ebersole to assist him in the care of his three large farms.

On February 14, 1850, Joel Ebersole was married to Catherine Click, who was born in 1833, and they have the distinction of being the oldest married couple in Clark County. She was reared on the present home farm, which has but recently been sold by Mr. Ebersole to his son, John H., from the age of three years. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Garber) Click, who came to Ohio from Bridgewater, Virginia. They were very prominent in founding the Dunkard Church here and the father of Mrs. Ebersole was a man of large fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole have had eleven children, the four survivors being: John Henry, Clara B., Samuel W., and J. Grant. Five children died in infancy. John Henry Ebersole, who now owns and operates the home farm, married Ida Grisso and they have five children: Ralph, Clarence, Orren, Alice and Ruth. Clara B. Ebersole married Neil Glass, who is manager of the Pacific Telephone Company, of Los Angeles, California. At the present writing (1908) Mrs. Glass is with her parents preparing to leave for her home at Los Angeles. She has resided prior to this for several years at Springfield and Chicago. Samuel W. Ebersole is a resident of German Township. He married Jennie Domer and they have two children,

Howard and Noah. J. Grant Ebersole, who is a commercial traveler for the Reynolds Company, at Piqua, Ohio, taught school for eleven years. Mary Elizabeth Ebersole, the oldest of the family, married Thomas Baker. She died May 3, 1904, leaving two children, Florence and Emma. Florence married Roy Ream of Northampton and has two children, Luther and Catherine. Emma married Vernon Swartzbaugh and they have two children, Daisy and Russel. Phebe Hannah Ebersole died aged three years, four months and twenty-four days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole have been permitted to pass a long life together and although they have had sorrows as well as joys, they have been greatly blessed in many ways. They have all the comforts that their declining years demand and have devoted children and grandchildren to surround them with affection. Both have been somewhat crippled by paralysis, but both have regained their usual health and find pleasure in family life, social communion and church attendance. They have remarkable memories and can entertain the passing stranger so well with their reminiscences of the past that he would fain prolong his visit. They are valued and beloved members of the Conservative Dunkard Church.

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JONATHAN D. BAKER, general farmer and owner of valuable farming land in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, consisting of forty-four acres on which he resides and forty-two acres farther down the township which he rents, was born November 17, 1844.

near his present residence, and is a son of Moses M. and Mary (Davis) Baker.

The grandparents of Mr. Baker, Jonathan and Sarah (Mulfred) Baker, came to Ohio in 1798, from Elizabeth, New Jersey, having made the entire journey over the mountains on horseback. With them came a family by the name of Miller and three of Mr. Baker's brothers. The entire party settled first near Cincinnati, Ohio, and six years later moved to Clark County, buying government land in Mad River Township for \$1.25 an acre. The land purchased by the Baker and Miller families consisted of a tract two miles square and practically the entire purchase is owned by the descendants of the two families, Jonathan D. Baker's farm having been a part of the old homestead. Jonathan Baker was one of the founders of the Christian Church in this section of Ohio, and was appointed a deacon, holding the office until he was incapacitated on account of old age. This office has been in the Baker family for 103 years, the father of Jonathan D. having been elected upon the retirement of Jonathan Baker and he being succeeded by his son, J. D. Baker.

Jonathan Baker was married in New Jersey, where he followed the cooper trade, to Sarah Mulfred and to this union were born nine children, namely: Benjamin, Meline, Moses, Miller, Milton, Alfred and John, sons, and Phoebe, who married Moses Wheeler, and Anna, who married William Layton, daughters. The death of Jonathan Baker occurred in 1840, being followed by the death of his wife in 1860, both passing away in Mad River Township. Mrs. Baker was seventy-two years of age at the time of her death.

Moses M. Baker was born within forty rods of his son's present residence, in 1809, and the old log house in which he was born is still standing. He spent all of his boyhood in this township, and helped to clear the home place. At the age of eighteen he went to Springfield, Ohio, which was then but a small village, with but one tavern. While there he learned the brick-laying and plastering trade and was engaged in this work until 1836. During this period Mr. Baker, in company with a merchant of Springfield by the name of Charles Caveleer, took a trip to New York to purchase goods, the entire trip being made on horseback. Moses Baker was married in Springfield to Mary Davis, who came with her parents from Wales when nine years of age. At the time of his marriage he built a home on Factory Street, Springfield. This house, which is still standing, he subsequently sold, after which he purchased a farm east of the old Baker home place in Mad River Township, and here the remainder of his life was spent. Moses Baker died in 1881, aged seventy-two years, his wife's death having occurred sixteen years previously, in 1865, when in her fiftieth year. They had the following children: Robert, deceased; Sarah, who married John Shellabarger, both deceased; Miriam, Jasper, Jonathan D. and Mary, who died young.

Jonathan Dickenson Baker was given his second name after an ancestor by the name of Dickenson, who succeeded Aaron Burr in the presidency of Princeton College. His boyhood days were passed on the home farm and his primary education was received in the old brick school which

was later attended by his children. He later entered Adrian College, at Adrian, Michigan, and for the succeeding eighteen years taught school, first in Michigan and later in Clark County, Ohio. In his earlier professional work he devoted his winters only to teaching, giving his summers to farming, but in the last few years he taught he devoted nine months to the educational field.

J. D. Baker was married (first) in September, 1874, to Augusta Wilson, who died in 1882, leaving two children, Bernard M., who resides in North Dakota, and Mary, who married A. Bradley, also lives in North Dakota. His second marriage occurred October 20, 1885, to Emma Gill, a daughter of James and Olive (Austin) Gill, and a native of Bridgeport, Ohio. James Gill was born in Virginia and his wife in Wheeling, West Virginia. Two children have been born to the second union: Horace Gill, who died aged two years, and Helen, who attends the Enon High School. Mr. Baker is affiliated with the Enon Christian Church, having been a member since 1861, and is serving as deacon. Politically he is a Republican.

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JOHN L. PHLEGER, township treasurer of Moorefield Township and a leading farmer of this section of Clark County, where he owns 153 acres of excellent land and superintends the W. S. Thomas farm of several hundred acres, was born at New Moorefield Village, Clark County, Ohio, December 12, 1859. His parents were Edward and Jane (Lynn) Phleger.

Edward Phleger was born in Maryland and was a son of John Phleger. In

1847 Edward Phleger came to Clark County and engaged in work as a miller, working first at the old Snyder Mill in Springfield Township and from there all through the county. At one time he owned the Moorefield Mill, in partnership with his father-in-law, Joseph Lynn. In 1861 he began to farm the place which his son, John L., now owns, and he continued here for the remainder of his life, his death taking place in 1901. He married Jane Lynn, who died in 1895, and of this union seven children were born.

John L. Phleger was reared at New Moorefield, and with the exception of three years spent at Selma, he has always resided in sight of the village. His life has been a busy one, occupied with attending to large agricultural interests and to performing the duties of public office. He was appointed township treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of the late James Clark and assumed the duties of the office on May 1, 1906, and in the fall of 1907 he was elected township treasurer on the Republican ticket. He is a man of sterling integrity and as such he enjoys the wide-spread confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a charter member of Moorefield Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Phleger married Nettie McConkey, who is a daughter of Enos McConkey, and they have one child, Williard. This son was born December 4, 1882.

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W. H. SCHAUS, proprietor of the only exclusive china store in Springfield, has been for thirty years one of Springfield's most highly respected citizens and representative business men. He was born in

Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1857, and at the age of sixteen years went to Newark, Ohio, where he learned the stone-cutters' trade, having previously learned shoemaking. In 1877 he came to Springfield and here conducted a china store under the firm name of W. H. Schaus & Company for about four and a half years. He then disposed of the business and for five years was engaged as a traveling salesman for a Pittsburg house, after which he established his present business, in which he has since continued. He is a man of high principle, possessed of up-to-date business methods and the success attending his efforts is well merited.

Mr. Schaus is also interested in various other enterprises of this community, being director and treasurer of the Lagonda Box Company, director and treasurer of the Fortuna Fruit Company, of Springfield and Cuba, and director in the following business concerns: The Springfield National Bank; the Peoples Light, Heat & Power Co., the Springfield and Xenia Telephone Co., and the Springfield and New Carlisle Telephone Co. He is also a director and ardent supporter of the following: The Springfield Cemetery Association, the Law and Order League, the Humane Society, and the Y. M. C. A. He is also closely connected with the work of the Y. W. C. A., being one of its fiscal trustees. He is treasurer of the Clark County Sunday School Association. He was the first president of the City Council elected under the new municipal code in 1903. He also served on the Board of Elections for four years. He is a man of public spirit and has done much to advance and develop the interests of this city. He was one of the trustees of

the hospital at the time of its erection, and is a member and served as president of the Commercial Club in 1900. During his term as vice-president of the Commercial Club in 1899, in the absence of the president he issued a call for a citizens' meeting for making arrangements to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the city, and was selected as a member of the Executive Committee.

In 1886 Mr. Schaus was united in marriage to Miss Mollie McClintock, a daughter of John McClintock, one of the pioneers of Clark County. In January, 1905, he was deprived of the companionship of his wife and helpmate by death. Fraternally Mr. Schaus is past master of Clark Lodge, F. & A. M., and is a member of Moneriette Lodge, K. of P. He is a member of the Fourth Lutheran Church, being also one of its deacons, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is always associated with the advancement of the plans of civic righteousness.

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C. S. OLINGER, a member of the Springfield bar, who has been a resident of this city since July 27, 1887, was born at Brighton, Clark County, Ohio, January 27, 1864, and is a son of Joseph C. Olinger.

Joseph C. Olinger was born in Augusta County, Virginia, and came to Clark County in 1846, locating at Brighton. He followed farming in that vicinity from that time until his death, which took place May 25, 1894.

C. S. Olinger was reared on his father's farm and after attending the schools at Brighton entered the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he remained for almost three years, completing the

scientific course. For nine months thereafter he taught the village school at Brighton and then came to Springfield. Here he read law with the firm of Pringle & Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1889, immediately afterward opening an office in this city. He has taken an active part in public affairs and has been prominently identified with Republican politics. He was secretary of the Clark County Republican Central Committee during the late Senator Hanna's first campaign, and he served as a member of the Board of Education for three years. He has business interests at Springfield outside of his profession and is secretary and treasurer of the Bayonet Trolley Hasp Company, manufacturers of trolley hasps, trolley wheels and trolley poles and bases.

On August 1, 1895, Mr. Olinger was married to Mary E. Sparrow, of Springfield, Ohio, and they have two children—Frances Marie and Robert Stanley. Mr. Olinger is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church and is secretary of its board of trustees. He belongs to Moncreiffe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to Springfield Council No. 240, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

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WILSON WALHAY, owner of a fine farm of 109 acres, situated in Bethel Township, not far from Medway, on the Valley Turnpike, engages in general farming and stock-raising. He was born July 15, 1853, on his father's farm in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Catherine (Rice) Walhay.

The grandfather was born in England and when he came to America he located on the farm in Adams County, on which his son William was subsequently born. The father was killed by runaway horses when William was only a lad, the youngest of the five children. With his widowed mother, William Walhay remained on the farm, which later came into his possession by purchase. William Walhay was married (first) to Catherine Rice, who died aged forty-three years. They had six children: Eliakim, who died in 1907; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Oliver Karns; Angeline, who is the widow of Daniel Sheeley; John, who is deceased; Wilson; and Minnie, who married Dr. Stewart, of Carroll County, Maryland. William Walhay was married (second) to Mrs. Ruth Swope, who had a child by her former marriage.

Wilson Walhay was born and reared on the little farm on which his grandfather had first settled. It lies along Bear Mountain, and is about eight miles from the historic battlefield of Gettysburg. He remembers watching the progress of the battle from the top of the adjacent mountain. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where his uncle, Dr. T. Slusier, was practicing as a dentist, and after working for him for several months, became inspired with a desire to study dental surgery, but the money was lacking for college expenses and he was obliged to abandon the idea. In 1875, accompanied by William Betner, he came to Osborn, Ohio, and immediately secured employment on the farm of Michael Kline, in Bethel Township. Mr. Walhay remained with Mr. Kline during the succeeding winter, and then worked for

two and one-half years for Andrew Mouk and one and one-half years for Reuben Harnish. After he married he moved to Medway, and for one year worked by the day as a laborer and also raised tobacco and potatoes. Mr. Walhay then moved to the Andrew Mouk farm and operated it for six years, moving from there to the Tatman farm, a tract of 250 acres, where he remained for seventeen years. During this period he laid the foundation of his present ample fortune and in the spring of 1898 he purchased his present farm, of Jacob Tippey. Here Mr. Walhay has carried on extensive agricultural operations ever since.

On January 14, 1880, Mr. Walhay was married to Margaret Mouk, who is a daughter of Andrew Mouk, and they have the following children: Bertha, who married John Beard, residing in Philadelphia; Harry; Eva; Ward, who is employed in the office of the auditor of the C. B. & I. Railroad; Mary and Rita. Mr. Walhay is a member of the Lutheran Church at Osborn, in which he is a deacon. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Walhay is an example of a self-made man. When he came to Clark County, his whole capital was fifty cents.

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#### RICHARD HENRY RODGERS.

whose large business interests have been mainly concerned with Springfield enterprises, was born September 23, 1836, at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, where his family, coming from old pioneer stock, has been prominent for many years. He was educated in his native city, completing his course at Witten-

berg College. He was seventeen years of age when he became a clerk in a local drug store, and later he was for several years a member of the office force of the Sandusky Railroad. At this period his uncle was cashier of the Clark County Bank, and thus a promising opening was offered the young man and he became connected with the bank and remained with it until its reorganization, in 1857. Mr. Rodgers then left his native city for the first time, accepting a position with a wholesale and retail carpet house at St. Louis, Missouri, but one year later he returned to Springfield, and subsequently was appointed deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he served for five years. In the meantime he had been considering a business proposition which resulted in his embarking in a book and stationery enterprise, in partnership with Captain E. P. Ransom, under the firm name of Ransom and Rodgers. After retiring from the county treasurer's office, Mr. Rodgers gave his entire time to the book business, attending to all its details, while Mr. Ransom served in the army. After the latter's return Mr. Rodgers bought his interest, and continued to operate his book store until 1867. At this date he purchased an interest in a business already established at Springfield, which later became known as the firm of Thomas, Ludlow and Rodgers, continuing thus until November 1, 1893, when the firm was merged into the Superior Drill Company. This subsequently became a part of the American Seeding Company, which is still engaged in the manufacture of drills.

As indicative of Mr. Rodgers' grasp of business it may be mentioned that he is

vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Springfield; president of Mast, Foos & Company; president of the Springfield Gas Engine Company, builders of gas and gasoline and traction engines, and president of the Corrugated Steel Nail Company, of which his twin brother, Isaac W., is treasurer. The latter is also president of the Patric Manufacturing Company. Both Mr. Rodgers and his brother reside at No. 206 North Limestone Street.

Mr. Rodgers was married in 1866 to Alice Kilgore, and they had three children—Charles Kilgore, Robert S., and Effie S., the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. Charles Kilgore Rodgers married Florence Mast, and died October 27, 1902, leaving one son, Richard Mast. His wife died in April, 1901. Robert S. Rodgers married Edith Winwood, and resides in Springfield, where he is superintendent of the manufacturing department of the American Seeding Machine Co. He has one daughter, Alice K. Mrs. Alice Rodgers died February 12, 1884.

Mr. Rodgers is an excellent type of the modern business man, alert and progressive, yet careful and thorough—one who, while conducting enterprises of world-wide fame, still finds time to interest himself in various matters pertaining to the welfare of his native city, promoting her religious, charitable and philanthropic causes and institutions. With his family, he is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

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WILLIAM L. SNYDER, proprietor of Snyder's flouring mill, which is situated on the Valley Turnpike Road about one

and a quarter miles north and west of the corporation lines of Springfield, is one of the largest landowners of Clark County. He was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, March 28, 1858, and is a son of Christian and Amanda (Layton) Snyder.

Henry Snyder, the grandfather of William L., was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the milling business. At a somewhat early day he settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he lived for one year before coming to Clark County, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1825 he built the mill which is owned by his grandson, William L., and it is situated on a farm of 415 acres. Henry Snyder had five sons.

Christian Snyder, father of William L., was a babe when his parents came to Clark County, where he spent his life, his death taking place in 1907. For many years he operated Snyder's mill and was also engaged in a distillery business.

William L. Snyder was educated in the country schools and at the celebrated Moravian Academy at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. His agricultural interests are large, as he owns almost 1,000 acres of land. It is divided into three farms, Mr. Snyder residing on his mill property, where he has a fine brick residence, which he completely remodeled in 1899. He has named his place "The Park Farm," which, on account of its location and natural and artificial beauties, it is very aptly called. He raises horses, cattle and stock. In 1899 Mr. Snyder installed the Richmond milling machinery in his mill and his products are feed and flour, he making two special brands of the latter: "The Pride of the Valley" and "Solid Com-







ELBERT FINCH

fort." The mill is operated and managed by his son and son-in-law. Mr. Snyder married Catherine Bernhill and they have two children—John L., who has one daughter, Catherine; and Glenna, who married John Taylor Gillard.

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ELBERT FINCH, a well known manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, is president of The Finch Shoe Company, a concern extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes, shipping their products to many states of the Union. He was born in New York City, April 30, 1846, and has been a resident of Springfield since 1858.

Absalom Finch, father of Elbert, came from New York City to Springfield, Ohio, and here engaged in the shoe business until the Civil War. He entered the Union Army in 1861 and served continuously until the end of the war. He went out as quartermaster of his regiment, the Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was advanced to the rank of brigade and division quartermaster. When the war ended he obtained a position in the Custom House at New Orleans and continued thus occupied until his death, in 1869.

Elbert Finch was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to their new home in Ohio, and here he learned the shoe business in association with his father. He later spent two years in a shoe factory in Cincinnati, and became well grounded in the details of the business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Johns, but was subsequently transferred to the quarter-

master's department, where he was a clerk under his father until the end of the war. Returning to Springfield from Cincinnati, he worked in a shoe factory until February, 1872, at which time he established a business of his own on West Main Street. This he conducted successfully during a period of ten years, when he moved to South Fountain Avenue. In 1895, in association with Mr. Charles P. Kalbfus, he established the Finch Shoe Company on West Washington Street, starting in a small way with eighteen or twenty employes. Success attended their efforts from the first, and it became necessary to enlarge their business and increase their working force from time to time, until at the present the pay roll numbers one hundred and ten persons, the output being 700 pair of shoes daily. They ship to many of the states of the Union, the demand taxing the capacity of their factory.

Mr. Finch was first married in December, 1877, to Miss Louise Crown, who died December 17, 1878, leaving one daughter, Lizzie M., now the wife of John C. DeHart, of San Francisco. Mr. Finch formed a second union, January 18, 1905, with Miss Amelia Hoffman. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, which order he joined in 1874. He is one of the leading business men of the city, and has always given his support to measures tending toward its welfare.

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THOMAS MATTINSON, owner of about 2,500 acres of the best farming land in Clark County, was born on the place on which he now resides, in Madi-

son Township, December 18, 1864, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Mattinson.

Thomas Mattinson, the grandfather of the present bearer of that name, was born in Westmoreland, England, and came to America and directly to Clark County, in 1834. He was a farmer and he purchased land and erected the residence in which his grandson resides. Among his seven children was Thomas Mattinson (2d), who was born in England and accompanied his parents to Clark County. On the death of his father Thomas 2nd took charge of a part of the present property and lived on it during the remainder of his life, dying September 19, 1903, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Elizabeth Wilkinson, who was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and they had four children.

Thomas Mattinson, third of the name and the direct subject of this sketch, is the only survivor of his parents' family. He was educated in the district schools and assisted in the management of the home farm as long as his father lived, and later became its owner. He superintends the cultivation of the entire property. Mr. Mattinson married Byrd D. Pugsley, who is a daughter of James F. Pugsley, whose farm adjoins the Mattinson property. Mr. and Mrs. Mattinson have had five children, all of whom are living. Mr. Mattinson is a good citizen and takes an intelligent interest in local affairs. He votes independently.

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WILLIAM THOMAS, proprietor and owner of the Indian Mound Fruit Farm, in Pike Township, comes of one of the old

pioneer families of Clark County. He was born in German Township, this county, March 6, 1831, and is a son of Thomas P. and Phoebe (Kiser) Thomas, and grandson of Leonard Thomas.

Leonard Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, whither his father had come from England in the days of William Penn, and he lived to the remarkable age of 100 years. Leonard Thomas resided in his native state until 1815, when he came west and located in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, at a time when it was largely a wilderness. He subsequently moved to Preble County, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-four years, longevity being a marked characteristic of this family.

Thomas P. Thomas was born in Pennsylvania and was about sixteen years old when he accompanied his parents west to Clark County. He had, prior to that time, worked in a factory, but upon coming here turned his attention to farming, assisting in clearing the home farm. After his marriage he and his wife were given a farm of 160 acres by her father, and they moved upon it, this being the farm on which their son William now lives. He cleared the land, assisted by his eldest son, and continued to reside here until his death in 1891. He held large landed interests in the far west, which at his death were valued at \$35,000.00. He was joined in marriage with Phoebe Kiser, who was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was very young when in 1811 she accompanied her parents to Clark County, Ohio, where her father, David Kiser, became the first county recorder. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Norman, was a member

*Norman*

of the historical "Boston Tea Party," and was also a pioneer citizen of Clark County, Ohio. The latter came in 1812 on horseback from Virginia and carried in his saddlebags seed for one of the first orchards grown in this vicinity. Thomas P. and Phoebe Thomas reared five children: William; David K., of Iowa; Susan, widow of John Holzhauer; Simeon A., of Iowa; and Mary, wife of George Brooks, deceased.

William Thomas was born in a log cabin on his grandfather's farm and was about four years old when his parents moved to Pike Township, where he grew to maturity. He well remembers the trip, first the visit at Dayton and a few months later the coming to his present place. He attended the old log schoolhouse and later the high schools at New Carlisle and Springfield. He engaged in teaching school for a period of nine years and met with success as an instructor. As a young man he assisted his father in clearing the home farm and lived there until he was married. He then farmed for himself a short time in Pike Township, after which he spent four years at St. Paris, at the end of which time he located at Millerstown. He remained there two years during the Civil War, then moved to Anglaize County, where he still owns a farm of eighty acres. About 1894 he returned to his present farm, known as the Indian Mound Fruit Farm. Here he first set out some 200 trees and has added thereto from time to time until he now has the finest orchard in Clark County, consisting of apples, cherries, plums and peaches, in addition to berries and small fruits of all kinds. He conducts his business along modern and approved plans,

and is frequently called upon to read a paper before the Horticultural Society, of which he is a member.

Mr. Thomas was married September 18, 1856, to Martha Moore, a daughter of John and Rachel (Tannehill) Moore. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and upon one occasion killed a hostile Indian in the woods. Six children were born to bless this union, as follows: Clinton, who died young; John Charles, of Anglaize County, married Hulda Jane Swartz; Phoebe Jane, deceased, wife of John Hiderman; Laura, wife of Ellsworth Birt; Ida, wife of William Henning; and William, who married Harriet Lipp. Mr. Thomas has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than forty years. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, but has never aspired to political honors.

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WILLIAM B. PATTON, M. D., of Springfield Ohio, was born January 29, 1872, in Montgomery County, Ohio. His father was John B. Patton and his mother was formerly Caroline Brentlinger, both natives of that county. They are now living on a farm on the Urbana Pike, just across the line in Champaign County. The family moved to Green Township, this county, in 1879, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm. After completing the common school work he entered Antioch College, where he spent five years. He taught in the public schools of Greene County for one year and then entered the Ohio Medical University, in 1895, graduating from the medical department in 1898. He was elected to the position of

house physician to the Protestant Hospital, at Columbus, Ohio, which he held for one year, and then came to Springfield, where he has since resided and followed his chosen profession.

Dr. Patton has been a member of the City Hospital staff for a number of years. He is a member of the Clark County Medical Society, as well as of the State and National Medical Associations.

He was married September 28, 1899, to Miss Catherine Green, of Union County, Ohio, and to them have been born three children—He'len, Dorothy Bell and John Stuart.

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CHARLES GEIS, who is engaged in general farming on a well improved farm of 125 acres in Mad River Township, was born November 21, 1861, on his father's farm in Bavaria, Germany. He is a son of Martin and Nan (Slate) Geis.

Martin Geis and his wife were both natives and life-long residents of Germany, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Martin died in 1892 in his eighty-fourth year, and Mrs. Geis died in 1879, when about fifty-seven years of age. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Lawrence, who resides in Greene County, Ohio; Martin, who is still a resident of Germany; Mary (Mrs. John Bigner), who lives in Greene County, Ohio; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Anna, who lives with our subject. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Charles Geis came to America with some of her children and located in Greene County, Ohio, where her death subsequently occurred. One of

her children resides in Greene County, Ohio, another in Xenia, Ohio, and a third child in Tennessee.

Charles Geis was reared on his father's farm in a small village in Germany and attended school until fourteen years of age, after which he attended school on Sundays for two years. In July, 1882, he and his sister sailed for America, and having relatives in Greene County, Ohio, first settled there. Having no money, young Geis worked out by the month on various farms, after which he rented a farm in Greene County from Frank Fulton. He continued on this farm for six years and in March, 1901, removed to his present farm, which he bought from the Feirstine heirs. He erected his large seven-room frame house in 1906, the barn having been built two years previously. Mr. Geis raises a great many hogs, and is one of the most successful farmers of the township. Mr. Geis is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Catholic Church of Yellow Springs, Ohio.

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EDWIN S. KELLY, one of Springfield's leading citizens, is president of the Home, Lighting, Power and Heating Company, and is vice president of the O. S. Kelly Company. He was born April 17, 1857, at Springfield, Ohio, and is a son of the late Hon. Oliver S. and Ruth Ann (Peck) Kelly.

Both parents of Mr. Kelly were born in Clark County, Ohio, and both passed away at Springfield, the father on April 9, 1904, and the mother May 9, 1901. They had five children, of whom two sons now survive. The late Oliver S. Kelly was one of Springfield's strong, intel-

lectual, self-made men. He was identified with many of her most successful enterprises and was prominent in her public affairs.

Edwin S. Kelly was reared at Springfield and received a collegiate education. He became associated with his father in business while still a young man and has continued his connection with important enterprises. Mr. Kelly married Martha Linn, who is a member of an old pioneer family that came to Clark County from Pennsylvania. They have three children. In political sentiment Mr. Kelly is a staunch Republican, but he is more of a business man than a politician. He owns a beautiful home at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

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ABRAHAM C. HEISTAND, a representative citizen of Bethel Township, residing on his valuable farm of 110 acres, which is situated on the north side of the old Carlisle Turnpike Road, six miles west of Springfield, was born on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1838. His parents were Abraham and Leah (Longenecker) Heistand.

Some of the family records of the Heistand family indicate that members of it came to Pennsylvania in the days of William Penn, but the first authentic date is 1731, when John, Abraham, Balser, Barbara and Anna Heistand sailed for America in the ship *Brittania*. They were natives of Germany, but had been forced to flee to Switzerland on account of religious persecution, and for freedom of religious belief they crossed the Atlantic Ocean and established a home in what was then largely an unsettled country. In the

fall of 1731 they landed at Philadelphia and John and Abraham went to Lancaster County, where they took up 500 acres of land, 200 of which still remains a possession of the family. Balser went to the South and all trace of him or his descendants have been lost sight of.

Abraham Heistand, son of John Heistand, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he became a man of wealth and influence. He subsequently moved to York County, where his last years were spent. He was twice married and his children were of his first union, as follows: John, Abraham, William, Balser, Sarah, Nancy and Susan.

Abraham Heistand, son of Abraham and father of Abraham C., was born on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, where he lived a long and useful life and died at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Leah Longenecker, who survived to the age of ninety-two years. They had eleven children, as follows: John, Catherine, Sarah, Christian L., Abraham, Susan, William, Jacob and Amanda, twins, Anna and Alice, all of whom survive with the exception of the youngest.

Abraham C. Heistand was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood went to school, a distance of three miles, when his services were not required at home. In 1861 he joined his older brother, Christian L., in Clark County, Ohio, and together they bought a farm of 280 acres, the old General Mason place, in Moorefield Township. They continued to farm that place for seven years and then sold out to Jacob Hertsler. Mr. Heistand then came to his present farm, buying the first seventy acres from Samuel Miller and

the remainder he purchased from other parties as he has seen a chance for a good investment. At the time of purchase an old brick house stood on the place, which Mr. Heistand tore down and replaced with a comfortable eight-room frame dwelling. He erected all the substantial farm buildings and made all the very noticeable improvements. He carries on general farming and devotes considerable attention to raising fine Durham cattle.

In 1869 Mr. Heistand was married to Martha Fisher, who is a daughter of John Fisher. They have one son, Clarence. Mr. Heistand, like all other members of his family, is a Democrat.

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MICHAEL HINKLE, until recently one of the representative agriculturists of Springfield Township, was the owner of 120 acres of excellent land and carried on farming and stock-raising on the home farm of 100 acres, lying in Section 26. Mr. Hinkle was born on this farm May 29, 1834, a son of John and Mary Ann (Way) Hinkle. He died at the age of almost seventy-four years, on May 6th, 1908, and in his demise the township lost a useful and highly esteemed citizen.

John Hinkle, father of Michael, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He remained there until his marriage, when he started for Ohio with his wife, driving overland to Columbus. During the summer of 1833 he lived at Columbus while prospecting for a desirable farm, at length finding land to please him in Clark County, on which he settled in the fall of the above-mentioned year. He purchased about 700 acres at that time and continued to live on that part of the farm

on which he first located, until his son Michael was several years old, when he changed his home to another part of the same farm.

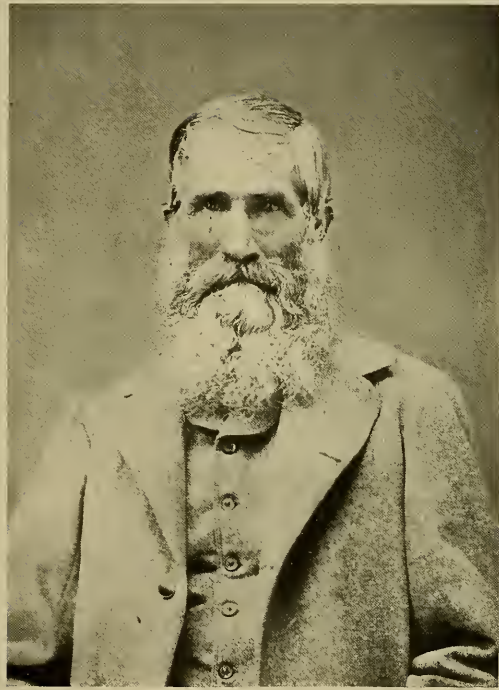
About three years after Michael Hinkle was married he moved back to the original home place, after an absence of some twenty-seven years. His father still owned the land, but Michael received the place as his portion, after his father's death. There were five children born to John Hinkle and wife, Michael being the second-born, the oldest, a sister, dying in infancy.

Mr. Hinkle began making improvements on his farm as soon as he took possession, and erected every building now standing on it, including the residence, barns, sheds and out-buildings of all kinds needed in successfully carrying on large agricultural operations. He had eight children, namely: John, now residing in Green County, engaged in farming; Elizabeth, residing at home; Mary, who married Joseph Crabill, Jr., a member of the township school board; Alexander, a resident of Springfield Township; Susan, residing at home; Alice, who died in childhood; Sarah, who married Alva Graham, who resides on Mr. Hinkle's second farm; and Margaret, who is the popular school teacher at the Cross Roads, near her father's home. The Hinkle family is a prominent one of Springfield Township.

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CALEB TUTTLE was long one of Clark County's leading citizens. He was born in Virginia, in 1799, and was a son of Sylvanus Tuttle, who was the pioneer of the family in Ohio, coming as early as 1806. Sylvanus Tuttle settled in





CALEB TUTTLE



Moorefield Township, near the line of Springfield Township, and there both he and wife died.

Caleb Tuttle was seven years old when his parents brought him to Clark County, where he continued to live during the remainder of his life. He carried on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale and invested his capital in land until he owned 1,000 acres, the larger part of which has more than trebled in value since then. He was a man of fine business intelligence and he also was useful to his community in furthering public improvements and encouraging education and religion. Caleb Tuttle married Mary Prickett, who was born in Clermont County and was brought to Lagonda by her father, who settled first in Clermont and later in Clark County. Nicholas Prickett operated the first flour mill at Lagonda and settlers came many miles to this mill in early days. Caleb Tuttle and wife had the following children born to them: Catherine, who married Herbert Byrd; Eliza Jane, who married John Monahan; Margaret, who married Silas V. Byrd; Elizabeth B., who married Joseph Wallingsford; Rachel, who is the widow of Jacob L. McClellan; Sylvanus, who died aged two years; Isaiah, now deceased, who never married; William H., who died in the spring of 1885, leaving a family; Thomas, who died in infancy; David, who died aged sixteen years; and Laura M. The only survivors of the above family are Mrs. McClellan and Miss Laura M. Tuttle.

Miss Tuttle was reared and educated in the locality in which she was born. She is well known and most highly esteemed. Miss Tuttle owns the old Caleb Tuttle

home place, containing 163 acres, which is situated directly opposite the Sinking Creek Church. Another very valuable piece of property is hers, this being four acres on the corner of Burnett and Main Streets, Springfield. This land has a productive orchard on it and a very fine dwelling, which is now occupied by Dr. Cromer, a well-known physician of Springfield.

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CHARLES CHRISTIAN FREID for many years was one of Springfield's valued citizens, was born at Springfield, Ohio, May 13, 1842, and his native city was his field of endeavor through a useful life, which terminated April 18, 1907.

Charles C. Fried was eighteen years of age when he put aside his books, together with his ambitious plans for the future, in order to enter the Federal Army and to perform his loyal duty to his country. He became a member of Company F, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during the period of his enlistment bravely faced danger and met the hazards which attend a soldier's life. After the close of his military service he returned to Springfield, where he completed the jeweler's trade. In 1870, in association with J. W. Mulholland, he established the business which is the oldest continuous jewelry house at Springfield. In the course of time he acquired sole control of the same and when his son reached manhood he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming C. C. Fried & Son. Mr. Fried continued to be actively interested until in September, 1905, when he retired from

business care, but he retained his financial interest and had been in the business for thirty-seven years at the time of his death. Since then Carl Knott Fried, Mr. Fried's only son and his partner, has had sole control, and he is numbered with Springfield's enterprising and successful young business men.

In 1863, Charles C. Fried was married (first) to Sarah McBeth, who died in 1873, leaving one daughter, Jessie L., Mrs. R. L. Queisser, who is a resident of Cleveland. In 1875 Mr. Fried was married (second) to Anna Knott, who was then a resident of Springfield, Missouri, but was born and reared in Clifton, Clark County, Ohio. Mrs. Fried is a daughter of William H. and Lydia (Price) Knott, and a granddaughter of Peter Knott, who was a prominent pioneer of Clark County. William H. Knott at one time owned flour mills and large sections of real estate, and later was interested in farming. To the second marriage was born one daughter and one son: Anna, who died in infancy, and Carl K., who resides with his mother in the beautiful family home at No. 417 South Limestone Street, Springfield.

Mr. Fried was a life-long Republican, and for twenty-two consecutive years was a member of the city council, on several occasions being elected its president. His services were highly valued by his fellow-citizens, who relied upon his judgment and followed his lead in many public-spirited enterprises which have vastly benefited the city. Although failing health debarred him for several closing years of his life, from active participation in public affairs, he never lost his interest nor failed to express pride

in the prosperity of his native city, whose infant industries he had often assisted.

At the time of his death, Mr. Fried was serving as a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, with which religious body he had identified himself in early years. He was prominent in both the Odd Fellows and the Masons, in the latter organization having attained the 32nd degree. Locally he belonged to the Lagonda and Commercial Clubs.

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JOHN P. CRAWMER, a well known farmer and highly respected citizen of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a fine farm of 204 acres located about sixteen miles northwest of Springfield. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 16, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Miranda (Mumford) Crawmer.

Michael Crawmer was born in Maryland, of German parentage. After his marriage he left Frederick County, Maryland, and arrived in Miami County, Ohio, with a cash capital of fifty cents. He located in the woods, on the Dr. Beard farm, and thirteen years later moved to near Alcony, in the same county, where he and his wife both died. He lived as the pioneers of that period did, and met with more than common success, having 340 acres of land at his death. During his early life he followed the trade of a cooper. He and his wife were parents of eleven children, of whom the following are now living: George, Charles, James, John P., Miranda E., Mary, and Elizabeth.

John P. Crawmer was born on the Dr.

Beard farm, in Miami County, and as a baby was rocked in a sugar trough, hewn from a log. His mother spun the cloth for his clothes until he reached the age of twenty years, and he now treasures among his possessions the old family spinning wheel. He was five years old when his parents moved to near Miami City, and there he grew to maturity, attending the district schools in his younger days. After his marriage, at the age of twenty-seven years, he moved on a farm he had bought in Pike Township, Clark County, from Thomas Meranda. He resided there for eighteen years, laboring hard to establish himself well in a business way, and at the end of that time was enable to buy a tract of 118 acres from the McCagey heirs, which is a part of the farm on which he now lives. He met with success and added to his possessions, until he now ranks among the affluent citizens of the community. With the exception of the sum of \$2,000 which he inherited, and \$800 which his wife inherited, what he has was made through their individual efforts. He has retired from the active management of the farm, which is now operated by his son-in-law, Jacob Davis.

Mr. Crawmer was united in marriage September 30, 1875, with Miss Ella Weaver, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ann (Levina) Weaver. She died in 1902, at the age of forty-two years, and is survived by three children, namely: Iva Belle, who was married October 4, 1906, to Jacob Davis, son of Jacob Davis, Sr.; Ona, who was married May 27, 1902, to Harry Hunder, a son of Lewis Hunder, and lives in Clark County; and Alta, who lives at home with her father. Mr.

Crawmer is a Democrat in politics, and religiously is a faithful member of the Christian Church.

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JACOB MITZEL, a well-known citizen of German Township, who owns a valuable farm of 118 acres, which is situated just west of Tremont, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Flinchbaugh) Mitzel.

Jacob Mitzel was reared on his father's farm in York County, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned several trades—brick-laying, stone-laying and coopering. In the fall of 1852, he came to Ohio and worked at his various trades for two years and then went to Moorefield Township and engaged for a short time in farming. He was working as a brick-layer when he was married, June 12, 1860, to Elenora Neff, who is a daughter of Adam and Margaret (Turman) Neff. Adam Neff was born at New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was a son of Abraham Neff, who was an early settler in German Township, Clark County, where he acquired a large body of land. Adam Neff married Margaret Turman, in Clark County. She was born in this section and was a daughter of Isaac Turman, who was a native of New England, who was first a pioneer in Kentucky and later in Clark County, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Mitzel died when she was an infant, leaving two children, Mrs. Mitzel and a son, Turman. They were reared from infancy by a step-mother, their father having married Mary Neff.

Immediately after marriage, Mr. and

Mrs. Mitzel located on a farm which had been settled by her grandfather and inherited by her father. It formerly contained 126½ acres, but Adam Neff gave six acres as a site for the German Reformed Church and cemetery and the D. T. & I. Railroad took four and a half additional acres. Adam Neff owned three farms, one of which he sold, one, just south of Tremont, he gave to his son Turman Neff, and the third he gave to Mrs. Mitzel. Mr. Mitzel has made many improvements on the place, where he has carried on general farming, but ever since 1860 he has also done more or less work at his trades and can point to many substantial buildings, including the Reformed Church, as proofs of his skill and industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitzel have had four children, namely: Arvilla, who died aged seventeen years; Laura, who married George Kohler, has three children, Chester Neff, Quay Harrison and Mary Ellen; Lucien Chandler, who died aged eight months; and Adam Jacob. The youngest son is a young man of bright mind and there is every indication that he has a successful future before him. He is a student of civil engineering at the Washington and Jefferson University.

In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Mitzel united with the Congregational Church at Springfield.

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E. P. FLYNN, postmaster at South Charleston, was born at South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, December 19, 1858. His grandfather was a native of Ireland. John Flynn, father of E. P., was born, reared and educated in the

State of Maryland, where he owned large properties prior to the Civil War. He came to Clark County after his marriage to Frances Pierce, who was a daughter of William Williams, of Maryland, and they settled near South Charleston, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1860. His widow survived him until 1900.

E. P. Flynn was the only child of his parents. He was reared on the Pierce homestead farm, three miles from South Charleston, where he resided until 1881. He enjoyed liberal educational advantages, attending Delaware University after graduating from the Delaware High School. When Mr. Flynn left the farm he took charge of the "Sentinel," at South Charleston and conducted it as an able organ of the Republican party until his appointment as postmaster, by the late President McKinley. Mr. Flynn has been very active in politics for a number of years in this section, and served for five terms as township clerk and six times was elected to that important political office, central committeeman.

Mr. Flynn married Josephine Pratt, a daughter of A. G. Pratt, of London, Ohio, who was formerly vice president of the Farmers' Bank at Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Flynn have one child, who died in 1903. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Flynn has been connected with the Elks organization and is also a Mason.

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P. J. SHOVLIN, proprietor of The Superior Gas Engine Co., at Springfield, has spent almost a quarter of a century in this city, where he occupies a position

of business prominence. He was born February 1, 1863, on the northwest coast of Ireland, and is a son of Daniel and Bridget (Gallagher) Shouvlín.

In 1866 the parents of Mr. Shouvlín came to America and settled in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where the son attended school until he was eleven years of age. He then took upon himself the main support of the family, owing to the death of his father, entering the anthracite mines, in which he continued to work until he was twenty years of age. Then coming to Springfield, he entered as an apprentice the old Ohio Railroad shops and continued there for several years, completely mastering every detail of the machinist's trade. In 1887 Mr. Shouvlín went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he was placed in charge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops, and where he remained until the great railroad strike. His next location was at Tacoma, Washington, where he was in charge of the Northern Pacific shops. Later on he returned to Springfield, where he purchased a small machine shop and conducted the same on Washington Street for several years and then moved into the East Street shops. From boyhood his active mind has been given to the invention of mechanical appliances, and in 1893 he succeeded in perfecting the Superior gas engine, and knew that his hopes of success had met with fruition. In 1902 he built his present plant on Sheridan Avenue, which is of brick, its dimensions being 300x75 feet, and it is equipped particularly for the manufacture of his engines. He is the proprietor of the Vulcanized Cup & Valve Co. He owns a considerable quantity of oil land situated in Illinois,

Kansas and Oklahoma. His industry at Springfield is one of large scope and importance and he affords constant employment to 100 skilled workmen.

In 1885 Mr. Shouvlín was married to Catherine Burns, and they have six children, namely, Daniel, John, Raphael, Joseph, Anna and Mary. Mr. Shouvlín is a consistent member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He belongs to the order of Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the old Emmet club and the Lagonda club. He is a good reliable citizen and is a member of the board of trustees of the Springfield City Hospital.

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CHARLES EDWARD FULLER, extensive farmer and stock dealer of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a valuable estate of 240 acres, on which is located one of the finest brick residences in the county. He was born on his present farm July 14, 1864, is a son of James C. and Mary Jane (Verdier) Fuller, and grandson of James and Diana (Acres) Fuller.

James Fuller, the grandfather, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, and in early manhood went to Kentucky, where he was married to Diana Acres. They spent the first few years of married life in the Blue Grass State, and in 1815 moved to Ohio, settling near New Carlisle, in Bethel Township, Clark County. He remained there one year, then came to Pike Township, purchasing the first 160 acres of land from the government for \$2.00 per acre. He put up a log house on the clearing which he made, and in a few years replaced it with a brick. He also erected the first bank barn in this

vicinity, and it still stands on the place and is in use. He followed farming, and in addition bought and sold land extensively, being considered one of the substantial men of the township. He was a Democrat in politics and served as township treasurer and filled other local offices. He survived his wife some years, and died in 1883. They were parents of ten children.

James C. Fuller, the father, was born in this old home place in Pike Township, January 19, 1820, and spent all his life in this county. He assisted in clearing the land and followed farming on a large scale, at one time owning as much as 640 acres in Pike Township. This success was not accomplished without hard labor, however, as he started with but \$1,000 in money, and eighty acres of land. He was married April 14, 1842, to Mary Jane Verdier, who was born in Pike Township in 1824, and was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Verdier, who also came from Virginia. Mrs. Fuller died February 6, 1897, and James C. Fuller June 6, 1899. They were parents of eight children, as follows: Altersa, deceased, who was the wife of David Fortney, of Osborne, Ohio; Columbus, deceased; Marietta, who makes her home with her brother, Charles Edward; Martha, who is the widow of Josiah Knapp; James H., deceased; Edith, deceased, who was the wife of Edward Hoover; Charles Edward; and Bertha, deceased, who was the wife of Elmer Sultzbach. Mr. Fuller was a Democrat in politics and served in township offices.

Charles Edward Fuller was born on the home place, which had been secured by his grandfather, attended the district schools, and later pursued a course of

study at the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He came into possession of his parent farm by buying 152½ acres from his father, in 1897, and with his sister inherited the remainder upon the death of his parents. He has followed general farming and stock dealing, but at the present time he rents the farm and gives his attention mainly to the stock business. The fine bank barn was erected by his father in 1879, and was at that time considered the finest in this section of the county. Mr. Fuller is a progressive man and in his business employs new and modern methods, which have proved successful. He is a stalwart Democrat in politics, and from 1905 to 1907 he served the township efficiently as treasurer.

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HARLEY TITUS, a well known citizen and prosperous farmer of Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a fine farm of 120 acres, a part of the old Titus home farm. He was born in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, January 14, 1863, and is a son of James P. and Eliza (Price) Titus.

James P. Titus, father of our subject, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and at an early age came west to Clark County, Ohio. He was a successful farmer and business man and upon his death left quite a large estate to be divided among his children, our subject's share being a part of the old home place and 120 acres of land. He died March 11, 1900, having been preceded to the grave by his wife some fifteen years. Six children were born of their union, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Herman, Harley, James and Gustavus.







HENRY STICKNEY



MRS. ISABEL B. STICKNEY

Harley Titus was reared in his native county and received a good common school education. He has always engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is one of the largest stock dealers in this section of the country, buying and selling all kinds and grades of live-stock. He lived with his parents until 1885, since which time he has farmed his present place, which his father bought originally of Joseph Newlove.

Mr. Titus was united in marriage with Mary E. Hazzard, who was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868, and who is a daughter of William S. and Mary L. (Hendren) Hazzard, her father a native of Maryland and her mother of Virginia. She was reared in Vicksburg and attended the schools there until 1881, when she came to Columbus, Ohio, and lived with an aunt, Mrs. J. S. Morton, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Titus have five children, as follows: Lamar C., born October 20, 1885, who is an auctioneer; Homer T., born October 1, 1887; Howard P., born August 31, 1890; Morton S., born November 26, 1893; and Malcolm, born October 20, 1895. All of the children are living at home. There is living with the family an old colored woman, Rose Anabelle, of the Southern type, who is more than one hundred years old and who has been in the Titus family more than half a century. Religiously, our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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WILLIAM J. STICKNEY, residing on the old Stickney homestead, which is situated in Springfield Township, on the Springfield and South Charleston turn-

pike, some five miles east of Fountain Avenue, Springfield, is a representative member of an old pioneer family of this section. William J. Stickney was born on this farm in Clark County, Ohio, September 27, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Isabel (Baird) Stickney. The grandfather, John Stickney, was born in England and came to Clark County, Ohio, at a very early day, locating and dying on the farm now owned by his grandson, William J.

On this farm Henry Stickney, the father of William J., was also born, and in a house which is still used as a residence. When the present fine brick residence was built, the old house was sold and was moved off the farm. Here Henry Stickney was reared and inherited 160 acres from his father, to which he subsequently added, until he had in all about 400 acres. He married Isabel Baird, a daughter of William D. Baird, who was an early pioneer in Harmony Township, to which locality he came probably from Virginia. Henry Stickney and wife went to house-keeping on a tract of twenty-two and one-half acres of the old farm, which he bought, and this portion is now owned by Mrs. Robert Rodgers, a daughter. Two children were born to them, William J. and Sarah, the latter of whom married Robert Rodgers and resides in Springfield. Henry Stickney became a prominent and successful man. He died on this farm December 30, 1893, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived until July 17, 1899.

William J. Stickney attended the neighboring schools in his boyhood, and has always given the larger part of his attention to agricultural pursuits. At the age

of thirty-five years he was married to Catherine Huffman, who is a daughter of Samuel and Barbara Huffman, and they have become the parents of six children, namely: Baird, who married Emily Hayes; Howard, a student at Berea College, Kentucky; and Clark, Mary, Margaret and Isabel. When first married, William J. Stickney and wife settled on the farm in Harmony Township which belonged to his mother, a fine property of 338 acres, on which he remained for seventeen years. In February, 1903, he returned to his home farm. He has been largely engaged in raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and is the oldest breeder of the latter variety in Clark County, making his initial effort in boyhood. Mr. Stickney has done a great deal for this locality in raising the standard of both stock and cattle. He is a stockholder in the W. F. Tuttle Hardware Company of Springfield.

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AARON SPANGLER KNEISLY, a well known citizen of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, resides on a fine farm of seventy five acres located near the village of Dialton. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 2, 1861, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dice) Kneisly.

Daniel Kneisly was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1822, is a son of John Kneisly and a grandson of George Kneisly. The family is an old one in this country and was established here by three brothers, who came from Switzerland, one of whom was the father of George, above mentioned. John Kneisly, grandfather of Aaron S.,

was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer and distiller. With his family he moved from his native state to Ohio in 1827, locating near Dayton, in which city he died at the age of seventy-seven and his wife at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Susan Whitmer, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: George, deceased; Daniel; Catherine, deceased; John W.; Benjamin F., deceased; Jacob, deceased; Mary Ann, deceased; Abe; Susan, deceased; William; Emma; and Samuel F., deceased.

Daniel Kneisly was five years of age when brought by his parents to Ohio, who located on Mad River, six miles east of Dayton, in Bath Township, Greene County. They bought the old grist-mill, now known as the old Kneisly Mill, and operated it many years. Daniel grew to maturity there and attended school in the log schoolhouse, which was equipped with slab benches and desks. The legs of the benches were wooden pins driven into the slabs, while the slab desks were supported by wood pins driven into the walls. The pupils sat with their faces to the wall, the desks being along three sides of the room, and when recitation time came swung their feet over the benches and faced the center. The fourth side of the room was equipped with a fire-place, in which big logs were kept burning. From 1835 to 1850 Mr. Kneisly worked in the mill and in a small store conducted by his father. In the latter year he went west to the gold fields of California, where he mined with some success for four years. He then returned to Bath Township, remaining until 1877, when he came to Pike Township, Clark County, and continued

actively in the harness until January, 1908, when he retired and is now living in North Hampton. He was first married in 1845 to Catherine Jane Miller, a daughter of David Miller, and she died in 1848, without issue. In 1858 he contracted a second marriage, with Mrs. Elizabeth (Dice) Spangler, whose first marriage, in 1850, to Henry Spangler resulted in the birth of two children: Emma, wife of J. W. Haines, and James W. Mrs. Kneisly is a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Weidner) Dice. Her marriage to Daniel Kneisly has been blessed with five children: Edwin Aaron Spangler, John Franklin, Jennie, wife of Stephen Trout, and Lulu B. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally has been a member of the Odd Fellows Order since January, 1850. He first joined Buckeye Lodge at Dayton and now belongs to Turner Lodge No. 414 at Osborn.

Aaron S. Kneisly was reared on the home place in Greene County and lived there with his parents until he was married. He has always followed farming and has met with good results, and is now located on seventy-five acres of the old Thackery estate. He was married December 20, 1888, to Emma E. Thackery, a daughter of Duncan and Susan (Ray) Thackery.

Duncan Campbell Thackery, father of Mrs. Kneisly, was born at the home of his father, John Thackery, in Pansgill, Yorkshire, England, December 13, 1813, and was sixteen years old when his parents sold their possessions preparatory to coming to the United States. Leaving Liverpool March 18, 1829, they arrived in New York City after a voyage of twenty-one days, and immediately set out for Ohio,

where they expected to make their future home. They came to within one hundred miles of Columbus on the Ohio Canal, then proceeded in wagons to North Hampton, Clark County, where they lived until the following October. They then moved to Champaign County, and in a single day erected a log cabin on their place in the woods. Duncan was twenty-six years old when his father died, leaving debts to pay, and it devolved upon him to look after the family. Thus handicapped he embarked on life's voyage, and the fact that he subsequently was owner of 900 acres of land reflects the energy of his work and his good business judgment. He married Susan Ray, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Zeigler) Ray, who came through from Virginia to Ohio with a four-horse team. The Rays located first at Cincinnati, then came to Clark County, where both lived at the time of death. They had the following children: John, Mary, Henry, Michael, Emil, Susan, Lewis and Sarah. Duncan and Susan Thackery were parents of nine children, namely: Ann Jane, Sarah E., Mary, John, William, Joseph, Eleanor Belle, Finley and Emma Etta. The eldest is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Kneisly have one daughter, Susie. Religiously they all are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at North Hampton.

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WILLIAM H. TUTTLE, for many years one of Springfield Township's most highly respected citizens, was born on the

old Tuttle home farm, opposite the Sinking Creek Church, in Clark County, Ohio, August 2, 1838, and died March 8, 1885, in his forty-seventh year. His parents were Caleb and Mary (Prickett) Tuttle.

Caleb Tuttle was born in Virginia, in 1799, and was seven years of age when he came to Clark County, Ohio, with his father, Sylvanus Tuttle, in 1806. He married Mary Prickett, who was born east of the Allegheny Mountains, but who came to Clark County from Claremont County, Ohio. Caleb Tuttle's father-in-law, Nicholas Prickett, operated the first flour-mill at Lagonda. Of Caleb's eleven children nine reached maturity and two are now living, namely: Rachel, who is the widow of Jacob Leslie McClellan, and Miss Laura Tuttle.

William H. Tuttle spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the Sinking Creek School. He secured 100 acres from his father and to this he added by purchase until he owned 300 acres of excellent land. Farming was his main business through life, combined with dealing in stock in his earlier years. Like all members of his family, he was a man of many sterling virtues.

On October 26, 1871, Mr. Tuttle was married to Mary Catherine Luce, who is a daughter of John and Martha Ann (Bird) Luce, and they had three children, namely: Frances A., Carrie and Clarence I. Frances A. graduated from the Springfield High School and later took a select course at Shepardson College, Granville, Ohio. Miss Carrie Tuttle graduated from the Springfield High School, the Wittenberg College and took the Library Course of the University of Chicago. She taught school for one year

near her home and for four years in city schools of Springfield, after which she became librarian at the Manuel Training and State Normal School at Ellendale, North Dakota, where she is still located. Clarence I. Tuttle graduated from the academy connected with Wittenberg College, attended the college proper for one year and later took a commercial course at the Nelson Business College.

Mrs. Tuttle continues to reside at her country residence with her son and daughter. They occupy a beautiful brick mansion which Mr. Tuttle completed so that it was ready for the family's Thanksgiving dinner in November, 1877.

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RUSSELL SMITH, owner of a fine tract of seventy-three acres located in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born on a farm near Springfield, Ohio, December, 1877, and is a son of T. A. and Catherine (Miller) Smith.

T. A. Smith, who, with his wife, resides at Enon, Ohio, was born in Clifton and has been a life-long resident of Clark County. His wife was born in Virginia and when a child came to Ohio with her parents, who settled at Catawba.

Russell Smith is one of a family of seven children, namely: George, Alva, Erwin, Russell, Estella, who married E. Crabill, Mary and Myrtle, deceased. When quite young the parents of Mr. Smith moved to Springfield, Ohio, and there his boyhood days were spent. He attended the public schools and also took a course at Nelson's Business College. When a young man he worked for two years in a meat market owned by J. G. Kramer, then was employed for two years

by Phillip Folckemer. In 1902 he bought out the meat market at 124 Clifton Street, then owned by C. N. Slyer, and this he operated until he moved to his present home in April, 1907, which he had purchased in 1905 from Mrs. Joseph Baker. Mr. Smith was married June 10, 1903, to Emma Sumner, the only child of Richard and Sarah (Watson) Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, who reside near South Charleston, Ohio, are natives of England, where they were married. They came to America in 1880 and settled near Springfield on a farm which was owned by Steven Kirham, a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children—Russell Barton and Norman Edwin.

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GEORGE H. FREY, SR., owing to his prominence in the business, political and social life of Springfield for so many years, is rightly numbered with the city's representative men. He was born December 19, 1825, at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York, and is a son of Samuel C. and Susan (Calhoun) Frey.

The Frey family is an old one in America and has had many distinguished members. History tells of their connection with matters of the greatest public interest even prior to the Revolutionary War. Philip Frey, the grandfather of George H., was born in the Mohawk Valley, New York, but went to Canada when sixteen years of age. His last years, however, were spent in his native place, where he was engaged in the practice of law. He was married, first, to Marie Louise St. Martin, of Detroit, Michigan, who was a member of the family of General Mont-

calm, and, secondly, to Mrs. Elizabeth Howe.

Samuel Challott Frey, father of George H., was born of the second marriage. He followed the trade of jeweler and silversmith at Canajoharie and at Syracuse, New York, until 1830, when he located at Brockville, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, where he resided until 1837. He then returned to the United States and settled for a few months at Morristown, New York. In 1838 he removed to Canton, Ohio. In 1857 he came to Springfield, where he was engaged in business until 1870, when he removed to Decatur, Alabama, in which place he died in 1877.

George H. Frey was afforded excellent educational advantages, and in June, 1847, after some time spent in the study of law, he was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, and immediately afterward opened a law office in Springfield. Here, soon after, he became interested in the "Republic," which was then the leading Whig journal of Clark County. In 1854 Mr. Frey became one of its owners and editors, retaining his interest therein until 1861. Mr. Frey had previously acquired a knowledge of telegraphy, of which he made practical use when, in 1849, he was placed in charge of the office of the Cincinnati & Sandusky Telegraph Company, at Springfield. In 1850 he was elected superintendent of the line, and two years later he became president of the company and served as such until it lost its individuality through its absorption by the Western Union corporation. After retiring from newspaper work, in 1861, Mr. Frey began developing a valuable quarry property which he had acquired along Buck Creek,

and which became, in his hands, a very important business. Among other enterprises with which Mr. Frey was connected were the S. M. & P. Ry., in the organization of which he was a prime mover, and which is now a part of the Big Four system; and the Jackson & Pomeroy Railway, now known as the D., T. & I.

In 1879, after over forty years of activity, Mr. Frey retired from the business field, taking with him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In 1851 Mr. Frey was married to Jane Quigley Ward, who was a daughter of Isaac and Mary Ward, of Springfield. Mrs. Frey died in April, 1881, having been the beloved mother of twelve children, the following of whom survive: Isaac Ward, residing at Joplin, Missouri; George H., Jr., residing at No. 297 East High Street, Springfield, who is president of the Springfield, Wilmington & Cincinnati Railroad Company; Albert C., residing at No. 204 North Fountain Avenue, who is an extensive real estate dealer; Robert R., who is manager of The Grand Detour Plow Company, at Dixon, Illinois; and Susan H.

Mr. Frey is a staunch Republican and for many years was active in political life. While serving as county commissioner, some important additions and improvements were made in the county buildings, among them the county Court House and Jail, the Children's Home, the County Infirmary (main building); also several turnpikes and many bridges throughout the county were constructed. Mr. Frey was also president of the board of trustees of the water-works department which, in 1881-83, constructed the present water-works system.

Mr. Frey was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church at Springfield. His name is associated with many of the city's benevolent enterprises and charitable organizations.

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CHARLES H. MERRITT, a highly esteemed agriculturist of Madison Township, and owner of 300 acres of fine farming land, was born October 11, 1848, near Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, on the present site of the Springfield water-works, and is a son of Edward and Maria (Mullen) Merritt. Thomas Merritt, the grandfather of Charles H., came from Mt. Holly, New Jersey, to Clark County, in 1831, and here engaged in farming. He married Jane Gaskill, of New Jersey, and to them were born two sons and two daughters, Edward, father of our subject, being the second in order of birth.

Edward Merritt was born April 8, 1820, in New Jersey, and came to Clark County with his parents, who settled near South Charleston. Here he followed farming all his life, his death occurring near South Charleston, in August, 1906. His marriage with Maria Mullen, of Warren County, Ohio, resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom are living.

Charles H. Merritt was reared in Springfield Township, receiving his primary education in the country schools and completing this by a course of study at Wilmington, Delaware, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1880 he came to his fine farm of 300 acres in Madison Township, and has resided here continuously since, having one of the finest country homes in this locality.



In 1886 Mr. Merritt married Alice Buffenbarger, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Buffenbarger, residents of Clark County, who were at one time large land owners in this county. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, namely: Beulah E.; T. Edward; Esther A.; Mary E.; and Charles H., Jr., all residing at home. In politics Mr. Merritt is a Prohibitionist, but votes independently. Religiously he is a member of the Society of Friends.

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CHRISTIAN L. HEISTAND, one of Clark County's most highly respected citizens, resides on a valuable farm containing 121½ acres, which is situated in Bethel Township, about six miles west of Springfield, and owns an additional 165 acres which is located in Springfield Township. Mr. Heistand was born on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1836, and is a son of Abraham and Leah (Lonnecker) Heistand.

The Heistand family in America is contemporary with William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania. The first authentic record is when John Heistand sailed from Germany in the ship "Brittania," in 1731, accompanied by his two brothers, Abraham and Balser, and two sisters, Barbara and Anna, to join the Penn colony in Pennsylvania. They had fled prior to this to Switzerland on account of religious persecution. These emigrants landed at Philadelphia in the fall of the above year and they settled in Lancaster County. According to family tradition the family had been represented in Penn's earliest settlements, but only au-

thenticated records are here given. The John Heistand above named took up 500 acres of government land, and 200 acres of this remains in the possession and the name of the Heistand family. John and Abraham remained in Pennsylvania, but Balser went to the South, and all trace of that line is lost.

Abraham, son of the above John Heistand, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he lived to the age of eighty-eight years. His occupations were those of the prosperous men of his day, tanning, distilling and milling. He was a man of robust constitution, and it is recorded that he frequently took a horseback ride of sixty miles between York, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. He also traveled over the country by the same means and visited Niagara Falls. Later in life he removed to York County and engaged in farming, becoming a man of large means for his day. He was twice married, his children being those of his union with his first wife, Elizabeth, namely: John, Abraham, William, Balser, Sarah, Nancy and Susan. His second marriage was to Anna Carl.

Abraham Heistand, father of Christian L., was born on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, where his whole life was passed, his death taking place at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Leah Lonnenecker, who survived to be ninety-two years old. They had eleven children, as follows: John, Catherine, Sarah, Christian L., Abraham, Susan, William, Jacob and Amanda, twins, Anna and Alice, all of whom still survive except Alice, who was the wife of J. Robaugh.

Christian L. Heistand remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Baltimore and learned the machinist's trade in the Pool & Hunt machine shops, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. From there, in 1860, he came to Ohio and worked for a short time in the Pitts machine shops at Springfield. His brother, Abraham, then joined him, and together they bought the old General Mason farm in Moorefield Township, situated on the Urbana Turnpike, consisting of 220 acres, and on this place they lived for four years.

On December 22, 1863, Mr. Heistand was married to Catherine M. Leffel, who was born on the present site of the Masonic Home, which then belonged to her father, Daniel Leffel.

The latter married Margaret Sintz, a daughter of Peter Sintz, of Clark County. They had four children, of whom Catherine (Mrs. Heistand) was the youngest, and is the only survivor. On the site above mentioned Mr. Heistand then conducted the O. K. tavern, and is credited with having originated that abbreviation so generally used. In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Heistand came to the present farm, having lived during 1866 at Sugar Grove. He bought this land from the Miller estate in 1868 and has greatly improved the place. He has erected substantial farm buildings and has placed the land under a fine state of cultivation. He carries on general agriculture and sells a large quantity of milk by wholesale.

Mr. and Mrs. Heistand have four children, two sons and two daughters, both of the former being physicians. They are as follows: Horace, who is a graduate

of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, is engaged in practice at Donnelsville; he married Anna Minnick. Clinton, who is also a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, married Luella Forgy, and they have two children, Robert and Richard. Nora, who married Frank Carter, has three children, Floyd H., Christian D. and Arthur H., and they reside on the home farm. Anna, who married F. E. Fundeberg, resides on the Springfield Township farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Heistand are members of the Baptist Church. He has served as school director for some eighteen years, but otherwise has taken no particular interest in official life.

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CLAUDE F. RICE, residing in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, is also occupied extensively in the threshing and saw-mill business and is widely known throughout this section of the state. He is a native of this county, having been born a mile north of his present residence May 26, 1874.

Mr. Rice is a son of William and Matilda (Goudy) Rice, and a grandson of Edward Rice, who some time after his marriage came from the East to Clark County. The latter located on the old Rice homestead, now owned by Zella B. Kissell, and later traded it to his son, William. William Rice was born in the East and was three years old when he came with his parents to this county. He lived for the remainder of his days on the old homestead. He and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom





MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. SPENCE

are now living, and of these our subject was next to the youngest.

Claude F. Rice was reared on the home place and received his educational training in the district schools. He lived at home until after his marriage, then purchased his present farm of eighty acres of the Stewart heirs. His residence is located half a mile distant on a tract of one acre. In addition to general farming, as above noted, he operates extensively throughout this section of the state with a thresher in the season and is operating a saw-mill. His outfit represents an expenditure of \$7,000, which exceeds the outlay of any two other men in the county, similarly engaged. He enjoys the patronage of his home community almost exclusively.

November 4, 1896, Mr. Rice was united in marriage with Antice Skilling, a daughter of Lewis Skilling, and they have a son, Fremont Charles. Politically Mr. Rice is a Republican. In religious attachment he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member and past counselor of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and a member of Company Eight, First Independent Regiment, Junior Order United American Mechanics. He also is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry.

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GEORGE A. SPENCE, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, who owns a tract of 638 acres in Pike Township, was born January 30, 1852, in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Mark and Mary (Harshbarger) Spence. The Spence family was first established in this country by William Spence, who was

born and reared in England and who came to Ohio at a very early period, settling in Clark County, December 25, 1820. Here he spent the remainder of his life and became possessed of large landed interests, acquiring a tract of 638 acres, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch and his mother.

Mark Spence was born in Clark County and died January 8, 1878, aged fifty-seven years. In politics he was a Whig, always taking an active interest in the affairs of his party, and although not seeking political honors, was elected county commissioner just previous to his death. He married Mary Harshbarger, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio with her parents when ten years of age, and who is still living, making her home with her son George.

George A. Spence was just eight years old when his parents came to his present farm and here he has spent his entire life, engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He received his education in the district school, and being the only child, much of the work of the farm fell to him. He is the largest landowner in Pike Township, the entire estate having been left to him and his mother. He has remodeled the large seventeen-room house, which was built by his grandfather, and has erected new barns, the old barn, ten horses, seven head of cattle and the faithful old shepherd dog having been destroyed by fire April 20, 1890. Mr. Spence is extensively engaged in stock-raising, especially horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. He owns Chamberlin De Limelette, known as Jack, a bay stallion, weighing 2,000 pounds, Reg. No. 1568, foaled May 1, 1900, and imported from Belgium May 16,

1904, by McLaughlin Brothers, of Columbus, from whom he was bought by the North Hampton Horse Company July, 1904. Mr. Spence is treasurer and keeper manager of the North Hampton Horse Company. Besides his farming interests he is also financially interested in a hardware concern of Springfield.

Mr. Spence was joined in marriage February 12, 1880, with Anna J. Friermood, a daughter of Reuben and Mary Friermood, and of their union have been born the following children: Mary Etta, who is the wife of Asa Baker, who operates a general store at Dialton, and has two children—Correne and Willard S.; Della, who died aged nineteen months; Millie Blanche, a teacher in the Dialton School; and Russell Mark.

Fraternally Mr. Spence is a member of the Knights of Pythias, White Star No. 292, North Hampton, and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Donnels Creek No. 121, and is trustee of both these lodges. Politically he is a Republican.

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HON. PHINEAS P. MAST, formerly president of the Springfield National Bank, was also the prime mover in the organization of a number of Springfield's leading industries, and became the head of the great firm of Mast, Foss & Company, manufacturers of the Buckeye lawn mowers, force-pumps, wind-engines and iron fencing. The present members of this company are among the leading capitalists of Springfield, namely: R. H. Rodgers, president; W. H. Rayner, vice president and general manager; C. A. Harris, treasurer; and F. R. Burton, sec-

retary. Scarcely less important is that other great industrial firm known as P. P. Mast & Company, in which the late Phineas P. Mast was also the leading spirit, and whose president and treasurer is now H. D. Maize, with P. A. Lewis, vice president. Its business is the manufacturing of Buckeye grain-drills, seeders and sowers, cultivators and cider-mills.

Mr. Mast was financially interested in many more of the city's successful business enterprises, was a prominent and useful member of the Springfield Board of Trade, and as long as he lived, even after he had somewhat withdrawn from the arena of active business life, took a deep and helpful interest in the city's prosperity. Mr. Mast died at his beautiful home in Springfield November 20, 1898. He is survived by two daughters, Belle and Elizabeth. Elizabeth is the wife of Hon. Francis B. Loomis, residing on the southeast corner of High Street and Western Avenue, who served under appointments from President Roosevelt as assistant secretary of state. Belle is the wife of George H. Frey, Jr., president of the Springfield, Wilmington & Cincinnati Railroad, and resides at No. 635 East High Street.

Mr. Mast was a remarkably successful man from a material point of view, but he was much more. His intelligence and public spirit constantly brought him into active co-operation with his fellow-citizens on matters pertaining to the general welfare, and he was honored on various occasions by election to public office. For two years he served Springfield as its mayor. Science claimed many of his spare moments, as he was an ardent geologist. He was a man of genial pres-

ence and his attractive social qualities won for him many personal friends and sincere admirers.

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CHARLES W. FISTNER, who operates a seventeen-acre garden farm, situated three miles southeast of Springfield, on the Burnett Road, was born November 15, 1859, in Clifton, Hamilton County, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Marie (Thunhorst) Fistner.

Michael Fistner and his wife were both born in Germany, but were married after coming to this country. He was a gardener by occupation, and died when our subject was quite young, after which his widow married Frederick Butz, whom he had employed on the farm for some time. Three children were born to Michael Fistner and wife: Catherine, who died in infancy; Charles W., subject of this sketch, and Marie, the latter's twin sister.

Charles W. Fistner was four years old when his parents moved from Clifton to Winton Place. He attended the schools by occupation, assisting his step-father on the farm until the death of the latter in 1878. The step-father left one child, Fred Butz, with whom Mr. Fistner and his sister Marie continued to operate the farm for the two succeeding years, after which they sold out.

Mr. Fistner was married December 25, 1881, to Minnie E. Thiede, who came from Germany to this country with her father, Frederick Thiede, the latter locating in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Fistner came to Springfield and in 1890 purchased his present farm consisting of seventeen acres, twelve of which he has

planted in vegetables. He makes a specialty of early vegetables, having a stall in the City Market and in the fall puts up a great deal of kront.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fistner have been born five children: Walter F., Alma Marie, Clara E., Anna M. and Bertha A. Fraternally Mr. Fistner is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., the F. O. E. and Mad River Encampment, I. O. O. F., of which he is a trustee.

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CHRISTIAN M. SMITH, a representative citizen and large farmer of Pike Township, where he owns two valuable farms, aggregating 222 acres, was born in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, October 14, 1837. He is a son of Peter and Jane (Maxon) Smith.

Peter Smith was born in Virginia and was a child one year old when his father, Christian Smith, brought his family to Pike Township, and settled in the woods near the present home farm of his grandson, Christian M. Peter Smith grew to manhood in Pike Township and later bought a farm of his own, which he cleared from its native condition. He married Jane Maxon, a daughter of Jesse Maxon, who was a pioneer on Mud Run, settling there before the Indians had left this neighborhood. For many years Peter Smith remained on his farm, but later retired with his wife, to New Carlisle. He died there aged seventy-four years, but she survived to be ninety-one years old. They had the following children: C. M., Elzina and Perlina, twins, Christena, Sarah M., Jesse M., Lydia, Charles, Peter M., Mark and Ruth. Several of these children died in infancy.

Christian M. Smith grew to manhood on his father's farm and from early boyhood assisted in the work of clearing and cultivating it. For some five years he operated a water-power saw-mill, but continued to live at home until his marriage. He bought his first farm from Jacob Ote-walt and lived on it for seven years, when he traded for an interest in one of his present farms. He lived there from 1878 until 1906 and moved to his present home in 1907. Mr. Smith has always been counted with the successful farmers of Pike Township.

On January 9, 1862, Mr. Smith was married (first) to Mary Jane Zinn, a daughter of Daniel R. and Matilda (Sturgeon) Zinn. Mrs. Smith died March 21, 1883. She was the mother of the following children: Marcellus, residing at Troy, Ohio, married Nellie Tannehill and they have two children, Raymond and Hartley; Albert Z., residing at New Carlisle, married Laura Fuller and they have three children, Algie, Lona and Elva; Matilda Angeline, residing in Bethel Township, married Frank Shellabarger and they have four children, Delbert, Horace, Adella and Edward; Oren Z., residing at Portland, Oregon; Adella May, residing in North Dakota, married Charles Funderburg and they have two children, Cletus and Walter; Arthur Z., residing in Pike Township, married Bertha Jordan and they have two children, Harold and Lloyd; Clarence Z., who married Iva Richardson; and Alla Eveleen, who married Casius Schaffner, has two children, Lewis C. and Mary Hetty.

Mr. Smith was married (second), October 13, 1887, to Mrs. Caroline D. Tener, who died without issue, February 25,

1888. She was the widow of James Tener. On February 26, 1890, Mr. Smith was married (third) to Wilhelmina Dresher, who was born in Clark County and is a daughter of Nicholas Dresher by his second marriage, to Margaretha Suplehert, who died aged fifty-four years. Mr. Dresher lived to be sixty-eight years old. The children of his first marriage were: Godfrey, George, Margaret, Barbara and Martin. Those of his second marriage were: Catherine, Mary, John, Henry, Peter, Caroline, Wilhelmina, Clara, Charles and Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had the following children: Margaretta Jane, Cynthia T., Vernon D., Helen C., Gilbert and Luther W. Vernon D. died aged nineteen months and Helen C. at the age of six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are valued members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, in which he is a deacon and a trustee.

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GUS SUN, president of the Sun Amusement Co., and owner of the New Sun Theatre Building, Springfield, Ohio, is perhaps one of the best known showmen in this country. He has been identified respectively with the circus and minstrel branches of the amusement profession, and now stands at the head of one of the principal vaudeville circuits in this country, known as the Sun & Murray chain. He has risen from the ranks of a performer to the eminent position he now holds, and is identified with a dozen or more theatrical and amusement incorporations.

Gus Sun was born in Toledo, Ohio, Oc-



tober 7, 1868. From boyhood he was identified with the show business, at an early age he, with three brothers, started the well known Sun Brothers' Circus, which is still on the road, although Mr. Sun disposed of his interest in it some years ago. While with the circus he acted as manager and laid the foundation of the present successful circus organization. Also during this time he gained considerable prominence as a skillful juggler, and in 1889 joined the forces of the great P. T. Barnum Circus, and his juggling turn was one of the featured attractions of the circus.

After disposing of his interest in the circus business, Mr. Sun conceived the idea of forming a minstrel company, and in a few months the celebrated Sun Minstrels were touring the country, and incidentally during their existence played every first-class city from Maine to California. On October 1st, 1904, Gus Sun, as proprietor and manager of the Sun Minstrels, came to Springfield, Ohio, and started the first family vaudeville theatre in this section of the country. It was on October 19, 1904, that the pioneer family theatre in the Fisher Building was thrown open to the public. At first it was an uphill battle; the public was skeptical, for heretofore, popular-priced amusements had been considered trashy, and it was some time before any profits were realized. In 1905 the little Orpheum Theatre, now an assured success, was moved to the Barrett Building on Fountain Avenue, where many new friends were made, as the change was for the better, and several improvements were made in the family theatre. Gradually the family theatres were opened in other cities and Mr. Sun

went into the vaudeville booking business. While the Orpheum was located on Fountain Avenue, Mr. Sun became associated in business with Mr. O. G. Murray, a prominent broker in Richmond, Indiana, and the firm of Sun & Murray now controls ten first-class family vaudeville theatres in Ohio and Indiana, and are recognized as one of the most flourishing theatrical combinations in the country. On July 1st, 1907, ground was broken in Springfield on the old Wigwam site for the New Sun Theatre, which was thrown open to the public November 24, 1907, and is known throughout the country as the home of "Approved" vaudeville.

Mr. Sun employs between four and five hundred acts weekly, in houses he books and those of the circuit with which he is identified. Mr. Sun has many interesting mementos of his professional career, and some old programs in his possession recalling the time when he worked on the same vaudeville bill with such well known entertainers as Macintyre & Heath, Walters & Wessen, Billy Van, and others.

His three brothers are also in the theatrical and circus business. George and Pete Sun own and still control the Sun Brothers Circus. On January 16, 1897, Mr. Sun was married to Miss Nellie L. Alfredo, of Youngstown, and they have three children, Louise, Nina and Gus Sun, Jr. Mr. Sun is prominently connected with fraternal organizations, among them being the Masons, Elks, K. of P. and Eagles. As a citizen of Springfield he has been identified with various movements for the good of the community, and is always ready to lend a helping hand in securing the advancement of Greater Springfield.

JOHN BUTCHER, a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen of Madison Township, near South Charleston, was born in 1862 near Selma, in Green County, Ohio, and is a son of John Butcher, Sr., and a grandson of Joseph Butcher. The grandfather, Joseph Butcher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer, who located in Greene County, Ohio, at an early period.

John Butcher, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of three children, and was born in 1816 on the old home farm in Greene County, where, also, he was reared, and was engaged in farming during his entire life. He married, first, a Miss Wade, and later for his second wife, a Miss Wise, the latter being a native of Clark County and daughter of Jesse Wise. Of the second union there were born five children, all of whom are still living.

John Butcher, Jr., grew to manhood on the old home farm in Greene County. Although at the present day a well informed man on general subjects, his educational opportunities in youth were limited to a short attendance at the district schools. He remained on the home farm until after his marriage, at which time he moved to Licking County. There he became owner of a farm, which he operated for about sixteen years very successfully. He then sold the farm, and coming to Clark County, purchased his present fine property in Madison Township, where he has now been a resident for six years.

Mr. Butcher married Eva D. Trout, a daughter of Hiram Trout, of Licking County, Ohio. Of this union there have been born three children, all of whom are attending the South Charleston High

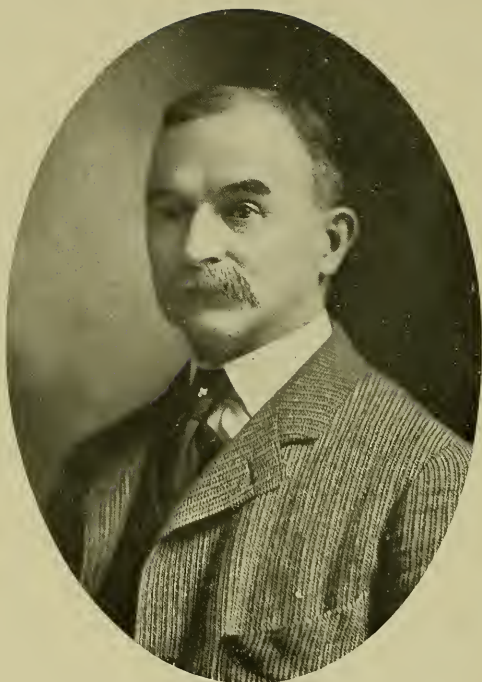
School, from which the eldest son will graduate in the spring of 1908. Politically, Mr. Butcher is a Republican and is a member and president of the school board of Madison Township.

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MACK FOSTER, a representative citizen and prominent farmer of German Township, who owns 280 acres of valuable land lying in Section 22, about eight miles north and west of Springfield, was born January 26, 1850, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Eliza (Sampy) Foster. In 1856, the parents of Mr. Foster moved from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to Fayette County, Ohio. His father enlisted as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, but was sent home sick in 1865, and died just one month before the company of which he was a member was mustered out of the service. The family continued to reside in Fayette County until 1868, when the mother and children together moved to a farm in Madison County.

Mack Foster remained on the farm there until 1885, when he moved to Clark County and rented a farm in German Township. Later he moved to a rented farm in Pike Township, and from there to another, in Harmony Township. In February, 1903, he purchased the Coffin farm, a valuable property in German Township, containing 200 acres, and immediately moved on to the place. In the fall of 1905 he acquired also the Bruner farm, consisting of eight acres, adjoining his former purchase, and has ever since been engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. While the condi-





E. B. HOPKINS

tion of both farms at the time of his purchase was excellent, Mr. Foster saw room for improvement, and he has continued to improve the property in various ways up to the present time. He is a man of practical ideas who understands how to make general agricultural both pleasant and profitable.

In Madison County, Ohio, Mr. Foster was married to Anna Hyer, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, where she lived until she was fifteen years of age, when she accompanied her parents, Samuel and Catherine Hyer, to Madison County. In 1877 they moved to Springfield and embarked in a dairy business. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children, namely: Bertie, who married George Jordan and has one child, Ralph; Jennie, who married James Wallingsford and has one child, Anna Ruth; and Sterling, Charles and Nellie, all of whom live at home. Mr. Foster is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

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JOHN L. BUSHNELL, one of Springfield's leading capitalists and progressive business men, was born at Springfield, Ohio, February 15, 1872, and is a son of the late Asa S. and Ellen L. (Ludlow) Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell was reared at Springfield and was educated at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1894. Upon his return to his native city he entered into business here and now stands at the head of several large corporations and is interested in many others. He is president of the Springfield, Troy & Piqua Railroad, which was built by his father,

the late Governor Bushnell, and is also president of the Champion Construction Company. The officers of these two organizations are the same, namely: John L. Bushnell, president; Frederick J. Green, vice-president and general manager; and Dr. H. C. Dimond, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Bushnell married Jessie M. Harwood, who is a daughter of the late T. E. Harwood, and they have three children: Asa S., who bears his distinguished grandfather's name, Edward H. and Suzanne. Mr. Bushnell and family occupy one of Springfield's most beautiful and luxurious residences, which is situated at No. 1203 East High Street. Mr. Bushnell's business offices are in the Bushnell Building, which is the finest office structure in the city of Springfield. In political sentiment he is a Republican. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church and it was his privilege to present to this church a memorial chapel which was given by his mother in memory of her late husband, Asa S. Bushnell. The presentation took place April 24, 1907, and was an occasion long to be remembered, not only on account of the great value of the gift and the distinguished man of whom it is a memorial, but also for the beautiful sentiments expressed by Mr. Bushnell as his mother's spokesman. The chapel was dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Vincent of Cincinnati, bishop of the Southern Diocese of Ohio.

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E. B. HOPKINS, of the wholesale grocery firm of The Steele-Hopkins & Meredith Co., leaders in their line at Spring-

field, has been a resident of this city since 1889. He was born at Foster, Rhode Island, September 19, 1847.

When he was nine years old, the parents of Mr. Hopkins moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, mainly in order that their children might enjoy the educational advantages offered by Antioch College, at that point. When but sixteen years old, E. B. Hopkins put aside his collegiate studies and enlisted for service in the Civil War, serving four months in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Virginia, and then entering Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment went to Nashville as a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and from there to Bridgeport, Alabama, where skirmishing was kept up for about nine months. The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth was then ordered to Texas, but had only reached Memphis when the surrender of General Lee put a practical termination to the war and Mr. Hopkins was mustered out at Nashville, at that time holding rank as orderly sergeant. After his discharge at Columbus, Mr. Hopkins returned to his home at Yellow Springs, going from there to Pittsburg, where he entered the employ of a large wholesale leather firm for four years. Following this he was a commercial traveler for about ten years in the boot and shoe line and then took the Ohio agency for Kingan & Company, pork packers at Indianapolis. In this occupation he continued until 1889, when he came to Springfield and in partnership with Mr. Steele and Mr. Meredith organized the present wholesale grocery business. In addition

to the interests above mentioned, Mr. Hopkins is a director in the Springfield Savings Bank. Since becoming a citizen he has always taken an active interest in good local government, and in the two years during which he served as president of the city council he was largely instrumental in securing the present sewer system and the new depots. He is a member of the Board of Associated Charities and of the Board of Visitors to Charitable Institutions, in Clark County.

November 1st, 1874, Mr. Hopkins was married to Angeline E. McCoy, of Cincinnati, and they have three children, namely: Fannie B., who married Dr. J. F. Dolina, of Dayton, Ohio; Edna B., who married E. T. Nichols, of New York; and Henry H., who is a resident of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Lagonda and of the Country Club and is a member and ex-president of the Springfield Commercial Club.

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ADAM STONER, a representative citizen of Moorefield Township, where he owns a very valuable farm of 182 acres, situated in Section 22, resides on his mother's farm, which is located in Section 21, on the corner where the Moorefield and Middle Urbana roads meet. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1856, and is the son of David and Mollie (Bookwatter) Stoner.

David Stoner and wife were both born and reared in Lancaster County and all their seven children were born there, namely: Henry, now deceased; Martha, residing at home; David, deceased; Maria, widow of Thomas Campbell; Lucy; Adam, and Amanda.

In 1865, when Adam Stoner was nine years old, his mother, then a widow, came to Clark County, Ohio, and settled on the farm above mentioned in Moorefield Township, where she resided until her death in 1895. When he was twenty-one years of age, Adam Stoner bought sixty-seven acres of his present farm from Henry Greiner and subsequently added the rest. Here he is successfully engaged in general agriculture. He is a well-known and respected citizen and formerly served as township trustee.

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JOSEPH R. HOWETT, agriculturist and stock-raiser, residing on his valuable farm of 245 acres, located jointly in Clark and Greene Counties, was born in Clark County, Ohio, near Osborn, June 23, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Hastings) Howett.

Daniel Howett was of Scotch-Irish descent. With his wife and two eldest children he came originally from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Greene County, Ohio, locating in Bath Township, where he followed farming on a rented farm for the succeeding three years. At the end of this period he removed to near Medway, Clark County, later moving to a farm in Mad River Township, near the one now owned by his son, Joseph R. While living here he met with the accident—a kick by a horse—which caused his death in 1860, when aged forty-nine years. He married Eliza Hastings, who was of English descent. She lived to be seventy-two years of age. To them were born the following children: Rachel Ann, who died in 1884, married William Maxton; Morris P., who died in 1903; John A., who

lives in Dayton, Ohio; Peter, who has a home in Bethel Township; Mary Ann, who resides with her brother Joseph, who is next younger; James Taylor, who resides in Bethel Township; and Roberta, who married Thomas Snyder, resides in Osborn, Ohio.

Joseph R. Howett has been a resident of Clark County since birth, the greater part of his boyhood having been spent in Mad River Township. When Mr. Howett was young the only educational facilities were those afforded in the old-fashioned district school, which he attended in the winter seasons until he was about sixteen years old, when in February, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Winger, and served as a manly soldier until the close of the Civil War, being mustered out in August, 1865. Mr. Howett participated in a number of engagements, and although only a boy in years, was one of the men who helped to open the battle of Lynchburg, Virginia. After his return from the war he worked on various farms by the month for eleven years for Henry Coines, of Bath Township, Greene County. During this time he was married, on Christmas Day, to Jennie Molder, a daughter of Michael and Lydia Ann (Koch) Molder. Her death occurred one year later. On Christmas Day, 1878, he married Theresa Molder, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born the following children: Harry, who graduated from Antioch College, is now serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Bethel Township schools; Grace, residing at home, attended Otterbine College and was also a piano student at Dayton, Ohio; Ralph, who died aged eleven years;

Lloyd, who lives at home; and Mark, who is attending the Enon High School.

After his marriage Mr. Howett purchased a tract of sixty-seven acres in Greene County, where he lived a short time, when he sold this property. In 1883, in connection with his brother, Morris P. Howett, he bought his present farm from Reuben Miller and moved on the same the following spring. Mr. Howett and brother operated this farm together until the death of the latter, since when he has had full charge of the place, carrying on general farming and stock-raising.

Politically Mr. Howett is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the I. O. O. F., having belonged to this organization since 1874. He is a member of the Reformed Church and has served as deacon for the past ten years.

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HON. WILLIAM S. THOMAS, president of the Mad River National Bank, at Springfield, and president and treasurer of The Thomas Manufacturing Company, has been identified with important business interests in Clark County during the whole period of his active life. Mr. Thomas was born in Springfield, Ohio, April 22, 1857, and is a son of Hon. John H. and Mary (Bonser) Thomas.

William S. Thomas received his early education in both public and private schools, and was fourteen years old when he entered Wooster University, where he was graduated with honors in 1875, being at that time and for years afterward the youngest graduate of that institution. His father, the late John H. Thomas, had been engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural instruments prior to this

time, and he subsequently organized, with his two sons, William S. and Findlay B., The Thomas Manufacturing Company, which has long ranked with the leading industrial firms of the state, and of which William S. Thomas became treasurer in 1886, and also president in 1901. The name of Thomas appearing on agricultural implements is a guarantee of excellence the world over, and the products of this company include every kind of useful agricultural implement, with a few manufactured only by this concern. Mr. Thomas has other business interests, being a leading financier of this section, and he is also a very large property owner, both in the city of Springfield and throughout Clark County.

On December 8, 1887, Mr. Thomas was married to Fannie Senteny, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky. They have had three children, namely: John Henry, Wallace Senteny, and Lucretia. The eldest son died June 26, 1906. The family home, at No. 345 East High Street, Springfield, is one of taste and elegance.

Mr. Thomas is an earnest Democrat, and since 1895 he has been continuously a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for years has never failed to attend all important Democratic conventions as a delegate. He has ably and unselfishly filled many of the important civic offices and in every way he is well qualified for any honor in the gift of his party. He was the president of and most zealous worker in that well-known organization, the Jefferson Club, from 1880 until 1890. In the various organizations of a benevolent, educational, religious and business character pertaining to Springfield, Mr. Thomas has been



more than ready to acknowledge every manly obligation, and has been generous in the contribution of time, advice and money. For many years he served as president of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, while the Young Men's Christian Association has continually been an object of his beneficence. He is a member of the Springfield Commercial Club, and recently has been chosen president of the Ohio Shippers' Association.

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WILLIAM N. SCARFF, proprietor of the "White Oaks" farm and nursery, which is jointly located in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, and partly across the line in Miami County, is an extensive landowner and fruit grower. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 19, 1863, and is a son of John J. and Mary E. (Neff) Scarff.

The Scarff family has been long established in America, running back to the Colonial days. Joshua Scarff, grandfather of William N., was born in Maryland, and when a young man moved to Rockingham County, Virginia, where he subsequently was married to Lydia Stoutemeyer. There he followed farming along the banks of the Shenandoah River until 1830, when he moved, with his wife and children, to Ohio, using three four-horse teams in making the journey. After four weeks of privation and hardship, during which time their food was mainly secured from the game then plentiful in the forests through which they journeyed, they arrived at Dayton, Ohio. During that winter they lived in a rented house on Wolf Creek, and the following spring

purchased a farm in Bethel Township, Clark County, where Joshua and Lydia Scarff lived the remainder of their days. They had the following children: Emanuel, Mary Ann, John J., Sarah, James, a minister, who lives in New York State; Bernard, who lives at Tippecanoe, Ohio; William, who is a resident of New Carlisle, Ohio; Diana, and Elizabeth. The survivors are: John J., James, Bernard and William.

John J. Scarff was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 5, 1825, and was five years of age when he was brought by his parents to Bethel Township, Clark County. He purchased the farm on which his son, William N., was born, of Abraham Rall, who had obtained the patent from the government, a part of the land lying in Miami County. Mr. Scarff cleared the larger portion of the land and erected substantial buildings, and here followed farming with uniform success throughout his active career. He and his estimable wife still reside on the old home place, in a community where they are surrounded by friends of long years standing. John J. Scarff was married May 23, 1848, to Mary Elizabeth Neff, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Ohio when eight or ten years of age. Five children were born to this union: Florence; Mark T., of Michigan City, North Dakota; William N.; Grace, wife of Edward Reeder; and James T., of New Carlisle, Ohio. John J. Scarff is a man of self-acquired education, and in his younger days he served as a teacher for twelve school years. He is an ardent Republican, politically, and was twice elected county commissioner, serving in that

capacity at the time the new court-house was built. Fraternally, he is a Mason.

William N. Scarff, born in Miami County, was practically reared in Clark County, although he lived on the same farm. After completing the district school course, he attended the Ohio State University for two years. In 1887 he embarked in the fruit growing and nursery business which his father had previously followed with good results, and he has met with equal success and now ships extensively to all parts of the country. In 1893 he purchased 300 acres in Miami County; in 1905 a farm north of Dayton; later another tract of 144 acres in Miami County, and in 1900 he and his brother came into possession of the home place, giving him an acreage of 792 acres, all devoted to growing fruit.

On September 16, 1890, Mr. Scarff married Mary Ella Miller, daughter of Dr. E. C. and Mary Jane Miller, and they have three children: Max Miller, Howard Neff, and Lucille. He is a Republican in politics and for four years has served as a member of the School Board. His residence, which is located one mile south of New Carlisle, on the Bellefontaine road, is a fine modern structure, erected in 1903, and presents a very attractive appearance with its large stone pillars in front. A magnificent lawn surrounds the house, adorned with fine trees, shrubs and flowers.

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DAVID WILMOT STEWART, scion of one of Clark County's oldest and most prominent families, was born on his present farm in Green Township, December 19, 1848. He is a son of Perry and Rhoda

Ann (Wheeler) Stewart, and grandson of John Templeton and Ann (Elder) Stewart.

Perry Stewart, for many years a prominent figure in Clark County affairs, was born on the bank of the Little Miami in Green Township, June 6, 1818, shortly after the county was organized. He remained in the home of his parents until his marriage, then began farming a part of the home farm for himself. In July, 1862, he organized Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front as its captain. He took part in numerous skirmishes and engagements, and in the battle of Chickamauga was struck by a spent ball. He served until November, 1863, when, owing to ill-health, he was forced to resign. Returning home he resumed farming and continued it as an occupation during the remainder of his active career. He identified himself with many business enterprises, among them the Farmers Mutual Aid and Protective Society, an insurance order which he assisted in organizing, and was a director of that company, and he was one of the men who organized a company to build the turnpike from Springfield to Selma, which, excepting the National Pike, was the first one built in the county. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and continued a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he was thereafter affiliated. He served as township trustee and school director a number of years, and as justice of the peace, resigning the latter office at the time he went into the service. After his return from the army he was elected county commissioner, but after a service

of eighteen months resigned to accept the nomination of his party for state representative. He was elected to that office in 1867, and served his district one term in a most conscientious and capable manner. In 1872 he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia and aided in the nomination of President Grant for a second term. He was a man of great capabilities, prospered in business, and was of that class which gives tone and standing to a community.

Perry Stewart was joined in marriage October 15, 1844, with Rhoda Ann Wheeler, who was born in Green Township, December 30, 1824, and was a daughter of Ebenezer and Joanna (Miller) Wheeler. The following children were born to them: Harriet, wife of James Hatfield; Julia Ann, wife of Robert N. Elder; David Wilmot; John T.; Mary E., widow of S. H. Kerr, lives in Washington, D. C.; Charles F.; Jane Ellen, wife of George Nicholson; Jessie Isabelle, who died at the age of four years; Perry, ex-treasurer of Clark County; and Ebenezer Wheeler of Green Township.

David Wilmot Stewart was reared on the home place and attended the district school at Pitchin. When fifteen years of age he enlisted in 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the youngest to enter the service from this county. He was in the 100-day service, being at the front from May 2nd until the 7th of September. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty years, tilling a part of his father's farm. He lived on the old Stewart homestead until his marriage, then purchased one hundred

acres where he is now located and on which he erected a good substantial residence and buildings. He cleared the farm to a large extent and has operated it with good results.

February 12, 1874, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Amanda McClintick, a native of Springfield Township, Clark County, and a daughter of John and Roxy (Melvin) McClintick. They became parents of six children, as follows: Perry McClintick; Edna, who died at the age of ten months; Myrtle; Delmer; Ruth; and Harry. Politically, Mr. Stewart has been unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, which he has represented as delegate to numerous conventions, but he has never held nor sought for public office. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and religiously is an attendant of the Christian Church.

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CHARLES RABBITTS. The late Charles Rabbitts was a pioneer citizen of Springfield who long bore an important part in its commercial life, and was identified with a large number of its successful business enterprises. Mr. Rabbitts was born September 7, 1820, near the village of Bath, in Wiltshire, England, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to America.

The father of Mr. Rabbitts settled on a farm near Cleveland, Ohio, and the son completed his education in the schools of that section. In 1843 he went to Newark, and was there engaged in a woolen manufacturing business for three years, then coming to Springfield, in search of a better location. In 1847, in partnership

with his brother-in-law, L. H. Olds, he built a woolen mill on Warder Street, fitting it up with machinery which, on account of the lack of other means of transportation, had to be hauled by wagon. Here Mr. Rabbitts embarked in a large woolen manufacturing business, making a specialty of "Rabbitts jeans and yarns," which business he carried on for over a quarter of a century, his products becoming widely known and in great demand all through Ohio and neighboring states. At various times he was associated with those other well-known manufacturers, G. S. and John Foos and Marshfield Steele. In 1875 Mr. Rabbitts retired from the manufacturing business and, in association with William S. Thompson and Amaziah Winger, old and well-known business men, erected the Commercial Building. For a number of years Mr. Rabbitts was a large owner and operator in real estate and several of the most desirable additions to the city were platted by him. He was one of the original incorporators, and was much interested in the selection and improvement of the grounds of Ferncliff Cemetery. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Second National Bank of Springfield and was active in the movement which resulted in the erection of the Lagonda Hotel. He was a citizen who took a large measure of pride in his home city and was indefatigable in pushing enterprises which he believed would add to her prestige. On every side, remain monuments to his business capacity and his public spirit.

Mr. Rabbitts was married May 3, 1848, to Margaret Robison, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and they became the

parents of six children, the five survivors being: James H., who is postmaster at Springfield; W. S., who is cashier of the Springfield National Bank; Charles, who is a Springfield merchant, and Mary and Anna, residing at home. The death of Mr. Rabbitts occurred at the old family home in Sleepy Hollow, December 16, 1900.

In political sentiment, Mr. Rabbitts was thoroughly identified with the Republican party from its organization. He believed in its principles and supported its candidates, but he never desired office for himself. He was a member of educational and charitable boards and was noted for his liberality. In religious connection he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was very active in building up the Second Church of this body at Springfield. Few citizens of Springfield more definitely impressed themselves on the city as promoters of all its best interests.

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ALVIN E. WILDMAN, a representative citizen of Madison Township, who owns 235 acres of fine land adjoining the farm on which he lives, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1864.

John Wildman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first of the Wildman name to settle in Clark County, Ohio, which he did in 1814, bringing his family with him from Virginia, and being one of the pioneer settlers in this section. He secured the land which now constitutes the farm on which his great-grandson, Alvin E. Wildman, lives, and this land has never since left the family. He was twice married, first to





N. H. FAIRBANKS

Elizabeth Bond, afterwards to Margaret Fox.

Edward Wildman, grandfather of Alvin E. Wildman, was born in Clark County. He began industrial life in Greene County, and later came into possession of the home farm, on which in addition to agriculture he carried on stock raising. He met an accidental death, being gored by one of his own animals. He married Hannah Thorn, who was born in Greene County, and they had four children, of whom a son and a daughter still survive, viz.: William and Rachel (Hollingsworth).

William Wildman, father of Alvin E., was born in Greene County, and was reared and educated in Clark County, where he has made farming and stock-raising his life occupation. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was in maidenhood Eliza Harrison, a daughter of John Fairlamb and Elizabeth Harrison. She was born in Pennsylvania, and came with her parents to the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, about 1838. The parents of Mr. Wildman had six children, four of whom survive, namely: Bertha (Hickman); Walter J.; Alvin E.; and Rachel (Elder). Wm. Wildman is still living making his home in Springfield. The mother died April 27, 1907.

Many of the earliest settlers in this section belong to the Society of Friends, and the great-grandfather, John Wildman, together with Seth Smith, and others, established the first meeting here, receiving a grant of land from Amaziah Beeson in 1816. The latter died in 1820 and left property for the benefit of the Society. In 1828, owing to certain differences, the Friends in this vicinity sep-

arated, the Hicksites removing to one location, and the Orthodox purchasing other property. For a time the Orthodox meetings were held in the home of John Wildman, Mr. Wildman's great-grandfather. Anti-Slavery meetings were also held in this meeting house, and great-grandfather Thorn's home was one of the stations of the Underground Railway.

Alvin E. Wildman has always resided in Madison Township, with the exception of the time he spent at school at Richmond, Indiana. He is engaged in operating his father's farm, in connection with his own property. He has a beautiful home here and very pleasant surroundings. This community is a great educational center, and Mr. Wildman was largely instrumental in bringing about the Centralized School District, which has been a pattern for other sections.

Mr. Wildman married Anna White, who is a daughter of Edmund and Emily White, of Indiana, and they have seven children, all now living, namely: Edith Emily, Edna Eliza, William Wendell, Walter Edmund, Winifred Adda, Philip Embree and Austin. Mr. Wildman and family belong to the Society of Friends. Politically, he is an independent voter.

N. H. FAIRBANKS, vice-president and treasurer of the Fairbanks Company, president of the American Trust & Savings Company, president of the Indianapolis Switch & Frog Company and president of the Fairbanks Building Company, occupies a very high position in the business circles of Springfield. He was born in Union County, Ohio.

Graduating in the class of 1884, at the

Ohio Wesleyan University and from the Cincinnati Law School, in 1880, Mr. Fairbanks was well equipped for professional life and for ten years thereafter he practiced law at Chicago, Illinois. In 1901 he came to Springfield and when the Springfield Foundry Company became the Fairbanks Company, he assumed its head and he has ever since been prominently identified with the vast manufacturing interests of this city. In addition to the important organizations above mentioned, he is also president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Springfield. His large interests appear to be easily handled, this being owing to his almost perfect system of management.

In 1887 Mr. Fairbanks was married to Lucy Cruikshank, a lady born at Delaware, Ohio, who graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1883. They have five children, namely: Nellie, George C., Newton H., Marcelline and Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks belong to the First Presbyterian Church. He has membership with the Lagonda, the Country and the Springfield Commercial clubs.

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WILBERT S. JENKINS, township clerk and owner of the Brookside Stock Farm, consisting of one hundred and one acres of fine farm land, located on the Springfield and Troy Pike, two miles west of North Hampton, in Pike Township, is one of the most extensive farmers of this section of the county. He not only oversees the work on his own place, but on that of his father as well, and of other tracts which he rents. He was born in Addison, or Christiansburg, in Champaign County, Ohio, February 12, 1868, is a son

of Frederick and Rebecca (Sturgeon) Jenkins, and grandson of Wiley Jenkins.

Wiley Jenkins was nine years old when his parents started from their home in North Carolina in wagons, during the year 1819, destined for Ohio. They stopped at Cincinnati, which was then a small village of but few houses and a log fort, then came on to the northwest part of German Township. There they acquired a tract of land, built a log cabin, cleared and improved what is now known as the Clay Bank farm. There Wiley grew to manhood, experiencing many hardships of pioneer life. He often worked from sunrise to sunset for a paltry twenty-five cents, and remembered the time when a bushel of wheat varied in price from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. He frequently made trips to Cincinnati with produce, and after a time drifted into the live stock business, buying and raising, feeding and selling. After he was forty years old he followed the profession of a veterinary surgeon, and met with the same success that attended his efforts along other lines. After his marriage he located in Pike Township, and at the time of his death, at the age of ninety-two years and ten months, was owner of four hundred and sixty-five acres of land. He married Charlotte Michael, who died aged about seventy years. They reared eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William; Catherine, who married John Maurice; John; Frederick; Ann, who is the widow of John Ream; Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of David Shroyer; George; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Samuel H. Deaton; Samuel; Charlotte, who is the wife of William Gundolph; and Jesse.



Frederick Jenkins, father of Wilbert S., was born in Pike Township, November 2, 1839, and spent most of his days in this township. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and has two farms in this township, one of twenty acres where he lives, and another of eighty acres farther west. He also owns property in North Hampton. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Sturgeon, a daughter of David and Johanna (Wise) Sturgeon, who came here from Pennsylvania at an early date. Three children were born of this union: Wilbert Sturgeon, Laura (Fisher), and Orrin Clifford. Mrs. Jenkins died when Wilbert S. was six years of age, and Mr. Jenkins was subsequently married to Mrs. Delilah Rinker, widow of John Rinker, and a daughter of Sutton Maxson. She was reared on the farm now owned by Wilbert S. Jenkins, and lived all her life in this township, where she died in 1897. She had no children.

Wilbert S. Jenkins was born in Champaign County, where his father was then located, engaging in the manufacture of shingles. Wilbert S. was but one year old when the family returned to Pike Township, and here he was reared to maturity and has since lived. He attended the common schools, and later completed a course in Nelson's Business College at Springfield, Ohio, and also a normal course at Ada, Ohio. Upon leaving school he engaged in teaching for ten years, then turned his attention to farming, stock-raising and dealing. In December, 1890, he purchased the farm he now owns, the Brookside Stock Farm, and resided on it for eight years, but now lives at the home of his father. He keeps from forty to sixty head of cattle through the winter,

and carries on farming on an extensive scale. He oversees all the work, and finds this personal attention to details a very necessary adjunct to the high degree of success at which he aims.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Jenkins married Clara Ida Getz, a daughter of George and Mary (Bowers) Getz, the former of whom died in 1901. Mrs. Jenkins was one of the following children born to her parents: Elizabeth A. (Lanert); Amelia, wife of James Furrow; Jacob; William; Mary Etta (Ryman); Clara Ida; and Lydia, wife of John Ryman. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, as follows: Ruth B., Nellie B., Warder B., Glendon H., and Edward R. Mr. Jenkins is a Democrat in politics and has served as clerk of Pike Township since April, 1894. He is a member of White Star Lodge No. 292, K. P., at North Hampton, and has served as master of finance and as keeper of the record and seals for the past eighteen years. The family belong to the Reformed Church, of which Mr. Jenkins is a deacon.

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DAVID KING, SR., who was one of the progressive and enterprising men who carried on business enterprises and fostered many of Springfield's early industries, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and after completing his education and serving as a clerk in several mercantile establishments, settled at Tarleton, Pickaway County, Ohio. There he remained until 1841, when he became a resident of Springfield.

Prior to selecting Springfield as his home, Mr. King had been a successful merchant and in the flourishing and grow-

ing village to which he had come, he had every reason to believe prosperity awaited him. His forecast was a right one and he was soon in the enjoyment of a profitable business on the southeast corner of Main and Limestone Streets, which is the present site of the Gotwald Block. Mr. King invested in property and erected both business and residence buildings. His life at Springfield was one of great activity, but he was not permitted to witness to any adequate degree the results of his public spirit or private effort. When the scourge of cholera visited Springfield in 1849, through his humane desire to assist the sick, he was himself stricken, in August of that year, and did not recover from that attack.

On November 9, 1826, Mr. King was married to Almena Caldwell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who is a daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Hamlin) Caldwell. On the maternal side, Mrs. King came from the distinguished Hamlin family of New England. Giles Hamlin came to America from England as early as 1639. The great-grandfather of Mrs. King, Eleaser Hamlin, married Lydia Bonney, of scarcely less distinguished ancestry, and one of their sons served as an officer in the Revolutionary War, later dying at Waterford, Maine, leaving to a son his membership in the Cincinnati Society. Two other sons had prominent children, one, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, becoming vice president of the United States, and the other being the celebrated Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who was the representative of the American Missionary Board as president of Roberts College, Constantinople.

After the death of David King, his widow erected the present beautiful resi-

dence on North Fountain Avenue, where she resided until her death in 1878. The nine children of David King and wife did not all reach maturity, but the survivors are: Mrs. Mary E. K. Gotwald, widow of Luther A. Gotwald; S. Jennie, Robert Quigley, Samuel Noble and David, Jr. The two daughters reside in the old home-  
stead.

Robert Quigley King is a prominent business citizen of Springfield, giving the most of his attention to handling real estate. In 1857 he married Harriet A. Danforth, and they had the following children: D. Ward, residing on a farm in Missouri; Thomas D., who died in 1889, was an active medical practitioner; Almena, who married H. J. Warrick, residing on a farm in California; and R. Leflier, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Hancock County, Ohio.

Samuel Noble King, residing near Bloomington, Illinois, served for three years as an officer of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He owns property in Illinois and has been interested in raising fine horses. He married Mary Reid, of Ottawa, Illinois.

David King, Jr., is president of the Springfield Paper and Merchandise Company, at Springfield, and he is a veteran officer of the Civil War, enlisting twice and leaving the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He subsequently entered the wholesale paper business. In 1864 he married Mary M. Danforth, of New Albany, Indiana, and they have two children, Noble C. and Mary J.

David King, Sr., was one of the leading members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield and was a generous promoter of its work. His children have

all remained attached to the same religious organization. The family is one that has always been identified with all that is best in the business and social circles of Springfield.

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JOHN M. ZELLER, who owns some eighty acres of land in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, is an old and respected resident of that community. He is a man who has made his way in the world through hard work and perseverance, making the success he has attained all the more creditable to him. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1828, and is a son of Henry S., and grandson of John Zeller. John Zeller was a native of France or Germany, it is not certain which, and upon coming to America located in York County, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade as a saddler. He subsequently moved to the blockhouse settlement at the head of the Susquehanna River, where he lived until his death.

His son, Henry S., father of John M. was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and was one of a family of three children. He had a brother, Charles, and a sister, Catherine, the latter of whom was wife of John Giesey, a wagonmaker of York County. Henry S. Zeller was a saddler and painter by trade, which he followed in York County, until his marriage, then in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. While at the latter place he served a number of years as justice of the peace. He later moved with his wife to Northumberland, where he plied his trade, then later removed to Lancaster County and engaged in school-teaching a

number of years. They spent the latter years of their life in Clark County, Ohio, near Medway, having followed their son, John, to this county. They were parents of eight children, as follows: John Miller; Henry, who died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Theodore, who lives in Miami County, Ohio; George, who resides in Kansas; Susan, who is the wife of Andrew Mouk, of Clark County; Margaret, who is the wife of Samuel Brosey of Clark County; Benjamin, who is a physician of St. Paris, Ohio; Martha (Jones), whose home is in Clark County.

John M. Zeller was but a child when his parents moved to Lancaster County, where he was reared and received his educational training in the district schools. When a lad of fifteen years he took up the plastering trade, which he thereafter followed for many years. When about twenty-one years old, he came to Ohio and for a time made his home with Gottlieb Brosey, who lived on a farm adjoining that now owned by Mr. Zeller. He started at once to work at his trade and in a short time was able to buy an acre of his present place, which was then heavily timbered. This he cleared and in the course of time erected thereon the brick residence in which he lives. He now has thirty-one acres in the home place, in addition to which he has two other tracts in Bethel Township. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a member of the Ohio National Guards, under Captain McKenney, and went into camp with his regiment at Camp Dennison. He was there taken so seriously ill that he was sent back home and for two years was an invalid. He never followed his trade after that illness, but turned his attention to

farming and tobacco raising. He has grown and shipped tobacco for the Miami Leaf Tobacco Company of Cincinnati, for more than forty years, and in 1885 he erected a large warehouse. Mr. Zeller has retired from active work, his sons growing and selling the tobacco at the present time.

John M. Zeller was united in marriage with Esther Harnish, a daughter of Rev. John and Esther (Bowman) Harnish. Her father came from Pennsylvania, where he followed farming. He was one of the pioneer Mennonite preachers of Clark County, Ohio, whither he moved with his family in wagons, in 1840, Mrs. Zeller being six years old at that time. He became owner of large landed interests here. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Henry; Mary, deceased, wife of Jacob Neff; Esther; John, who was a Mennonite minister; Anna, wife of Levi Kauffman; Amos, of Dayton; and Emma, wife of Cyrus Helman of this county. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Zeller, as follows: Alonzo, who married Mollie Brosey; Henry; Frank; John; William, a blacksmith at Osborn, who married Rose Harnish; Christopher, a graduate of the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, who is engaged in practice at Yellow Springs, Ohio; Cyrus, who married Fannie Howett; and Lorenzo, who died at the age of six years. Politically, Mr. Zeller was a member of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party. He voted for Abraham Lincoln, and later united with the Greenback party, being the only one in the township. He is a man who takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home

community and county, and is always found supporting those measures and enterprises tending to benefit the people.

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JOSEPH A. BECKER, who for more than forty years has been engaged in the butcher business in Springfield, Ohio, occupies stall No. 48 in the Springfield Market. He has a valuable tract of seven and a half acres situated about three and a half miles west of Springfield on the National Pike, in Springfield Township, and resides in a fine, large brick house. He has been very successful in a business way, and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of acquaintances and friends with whom he has had business and social relations for many years.

Mr. Becker was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1847, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Becker. He was one year old when his parents moved west to Clark County, Ohio, in wagons, settling first in Moorefield Township and subsequently in Eagle City, German Township, where he was reared. When a young man he began learning the butcher's trade with Mr. Reeder, who lived close to the Masonic Home, and continued in his employ for four years. He then bought a lot on the north side of Sugar Creek Hill and started a market in the old brick market-house in Springfield. He later carried on his business in what was known as the Wigwam, and upon the completion of the new Springfield Market moved there, occupying stall No. 48.

Mr. Becker was joined in marriage with Barbara Lohnes, and they had six children, four of whom are now living, name-

ly: Bertha, wife of George Fish, who has a son—Joseph Irvin; Irvin; Joseph; and Catherine, the last mentioned being the wife of Frank Ross. William, another son, died in infancy, and Laura died at the age of four and a half years. Mr. Becker is a stalwart Republican in politics, and has served a number of years as assessor of the west precinct of Springfield Township. Fraternaly he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

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HON. WALTER L. WEAVER, a prominent attorney at Springfield, who served as a member of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth sessions of the National Congress, has long been a leading citizen of Clark County. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 1, 1851, and is a son of Rev. John and Amanda (Hurin) Weaver. The father of Mr. Weaver was a well-known minister of the Presbyterian Church. His mother was a daughter of Silas Hurin, a pioneer settler of this state and one of the founders of Lebanon, Ohio.

Walter L. Weaver was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County, and at Monroe Academy, and was graduated in 1870 from Wittenberg College at Springfield. He then entered upon the study of law under Hon. J. Warren Keifer and as he was dependent upon his own resources, he did newspaper work during his period of law reading. In the spring of 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clark County. To this responsible office he was re-elected in 1880, 1882 and 1885. In 1896 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the

Fifty-fifth Congress and approval of his public course was shown by his re-election to the Fifty-sixth Congress. In July, 1902, he was appointed by President Roosevelt, associate justice of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, and his appointment was confirmed on the same day.

Since retiring from public life, Judge Weaver has continued in the active practice of law at Springfield, which city has been his chosen home for forty-three years. His business offices are situated in the Bushnell Building, Rooms 43-44-45.

Judge Weaver was married on May 24, 1881, to Mary Hardy, who is a daughter of Thomas Hardy, of Lebanon, Ohio, and the family consists of himself, wife, a son and a daughter. Judge and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Clark Lodge No. 101, at Springfield.

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GEORGE D. BUNYAN, who is engaged in general farming on a well-improved farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Mad River Township, was born February 14, 1843, in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of William Bunyan and a grandson of James Bunyan.

James Bunyan came from Scotland to this country with his father when a boy. The family located on a farm in New York State, where he was reared, and later he operated a saw and woolen mill. He married Elizabeth Hume, also a native of Scotland, and they reared a family of eight children: Alice, who married N. Garrison; William; Jane, who married

Martin Cosler; George; David; and Margaret, all now deceased. In 1837 James Bunyan and family removed to Ohio, traveling by wagon and canal. His son William had previously been to Ohio and purchased the present Bunyan farm in Mad River Township, from Mr. Loof-borrow, the land having been entered from the Government by a Mr. Sroufe. William Bunyan and his father stopped for a short time in Lancaster, Ohio, before settling on the farm, where James later died.

William Bunyan married Martha A. Otstott, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Springfield, Ohio, with her parents, Daniel and Hannah Otstott. After residing for several years in the old log house which was on the farm, William Bunyan in 1843 built the large brick house in which George D. now resides. His wife died in the fall of 1877, and in the following year William Bunyan and other members of the family removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he died March 5, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Six children were born to William Bunyan and wife, namely: George Dushane; Leonidas H., who is a resident of Indiana; Frances Emma; Ellen A., who died in 1901; Edward T., who resides in Connecticut; and William H., who died quite young.

George D. Bunyan was born in a frame house near his present home. He was reared on the farm and attended the district schools and later the college at Delaware, Ohio, for two and a half years. In 1867 he went to Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, where he opened a general store, which he operated successfully until 1877, when he sold to Charles Shaw.

He then returned to the home farm, where he has since been engaged in general farming. Mr. Bunyan was first married, in October, 1866, to Susan Terry, who came to Yellow Springs from Dayton, Ohio. She died in 1869. In 1878 he married Florence Tulleys, a daughter of Erasmus and Julia A. Tulleys.

Politically, Mr. Bunyan is an adherent of the Prohibition party, and is religiously associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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ALVA B. HURD, one of Harmony Township's representative citizens, where he operates a valuable farm of one hundred and eleven acres, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1863, and is a son of Simeon and Rhoda (Goodfellow) Hurd. The grandparents of our subject, Simeon and Nabby Hurd, were born in New York, but both died at Warren, Pennsylvania. Simeon Hurd, father of Alva B., was born in New York and became a resident of Clark County in 1857, when twenty-seven years of age. He married Rhoda Goodfellow, of Clark County, and they had three children, namely: Rumina A., born in 1858, who resides with her brother, Alva B.; Kate C., born in 1860, who also resides with her brother; and Alva B. The mother of these children was born in 1830 and died in 1867.

Alva B. Hurd attended the country schools through boyhood and ever since has been concerned with the affairs of the home farm, which his father bought in 1864 from Philip Smith. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at





MR. AND MRS. BIRCH R. TAYLOR



Brighton and holds official positions in it. The family is one well-known and highly esteemed in Harmony Township.

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BIRCH R. TAYLOR, a general farmer and respected citizen of Mad River Township, owns one hundred acres of fine farming land near Enon. He was born on his father's farm in Clark County, Ohio, February 20, 1869, and is one of a family of five children born to his parents who were Llewellyn and Delilah (Barfield) Taylor. He was reared on the home farm and obtained his education in the public schools. Shortly after his marriage he moved to his present farm, which his father had bought in 1879 from David Bailey, and which was known as the old Cox farm. Mr. Taylor purchased the property from his father and has greatly improved it by erecting excellent buildings and placing the land under a fine state of cultivation.

On August 25, 1891, Mr. Taylor was married to Maggie Cahill, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Cahill. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill moved from Highland County to Springfield, Ohio, in 1886, where they lived for seven years. They then went to Muncie, Indiana, where they remained for ten years, when they settled at Enon, in Clark County, Ohio. They had five children, namely, Verda, Maggie, Albert, Clarence and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children—Bessie, Alice and George. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, at Enon.

JOHN S. BROWN, who conducts the largest loan, real estate and insurance business at South Charleston, with office adjoining the Bank of South Charleston, has long been one of the leading men of affairs in this city. He was born March, 1867, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel G. and Jennie (Ferris) Brown.

Samuel Brown was born in Scotland and was a son of Thomas Brown, also a native of that country, and was one of a family of four children born to his parents. Upon coming to this country, Samuel Brown located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Jennie Ferris, a daughter of George Ferris, also a native of Scotland. To this union were born six children, two of whom are still living: Jennie E. Bowers of Steelton, Pennsylvania; and John S. Samuel Brown served three years and nine months in the army during the Civil War, and was severely wounded four times, his death, which occurred in 1885, resulting from a wound received during the long period of military service. He was one of the charter members of Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Springfield. After his return from the war, he engaged as a type-setter and printer for a number of years. He is survived by his widow who is a resident of Springfield, Ohio.

John S. Brown was reared in Cleveland, Ohio, and received his education in the elementary schools of that city, and the High School of Yellow Springs, and later worked as a printer for a few years. He then engaged in the manufacture of sweat-pads, with C. H. Wentz of South Charleston for a short time, after which he was employed for five years by A.

McIntire in conducting a bakery. He next was associated with the Bank of South Charleston for a period of four years, when he again embarked in the bakery business, establishing the bakery now owned by George Flowers, and continued in that for five years. Since then he has been most successfully engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, handling all kinds of city and country property.

Mr. Brown was joined in marriage with Mary M. Carr, a daughter of Samuel Carr, and to them have been born three children, but two of whom are living: Gertrude, and John S.

Politically, Mr. Brown is a Republican and has served ten years as Central Committeeman and five terms as township clerk. He was a member of the Board of Election for some time and was for ten years clerk of the township School Board. He is fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F., and Fielding Lodge, F. & A. M., of the former being financial secretary for thirteen years and for two terms deputy district Grand Master. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, of which he was treasurer for a period of ten years.

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HARRY A. TOULMIN, B. L., who has been identified with the interests of Springfield for the past twenty-two years, is known all over the State of Ohio as an able patent law lawyer. Mr. Toulmin was born November 26, 1858, at Toulminville, Alabama, where his family was of such importance that its name is perpetuated in a thriving place. His parents were Morton and Frances H. Toulmin.

Harry A. Toulmin was primarily educated in the private schools of the city of Mobile, Alabama, and he completed his literary course at New Orleans and at Washington, D. C. He pursued his law studies in the National University at Washington, where he was graduated with high honors, in June, 1882. In 1883 he was admitted to the Maryland State bar, and in 1884 to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Toulmin's specialty is patent law and he first became interested in this line through serving, during his course of study, as a clerk in a patent law office, and shortly after his admission to the bar he decided to make this branch of law his special line of practice. In September, 1885, at the solicitation of several Springfield manufacturers, who recognized in him an attorney capable of defending their patented interests, Mr. Toulmin opened an office in this city, although he did not locate here permanently until in February, 1887. Mr. Toulmin has been admitted to practice in all the Federal Courts in Ohio, and in those of many other states, and in 1893 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. His success has been remarkable and his legal victories have brought fame and fortune both to himself and his clients.

Mr. Toulmin has shown deep interest in Springfield's development, has given much encouragement to its educational movements, and has assisted in the promotion of many of its charities and philanthropic enterprises. From 1895 until 1897, during the mayoralty of Hon. P. P. Mast, he was an advisory member and

vice president of the Springfield Board of Public Affairs. It was during this period that the city received the gift of Snyder Park. Among Mr. Toulmin's many services performed at this time which contributed to the development and improvement of this property, was the composition of the beautiful and appropriate inscription on the memorial stone which decorates the park.

In the spring of 1887, Mr. Toulmin was married to Rosamund Evans, who is a daughter of Dr. Warick and Mary Mason (Washington) Evans, residents of Washington, D. C. They have had two sons: Warick Morton and Harry Aubrey, Jr., the former of whom is deceased. The family belong to Christ Episcopal Church, Mr. Toulmin being a member of its vestry. The beautiful family home is at No. 359 North Fountain avenue, Springfield.

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JOHN W. HUMBARGER, a well known farmer and stock-raiser of Mad River Township, and owner of 210 acres of highly improved farm land in Clark County, was born December 6, 1851, in Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Mary (Kenny) Humbarger.

Jacob Humbarger, the great-great-grandfather of John W., a native and lifelong resident of Germany, was a gunsmith by trade and was the inventor of the first pistol which fired one shot. All of his male descendants down to the grandfather of John W. Humbarger became gunsmiths. His son Benjamin, great-grandfather, followed the trade for many years in Germany and in later years came to America, where he continued work as a gunsmith.

William Humbarger, father of John W.,

was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was a son of Peter Humbarger, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at an early period when the country was new and undeveloped. William was reared on his father's farm in Perry County. He subsequently came to Clark County, where he learned the cooper's trade with his second cousin, Adam Humbarger, and worked in a cooper shop for James Grundle, then situated near John W's present farm. He lived at Mr. Grundle's home, having a bunk in the garret, which was so openly built that the snow often blew in, covering his bed. He later bought a farm of fifty-one acres, from William Black, and after the war devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits, having followed his trade until that time. The first year he farmed he cultivated thirty acres of corn with one horse, in new and undeveloped ground. He then took the corn to David Cross, two miles away, for which he was to receive twenty-five cents per bushel, but as Mr. Cross failed in business, he never received his money, and thus suffered quite a loss. He married Mary Kenny, who was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with her parents when young. William Humbarger and wife were the parents of five children: Anna, who married David Hilt; Elizabeth, who married W. Sultzbaugh; Amanda, who married William Deitrick, deceased; John W.; Charles, who married Alice Swadner. Mrs. Humbarger died on the farm in 1852 aged fifty-three years. William died in Yellow Springs, Ohio, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Hilt, in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

John W. Humbarger was born on his father's farm in Mad River Township,

and when about nine years old his parents removed to German Township, where they lived for seven years. He then worked out on various farms for a period of five years, during which time he saved \$500. Mr. Humbarger's success in life is entirely due to his own efforts, having started out with nothing but a two-acre tract of land and a will to work. After his marriage he went to live on his little farm and later purchased the entire home farm. He subsequently sold this land to Samuel McClure, for which he received \$1,800, which was the first payment made on his present home. He bought his farm, consisting of eighty acres of timberland, from R. Miller, and lived for nine years in the old cabin which was then on the place. The cabin is now used by Mr. Humbarger as a stable, having been replaced by the present home which his son-in-law, Raymond Shellabarger, and family occupy. Mr. Humbarger has made many other important changes, and has added all the other buildings which are on the land. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, having at the present time 140 hogs, and thirty-five head of cattle, all of which he has raised during the past three years. He has held four big public sales.

On March 6, 1876, he married Miss Anna Sultzbaugh, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine Sultzbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Humbarger have had two children, namely: Pearl, who died aged four years; and Lydia, who married Raymond Shellabarger, a son of Ephraim Shellabarger. They have one child, Rilla Evelyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Humbarger were for nineteen years members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, but are now connected with the Christian Church of

Enon, of which he is a trustee. Mrs. Humbarger is a remarkable Bible student, having won a ten-dollar Bible for memorizing the book of Matthew, and at the same time was awarded a five-dollar Bible for repeating two-thirds of the contents of each book in the Bible. This prize was offered by Mr. Ross Mitchell of Springfield. The committee which examined her was as follows: Mrs. George Huntington, Mrs. Samuel J. McClure and Mrs. Robert Latimore. Politically Mr. Humbarger is an adherent of the Prohibition party. Mr. Humbarger is now living retired on the farm recently purchased from the Sheridan estate.

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ADAM GERMAN, who comes of a prominent old family of Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, has a fine farm of ninety-two and a half acres, the old German home place, just off the National Pike about four miles from the city of Springfield. He was born on his present farm September 14, 1868, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Germ) German. His father died in 1890, while Mrs. German survived till 1895. They were pioneer residents here and were most highly respected by a large circle of friends throughout this community. A son, John German, may be found mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Adam German was reared on the home farm and obtained his educational training in the public schools of his home community. He has always followed general farming and stock-raising, and has one of the best appointed and equipped places in the township. He farms according to the most modern and approved methods, and

success has attended his efforts on every hand. Mr. German was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Catherine Greiser, who was also born and reared in Clark County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of George Greiser. Three children were born to bless their home, namely: Effie, Lena, and Edna. Mrs. German died April 13, 1908, after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. German takes an earnest interest in local politics and all that affects the welfare of his home community, and is at present a member of Springfield Township school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

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JOSEPH RAPER PROCTER, who resides upon a fine farm of ninety-two acres, situated one and one-half miles west of Dialton, Clark County, Ohio, comes of a prominent old family of this vicinity, the old home place being located across the line in Champaign County. He was born in Jackson Township, Champaign County, Ohio, November 9, 1837, and is a son of William and Mary (Maxwell) Procter, and a grandson of William Procter. The last named was a lifelong resident of Yorkshire, England, where he followed farming; he had a brother, General Procter, who was beheaded for his activity in furthering the American cause in Revolutionary days.

William Procter, father of Joseph Raper Procter, was born in Yorkshire, England, November 5, 1795, and there grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was married February 13, 1816, to Ellen Whitaker and later in the same year came to America, in a sailing vessel. The

voyage consumed four months, the vagaries of the wind carrying them to points north, where winter clothing became necessary and so far south they again donned their summer garbs. On arriving in New York, William Procter contracted with a man to escort them to Cincinnati, Ohio. As he would be gone from home for a long period, this man set about preparing wheat for bread for his family during his absence. William thus learned, in assisting him, to "wind wheat," a pioneer process of separating wheat from chaff, by tossing it in the air from a sheet. Mr. Procter's wife and children rode in a wagon drawn by one horse, while he and the escort walked over the rough roads. While on the way, an axle of their wagon broke, but they cut down a sapling and put it in instead and continued their journey to Cincinnati, where they arrived seven weeks later after many hardships and trying experiences. After residing in that city for two years, William Procter walked to the land office at Lima, Ohio, and entered one hundred and sixty-three acres of land in Jackson Township, Champaign County, Ohio, on the last section of land to be settled in that township. He erected a log cabin in which he lived for two years, then rented it to James Benson, and returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in whip-sawing, a strange occupation for a man unused to the woods. However, he was a man of energy, patience, and enterprise and attained success, working at this industry for ten years, and during his residence there could have made numerous investments, which in the light of subsequent events, would have made him independently wealthy. At that time, ten

acres, lying in the heart of Cincinnati, could have been purchased for a paltry \$200. Returning to Champaign County, he spent the remainder of his days there, dying aged eighty-five years. By his first wife he had four children, two of whom grew up, James and John, both of whom lived in the West and died aged eighty-five years.

William Procter was married a second time, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Mary (Maxwell) Truer, who had one daughter, Harriet, by her first marriage who died at eighteen years. Mrs. Procter's grandmother, Maggie (Foulton) Maxwell, was a sister of Robert Foulton, inventor of the first steam-boat. Her grandfather Maxwell was killed by Indians, his wife escaping by hiding in a hollow log, but her two sisters, although scalped, managed to crawl to a boat and thus save their lives. William and Mary (Maxwell) Procter were parents of nine children: Nancy Jane, deceased; Martha Elizabeth, deceased; William, deceased; David W.; Joseph; Charles, who was killed in trying to escape from Andersonville Prison, during the Civil War, after having dug his way out; Mary Ellen, deceased; Ann M., of Indiana; and Elias G., of Michigan, who was also in the Civil War. Mrs. Procter was born in Carrol County, Kentucky, and died in 1888, aged eighty-five years.

Joseph Procter was born in the old log cabin erected by his father and helped clear up the home place. His father paid eight and one-third cents per day for his schooling and he attended the old log schoolhouse of that district, which was the first in that vicinity to have a fire-place. In his youth Mr. Procter ex-

perienced the hardships incident to pioneer days, and during his lifetime has witnessed wonderful changes in life on the farm, in the conveniences and comforts of living, the improved facilities for putting out and harvesting crops, and the value of products. Well does he remember his father hauling oats to Urbana for six cents per bushel; selling chickens for eight cents each, and maple sugar at two and a half and three cents per pound. A medium sized coon skin was worth twenty-five cents in those days. The family wove and spun their own clothing. Twice a year a minister came on horseback from Cincinnati and held meetings in the woods or in a cabin, always being sure of a congregation. Mr. Procter has always followed general farming and also for seven years taught music, and being a careful manager and an industrious worker, has met with success. He lived in Champaign County until 1874, when he bought his present farm of Henry Verity. It is located on the county line.

On January 14, 1863, Mr. Procter married Ellen Tomlin, who was born in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Carter) Tomlin, who were married in England. Upon coming to this country they located in the woods in Pike Township, Clark County, and cleared up a farm. Mrs. Procter is one of six children born to her parents: William T., Mary Ann, John, Sarah, Ellen M., and Joseph. She and John are the sole survivors of the family. Mr. Procter and his wife have one child, a daughter, Olive G., who is wife of Samuel Ray and they live with her parents. Politically Mr. Procter is a Republican.

Seventy-seven years ago a company was formed, the object being to dig down eighty feet on Mr. Procter's farm for salt, but owing to the enormous quantity of water they encountered the project was abandoned.

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LAWRENCE L. CIRCLE, a well known resident of German Township, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a farm of seventy acres, was born August 4, 1878, in Lawrenceville, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Luticia (Rust) Circle.

William L. Circle, also a native of Lawrenceville, was a son of Emanuel Circle, a farmer, who came from York County, Pennsylvania, at a very early period and was one of the pioneers of Clark County. He laid out the town of Lawrenceville and acquired a large tract of land, owning four hundred acres in German Township. He was a wagon maker by trade and conducted a shop in Lawrenceville for seventeen years before locating on his farm, which he purchased in 1883 and upon which he erected a fine frame house. He married Luticia Rust and to them were born the following children: Minnie, wife of Charles Lutz of Marion, Indiana; Worthy A., a resident of Springfield, who has been employed in the postoffice of that city for nine years; Lawrence L., the subject of this sketch; Naomi, is the wife of William Chaney. Mr. Circle passed out of this life September 7, 1901, and is survived by his widow, who makes her home with her son Lawrence.

Lawrence L. Circle spent his early childhood days in Lawrenceville and when

seven years old his parents moved to the farm of one hundred and forty-three acres in German Township, of which he now owns seventy acres, having resided here since 1885. He assumed the management of the farm upon attaining his majority and has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Durock hogs. Mr. Circle was united in marriage March 17, 1902, with Frieda Critchfield, a daughter of Charles Critchfield, and they have three children --Lewis LeRoy; and Elma and Thelma, twins.

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C. A. SCHUSTER, president and treasurer of the Peet & Schuster Company is one of Springfield's progressive business men and active citizens, having been prominently identified with various organizations having in view the promotion of the best interests of the city, of which he has been a resident for thirty-five years.

Mr. Schuster was born in 1848 near the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and was there reared, acquiring his education in a country school. When sixteen years old he began to learn the trade of sheet metal worker, with which line of industry he has been identified continuously ever since. After serving as an apprentice in Buffalo he came to Ohio, locating at Fremont. He subsequently went to Goshen and Elkhart, Ind., and still later to Chicago. He left the latter city one month prior to the great fire of October, 1871, and came to Springfield, Ohio, entering the employ of Peet & Raymond. Six months later this firm was dissolved and the firm of T. B. Peet & Co. was organized. The company

was composed of T. B. Peet, C. A. Shuster and Lon Kriger. They continued with uninterrupted success for a number of years, when, on account of the ill health of the senior member, it became necessary for Mr. Shuster to assume charge, the other member dropping out. In 1894, after the death of Mr. Peet, Mr. Shuster, in association with others, organized and incorporated the Peet & Shuster Company, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. He was elected president and treasurer of the company, in which capacity he now serves, and has capably directed its affairs. They make a specialty of sheet metal work and have met with a gratifying degree of success.

In 1876 Mr. C. A. Schuster was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kershner, a daughter of John Kershner. She died in 1888, leaving three children: Rosamond, Bertha and Robert. Mr. Schuster contracted a second marriage, in 1901, with Miss Julia Miller, who died in 1901, leaving, besides her husband, two children to mourn her loss, namely, Mary and Ruth.

Mr. Schuster takes an active interest in local politics and for five years served in the City Council, for one year of that time being its president. Mr. Schuster is a Free Mason of high rank, having attained to the thirty-second degree. He has served as presiding officer, both of the Council and of the Chapter, and is also an officer of the Grand Chapter of the state. He is a member of the Masonic Club, also of the Springfield Commercial Club, and was the first president of the Builders' Exchange. He was a charter member of the first military company organized in the county under the present system of National Guard. It will thus be seen that

Mr. Schuster is a man of various activities, in all of which he displays his characteristic energy and capacity.

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DARWIN PEIRCE, a veteran of the Civil War and a respected citizen of Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, is the owner of some four hundred and thirty acres of land, of which two hundred and sixty acres comprise the home farm. He was born on this place July 5, 1841, and is a son of Edwin and Frances (Williams) Peirce.

Jonathan Peirce, grandfather of Darwin Peirce, was a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania, until 1825, in which year he moved with his family to Warren County, Ohio. One year later he came to Clark County and rented what is now the H. E. Bateman farm, then known as the Jonathan Cheney farm. He manufactured a hay rake, known as the old Peirce rake, from the sale of which he made his first purchase of land here. He bought four hundred and fifty-five acres, now known as the John Rankin farm, and subsequently bought the Bown farm, on which he was living at the time of his death. He acquired some two thousand acres in all, being one of the largest individual landowners in this section of the county. He married Hannah Darlington, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and died on the old Jonathan Cheney place in Madison Township. Jonathan Peirce was a Quaker in religion, and in politics a Whig and great abolitionist. He was connected with the underground railway and helped many a poor slave to his freedom.

Edwin Peirce, the father, was born in



Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1810, and attended school there, and later at Springfield, Ohio, the house in which he boarded at that time being still standing. He engaged in farming during his active career, which was cut short by an accident which made him a cripple, and his death followed in a few years. He was married in 1840 to Frances Williams, a daughter of William Williams, who came from Westmoreland County, Maryland, her mother coming from Ireland with her parents when three years of age. Three children were born to bless their home, namely: Darwin; Hannah Mary, who for fifteen years was superintendent of Christ Hospital at Cincinnati, and is now engaged in charitable work in the slums of that city; and Laura (Harold), who is now a resident of South Charleston.

Darwin Peirce was reared on the home farm, but as he was five years of age when his father died, and the only son, his schooling was of necessity very limited. He is nevertheless a man of more than average education, but largely self-acquired. He made and developed the home farm himself. At the time of the Civil War he was living with his mother and two sisters in the log house on the farm, a time when his best energies should have been given to the development of the place in order that his further success be assured, but, casting aside all his personal ambitions, he followed the course of patriotism and loyalty to his country in a time of need, although it subjected his family to many hardships. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Keifer, and served until the war closed. He saw much

hard fighting, was in numerous important engagements, and was several times wounded. When the war closed he returned home and with renewed energy undertook the work on the farm, and with what success may be determined by the high station he occupies among the men of his township.

Mr. Peirce was married to Mary E. Mathewson, a daughter of Mathew and Margaret (Evans) Mathewson. Her father was born in England and came to the United States in 1834, locating on what is known as the Thomas Mathewson farm. He was married in 1841 to Margaret Evans, a native of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Peirce have two sons: John, who is an electrician in Omaha, Nebraska; and Walter Thompson, who is an instructor in the Ohio State University at Columbus. Mr. Peirce is a Republican in politics, and for thirty-one years served efficiently as a school director. He was for twenty years a member of the Soldiers Relief Committee, and for eleven years was a member of the Clark County Agricultural Board. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he was brought up in the Quaker faith.

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GEORGE L. ZIEGLER, general farmer and dairyman, residing on his valuable farm of sixty-three acres which is situated in Moorefield Township, was born in Germany, May 14, 1843. His parents were George and Anna (Layboldt) Ziegler.

The parents of Mr. Ziegler came to America in 1849 and settled in Pennsylvania, where the father followed a butchering business. George L. Ziegler was

reared and educated in that state. In 1862 he came to Springfield, Ohio, where he found work in a brewery and later in the Lagonda shops, but remained only one week in each place, finding more agreeable employment in the water wheel shops, where he continued to work for four years. He then turned his attention to farming and worked on a farm in Logan County, Ohio, for six years preceding his marriage and for six years following it, when he bought a small farm in Green Township, south of Springfield, which he operated for ten years. During the next two years Mr. Ziegler worked all over Clark County assisting in the construction of turnpike roads and street car lines, living during one year at Clifton and one year at Springfield. In the spring of 1893 he moved to the present farm. He keeps about thirty cows and sells his milk to the Pure Milk Company. Since taking possession, Mr. Ziegler has made many improvements on his property which has greatly increased its value.

In 1876, Mr. Ziegler was married in Logan County, to Alice J. Hamilton, who is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Fulton) Hamilton. Mrs. Ziegler was born and reared in the old home in Logan County, where her venerable mother has lived since the day following her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler have had seven children, all of whom survive with the exception of Helen, the youngest, who died aged two years. The others are: Plow, who married Charles Holmeyer, and they have five children—George, Carl, Wilbur, Arthur and Frederick, their home being in Springfield; Estella, who is at home; Harley, a mail carrier, who resides at Lyons, Colorado; and Walter, Jessie

and Joseph, who live at home. Mr. Ziegler is a member of the Grange. He is a man who has worked hard all his life and has honestly acquired what he possesses. He is a first-class citizen but takes no very active interest in politics.

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CHARLES FREMONT STEWART, a well known and prosperous farmer of Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, resides on a farm of 135 acres located about seven miles south of the City of Springfield. He was born on the old family homestead in this township, August 2, 1856, and was named in honor of Fremont, the first Republican nominee for president. He is a son of Perry and Rhoda Ann (Wheeler) Stewart, further reference to whom may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Charles Fremont Stewart was reared on the home place and acquired an educational training in the district school at Pitchin, supplemented by one year in a business college at Springfield and a term at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he began farming a part of the home place on shares, and in 1884 purchased 135 acres adjoining the Stewart homestead. This he has improved greatly, clearing the remaining timber from the place, erecting a large barn, and converting the one-story brick house into a modern structure of two stories. A man of untiring energy he has made continuous progress in his work and is today classed among the substantial men of the community. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for President Garfield in 1880. In 1884 he was elected township trustee, serving until 1889, and from



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES F. STEWART AND FAMILY



the latter date until 1908 he served as township clerk, discharging his duties in a most capable and satisfactory manner. He served from 1892 to 1898 as a member of the county election board, and in 1907 he was appointed Deputy Supervisor of Election of Clark County. He has frequently represented his district as delegate to county and state conventions.

On March 11, 1880, Mr. Stewart was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Clara Garlough, who was born in Green Township and is a daughter of James T. and Sarah (Hause) Garlough, her father being now deceased. The issue of this union is as follows: Josie A., born June 16, 1881, who married March 11, 1902, Stephen Kitchin; Fred Garlough, born June 2, 1884, who married Rachel Estle; Howard H., born June 15, 1888; Samuel N., born October 9, 1893; and Stephen W., born July 20, 1896. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Clifton Lodge No. 669, K. P., in which he has filled all the chairs. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian church at Clifton.

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HON. WILLIAM R. BURNETT, one of Springfield's prominent and representative citizens, who ably served the municipality four years as mayor, and through re-election is the present incumbent of that office, has also held many other offices of responsibility. He was born August 17, 1846, in Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Jones) Burnett.

The Burnett family was founded in Clark County by Richard Burnett, the grandfather, whose life was spent in agricultural pursuits. Of his children,

John Burnett, father of William R., was born in the home in Clark County, in 1824. For a number of years he followed the trade of millwright. He married Mary Jones, who was born in 1826, in Randolph County, Virginia. For almost a quarter of a century she lived in the same home, on the corner of Plum and High Streets, Springfield, only removing to the residence of her son, William R., a few months prior to her death, which occurred May 29, 1907, when she was eighty-two years old. She was laid by the side of her husband in Ferncliff cemetery.

William R. Burnett attended school until he was fourteen years of age then went to work in the shops of Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, where he remained until he was seventeen years old, becoming a skilled machinist. His youth alone had prevented his already becoming a soldier, and in 1863 he succeeded in enlisting in Company A, Fourth Battalion, Ohio Independent Cavalry, and he remained a member of that organization until he received an honorable discharge in 1865. Upon the close of his military service, he re-entered the machine shops of his old firm and continued there for twenty-three years. At a later period he embarked in a grocery business with which he remained connected for ten years.

For many years Mr. Burnett has been a leading member of the Democratic party in Clark County, serving in many capacities, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with offices of trust and responsibility. For four years Mr. Burnett served as a faithful member of the Springfield School Board, later he ably represented the First Ward in the City Council, and in 1889, he was elected

mayor of Springfield. His administration was so generally recognized as valuable to the city's best interests, that in 1891 he was re-elected and served out his second term with the same efficiency. In 1908 he was again re-elected and is now serving his third term. He was the first mayor to enjoy the fine offices in the new municipal building that had been completed during his first administration. Subsequently he was appointed president of the Board of Public Safety, by his successor, and he continued to serve in this important office.

In October, 1865, Mr. Burnett was married to Mary C. Monahan, who is a daughter of John Monahan, of Springfield, and they have two sons, Theodore A. and Levi Herr. Theodore A. Burnett is a graduate of the American Veterinary College, New York, and is now government Veterinary Inspector located in Dayton, Ohio. Levi Herr Burnett is an able lawyer of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who is an assistant attorney for the United States Steel Trust.

Mr. Burnett belongs to Clark Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M.; Red Star Lodge, No. 205, Knights of Pythias and Company 44 of the Uniform Rank; Springfield Lodge, No. 33, Odd Fellows; the Elks; Mitchell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Union Veterans' Union.

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FRANK CLICK, general farmer and wholesale dairyman, residing on a tract of one hundred acres in Bethel Township, Clark County, was born October 29, 1857, at Beckelhill, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Emanuel and Martha Jane (Alben) Click.

Emanuel Click was born in Virginia and came to Ohio when a boy of twelve years with his father John Click, who located in Springfield and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop and resided there until his death. Emanuel Click was the oldest of a family of seven children—two boys and five girls. He was married in Springfield to Martha Jane Alben, who was born in Mad River Township, after which he moved to a farm in Mad River Township, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Click: Samuel; Frank, subject of this sketch; Louisa, who died aged eighteen years; Mary, wife of Mr. Fryant; William; and Lydia, who married Frank Evans.

Frank Click spent his boyhood on a farm in Mad River Township, assisting in the work on the place until his marriage, after which he rented farms for a number of years, residing first on the John Arthur farm for three years. He then operated the Robert Durey farm for two years, after which he moved to the Snyder farm in Springfield Township, remaining there for thirteen years, during which time he bought forty-five acres from the Snyder estate. This he sold in 1901 and bought his present farm, then consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, from Harry Detrick. He subsequently sold thirty acres of this land and has spent a great deal of time and money since in improving the farm, which compares favorably with any in this section.

Mr. Click was married in Mad River Township to Elizabeth Green, who was reared at Enon, and to this union have been born six children—Harry C., bookkeeper at the Owens Tool Works of

Springfield, Ohio; Orva, who is employed by the Pure Milk Company of Springfield; Stella, Raymond E., Frank, and William. Politically, Mr. Click is an Independent voter.

DAVID E. SHELLABARGER, who has been a life-long resident of Clark County, Ohio, was born October 13, 1826, on his father's farm in Mad River Township, and is a son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Winget) Shellabarger.

Ephraim Shellabarger, who is a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, was a child of two years when his parents, Martin and Ann (Snyder) Shellabarger, removed to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. His father was a farmer and also ran a mill and distillery, his six sons working the firm, while he attended to his other industries. During the winters, Ephraim and his brothers cut timber, which was sent down the Susquehanna River, in the spring, on rafts, to a saw-mill. In 1814, Ephraim and his four brothers, Jacob, John, Samuel and Martin, came to Clark County, Ohio, in wagons, and formed a settlement in the timber lands of Mad River Township. The following year, Ephraim married Rebecca Winget, a daughter of Reuben Winget, who was one of the first settlers of Clark County, having come from near Cincinnati in 1806. Ephraim Shellabarger and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in this county, his death occurring in 1842 at the age of fifty-eight, his wife surviving him until 1872, passing away at the home of her son, David E. They were the parents of six children; Reuben; Mar-

garet, who married John B. Beard; Martin; Elizabeth, who married T. P. Johnston; David Ephraim; and Anna, who married Abe D. Miller. All of the above family, with the exception of David E., are deceased.

David E. Shellabarger was born in a weather-boarded log house on his father's farm, and there passed his boyhood days. He went to the old log school-house with its slab benches, and studied reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. He remained at home until after his father's death, after which he worked as a tanner for one year, then returned home and learned the cooper trade with his brother Martin. He continued with him until his marriage, when he opened a cooper shop of his own on his present farm. For fifteen years he worked at his trade during the winter months, farming in the summers, since when his time has been devoted entirely to his farm of one hundred and seventy acres, of which fifty were inherited. When Mr. Shellabarger first came to his farm he resided in an old log house which was on the place until he built his present comfortable home. His two sons, David W., and Edgar M., now run the farm, renting the land from him.

Mr. Shellabarger was married October 14, 1847, to Rosanna Johnston, a daughter of James Johnston. She died in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger became the parents of seven children: James E., who died young; Cassilus R., who died young; David W., who married Katty Durst and has seven children, Della, Rosina, Mary, Martha, Ethel, Catherine and John; Anson L., who married Mary Hedge, resides in Springfield, Ohio, and

has two children, Eva and D. Paul; Edgar M., who married Florence Knott and has two children, Clarence and David E.; Clayton D., who married Beele Albin, and is the father of two children, Amy, and Lydia.

Mr. Shellabarger is a man of large proportions but enjoys exceptional good health, and although quite advanced in years, is still able to do a hard day's work. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

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JOHN SHARP, a prominent farmer of Harmony Township, in which is situated his valuable farm of 187 acres, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1858, and is a son of John and Mary (Dysart) Sharp.

John Sharp was born in 1808, in Virginia, and came to Clark County in early manhood, where he married Mary Dysart, who still survives. She was born in 1823, in Pennsylvania. They had four children, namely: John, subject of this sketch; Mosuria, born in 1859, who married Fremont Wilson, they residing in Harmony Township and having six children—Mary, Lavina, Clara, Ross, Wealthy and Almeda; Thomas, born in 1861, who married Fay Smith and died in 1907; and Henry, born in 1863, who died aged three years. The elder John Sharp was a farmer all his life and did a large amount of teaming over the National Turnpike Road long before any railroads were constructed through this region.

John Sharp, the younger, has spent the greater part of his life in Harmony Township. For two years he lived in Madison County and rented several farms after he reached manhood, living for eight years

on one in the vicinity of Plattsburg, which he had purchased. From there he came to his present farm which he bought in 1905, from the heirs of the Brooks estate. It is fine, fertile and well-situated land, and Mr. Sharp has it under excellent cultivation.

In 1889 Mr. Sharp was married to Laura Weaver, who is a daughter of Abraham and Mary Weaver, and they have had four children, namely: Mary and Mabel, twins, born February 24, 1891; Henry, born August 10, 1894; and John W., born December 29, 1896. Mr. Sharp has taken an active interest in Odd Fellowship, having been united with Vienna Lodge No. 345, for a number of years, and having passed all the chairs in this organization.

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CHARLES S. KAY, whose identification with the business interests of Springfield covers an extended period, was born November 4, 1853, at Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Isaac and Clara M. (Deckert) Kay.

Dr. Isaac Kay is the oldest resident physician in Springfield. He was born December 8, 1828, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his parents brought their children to Ohio, in 1836. Dr. Kay was graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, in the spring of 1849, after which he practiced medicine for four years at Lewisburg, Ohio, and then came to Springfield, establishing himself in his profession here in May, 1853. In all that concerns medical progress in Clark County, Dr. Kay has taken a deep interest and his name is honored in medical organizations all over the land. For years he has contributed scien-



tific papers to medical journals and has spoken before medical conventions. He is a citizen in whom Springfield takes a just pride. On November 27, 1852, he married Clara M. Deckert, and they had two sons, Charles S. and Clarence H.

For about a decade in early manhood, Charles S. Kay was an editorial writer on the leading newspapers of Springfield and Cincinnati, and has always devoted more or less time to literary pursuits, thus finding relief from the engrossing cares of an active business life. In 1883 he entered the Superior Drill Company, which enterprise was incorporated in November of that year, and was its treasurer for twenty years. After a career of conspicuous success this extensive plant went into the American Seeding Machine Company in 1903, and Mr. Kay retired from active relationship, but retained his financial interest in the company. He was one of the incorporators and is now a director of the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Kay's other business interests are: The Springfield Metallic Casket Company, and The People's Light, Heat and Power Company. He has always manifested great public spirit, and has been active in securing for Springfield various utilities of a public nature, and has in many ways contributed to the general welfare. He has never aspired to political prominence, but was for nine years a valued director of the Springfield public library. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of which he was once president, Lagonda Club, and Clark Lodge, F. & A. M., Springfield Chapter, R. A. M., and of Palestine Commandery, K. T. His church connection has long been with the First Baptist Church of Springfield.

In 1893 Mr. Kay married Belle C. Gunn, a daughter of Capt. John T. Gunn, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have four children: Clarence M., Edith W., Claribel and Robert.

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SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, a prominent citizen of Springfield Township, owns a beautiful farm and the comfortable old Zimmerman home, which is situated in Section 7, about four miles southeast of the corporation limits of Springfield. When the estate of 315 acres was divided among the Zimmerman heirs, Samuel received 132 acres. He was born July 9, 1861, while his parents were living on the Jackson farm above Lagonda. They were George and Eliza (Mech) Zimmerman.

George Zimmerman was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and came with his family to Ohio, in 1859, settling on what was known as the old Jackson farm, north of Lagonda, which he rented for three years. In the spring of 1862 he bought the farm in Springfield Township, and in 1874-5 he erected the handsome brick residence and also built all the other substantial structures on the place. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising and became a man of large means and a leading citizen of this section. He took an interest in public affairs and as one of the reliable men of his township, was elected on several occasions to the office of trustee. His death took place in July, 1899, surviving all three of his wives, the first of whom was Barbara Stoner, whom he married in Pennsylvania, where she died, leaving three children, namely: Henry N., residing in Kansas; Augustus J., residing in Kansas; and Mary, who married

David Tonkinson, died in Kansas. One child died in infancy. Samuel Zimmerman is the youngest of the six children born to his parents, the others being: Milton, residing in Kansas; Simon A., residing on a part of the homestead farm in Clark County; Araminta, who married John H. Moore; Alice, who married James Ramsey, residing in Kansas.

Samuel Zimmerman was one year old when his parents came to the present farm. He obtained his education in the country schools and has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. He has met with very decided success. He has never married, his sister, Mrs. Moore, making his home comfortable for him. He takes no active interest in politics, but nevertheless entertains decided opinions on public affairs but not to the extent of letting these interfere with his business. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics at Pitchin.

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JOSEPH PEARSON, a retired farmer and old soldier, who lives on his improved farm of ninety-seven and two-thirds acres, near Catawba, in Pleasant Township, was born February 12, 1827, at London, England, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Pearson.

William Pearson, father of Joseph, was also born in London and there learned the trades of cabinetmaker and wagon-maker. He there married Elizabeth Lockhart and they had the following children: Joseph; Henry, who was a member of the Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, during the Civil War and was killed at Vicksburg; Maria, widow of Owen Davis, who has reached her seventy-ninth year,

is still able to do fine needlework; John, who served in the Civil War as a member of an Ohio regiment, died from wounds received in battle; George, who was a member of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, resided at Catawba; Martha, who is the widow of William Shanks, who served in the Civil War, a member of the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Mary E., who is the wife of John Young, residing in Hardin County, Ohio; Millie Ann, who is the wife of Edward Gardner; Thomas, who served in the Civil War as a member of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Samuel, now residing in Kansas, who served with his brother Joseph in the forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This record shows that every son of the family testified to his loyalty to the Union by serving in her defense, several of them to the extent of yielding up their lives.

In 1832 William Pearson came to America, accompanied by his wife and his two children, and they settled for a short time on the farm of his mother, who was then Widow Elizabeth Inman, residing in Harmony Township, Clark County, where she had three hundred and twenty acres. Her first husband, William Pearson, had died in England and she married again and with her husband came as a pioneer to Clark County. While her son, William Pearson, was looking around for land on which to locate, he was offered the present site of the Arcade Building at Springfield, for four dollars an acre. It was then nothing but a swamp and Mr. Pearson judged that Catawba, on account of its better natural situation and of its numerous sulphur springs, its fine dry timbered

soil and its two cross-roads showed indication of being more likely to develop than did its neighboring town. Hence he settled at Catawba, on a farm of three acres, and followed his trade, making many wagons and constructing coffins for the country roundabout. He died from the effects of an accident, falling from his horse, when in his forty-seventh year. He was a man of great strength, and having taken boxing lessons in England he was also one of skill, and was made captain of a light-horse brigade. In friendly contests, he overcame the local wrestling champions. His widow subsequently married Edward Shanks.

Joseph Pearson was five years of age when his parents came to America and was too young to recall the long voyage of thirty-eight days which the sailing vessel required. It was a new vessel and after it sailed for America, William Pearson was employed, as a cabinetmaker, to finish the cabin which required five weeks more to finish after reaching America. He spent all his time at the work during his journey. Joseph Pearson was reared at Catawba and recalls that the Indians and the wolves made him about equally fearful through his boyhood. He had but meager school advantages. He worked around on the neighboring farms occasionally but spent a large part of his time in his father's shop, where he became familiar with tools, and probably also learned a great deal listening to the conversation between his father and his customers. From one of these, a local physician, he learned that he could qualify as a clerk on a river boat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and after securing the position he filled it for four

years. After he returned to Catawba, he operated a cooper shop, and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. Mr. Pearson had been in the South and he understood conditions and public feeling much better than did many of his neighbors and he was one of the first to start to recruit a company around his old home. With the men he secured he joined Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and subsequently was sent back to again recruit. On this occasion he secured twenty-one men, one of these being his brother Samuel, and another his brother-in-law, Levi Porter, both of whom had been too young to go at first. Joseph Pearson served all through the long years of the war, taking an active part and always being found at the post of duty. He participated in many of the most important battles of the war but lays stress on that at Winchester, September 19, 1863, when 19,000 of his brave comrades fell.

On several occasions, Mr. Pearson was offered commissions, but was never willing to take more responsibility than that entailed by serving as a sergeant. His first term of service was as a sergeant and when he re-enlisted at Knoxville, Tennessee, he served as commissary sergeant and always performed the duties pertaining to these offices in such a manner as to win approbation. One of the closest friends of Mr. Pearson was the brave Major Evans, the famous Zouave officer. Mr. Pearson was never seriously wounded, although, as stated above, several of his brothers were more unfortunate. The mother was a woman of strong character and during the war she was a member of one of the commissions which worked so

unceasingly to secure and send supplies to the soldiers. On one occasion, when called upon to address the meeting she said in reverent mood: "I thank God that I have six sons defending the Stars and Stripes." This noble sentiment was published in the newspapers and when they were read in camp each soldier gave a cheer for the mother who, under the circumstances, could so bravely avow her patriotism. There undoubtedly were six soldiers who were very proud of that sacrificing mother.

While at home on a furlough, in 1864, Mr. Pearson was married to Ann Porter, who survived until after the war, leaving two children—Elta, who married Frank Hendricks, and Anna, who married Hugh Cartmell. His first marriage had been to Nancy Golden, who died shortly afterward. They had one child—Martin Luther who died aged eight months. His second wife, was Mary S. Palmer, who is survived by five of her six children, namely: Joseph W., a farmer in Hardin County, Ohio; Francis B., who is principal of East High School, at Columbus, and a graduate of Wooster College; Jennie, who married Joseph Keescker and resides in Columbus; Frank, who resides in Champaign County, Ohio; and A. Lincoln, who resides in Kansas. In 1869, Mr. Pearson was married to Sarah Porter, who is a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Porter, and they have one child, Levi, who lives at Anthony, Kansas.

Mr. Pearson has retired from active work on the farm. He is a staunch Republican and has been a leading man in his party in this section for a number of years. He was a member of the Republican Central Committee for sixteen years

and for the same length of time was deputy sheriff. He has held many township offices and he was a very useful member of the committee appointed by the county to provide burial for deceased soldiers and to assist their families. He is a valued member of the local Grand Army post, belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Mad River Encampment. For sixty years he has been a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

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WILLIAM GUNDOLF, a prosperous farmer residing on a farm of ninety-one acres in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, has been a resident here since his boyhood days and is generally known through the county. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, April 12, 1859, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Baker) Gundolf.

John Gundolf, father of William, was born in Germany where he was reared to maturity and there engaged in farming. He came with his wife and two children to America, settling first in Rockingham County, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, and some years later moved to Augusta County, Virginia. When he came with his family to Ohio, he rented a farm in Pike Township for a time, then purchased a small place near the home of his son, William, where he farmed and burned charcoal until his death in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. He was survived by his widow who died in 1897, aged sixty years. They were parents of the following children, the two oldest of whom were born in Germany and the remainder in Rockingham County, Virginia: Henrietta, wife of William H. Bear of

Pike Township; Catherine, wife of A. G. Mumuma of Springfield; Ann, deceased, wife of James Hutchison; William; Frederick, residing in German Township; and Lewis, residing in Pike Township. Politically he was a Democrat.

William Gundolf attended the common schools in Virginia and also after his parents' removal to Pike Township, in 1873. He assisted his father in clearing his small farm and followed farming there during his younger days, and has continued in the same line, making a specialty of raising hogs and sheep of high grade. The farm on which he now lives was owned by his wife's father, she inheriting a part of it, and the remainder of which he purchased of Fred Jenkins. He is a very successful business man.

On December 24, 1878, Mr. Gundolf was joined in marriage with Charlotte Jenkins, a daughter of Wiley Jenkins, one of Pike Township's most prominent pioneers. The latter was born in North Carolina, December 13, 1810, and was ten years of age when brought to Pike Township by his parents. He was more than ordinarily successful, owning some 466 acres of land, and was widely known over the county. He died in September, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Gundolf have three children, namely: Clarence, born September 26, 1879, married Olive Leonard, by whom he has a son, Paul, and lives near Thackery, Ohio; Wiley, born April 27, 1881, married Maud Baugh, a daughter of Jacob Baugh, and lives in Champaign County; and Blanche, born June 20, 1889, lives at home. Mr. Gundolf is a Democrat in politics, has served as school director and for nine years was township trustee. For ten years he was on the board of the Clark

County Agricultural Society, and during that time was superintendent of the sheep department.

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HON. ORAN F. HYPES, a leading and influential citizen of Springfield, who has been successful in business and prominent in public life, was born at Xenia, Ohio, December 18, 1862, and is a son of Samuel H. and Hannah (Van Brocklin) Hypes.

Mr. Hypes' great-grandfather, who came to America from Germany, took part in the Revolutionary War. He established his home near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and there his son, Henry Hypes, was born, who was the founder of the family in Ohio, settling at Xenia early in the Nineteenth century. Samuel H. Hypes, father of Oran F., was born in 1826, in Greene County, Ohio. He married Hannah Van Brocklin, of Holland ancestry, who was born at Oneida, N. Y. The family home has remained at Xenia for many years.

Oran F. Hypes attended the schools of his native city and was graduated from the Xenia High School in the class of 1879. He then became connected with the mercantile interests of Xenia, where he resided until 1882, when he came to Springfield, opening his first store here on Main Street. Later he removed to his present location, No. 43 South Limestone Street, where he owns one of the leading business establishments of the city, dealing in hats and men's furnishings. He was not long in demonstrating to the public that he was worthy of their patronage. His business methods have long since established him as a merchant and citizen

well known for his integrity, and the "Hypes Store" is classed as one that has helped to build up Springfield commercially.

Mr. Hypes made his choice of political companionship in early manhood and has long been a leading factor in the Republican party in this section. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Seventy-Fifth General Assembly of Ohio and attended in the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1902, during the former serving as secretary of the committee on taxation; as chairman of the committee on public buildings and lands, and as a member of the committee on insurance. In the extraordinary session which was called to create a new code of laws for municipal government, Mr. Hypes was named by the speaker to serve on the special committee to report a bill to the House. After serving with ability through two sessions in the Ohio House of Representatives, Mr. Hypes was twice unanimously nominated for two successive terms in the Ohio State Senate, where he is now serving to the public satisfaction.

In 1889 Mr. Hypes was married to Jessie B. Johnson, who is a daughter of Richard and Dorothy Johnson, of Springfield, and they have two children, Dorothy and Douglas. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hypes is a Knight Templar Mason, being past commander of Palestine Commandery, No. 33. He has been identified with many of the charitable and benevolent organizations of the city and has always shown a deep interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, being one of the directors of this body at Springfield. He is a charter member of the

Springfield Commercial Club, and he has served on the directing board of the Springfield Board of Trade.

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THEODORE SWARTZBAUGH, a well known and influential farmer of German Township, Clark County, Ohio, resides on a valuable farm of 100 acres located about eight miles northwest of Springfield, on the Lawrenceville and Dialton Pike. He was born in that township August 6, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Klinefelter) Swartzbaugh.

Our subject was reared in German Township and received a limited education in the common schools. He early took to agricultural pursuits and has made this his life work. He labored industriously and by good management and frugal living was able at an early age to become a property owner himself. In the early eighties he came to his present farm of 100 acres in German Township, and nearly all the improvements, including the large house and barn, have been made by him. He follows general farming, raising some stock, and has met with success.

Mr. Swartzbaugh was in 1873 united in marriage with Alice Dibert, who was born in German Township, and is a daughter of David and Louisa (Shurr) Dibert. The following children were born to bless their union: Walter, who married Grace Hensbarger, has two children, Gladys and Lena; Samuel D., who married Nellie Morningstar, has a daughter, Helen Gert-rude; Vernon married Emma Baker and has two children, Daisy and Russell; Allen lives at home with his parents; Sarah is the wife of Claude Patton; Esther is



MR. AND MRS. THEODORE SWARTZBAUGH





residing at home; and Clarney died at the early age of three years and nine months. Mr. Swartzbaugh is a man of high standing in his community and has many lifelong friends, who hold him in high esteem as friend, neighbor and public-spirited citizen.

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ANDREW NICHELSON, a retired farmer, residing at South Charleston, has been a life-long resident of this county and owns a fine farm situated in Harmony Township and across the line in Madison County. He was born on the old home place in Harmony Township in 1835, and is a son of Andrew, Sr., and Rachel (Hammond) Nichelson.

Andrew Nichelson, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1803 and was three years of age when his parents came west to Ohio, locating in Harmony Township, on the Samuel Goodfellow farm, now owned by C. A. Snyder. Here Andrew grew to maturity, living the hardy pioneer life incident to that period. He was a man of extraordinary ability, and he and his faithful wife became the largest landowners in the county. His wife, Rachel Hammond, was a native of New York state and a daughter of Calvin Hammond. They had eleven children, of whom five are still living, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Nichelson died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Andrew Nichelson, Jr., was reared on the home place and attended the old log schoolhouse of his home district. He farmed successfully and lived in Harmony Township until 1902, when he retired from active business and moved to South Charleston, where he has one of the

finest homes in the village. On November 20, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sina Smith, who was born in Union County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Smith, who at one time was a resident of Clark County. The following children were born to bless this union: Augusta, Mrs. Charles C. Smith, of South Charleston; Charles, who farms the home place; and Nancy R., who lives at home with her parents. Politically Mr. Nichelson is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Charles C. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. Nichelson, is a retired farmer, residing in South Charleston, but owns a farm northwest of this village in Madison Township. He was born in that township June 13, 1855, a son of George and Eleanor (Chenoweth) Smith. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Chenoweth, came from Virginia to Clark County, Ohio, at a very early date. George Smith was born in this county September 4, 1812, and his death occurred in 1892. Mr. Smith has always followed farming.

Charles Nichelson, son of Andrew Nichelson, was born on the home place in Harmony Township in 1873, and in his early days attended the district schools there. He subsequently attended Wittenberg College three years and Ohio State University one year. Upon leaving college he returned home and turned his attention to farming, making a specialty of buying and shipping stock. He is a man of recognized business ability. In 1900 Mr. Nichelson was appointed administrator and receiver of the John Nichelson estate, which he settled satisfactorily to all concerned, and upon the death of his uncle, John Smith, it was found he was

named in the will as executor of that estate. It consisted of 1,400 acres of land and was encumbered, but Mr. Nicholson set about his task with a will, cleared the indebtedness and then settled it with the utmost efficiency. After his discharge as executor he took up the management of his father's farm, which he continues at the present time. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

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**ROBERT F. STAFFORD**, a prominent citizen of New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio, is the owner of a fine farm of 112 acres in Pike Township, located two miles north of the village. He was born in this county November 22, 1841, is a son of George and Susan (McKinney) Stafford, and grandson of George and Catherine (Fair) Stafford.

George Stafford, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and after coming to this country was married and located in Virginia, about the year 1790. He lived there about twenty years, in 1811 moving with his family to Clark County, Ohio, locating about three miles north of New Carlisle. He and his wife had eleven children: George, James, John, Ralph, Joseph, Findley, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ruth, Catherine and Susan.

George Stafford, Jr., was born in Virginia July 1, 1804, and was seven years old when his parents moved to Pike Township. Here he grew to maturity and engaged in farming throughout life. He died March 5, 1880. He married Susan McKinney in 1832, who was born December 6, 1807, and died April 22, 1856, and they had three children: Abarilla, Samuel McKinney and Robert F. Abarilla, born

February 6, 1833, married David Johnston November 22, 1865, who died March 19, 1880. They had two children: Mary S., who is the wife of H. C. Coombs, and Julia E., who is the wife of M. G. Stafford. Samuel McKinney Stafford, born August 6, 1837, was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Service, who died April 28, 1905.

Robert F. Stafford was educated in the district schools and Linden Hill Academy at New Carlisle, after which he turned his attention to farming, and also taught school during his younger days. He was first married in 1872 to Mary F. Black, and they had three children, as follows: Wallace, born in 1873, died in 1876; Cora A., born July 6, 1877, married Rooney Jones, of Vienna; and Carlton J., born December 6, 1878, died November 13, 1879. Mrs. Stafford was born in 1848 and died September 29, 1880.

Mr. Stafford formed a second marital union with Miss Jeanette C. Johnson, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, September 21, 1852, and is a daughter of Rev. E. Roger and Julia A. (Colton) Johnson. Her father was born June 4, 1814, at Plainfield, Connecticut, and died in New Carlisle September 7, 1862. Her mother was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 25, 1818, and died January 15, 1907. They were married September 2, 1842, and had five daughters: Laura L., born July 30, 1843, died January 31, 1854; Frances, born July 17, 1848, married Asa N. Mitchell, and they have had five children: Clifford, Burton J., one that died in infancy, Florence B. and Howard L.; Emily W., born May 1, 1850, is the wife of Oliver M. Turner and has one child, Edith H.; Jeannette; and May A., born September 7, 1858, married William S.

Vail and has a son, Chester C. Rev. Johnson was a man of scholarly attainments, receiving his education in Bowdoin College, Maine, Lane Seminary and Ann Arbor, Michigan. His pastorate in the Presbyterian Church at New Carlisle began in 1841 and lasted until 1862. He had the respect and esteem of all and had a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have one daughter, Nellie Johnson, who was born August 9, 1886, and is an instructor in the schools at Medway, Ohio. They are devout members of the Presbyterian Church, at New Carlisle, in which he is an elder.

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J. W. PARMENTER, president of the J. W. Parmenter Company, and also of the Ohio Garment Company, is one of Springfield's leading men of business and has been a resident here for some twenty years. He was born in 1859, in Wood County, Ohio.

After completing his education in the local schools near his home Mr. Parmenter first became a clerk in a general store at Bowling Green, the county seat, and then went into a clothing business on his own responsibility. From Bowling Green he came to Cincinnati, in which city he was with the John Shilito Company until he came to Springfield. For about seven years following his location here he traveled for a suspender manufacturing house and then went into the business for himself, which he carried on for twelve years, developing it from a small concern until it grew to dimensions that required commodious quarters and the protection of incorporation. In 1904 Mr.

Parmenter incorporated the J. W. Parmenter Company for the manufacture of men's suspenders and belts, and also the Ohio Garment Company, for the manufacture of all kinds of men's cotton garments. Mr. Parmenter requires 150 regular employes and has eighteen men on the road who cover all the territory from Boston, Massachusetts, to Denver, Colorado. The responsibilities of these two enterprises are heavy, but Mr. Parmenter has others interests, including oil.

In 1884 Mr. Parmenter was married to Della M. Moore, who is a daughter of Dr. George W. Moore, of Springfield, and they have one child, Georgia, who is a student at Millbrook College, New York. Mr. Parmenter and family attend the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Commercial, the Country and the La-gonda Club.

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HARLEY CRAIG, residing on his well improved farm of 110 acres, which is situated in Section 1, Springfield Township, was born on what is locally known as the Mary Jane Laybourn farm, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, November 2, 1865. He is a son of William and Eliza (Hawkins) Craig. When he was two years old he lost his mother by death. His father then moved to the present farm, and was married (secondly) to Nancy McKinney. Of his first marriage twin sons were born, Harley and Harry, the latter of whom died in March, 1904, leaving a widow and three children. Of his second marriage William Craig had three children, namely: Owen, who is engaged in the drug busi-

ness at Springfield; Fannie, who married Fred Severs; and William, who lives with his widowed mother on the part of the William Craig farm which she owns, in the extreme southeastern part of Springfield Township.

The late William Craig was born in the home in which his son Harley lives, and almost the whole of his life was spent here or at Springfield, where his last years were passed. His father was Robert Craig and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. William Craig was a leading citizen of his community for many years, serving in township offices on several occasions. He owned 160 acres of land.

Harley and Harry Craig grew up together on the home farm and attended the local schools. They owned eighty acres of land in partnership, and when Harry died Harley traded his share of that land for what he owns of the old home farm. He carries on a general line of agriculture. On Christmas Eve, 1889, Harley Craig was married to Louie Morningstar, who is a daughter of Christopher and Mary Morningstar. She was reared in Springfield Township, but her father now resides in Harmony Township. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have five children, namely: Daisy, Ruth, Allen and Edith and Edna, twins.

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NORTON VICTOR BOBO, who operates the W. S. Snyder farm of 196 acres, which is located near the eastern line of Pike Township, comes of a family long established in Ohio, and his ancestors came to America from England at a very early day. He was born in Hardy County,

West Virginia, in 1857, and is a son of Joseph and Lucinda (Reed) Bobo, both natives of West Virginia.

Joseph Bobo was born and reared in Hardy County, West Virginia, where he engaged for some time in farming. He married Lucinda Reed, who died before the family came to Ohio, leaving four sons: Thomas, deceased, Norton Victor, Benjamin, deceased, and Joseph, residing in Delaware County, Ohio. About 1865 the father brought his four sons to Ohio and settled at Columbus, where, during that same year, he was accidentally killed on the railroad.

Norton Victor Bobo was about eight years old when he was brought from West Virginia to Ohio, and after the death of his father he went to live with his uncle, Jerry Bobo, who then resided on a farm near Xenia, from which he moved, one year later, to the John Allen farm, now known as the Kelly farm, a tract of 1,200 acres located near Yellow Springs, Ohio. After living there several years Jerry Bobo moved to the John Allen farm, near Xenia, and later engaged in turnpike contracting. Norton V. Bobo worked for his uncle in that business until about eighteen years old. He went then to North Hampton, and was employed there for a short time on a farm, after which he obtained work in Mr. Myers' wheel factory, at Dialton, where he remained for seven years. After his marriage he worked at the carpenter and plastering trades at North Hampton until he secured the contract to carry mail from Dialton to Springfield, when he located in the former place and was mail carrier for eight years. He then rented his present farm from W. S. Snyder, where he has since

been successfully carrying on farming in a general way, and also raising cattle and hogs. Mr. Bobo owns two town lots in North Hampton, which he purchased from the Zinn heirs, and on this property he has erected a large ten-room frame house. He is financially interested in the North Hampton Horse Company.

On December 5, 1878, Mr. Bobo was married to Anna Lehmon, a daughter of Christian Lehmon, and to them have been born six children, as follows: Elsie J.; William, Harry, Emma D., Mary E., and Glendon. Harry married Nellie Hartman, and they have one child, Charles Willard. In politics Mr. Bobo is a Democrat and has served two years on the School Board. He is a member of White Star Lodge, No. 292, Knights of Pythias, of North Hampton, in which he has passed all the chairs.

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JOSEPH SULTZBACH and wife, owners of 395 acres of fine farming land, 176 acres of which are located in Bethel Township, and the rest in Pike Township, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Longnecker) Sultzbach.

The great-grandfather of Joseph Sultzbach came to his country from Germany and resided here until his death, at the age of 108 years. He had three children: Henry, the next to the oldest, - and the grandfather of Joseph Sultzbach, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in general farming in connection with operating a tannery at Yorktown, and one at Marietta, Pennsyl-

vania. Notwithstanding the fact that his older brother inherited his father's estate, Henry Sultzbach died aged eighty-five years, a man of means. Mr. Sultzbach was married to Mary Mumaugh, who died aged eighty-five years and five months. They reared a family of seven children: John; Henry; Jacob; Joseph, Frederick; Mary, and Elizabeth, the latter of whom died aged ninety-two years. Mary and Joseph were the only members of the family to locate in Ohio, coming here in the spring of 1854, first locating at Eagle City, Clark County, and then moving, in 1855, to the Sultzbach farm, which is located on the Urbana Pike, two and one-half miles north of Springfield. The Sultzbach family were among the first settlers of York County, Pennsylvania, and Joseph Sultzbach still has in his possession some Continental currency which was a part of the old Sultzbach fortune.

Joseph Sultzbach (1), father of Joseph (2) was a general farmer. He remained in Clark County until his death, April 30, 1886, aged seventy-four years. He was married in Pennsylvania to Catherine Longnecker, who died December 19, 1892, at the age of eighty-one years. To them were born: Elizabeth; Henry, who is a resident of Kansas; Joseph; Amanda, who married S. Markwood and lives in Washington; Franklin, who resides at Springfield; Webster, who died in 1905; Catherine, who married M. McClain; Hyman, who is a resident of Colorado; Anna, who married John Humbarger, of Mad River Township; Alvin, deceased; Byron, deceased; George, who lives in Clark County; and Howard, also of Clark County. With the exception of Howard

all of the children were born in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Sultzbach, Jr., came to Ohio in 1854, since which time he has been engaged in general farming and cattle-raising. The land now owned by him was originally a swampy wilderness and required a great amount of labor to bring it to its present excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Sultzbach resides on his farm of 176 acres, his son, Elmer, having charge of his other land. The commodious and substantial buildings on the farms have all been erected by Mr. Sultzbach and compare favorably with any in this section.

January 22, 1863, Mr. Sultzbach was united in marriage with Margaret Deitrick, a daughter of John and Mary (Sence) Deitrick, and to them were born two children: Elmer B., who married Elizabeth Rowlands, has one child, Roy; and Cora, who married Henry Mauck, resides in Medway, and has one child, Elmer. Mr. Sultzbach is a member of the German Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

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DR. JOHN LUDLOW, for many years president of the Springfield Bank, and proprietor of the pioneer drug store in this city, was long numbered with the substantial and representative men of Clark County. He was born in this county December 9, 1810, his father, Cooper Ludlow, having settled here when he came to the State as a pioneer from New Jersey.

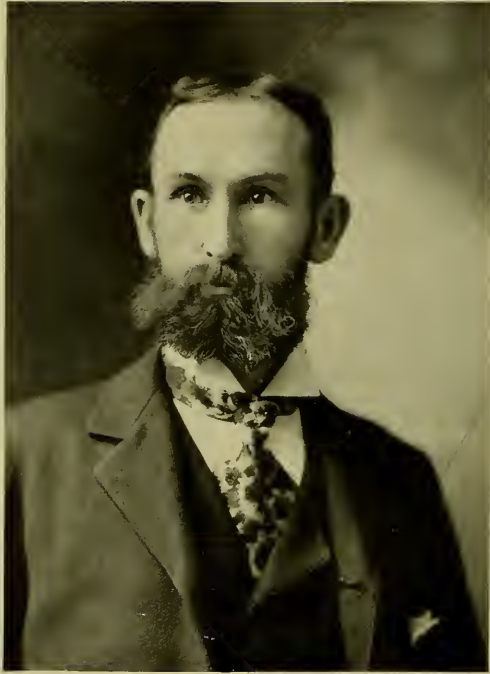
Dr. Ludlow was educated at Cincinnati

to be a pharmacist, and prior to 1851 he had become sole proprietor of the only drug store at Springfield, with which he was connected for a number of years. He was one of the early promoters of the Springfield Bank, and from its board of directors was chosen its president on the death of Judge Oliver Clark. He was deeply interested in the progress and growth of Springfield and was noted for his public spirit. He was one of the founders of Ferncliff Cemetery, where his dust now rests.

On August 31, 1835, Dr. Ludlow was married to Elmina Getman, who came from an old family of Herkimer County, New York. Of this union there were three children, namely: Ellen, who is the widow of the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell; Frederick G., who died January 18, 1906, and who was for many years a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Charles, for many years a prominent druggist and business man of Springfield, who is recently deceased.

For more than forty years Dr. Ludlow was a valued and active member of Christ Episcopal Church, at Springfield, of which he was one of the founders, and served as senior warden for many years. He was also a liberal supporter of its various charities. He was a man of exemplary life and sterling character who had at heart the cause of true religion and the spread of Christian truth, and for fourteen years he served as treasurer of the Clark County Bible Society. He may surely be counted among those who might expect to hear the Divine eulogium, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."





JOHN T. RICKS



JOHN T. RICKS, president and treasurer of The Reama Silver Plating Company, at Springfield, has proven himself, during his residence here of thirty-three years, to be a citizen of public spirit and personal integrity. He was born at West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, in 1853, and remained there through a portion of his period of education.

Mr. Ricks was twenty-two years old when he came to Springfield, in 1875, and entered into the service of the old C., S. & C. Railroad and Pennsylvania & Panhandle Railroad, and he continued in railroad work for eight years. Following this he was connected with the Springfield Malleable Iron Company and other like industries, for about twenty years. On January 22, 1907, The Reama Silver Plating Company was organized and incorporated, and of this Mr. Ricks became president and treasurer, giving his main attention to this business, although he is also identified with other concerns. He has taken an active interest in politics, and during 1896-7 he was councilman-at-large and a very valuable member of that body.

In 1883 Mr. Ricks was married to Sarah A. Hall, who is a daughter of James W. Hall. They have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Ricks is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and has served on its board of trustees. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and he belongs to the Springfield Commercial Club.

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CHARLES ADDISON YOUNG, who has a fine farm of 265 acres in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, is travel-

ing representative of the Peters Cartridge Company of Cincinnati, and is famed throughout the United States and Canada as a champion gun shot. In 1893, in competition with the world's greatest marksmen at Detroit, Michigan, he won the championship of the United States and Canada at artificial targets, breaking 99 of a possible 100 birds. In 1904 he won the live bird championship of the United States and Canada, killing 124 out of a possible 125 pigeons. In addition he has won numerous medals and cups in competition in different parts of the country.

Mr. Young was born in Frederick County, Maryland, September 10, 1866, and is a son of William A. and Sophia E. (Strawsburg) Young, the former a native of Frederick County, Maryland, and the latter of Washington County, Maryland. In 1866 William A. Young, with his wife and only child, our subject, came to Ohio, first stopping at Vandalia a short time and thence going to Mad River Township, Clark County, where they rented of Susan Funderburg a part of the farm Charles A. Young now lives upon. He had farmed up to this time, but subsequently engaged in the agricultural implement business at Springfield, going back and forth between his farm and store each day. He was quite successful and continued thus occupied until his death, in 1899, at the age of fifty-two years. Mrs. Young, after the demise of her husband, carried on the business in partnership with her son, under the name and style of Young & Young, and still resides on the old home place.

Charles A. Young was six months of age when brought by his parents to Clark County. He was reared on the home farm,

and after completing the prescribed course of study in the district school, was a student for some time at Nelson's Business College, Springfield. He then became identified with his father in the agricultural implement business as Young & Son, and later with his mother as Young & Young, continuing in the business for thirteen years. In his boyhood he took great delight in shooting, being naturally a good marksman. His enthusiasm and persistence developed him into an expert, and his success at the traps attracted the attention of the manufacturers. He accepted a position as demonstrator with the Baker Arms Company, of Batavia, New York, remaining with them three years. He was then with the Robin Hood Powder Company, of Swanton, Vermont, two years, and since 1904 has been connected with the Peters Arms Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has given exhibitions of shooting in every town of any importance in the United States, and in the larger towns and cities of Canada, working in the South during the winter months, and in the North during the summer. Of the 265 acres owned by Mr. Young, his first purchase was the David Funderburg place of 100 acres, of which the old home place forms a part, and on which is located "Enon Mound." The remainder of his farm is made up of the R. L. Miller, Eliza Haines and John Harshman places, which he purchased at different times. He built his present commodious residence, which is on the north side of the Dayton Pike, seven miles west of Springfield, and many other substantial improvements.

In March, 1888, Mr. Young married Ida May Winget, a daughter of Daniel and

Minerva (Albin) Winget, both natives of Clark County, Ohio. Squire Winget lives at Enon and has served as Justice of the Peace for many years. Four children were born of this union: Chella Fern, Thurl, Reba, and Rolla. Fraternaly Mr. Young is a member of Lodge No. 51, B. P. O. E.; Tribe No. 711, Knights of Abel, at New Haven, Connecticut; and also of an order for marksmen known as "Indian Lodge," its membership being limited to seventy in the United States.

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EDWIN M. BAIRD, one of the well known and highly respected retired farmers of South Charleston, was born in February, 1864, in Harmony Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel E. and Mary (Bonner) Baird, and a grandson of William D. Baird.

William D. Baird, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1803, and in 1807 was brought to Clark County, Ohio, by his parents, who settled on Beaver Creek, in Harmony Township. Here he spent his entire life engaged in farming, and became possessed of large landed interests. He married Sarah Hodge of Harmony Township, whose parents accompanied the Baird family from Kentucky in 1807, but located on Sinking Creek, in Pleasant Township. William D. Baird and wife reared a family of seven children, all of whom are now deceased.

Samuel E., the second eldest and father of Edwin, was born in 1832, in Harmony Township, where he spent his entire life. He was united in marriage with Mary Bonner, a daughter of Matthew and Ann (Roberts) Bonner, the former of whom was born in 1799 and came to Clark

County in 1830. He was a large land-owner and a surveyor of considerable prominence. Three children were born to Samuel and Mary Baird: Edwin M., Frank, and Mary.

Edwin M. Baird was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education at London and Yellow Springs, Ohio, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and with the exception of fourteen years spent in London, Madison County, has always been a resident of Clark County. Besides owning valuable farm land in this county, he owns also his fine residence property in South Charleston, where he is now living in retirement. He was married in 1891 to Annette Emery, a daughter of Benjamin Emery, and has one child, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Baird attend the Presbyterian Church of South Charleston. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and Elks. Politically he is a Republican.

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CHARLES LUDLOW, whose recent passing away deprives Springfield of one of her early residents and most reputable business men, was a native son, born in Springfield February 3, 1842, son of Dr. John and Elmina (Getman) Ludlow. He was a grandson, on the paternal side, of Cooper Ludlow, who came to Ohio as a pioneer from the State of New Jersey.

Dr. John Ludlow, the father of the subject of this sketch, learned in Cincinnati the trade of druggist, which he followed in Springfield for many years, prior to 1851 being proprietor of the first and only drug store here. He was one of the promoters and for some time president of the Springfield Bank, and was one of the

founders of the Ferncliff Cemetery, and in many ways helped to advance the material prosperity of the city. By his wife, Elmina, who came from an old family of Herkimer County, New York, he was the father of three children: Ellen, who is the widow of the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell; Frederick G., who died January 18, 1906, after having been for a number of years a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Charles, whose name appears at the head of this article.

Charles Ludlow, the date of whose nativity has been already given, was reared and educated in the city of Springfield, Ohio. Under his father's supervision he learned the drug business, and on the death of Dr. Ludlow, succeeded to the latter's interests. This pioneer drug store, with which Mr. Ludlow was connected for over fifty years, was situated on East Main Street, near Limestone Street. Here Mr. Ludlow conducted a prosperous drug business from 1865 to 1896, and during much of this time was also associated in business enterprises with his brother-in-law, the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio. A few years ago he practically retired from all active business enterprises, except that he remained interested with his son, Frederick B., in a pine-apple plantation in Florida. Shortly previous to embarking in this enterprise he was engaged for some time in a wholesale oil business, which he gave up on account of ill health. In 1905 Mr. Ludlow received a warning of his approaching end in a stroke of paralysis, which was afterwards followed by a nervous breakdown which resulted finally in his death.

Mr. Ludlow was a Civil War veteran, and he also belonged to the Society known

as the Sons of the Revolution, ancestors of his having taken part in the war that delivered this country from British rule. He was also a member of the Ohio Pharmacy Society. Though he never took any active part in politics, he was a staunch Republican and a warm supporter of every movement calculated to advance the moral or material interests of Springfield. The Ferncliff Cemetery Association, his father's connection with which has been already noticed, always received his cordial support. Like his father, also he was a member and vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, to which all the members of the family belong.

Mr. Ludlow married Ella R. Spencer, who is a daughter of Richard S. Spencer, formerly a prominent citizen of Springfield. Of this union there are three children: Frederick B., now a resident of Caxambas, Florida, where, as already intimated, he is engaged in pine-apple culture; Eleanor S., who married J. B. Pauley, of Chicago; and Charles R., who is associated with the First National Bank, and who married Nellie Hollenbeck.

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CONRAD KAPPENBERGER, a general farmer and representative citizen of German Township, residing on his fine farm of 149 acres, which is situated on the Troy Turnpike Road, about six miles northwest of Springfield, was born September 18, 1848, in Germany. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Fetter) Kappenberger.

Mr. Kappenberger was sixteen years of age when he came to America, making the voyage alone and proving his courage thereby, for it was not an easy matter to

take up life among strangers, with a new language to learn and new conditions and customs to get accustomed to. Mr. Kappenberger came to Springfield Township and learned the blacksmith's trade, at Sugar Grove Hill. He worked at it for two years and then began farm work, and later went to work in the Hoakem stone quarry, where he was employed for sixteen years. In 1888 he bought sixty acres of his present farm and moved on to it, and subsequently purchased fifty-eight acres more, still later adding thirty additional acres. This land is kept in fine condition and Mr. Kappenberger is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the township.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Kappenberger was married to Barbara Shaffer, who died after the birth of two children, namely: Kate, who married Michael Rader; and George. Mr. Kappenberger was married (secondly) to Anna Grube, and they have six children, namely: Ida, who married Edward Frederick, and has two children—Ralph and Savilla; Elizabeth, who married Willis Stickle; Effie, who married George Gwin, and has one child, Floyd; and Philip, John and Maggie. Mr. Kappenberger and family belong to St. John's Lutheran Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

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WILLIAM TROXELL, in former years a well known and prosperous farmer, of Harmony Township, Clark County, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, December 16, 1816, son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Troxell. His paternal grandfather was Peter Troxell, of Pennsylvania, who was of German descent and

who married Rachel Chambers, a native of Chambersburg, Maryland. Peter and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom George, the father of the subject, was the second in order of birth. Peter Troxell was a Revolutionary soldier. He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, soon after his marriage, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their days.

George Troxell was born in Augusta County, in the Old Dominion, and was there reared to maturity. He married Elizabeth Miller, of that county, whose father, Adam Miller, was a native of Germany, who had settled in Virginia. George fought against the British in the War of 1812. He and his wife were the parents of seven children: Daniel, Andrew, John, William, Hettie, Eli and Elizabeth.

William Troxell, the date of whose birth has been already given, was reared on the farm and trained to agricultural pursuits. His boyhood, however, was spent among strangers, and he received at different times for his services all the way from \$1.50 to \$8.00 per month. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, especially in his earlier years. When twenty years old he accompanied his brother Daniel to Ohio and resided for about a year in Pike Township, Clark County. In 1837 he removed to Harmony Township, where he worked on a farm. Here he had a chance to attend school, which he did for about four years. In 1846 he went to Illinois, where he bought 160 acres of land, then returning to Ohio.

In February, 1847, he married Mrs. Margaret Brooks, who was born in Ontario County, New York, June 6, 1800,

and who was a daughter of Nathan Hammond, a pioneer of Clark County, Ohio. Mr. Troxell had worked as a farm hand on his wife's farm, and after his marriage he settled permanently on the property, of which he subsequently became the owner by buying out the heirs. His wife died July 26, 1873, and on July 28, 1874, he contracted a second marriage, with Dora V. Shryack, a daughter of John and Matilda Shryack, of Clark County. She was born in Harmony Township, January 18, 1849, and has here resided all her life. Her father, John Shryack, was born in Urbana, Ohio, in 1816, and in after life became a resident of Clark County, where he died in 1896. His wife, Matilda, was born in 1822 and is still living. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Elder J., Jane, Charles, John, Dora V., George, William, Alfaretta, Robert and Ruric N. Charles and John died in infancy. George died in Africa in 1895, he being engaged in mining in that part of the world. The others are still living.

After his second marriage Mr. Troxell continued to carry on the farm, and was very successful, both in that respect and in acquiring agricultural property. When he came to Clark County his sole capital was \$25.00, but he succeeded in accumulating 550 acres of land, besides paying over \$15,000 as security debts. He and his step-son, Andrew Brooks, did an extensive business as stock dealers and shippers, being thus engaged for about twelve years. He was a man of strictly temperate habits and was universally respected. He was a Republican in politics and served as township trustee for ten years, and as school director for a number of years, filling both offices with abil-

ity. He was also road supervisor for twelve years and constructed the road on which his farm is situated. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church, as are the surviving members of his family, and when he died the community lost a good man and a useful, public-spirited citizen.

By his second wife, Dora, who survives him and who is now residing on the farm, Mr. Troxell had six children, whose record, in brief, is as follows: Pearl C., born in 1875, married Bruce Cruickshank, and is now residing in New Mexico. She has had one child, Glanville T., who was born September 8, 1904, and died February 18, 1908. George W., born September 29, 1877, died in 1894. Jessie M., born April 28, 1880, married Charles Mitsch, and resides in Harmony Township. She has two children, Dora and Charles B. Virginia J., born in 1882, is the wife of Clarence Laybourn, and is a resident of Clark County. Her two children are named, respectively, Troxell and Elizabeth. William P., born March 18, 1886, resides at home with his mother and assists in the management of the farm. Paul E., born October 8, 1887, also resides at home, and is occupied with the work of the farm. Mr. Troxell died May 14, 1888. Mrs. Troxell has two of her children still with her, and all but one residing within easy distance. The farm on which she lives consists of 320 acres, and there are besides 140 acres owned by her children, and 140 acres that were purchased from the widow Bennett, all in Harmony Township. The property is in a high state of cultivation and Mrs. Troxell is numbered among the prosperous residents of the Township, as she is also one

of the best known and most popular. Her popularity is shared by her children, who are all worthy members of the respective communities in which they reside.

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JOHN S. PROSSER, whose fine farm of over 128 acres is situated in Section 13, Moorefield Township, was born in Monmouthshire, England, February 18, 1868, and is a son of George and Esther (Evans) Prosser. The parents of Mr. Prosser came to America in 1880 and settled at Springfield, where the father was engaged for a short time in a brick business in partnership with a Mr. White, but later went into market gardening in Springfield Township. He was born in Monmouthshire, England, November 11, 1840, and died in Ohio, October 6, 1887. His four children were: John, Stephen, George, Thomas, Hall and William.

John S. Prosser was twelve years old when his parents came to Clark County. Here, after completing his education, he engaged in dairying, and later in general farming, together with dairying and raising Duroc Jersey hogs. February 28, 1894, Mr. Prosser married Edith Holcomb, daughter of a prominent and old time Clark County settler. They have three sons, namely: George Holcomb, John Evans and Arthur Jennings. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Prosser settled on the W. S. Thompson farm on North Limestone Street, where they lived for eighteen months, moving thence to the Peter Sintz farm on the National Road, and three years later to the present farm, which Mr. Prosser had bought in 1898. He keeps about thirty cows and sells his milk by wholesale. Mr. Prosser is a Republican





RESIDENCE AND BARN OF FRANK HADDIX, MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP



politically. He is an active, respected citizen and is numbered with the representative men of this section.

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FRANK HADDIX, owner of 133 acres of fine land situated in Mad River Township, one mile east of Osborn, was born on his present farm January 20, 1863, and is a son of George and Harriet (Cascad) Haddix.

John Haddix, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia and came to Ohio with his parents at the age of twelve years. They entered the present Haddix estate from the government and here John spent his active life, retiring in his old age to Osborn, where he died aged ninety-four years. He was married to Sarah Cox, whose father, John Cox, was an early settler of this section, and who originally came from Virginia. John and Sarah Haddix had seven children, among them George, the father of our subject, who was the youngest member of the family.

George Haddix was born on the farm now owned by his son Frank and resided here all his life, with the exception of seven years spent in Indiana, where his father had a farm. On this farm he operated a saw and grist-mill and also bred cattle. He was married to Harriet Cascad, who was born in Fairfield, Ohio, and upon leaving Indiana returned to Clark County, Ohio, where the rest of their lives were spent. Mr. Haddix died in 1892, aged sixty-four years. He is survived by his wife, who resides near her son Frank. They had nine children, as follows: Belle, who married F. Thayers, now deceased; Martin; John, who died young;

Lillian, who married Joseph Nadin; Emma, now deceased, who married Edward Williamson, also deceased; Charles; Frank, subject of this sketch; Jennie, who died young; and George, also deceased.

Frank Haddix received his education in the district schools and has always made farming his occupation. He worked on his grandfather's farm until his marriage and after his father's death bought out the other heirs. He named the place "Hillside Stock Farm," and all the substantial buildings have been erected by him. He keeps the farm well stocked and during the winter feeds from twenty-five to forty head of cattle.

Mr. Haddix was married in February, 1885, to Lamelia Gephart, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Wadoner) Gephart. Seven children have been born of this union, namely: Josephine, William, Guy, Clifford, Robert, Harvey and Thelma. Politically Mr. Haddix is a Republican.

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GEORGE SHELLABARGER, whose 144 acres of fine, fertile land in German Township is divided into a tract of 100 acres lying on the division road separating German and Pike Townships and another tract of forty-four acres one mile north of the residence farm, is one of the well known and substantial men of this section. He was born October 27, 1853, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Littlejohn) Shellabarger.

Isaac Shellabarger was born in Pennsylvania and was twelve years old when

he accompanied his father, John Shellabarger, to Bethel Township, Clark County, where he was reared. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Littlejohn, who was born in Virginia and was brought to Clark County in girlhood. They had three children, namely: George; Mary, who married Ezra Heck; and Amanda, who died aged four years.

George Shellabarger was a school boy when his parents moved to a farm near Osborn, Montgomery County, Ohio, where they lived for eight years, and he was thirteen years old when they came to the present farm, which has been his home ever since. The father built the house and farm buildings, but Mr. Shellabarger has made all the excellent improvements and has reason to take pride in his fine home. He is a practical, up-to-date farmer and successfully raises grain and excellent stock. The property has been his since the death of his father, in 1903, the latter being aged eighty-one years. The mother died in March, 1867.

Mr. Shellabarger married Ella Baker, who is the daughter of Joseph Baker, and they have two children, Mildred and Noah. Mr. Shellabarger takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs relating to his neighborhood, but his main interest has always been centered in his home and family.

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JOHN WILLIAM COLLIER, a well known agriculturist of Mad River Township, residing on a farm of 149 acres, situated in the southeastern part of Section 17, was born on his present farm October 24, 1854, and is a son of John and Matilda (Husted) Collier.

Thomas Collier, his grandfather, came to this country from Ireland when sixteen years of age with two brothers, who were ship carpenters by trade. Shortly after arriving here he was discarded by his brothers because of religious differences, and was subsequently imprisoned in New Jersey for debt. After coming to Ohio he earned money which enabled him to return to New Jersey and pay his debts. Thomas first located in Mad River Township, Clark County, and twice each year walked to Cincinnati to attend Mass, but later he became a Presbyterian and assisted in building the Mud Run Presbyterian Church, which has since been torn down. Thomas Collier was the father of seven children: Richard, Thomas, William, John, father of our subject, James, Charlotte, wife of Jacob Martin, and Fannie, who married John Hagan, all of whom are now deceased.

John Collier, father of John William, was born in Mad River Township, on what was then the old Robert Love farm, now known as the John Drake place. He was reared on this farm and became a blacksmith by trade. His father had willed the farm to his brother Richard, who was to have each son taught a trade. He continued on the farm three years, from his eighteenth to his twenty-first year, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked all his life, conducting a shop of his own. At the time of his marriage he owned nothing, and was married in a borrowed shirt. He subsequently became the owner of two fine farms, one of 345 acres in Illinois and one of 114 acres in Mad River Township. At one time his shop burned down leaving him with nothing but a "pair of

willing hands." He then had the patronage of such men as Stephen Willson, Jacob Athey, Lem Van Meter, etc., all of whom were historic characters of Clark County. They came to his assistance, each giving him ten dollars, which was to be returned when he found himself in better circumstances. They were all paid with interest, and in 1852 he purchased from his father-in-law, Joseph Husted, some farming land, which now forms part of the present farm of the subject of this sketch. He then returned to Mud Run, bought the old Drake farm and operated a saw-mill and blacksmith shop until his death in 1884, when he was aged seventy-four years. He married Matilda Husted, who was born in a log house on John Collier's present farm and who died in 1887. John and Matilda Collier became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom died when young. Those living are: Hanna Ann (Mrs. E. Flohre), Joseph C., Andrew J., Charlotte Frances and John William.

J. William Collier was born on his present farm, where the greater part of his life has been spent. He conducted it for his father until 1873, when he went west for one year, returning home in 1875, after which he engaged in farming, his sister acting as housekeeper for him. Mr. Collier also spent some years at blacksmithing and after the death of his mother bought his farm from the heirs.

Mr. Collier was married in August, 1876, to Rebecca May, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth May, and of this union have been born seven children—one child for each day of the week, and each born on that day. They were as follows: Matilda Josephine; John Folger,

who died in 1906; Gilbert; May, wife of Jacob Hilt, who has one child, Karl; Nina, wife of H. Holsapple; Hazel; and Harry.

Mr. Collier has been a member of the school board for the past thirty years and is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias, the P. of H., and the I. O. O. F.

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JOHN W. PARSONS, superintendent of the Ohio Masonic Home, of Springfield, and a native and life-long resident of Springfield, was born in 1838, a son of Israel and Ann C. (Cox) Parsons.

Israel Parsons was born in 1799 in Frederick County, Maryland, and in 1830 emigrated to Springfield, where he was engaged in general contracting during his active career, and died in 1883.

John W. Parsons was reared in Springfield, and his educational training was received in the public schools of this city. Early in life he learned telegraphy, at which he worked for a period of twenty-nine years, being for eighteen years manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of Springfield, Ohio. He served two years as telegraph operator in the United States Military Telegraph Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and has in his possession many original telegrams of General George B. McClellan and other military officers of high rank.

In 1876 Mr. Parsons was elected treasurer of Clark County, and two years later he was again elected to the same position. He has served all together four terms in this office, as he was elected to it again in 1884, serving two consecutive terms, the last of which expired in 1888. During 1891-2 he served as a member of the board

of public affairs and was one of the most active and prominent members of that body. Three years later, in 1895, he was elected superintendent of the Ohio Masonic Home, in which capacity he is still serving very efficiently. Mr. Parsons is a man of public spirit and enterprise and has always taken an interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the county. Politically he is a Republican and has served as chairman of the Republican central committee.

Mr. Parsons was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Lida Enoch and they have two children: Jessie M. and Orrin L., who lives in Indian Territory. Fraternally Mr. Parsons is a Mason, having attained the thirty-third degree, which he took in 1887 in Providence, R. I. He is a member of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, of Springfield.

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JOHN HENRY KOBELANZ, residing on a well improved farm of 160 acres, situated in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born March 15, 1839, in Springfield, Ohio, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Duhme) Kobelanz.

Frederick Kobelanz was a native of Hanover, Germany, and his father, who was born in Poland, was an officer in the German Army. Frederick Kobelanz was married in Germany, and in 1834 he and his wife came to America. They located at Buffalo, New York, for a time, after which they came to Springfield. Frederick then went down the Ohio River and obtained employment on a steam-boat for a while and after he returned to Springfield he was engaged in the lime and stone business on North Market Street. Mr.

Kobelanz subsequently moved to the farm on which his son, John Henry, now resides, and he built the brick house, which is still on the place. Here he died, aged eighty-two years. His wife died in August, 1864.

John H. Kobelanz was a small boy when his parents moved to his present farm and here he was reared, and he attended the country schools. He was married to Anna Maria Snyder, a daughter of Abraham Snyder, of York County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kobelanz came to Clark County in 1861. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kobelanz: Elva May, who married Peter A. Dillahunt; Charles Edwin, who died aged two and one-half years; Harry, who lives at home; Daisy, who also lives at home; and Mary, who married H. G. Miller. Politically Mr. Kobelanz is a Democrat and at one time was a candidate on that ticket for county commissioner in a Republican stronghold, but was defeated. In November, 1907, he was elected township trustee on the Democratic ticket.

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CHARLES R. MILLER, a well known general farmer of Mad River Township, whose property contains 144 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, was born on his present farm May 9, 1851, son of Charles Dickerson and Belle M. (McClelland) Miller.

Moses Miller, great-grandfather of Charles R., came, with his family, from New Jersey at a very early period and settled in the timberlands of Mad River Township, near our subject's present farm. He lived here for the remainder of his life, passing away a few years after his arrival in this locality. Dayton Miller,

his eldest son, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a young man when he came to the wilds of Clark County with his parents. He cleared the farm now owned by Charles R. Miller, built the residence and planted the trees, which are still standing in front of the house. He was married in Miami County to Eliza Morrison, a native of New Jersey, and after his marriage came to live on the property that now forms our subject's present farm, residing for a time in a hewn log house, which then stood on the land. He died here in 1860 at an advanced age, and his widow survived him until 1874. They were the parents of five children, namely: W. D. Miller, who was a manufacturer of plows at Enon; Henrietta, who is now deceased; Charles Dickerson, father of Charles R. Miller; Maria, who married H. Tannehill, and, with her husband, is now deceased; and Robert, who died at the age of five years.

Charles Dickerson Miller was born and reared in the old log house on the farm where his son, Charles, now resides. He followed the occupation of threshing for twenty years. He married Belle McClelland, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and they reared a family of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the others, Mary E. married J. R. Wooden and resides in Iowa; Augusta, married H. Jacobs, of Clark County, Ohio; Charles is the direct subject of this sketch; and Frank B. is a resident of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Miller died in 1868 and his wife in 1904.

Charles R. Miller was reared on his present farm, remaining at home until thirty-six years of age. He then spent nine years in Darke County, Ohio, where

he bought a quarter section of land. Subsequently returning home, he purchased his farm from the Miller estate in 1897, and has been engaged in general farming, also raising many hogs. Mr. Miller was united in marriage February 29, 1885, to Tillie R. Hamaker, a daughter of John Hamaker. Of this union there are two children: Lucy Florence, and Mary E. Politically Mr. Miller is an independent voter, but was elected township trustee in 1905 on the Republican ticket.

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SAMUEL SNYDER, a prosperous farmer of Springfield Township, residing on a farm of 108 acres situated about two miles northwest of Springfield, on the St. Paris Pike, was born February 18, 1837, in York County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Frey) Snyder.

Mr. Snyder's parents were prosperous farmers of York County, Pennsylvania, where they both died, the mother passing away when our subject was quite young. The father died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Samuel Snyder spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in York County, and on October 13, 1859, was married there to Lydia Ginter, a daughter of John Ginter, who died when she was very young. In 1864 Mr. Snyder, his wife and one child, came to Clark County, Ohio, where he rented for twenty-seven years the old Maria Snyder farm, in Springfield Township, and engaged in general farming. In 1894 he bought and moved to his present farm of 108 acres, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and although now past 71 years of age, still operates his own farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder reared a family of six children, of whom the eldest child was born in Pennsylvania. They are: Alice, Henry, Ida, Samuel, Lydia, and Ward. Alice, who married John H. Sanders, of Lawrenceville, has four children, namely: Lydia, wife of Harry Helfrish; Samuel D., Walter, and William Dewey. Henry married Cora Lorton and has two children, Robert and Mildred; they reside in Springfield. Ida, wife of Christ C. Grauer, lives with the subject of this sketch; Samuel and Lydia are twins. Samuel married Pearl Hook, and has four children, Oris, Paul, Harold, and an infant son; Lydia, who married Rev. William Rilling, pastor of the Millersburg Lutheran Church, has a family of four children, Reginald, Pauline, John, and an infant son. Ward Snyder is a resident of Toronto, Canada. He is connected with the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Snyder died September 22, 1899.

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ABRAHAM MARTIN, a much esteemed resident of Bethel Township, residing on a farm of fifty-six and three-quarters acres, was born October 23, 1827, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of David and Esther (Martin) Martin.

David Martin was born and reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In his earlier years he engaged in farming, after which he conducted an inn until a railroad line was built through that section of Lancaster County, when, finding this interfered with his business, in 1840, packed his belongings into a two-horse wagon and brought his family to Ohio.

They came on the newly-built Dayton Turnpike through Springfield to Dayton, where they had relatives, and thence to Enon. Mr. Martin remembers that there his mother sent him into a store to buy eggs, and he received just 100 eggs for twenty-five cents. The little store where the purchase was made is still in existence. They then proceeded to Tippecanoe City, Miami County, then to Medway, Bethel Township, and finally purchased land in Donnelsville. Mr. Martin conducted a hotel at Medway for some time, but later followed gardening. His death occurred in 1864, when eighty years of age. He was survived by his widow until 1866, when in her eighty-first year. There were ten children born to David and Esther Martin, namely: Fanny, who married Frank Hawthorn, both deceased; Hattie, who married Dr. Miller, both deceased, her death occurring in California when in her ninety-first year; Ann, who married John Steele, both deceased; Christian, deceased; David, deceased; Magdalena, who died in youth; Mary, who married George Alban, both deceased; Henry, who is a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Eliza, who married James Allen, both deceased; and Abraham.

Abraham Martin was a lad of thirteen years when his parents removed from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Clark County, Ohio, Springfield being at that time a very small village. He received his education in the district schools of the pioneer type, with the slab benches, and he assisted his father in clearing the land and chopped many cords of wood for others at twenty-five cents per cord. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until about fifty years old, and





BENJAMIN F. MELLINGER.



JOHN E. MELLINGER.



during his younger days also taught school during the winter months.

Mr. Martin was married October 12, 1848, just eleven days previous to attaining his majority, to Sarah Ann Allen, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Allen, both of whom came to this county at an early age, the former from New Jersey in 1804, at the age of four years, and the latter from Kentucky when young. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had five children, namely: Minerva, widow of Lewis Schaffner, who died in 1887, has two children, Bertha, who married W. Ebersole, and has four children, and Cassius L., who married Alice Smith, has two children; David, who died aged 35 years, married Fanny Ziegler, also deceased, and had four children, Thurza, Sadie, Abraham, and Roscoe; Mary (Mrs. W. Hicks) has three children, Abraham O., Gertrude, and Ruth; J. Cassius married Rosette Miller, and has seven children, Harry, Viola, deceased, Irene, Ethel, Della, Abraham, Edna; Nora, deceased wife of Willis Morningstar, is survived by four children, Otto, Fern, Frank, and Nellie. Mr. Martin is the great-grandfather of fourteen and the grandfather of twenty children.

In the year before his marriage Mr. Martin had purchased one acre of land upon which he erected a small house, and since then has always owned his own home. In 1862 he purchased forty acres of his present farm from Frederick Gordon, later adding sixteen and three-quarters acres. In May, 1864, he entered the army, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until September, 1864. Upon his return to Clark

County he engaged in carpenter work for several years, building bank barns as a specialty, his sons in the meantime operating the farm for him. Mr. Martin subsequently conducted the farm himself for a time, but acquired the larger part of his ample fortune by loaning money. For some time he has rented his land, taking care to have reliable tenants.

Mr. Martin is one of the oldest men in the township, and although past eighty years of age, is still remarkably hale for a man of his years, and has but once since his marriage required the services of a physician for himself. Politically he is a Republican, and has served his township in various offices. He is a member of the Mitchell Post, G. A. R., and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1857.

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BENJAMIN F. MELLINGER, a much esteemed citizen of Mad River Township, who is engaged in general farming on a tract of seventy-eight acres, was born July 17, 1851, in Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of John E. and Mary Elizabeth (Pfoutz) Mellinger.

John E. Mellinger was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was the eldest of a large family of children, of whom those now living are as follows: John, father of our subject; Jacob, Henry, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; David; Mrs. Beard; and Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives in Pennsylvania. The father, Benjamin Mellinger, followed farming in Pennsylvania all his life, also operating a small distillery and mill for some years.

John E. Mellinger was reared on his

father's farm in Lancaster County, and assisted in the work of the mill, distillery and farm. He was married in Hagerstown, Maryland, to Mary Elizabeth Pfoutz, a native of that village. In about 1851, when forty years of age, he and wife came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Clark County. They subsequently bought the farm, which the subject of this sketch now owns, from the Martin heirs, and there his wife died shortly after, leaving two children: Benjamin F., and Ann Elizabeth, the latter of whom is unmarried and lives at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mr. Mellinger subsequently married Sarah A. Lewis, who died twenty years later, in 1870. There were no children born of the second union. Mr. Mellinger died in June, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Benjamin F. Mellinger has spent the greater part of his life in Mad River Township, where he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His early life was spent on the home farm, assisting in its work, and he attended the Rock Point district school for three months during the winter. He was married January 10, 1878, to Emma L. Johnson, who was born at Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Asahel and Mary A. (Gilmore) Johnson. Her father came to Ohio from Kentucky, and here married Sarah E. Elwell, who died leaving no children, and he later married Mary A. Gilmore. Mr. Johnson's occupation in early life was that of a wagon-maker, but he subsequently conducted a general store at Yellow Springs, during which time he was appointed ticket and freight agent of the Little Miami division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, conducting that part of

his business in the store. The last few years of his life were spent on a farm, where he died at the age of seventy-two. He was the father of three children: Emma, wife of our subject; Frank W., who lives on the home place in Green County, Ohio; and Charles S., who conducts an undertaking establishment at Xenia, Ohio, and is coroner of Green County.

After Mr. Mellinger's marriage he spent four and a half years on his father-in-law's farm in Greene County, and on April 1, 1881, returned to the old home farm in Mad River Township and purchased his sister's interest in the farm. Here he has since been successfully engaged in general farming, and is recognized as one of the township's substantial and representative citizens. The large brick house which he and his family occupy was erected in 1869 by his father, who had the brick burned on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger have one child, Charles J., who was born July 16, 1881. He passed the Boxwell examinations at the age of thirteen years, attended the Springfield High School for two years, as a graduate of Wilts Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio, and also attended the Ohio State University a short time. Politically Mr. Mellinger is a Republican.

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REUBEN SCIFERS, one of Moorefield Township's representative men, residing on his excellent farm of fifty-six acres which lies on the Springfield-Urbana turnpike, one mile north of the corporation limits of Springfield, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, February

14, 1833. His parents were Jacob and Nancy (Romick) Scifers.

The Scifers family originated in Germany. It was established in Loudon County, Virginia, by the grandfather of Reuben Scifers. Grandfather Scifers, wishing to escape military service, ran away from home and gained a vessel which brought him to the American colonies during the Revolutionary War, in which he served for six years. Jacob Scifers, father of Reuben, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1787. He served in the War of 1812. He married Nancy Romick, who was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where her father owned a large plantation. They had eight children born in that county, Reuben being the youngest, and seven more were added to the family after settlement was made in Mad River Township, Champaign County, Ohio. One of his sons, James H., served four years in the Civil War.

Reuben Scifers was less than one year old when his parents left the old Virginia home, in September, 1833, and crossed the mountains in wagons to Champaign County, Ohio, where they settled on a rented farm. The father had previously bought a farm, but had never moved there and later sold it. He was a man of sterling character and reared his large family to respected maturity. In 1844 he contributed, with his neighbors, to assist in the building of Wittenberg College, his contribution taking the form of a load of lumber, and it was his son, Reuben, then a boy of eleven years, who delivered this first load as a beginning of that notable edifice.

In 1854, when he had reached his twenty-first year, Reuben Scifers left home

and went to Urbana to learn the plasterer's trade, at which he worked until 1856, and then came to Springfield, where he worked as a journeyman plasterer until 1860 when he went into plastering contracting, for several years being associated with David Stevens. From 1872 until 1880 Mr. Scifers continued in business alone, doing a great deal of the plaster work on Springfield buildings. It was done with the slow, careful methods which make for permanence, rather than with the cheapening hurry of the present day, which too often entirely destroys the substantial character of a building. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Scifers bought his present farm, to which he moved in the following fall and resided on it until 1876, when he spent two years at Springfield, in order to give his children city school advantages. In 1878 he returned to the farm and resumed agricultural pursuits.

On January 30, 1859, Mr. Scifers was married to Mary Huling, who is a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Maggart) Huling. Mrs. Scifers was born and reared in Mad River Township, Champaign County, where her parents had married, although her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Scifers have two children: Alice Ada and Ulysses G. Alice Ada Scifers married Charles O. May, who is a contracting plasterer at Springfield. They have four children, namely: Ford A., who married Ross Poysell; Margaret; John R.; and Blair, the latter of whom was accidentally drowned on Decoration Day, in 1904, when within one week of being twelve years of age. This was a sad blow to every member of the family

and aroused the sympathy of the whole community. Ulysses G. Scifers resides at Springfield. He married Mary Clouse, and they have one son, Robert B.

Mr. Scifers is a Republican, and he was elected township trustee and faithfully served through his term of three years. For the space of eighteen years he was a member of the Board of Agriculture. With his family he belongs and gives liberal support to the Fourth Lutheran Church at Springfield.

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HARRY S. KISSELL, one of Springfield's leading business man, president and treasurer of The Kissell Real Estate Company, and identified with other Springfield interests, was born in this city September 24, 1875, and is a son of the late C. B. Kissell a native of Maryland who came to Clark County in childhood.

Harry S. Kissell was educated in the Springfield schools and at Wittenberg College graduating from the latter well-known institution in the class of 1896. After his graduation he entered his father's real estate office, the latter having been engaged in this line of business for some twenty years. A partnership was formed under the style of C. B. Kissell & Son, which continued until the death of C. B. Kissell, which took place in 1903. Harry S. Kissell was the organizer of The Kissell Real Estate Company, which was incorporated in 1906, with a capital stock of \$10,000. This firm deals entirely in Clark County and Springfield property, doing some platting and building, and their honest, straight-forward methods have built up for them an extensive

business. Mr. Kissell is a director and was one of the incorporators of The American Trust & Savings Company, and he is identified with other successful enterprises, being vice president of The Fairbanks Building Company, and also of the Springfield Commercial Club.

In 1901 Mr. Kissell was married to Miss Olive Troupe, who is a daughter of Theodore Troupe, one of Springfield's leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Kissell have one son, Roger Troupe Kissell.

Fraternally he is a 32nd degree Mason and is an officer in the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ohio, and is a past master of Anthony Lodge, No. 455, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and is president of its board of trustees. His social connections are with the Lagonda and Country clubs.

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GEORGE H. FREY, JR., a prominent business citizen of Springfield, who is closely identified with the city's railroad interests, was born at Springfield, Ohio, August 27, 1856, and is a son of George H. and Jane Q. (Ward) Frey.

For many years the father of Mr. Frey was prominent in the business life of Springfield, in which city he now lives retired. The mother of Mr. Frey was a member of one of the old established families of this section. She died in 1881. Of the twelve children which made up the family, five still survive, George H. being the third in order of birth.

George H. Frey, Jr., acquired his literary education in the schools of Springfield, at Wittenberg College and at Wooster University. He prepared for the legal profession, but later went into business, in

1879, succeeding to his father's quarry interests. For some years he was engaged in a banking business at Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued until 1885. He then returned to Springfield and for the following two years served as treasurer of the Mast-Foos Manufacturing Company. He then went again to the West and for three years carried on a stone business in Kansas, but in 1890 he came back to Springfield and has since been identified with railroad and other important business enterprises

Mr. Frey married Belle Mast, a daughter of the late P. P. Mast, and he and his wife are the parents of three sons. Mr. Frey is a Republican in politics.

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ARTHUR Z. SMITH, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Pike Township, who ably operates his father's farm of 200 acres, which is situated thirteen miles northwest of Springfield, was born July 15, 1873, on the farm in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, which is now the property of William Sturgeon. His parents were Christian and Mary Jane (Zinn) Smith.

This Smith family came to Ohio from Virginia and it was the great-grandfather of Arthur Z. Smith who brought the family first to Pike Township. The parents of Arthur Z. Smith were born in Clark County, where the father lives retired, having long been one of Pike Township's most substantial citizens. The mother of Mr. Smith was a daughter of Daniel R. and Matilda (Sturgeon) Zinn, and she died March 21, 1883. There were eight children born to Christian Smith and his first wife, as follows: Marcellus Z., Al-

bert Z., Matilda A., Orren Z., Della May, Arthur Z., Clarence Z. and Alice E., the last named being the wife of Cassius Schaffner. The second marriage of Christian Smith was to Carolina D. Tener, who died in the following year, and his third marriage was to Wilhelmina Dresher. To this last union were born the following children: Margaret, Cynthia, Helen, Vernon, Gilbert and Luther. Helen and Vernon are deceased.

Arthur Z. Smith was three years old when the family moved to the present farm and he attended the old Yale School in this district. He assisted in clearing this farm and has devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement ever since boyhood. He engages in a general agricultural line, raising fine stock and growing grain.

On December 2, 1900, Mr. Smith was married to Bertha Jordan, who is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Myers) Jordan, old pioneers of Pike Township. Mr. Jordan still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, Harold C. and Lloyd Parker. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat and in January, 1908, his party elected him a member of the School Board of Pike Township. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and to the National Protective Legion.

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WILLIAM MILLER, who is now living in retirement at his home in Springfield Township after many years of business activity, is owner of considerable property in different parts of the county. He has seven or eight acres within the limits of the city of Springfield, a tract

of twenty-five acres across the road in Springfield Township and another tract of eighty-two acres in the same township, and in Moorefield Township has a farm of ninety-two acres. He is a native of Clark County, Ohio, having been born on the old Isaac Miller farm, April 10, 1846, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sitz) Miller.

The paternal grandparents of William Miller came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of which they were natives, to Ohio, and took up their residence in German Township, Clark County. The grandfather, a hardy old pioneer, sowed the first clover seed in Clark County, having brought it in from Butler County.

Isaac Miller was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Clark County. He attended the primitive schools of German Township, and at an early age learned the trade of carpenter with James Humphrey, who lived on the Urbana Pike. He enjoyed a long and useful life, being nearly ninety-two years old at the time of his demise. He married Elizabeth Sitz, whose father, Henry Sitz, was a farmer and an early resident of the county. This union resulted in the following issue: David, who died at the age of forty-two years; William and Henry, twins; and Mary, wife of James M. Sheaff.

William Miller received an excellent education in the district schools of his native township, and throughout his long and active business career engaged in agricultural pursuits. He farmed the home place until his marriage, in 1871, then rented a place south of the city of Springfield. After a short residence there he

moved down toward Clifton, and later to the old Charles Stroud farm at Donnelsville. He then purchased twenty-six acres of land from his father, for which he paid \$2,600 and after residing there three years sold out at \$154 per acre, almost doubling his money on the investment. He then lived on the farm left by his father-in-law, Henry Gram, for four years, at the end of which time he moved to his present place.

Mr. Miller was first married to Miss Anna Rebbert, a daughter of Andrew Rebbert, who lived south of the city of Springfield, and one son, Andrew J., was born to bless this union. After the death of his first wife he formed a second union October 6, 1875, with Miss Elizabeth Gram, a daughter of Henry Gram, who was a speculator and a well known citizen of this county. She was one of the following children born to her parents: Catherine, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Elizabeth (Miller); Sarah; John, deceased; and Cornelius. This second union was also blessed with a son, Henry G., who operates the home farm. The latter was joined in marriage with Mary Kobelanz, a daughter of Henry Kobelanz, and has a son, Karl C., aged three years. Religiously Mr. Miller and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

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LEWELLEN TAYLOR, a highly respected citizen and retired farmer of Mad River Township, was born on his father's farm in Ross County, Ohio, March 5, 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (Pierce) Taylor.

John Taylor was of Kentucky birth and rearing, and he was married in that state

to Mary Pierce, whose people came from Pennsylvania. After marriage John Taylor and wife went to Ross County, Ohio, where he bought a large, uncleared farm in Paint Township. From tilling his acres here he went to serve as a soldier in the War of 1812, and on account of his knowledge of horses was made overseer of a wagon train. He survived all the dangers of war and returned to his family and resumed clearing and cultivating his land in Ross County. In 1853 he removed from there to Clark County and died at the home of his son Lewellen in 1863. His wife had died in Ross County. They had eleven children, namely: Washington, Hettie, William, Rachel, Neicey, Pierce, Emily, Sallie, Andrew, Simeon and Lewellen all of whom reached maturity and married, and many left descendants.

Lewellen Taylor was the youngest born of the above family and is the only survivor. He assisted to clear up his father's 240 acre farm, in the meanwhile gaining a subscription school education in a log school building. His father paid \$2.50 for three months' instruction for each of his children. In those days there was no free system of education as at present, when children cannot evade going to school and having advantages, even if they desire to do so. He was married November 15, 1855, to Delilah Barefield, of Highland County, Ohio, and to this marriage were born four children, namely: Jefferson, Mary, Alfred and Birch. Jefferson married May Phillips and they have five children. Mary is deceased. She was the wife of Robert Patten and the mother of three children, all of whom married and have children of

their own. Alfred married Rose Sheets. Birch married Margaret Cahill and they have three children. Thus Mr. Taylor's family has expanded into the third generation and he is very proud of his four great-grandchildren.

In 1855 Mr. Taylor moved with his family to Clark County, Ohio, where he bought 160 acres of land in Mad River Township. It was uncleared, unimproved property and the Rebert Turnpike Road which now skirts it was then but a rough, muddy highway. Mr. Taylor soon changed the appearance of his farm and surroundings. He erected all the buildings now standing and continued to add to his land until he owned 500 acres. That represented years of industry and good management. This land he has apportioned to his children and has been permitted to live to see them in the enjoyment of their heritage.

Mr. Taylor has an honorable military record. When the Mexican War broke out he, with two companions, endeavored to enter the service, but he did not succeed, although he was well developed for his age. He waited until 1864 before he made a second attempt to become a soldier, being accepted at this time. He was assigned to service on the gunboat, the "General Grant," on the Tennessee River, and he participated in the numerous battles that marked the river campaign, receiving his honorable discharge on June 30, 1865. He escaped all injury and was able to return to his family unharmed. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1893 Mr. Taylor retired from farm work and built his handsome residence, which is pleasantly situated three miles south and west of Springfield. Mr. Taylor

is one of the representative men of his section and has reared a family which is creditable both to the parents and to the community in which they have their homes.

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WALTER NORTON CHAMBERLIN, one of the early pioneers of Clark County, Ohio, who is living in retirement at New Carlisle, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity, was for many years one of the most prominent stock dealers and breeders of thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs in the county. He was born May 28, 1823, at Lisbon, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Polly (Harriman) Chamberlin.

Isaac Chamberlin and wife came from Vermont to Ohio in 1817, leaving there in January in a sled made by removing the wheels from a wagon. After reaching the Western Reserve the wheels were again put into use and the trip finished by wagon, arriving at Clark County, Ohio, in March, when they settled in the timberlands near Lisbon. Polly (Harriman) Chamberlin was a daughter of Stephen Harriman, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and who had been in Ohio the year before the Chamberlins came here and bought a tract of timberland near Lisbon. He then returned to Vermont and bought the farms of Mr. Chamberlin and three other farmers. Isaac Chamberlin was a comparatively poor man when he came to Ohio, where he engaged in farming and dealt extensively in stock, often taking stock to Detroit, Michigan, and other points. He was born April 14, 1782, at Strafford, Vermont,

and died near Lisbon July 25, 1863, at the age of seventy-nine years. Six children were born to Isaac Chamberlin and wife, namely: Stephen, deceased; George C., deceased; Caroline, married J. Henry, both deceased; Walter N.; and Sarah, who was the wife of Dr. J. S. Sprague, both now deceased.

Walter N. Chamberlin was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township and later the Springfield High School and Wittenberg College. He then taught school at Plattsburg and vicinity for a period of ten years, 1842 to 1852, inclusive. On December 25, 1851, he was married to Sarah Jane Osborn, a daughter of William and Jane (McDaniel) Osborn, who came on horseback to Ohio from Kentucky and settled near Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin were the parents of eleven children, but seven of whom were reared to maturity: Emma; Melton; Olive, who is an instructor in the schools of Toledo, Ohio; Norton, who lives in Columbus; Frank, who lives in San Francisco; Orphia; and William, who died aged twenty-one years.

Mr. Chamberlin has always been interested in handling stock, and when nineteen years old drove hogs from South Charleston to Richmond, Virginia, for ex-Sheriff A. Maddocks, and also drove horses from Clark County to Philadelphia for his father. Later, in connection with his brother, he drove cattle to Dutchess County, New York. Soon after his marriage he engaged in farming and stock-raising, first making a specialty of Short-horn cattle, and Chester White hogs, later of Poland China hogs and American Merino sheep. He has had many







HOWARD GERLAUGH



ARTHUR GERLAUGH

very successful exhibits at Ohio State Fairs and was once offered \$1,000 for one of his sheep. He has often been called upon to act as judge of stock at various fairs, and at the age of eighty years was one of the judges of stock at the Clark County Fair, and was also one of the five judges of stock at the largest state fair, which was held at Dayton, Ohio. After being convinced of the advantages of pedigree stock, he became instrumental in establishing the records of Poland China hogs, calling a meeting of all the large breeders of that particular breed of swine in the state, of which meeting he was appointed chairman, and in 1879 the first record of Poland China hogs was published. Upon first entering the stock business Mr. Chamberlin rented a large farm in Hardin County and there held annual stock sales for about five years, after which he located at Plain City, Ohio, where he continued in the stock business, holding sales there for six years. In 1880, after selling out, he went to London, Ohio, where he lived for some years. He then operated a large farm in Adams County, Ohio, for eighteen months and in 1885 he came to New Carlisle and purchased his present residence property, which is located on the corner of Church and Jackson Streets, where he has since been living in retirement after a long, active business career.

Politically Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican and has served as township trustee, school director and in various other minor township offices. He is a member of the Masonic order, with which he became associated in 1850, and was formerly also an I. O. O. F., with which order he affiliated in 1847. Religiously Mr. Chamber-

lin is a member of the Universalist Church, and has always taken an active interest in the Sunday-school work. He has been active in the advancement of educational interests and was one of the first to introduce teachers' institutes in the county; also centralized High Schools. He favored music in the common schools and mental arithmetic in the district schools, and has lived to see many of his ideas incorporated in the public school system.

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ARTHUR GERLAUGH, a life-long resident of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a fine farm of 350 acres, where he has always followed farming in connection with breeding and importing short-horn cattle, was born March 15, 1883, on his present farm near the village of Medway, and is a son of Charles L. and Julia A. (Hower) Gerlaugh.

Charles L. Gerlaugh was born on a farm near Dayton, Ohio, where he was married to Julia A. Hower, a native of Fairfield, Ohio. In 1881 they came to Clark County and purchased 257 acres in Bethel Township, to which was later added ninety-three acres. Here he engaged in general farming, and breeding and importing short horn cattle until his death, which occurred in 1905, when he was fifty years old. He was survived by his widow until April, 1907, when she died in her forty-seventh year. He was a member and a director of the American Short Horned Breeders' Association. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerlaugh, namely: Arthur, the subject of this sketch; Howard, who also lives on the

home farm, which he operates with Arthur; Ella, who is attending the Ohio State University; Bertha, Paul, and Catherine.

Arthur Gerlaugh has spent his entire life on his present farm, and here he and his brother, Howard, have continued in their father's occupation as breeders and importers of short horn cattle. He is a member of and stockholder in the American Breeders' Association. Mr. Gerlaugh was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of the Olive Branch High School and attended Wittenberg College for two years, after which he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, where he remained until the death of his father. He then returned to the Woodberry farm, of which he took charge, and has since met with considerable success in all his undertakings.

Politically Mr. Gerlaugh is a Republican. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the school board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, and in 1907 was elected president of that body.

June 19, 1907, Mr. Gerlaugh was joined in marriage with Margareta Butts, a daughter of C. J. and Margareta (Marshal) Butts, of Osborn, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlaugh are members of the Lutheran Church, of which the former is also a deacon.

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CHARLES A. BAUER, for many years was one of the remarkable business men of Springfield—a man whose broad and comprehensive knowledge of everything in the line of mechanics and mechanical construction, caused him to be identified with some of the most important

manufacturing undertakings of this section. Mr. Bauer was a German, born in Wurtemberg, August 16, 1846, and his father's name was Frederick Bauer.

The parents of Mr. Bauer emigrated to America when he was six years of age, landing at New Orleans in 1852. Here the father died three months later of yellow fever, when his widow and son removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the former resided until her death, in 1900.

Left a fatherless boy in a great city and a strange country, the late Charles A. Bauer had few of the advantages or enjoyments of ordinary youth. At the age of twelve years he became, with justifiable pride, entirely self-supporting. His father had been a skilled draughtsman and successful bridge-builder, and the son inherited a positive genius for mechanics which caused him to seek employment in this direction. After a short period of work in the Pyrotechnical Manufactory, at Cincinnati, he became an apprentice to the gunsmith trade, and three years later, in 1864, circumstances made it possible for him to enter the machine shops of Miles, Greenwood & Company, at Cincinnati. There he learned to be a practical machinist, extending his studies far into applied mechanics.

Mr. Bauer's unusual ability did not fail to attract attention, and in 1867 he was offered a position at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute as an instructor in mechanical drawing and applied mechanics, which position he retained while also filling that of superintendent of the Nile Tool Works, at Hamilton, and acting as consulting engineer for the firm of Lane & Bodley, at Cincinnati. In 1875 Mr. Bauer became superintendent of the Champion Bar and

Kuife Company, at Springfield, and from that time until his death, which occurred in June, 1899, he continued to be connected with Springfield enterprises. In 1883, he became general manager of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Mower and Reaper Works, and three years later, when the business was incorporated, he became a partner in the concern, still retaining, however, his position as general manager. Mr. Bauer was a very valuable assistant and advisor in the installation of the city's various utilities, and for nine years he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Springfield water-works system.

His experience covered a wide range, including most prominently the design and practical execution of nearly all kinds of machine tools, stationary and river engines, rolling-mills, furnaces, pumping, mining and general milling machinery. He was particularly well fitted for superintending the establishment of plants and the arrangement and details of buildings on ground for manufacturing purposes.

In 1868 Mr. Bauer was married to Louise Haeseler, who was born in Prussia, and who accompanied her parents to America in 1851. Mrs. Bauer survives her husband and resides at No. 825 East High Street, Springfield. Three sons were born of this marriage, namely: Charles L., who is president of the Foom Manufacturing Company of Springfield, and who resides at No. 1215 East High Street; William A., who is treasurer of the Foom Manufacturing Company, and resides at No. 1427 East High Street; and Louis E., vice president of the Foom Manufacturing Company, who resides at No. 1217 East High Street.

The late Charles A. Bauer was one of the vice presidents of the National Founders' Association, refusing the presidency of the same. He belonged also to the Fifth District committee of the American Foundrymen's Association, and was one of the charter members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, serving as one of its managers for four years. He was a Mason of high standing, having attained the 32nd degree, and he belonged to Anthony Lodge, No. 455, F. & A. M. He was also identified with the Knights of Pythias. The death of Mr. Bauer called forth many expressions of regret and appreciation from those who had enjoyed his personal acquaintance, and also from those who recognized the extent and value of his professional work, both in America and in Europe.

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JAMES K. KERSHNER, dairy and food inspector at Springfield, who has filled this important office since 1906, was born in 1844 in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob Kershner.

Jacob Kershner was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and came from there to Clark County, Ohio, October 28, 1827, settling on two sections of land which his father had secured from the government in 1804. The grandfather lived on this land until his death, in 1852, and he was succeeded in its ownership by his son, Jacob, father of James K., and he became one of Springfield Township's leading men.

James K. Kershner remained on the home farm and through boyhood attended the neighboring schools. In 1872 he

came to Springfield, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a time, and subsequently he went into the horse business, which he has developed into an important industry. He both deals in horses and breeds fine saddle and trotting horses, and the products of his stables are in demand throughout all this section. He has taken a good citizen's interest in politics, but his present position is the first public office he has been willing to accept, and to its duties he devotes his most careful attention. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church at Springfield.

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GEORGE W. OLINGER, one of Harmony Township's well known citizens, who is engaged in general farming, owning a fine property containing ninety-five acres of valuable land, was born in Clark County, Ohio, May 27, 1857. He is a son of Joseph C. and Mary (Smith) Olinger.

Joseph C. Olinger was born in Augusta County, Virginia, May 8, 1816, and was a son of George and Rachel Olinger. In 1846, when he was thirty years of age, he came to Clark County, Ohio (his parents and the rest of the family having come in 1832), and worked by the day for farmers, living in the meanwhile on the old Baird place. After buying and selling some land he acquired 500 acres in Harmony Township, near Brighton, and on that land he spent the remainder of his life. He married Mary Smith and they had nine children, six of whom survive, namely: Jacob, born in November, 1854, married Lizzie Hartman and they have one child, Joseph V.; George W.; William Henry, born January 10, 1859; Jasper W.,

born April 11, 1861, on the day that Fort Sumpter was fired on, who married Alta Wilson, and they have two children, Ralph and Raymond; Clinton S., born January 27, 1864, an attorney in practice at Springfield, who married Mary Elizabeth Sparrow, and they have two children, Frances and Robert; and Joseph C., born February 24, 1868, who married Celia Shaffer.

George W. Olinger was reared and educated in Harmony Township. For a number of years he traveled all through the eastern and western states, selling electric supplies, but at present is managing his farm. He purchased this property of the William Williamson estate, but through some litigation a part of it had to be repurchased. Since 1890 he has been the sole owner. He carries on general agriculture and is ably assisted by a young man by the name of John Rineheart, whom Mr. Olinger has reared from childhood.

In 1889 Mr. Olinger married Eva Tippie, who was born March 2, 1864, and died May 29, 1895. Their one daughter, Mary, who was born September 1, 1891, resides with her maternal grandparents, George and Orcha Tippie. Mr. and Mrs. Tippie have three children living—Decatur, Owa, and Etna. Mr. Olinger is a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 345, at Vienna, in which he has passed all the chairs. He is a leading member and liberal supporter of the Christian Church at Vienna.

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C. F. GILBERT, junior partner in the well known lumber firm of Van Horn & Gilbert, at South Charleston, Clark

County, Ohio, was born at Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio, March 20, 1872. He is a son of Lewis and Anna (McLean) Gilbert.

The Gilbert family is of Scotch descent and has been long established on American soil. The grandparents came to Greene County, Ohio, at an early period and there resided until death. Lewis Gilbert, father of C. J., was born in Eastern Ohio and was reared there on his father's farm. He served four years in the Union army during the Civil War and participated in many of the important engagements of that struggle. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits he engaged in the timber business, which he followed with success for many years. He now resides at Cedarville, where he takes rank among the leading and substantial men. He married Anna McLean, a native of Greene County, and they became parents of four children, all of whom are living.

C. F. Gilbert was educated in the public schools of Greene County, and remained on the home place until twenty-one years of age. His connection with the lumbering business began early, and after a period of nine years in it he entered into partnership with Joseph Van Horn, under the firm name of Van Horn & Gilbert. Their sawmill was first located about a mile east of South Charleston, but after the formation of the partnership was removed to the village proper. They do a general sawmill business and deal extensively in all kinds of hard lumber. It is the only mill in this vicinity and is operated at its full capacity all the time. In addition to the sawmill, Van Horn & Gilbert conduct a general store which enjoys a liberal patronage.

Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with Anna Wilson, a daughter of Timothy Wilson of Madison Township, and they reside in a comfortable home in South Charleston. Politically Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. He is prominent fraternally, being a member of the Masons, having attained the Knights Templar degree, and of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is one of the substantial men of affairs in his vicinity and in addition to town property which he owns, he and his partner have large landed interests in Mississippi and own also 120 acres in Greene County, Ohio.

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JOHN W. LEATHERMAN, one of German Township's representative agriculturists, resides on his well cultivated farm of sixty acres, which is situated on the Springfield-Northampton Turnpike Road, about four miles northwest of Springfield. He was born in Hampshire County, West Virginia, June 26, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Shoskey) Leatherman.

The parents of Mr. Leatherman came from West Virginia to Clark County, Ohio, when he was eighteen months old, and settled on a farm about nine miles northeast of Springfield, on the old Major Hunt place. The father rented that farm for two years and then moved to the neighboring one belonging to Nathan Trotter, which he rented for ten years, moving from there to one on the Yellow Springs Turnpike. This farm belonged to John Perrin, and one year later they moved to a farm two miles north of Clifton, and from there a year afterward to the James Ander-

son farm, and thence to Dr. Marquart's farm, near Osborn, on which they lived for eight years. Their next move was to the John Harris farm, near Dayton, where the mother died. The father and sons had worked the various farms up to this time, but from that time on up to the time of his marriage, John W. Leatherman worked by the month. After that event he rented a farm in Pike Township, on which he lived for five years, and in 1886 he bought and moved on to his present farm, which he has continued to improve up to the time of this writing. He has done a large amount of tiling and fencing and some clearing, and has remodeled the residence, and in 1904 he built a new barn, the dimensions of which are 40 by 50 feet. He takes an interest in his surroundings, and his improvements each year add value to his place.

In 1881 Mr. Leatherman married Mary E. Dresher, a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Siefreid) Dresher, who was born south of Springfield, in Clark County. Their oldest child died in infancy. The survivors all are at home, namely: Otho, Rolland and Raymond, twins, and Irven. Mr. and Mrs. Leatherman are members of the German Baptist Church.

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WILLIAM HENRY OLINGER, a representative agriculturist of Harmony Township, in which he owns 295 acres of valuable land, was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 10, 1859, and is a son of Joseph C. and Mary (Smith) Olinger.

The grandparents of Mr. Olinger, George and Rachel Olinger, came with

their children in 1832 to Clark County from Rockbridge County, Virginia. They resided for a time near Charleston, and then removed to Illinois, where both died in the fullness of years. Their children were: Peter, John, George, Robert, Joseph, Rachel and Eliza.

Joseph C. Olinger was born in Augusta County, Virginia, May 8, 1816, and from 1846 until his death, in 1894, he lived in Clark County. He bought his first land in 1834, near Catawba, but he subsequently sold that tract, after which, in 1855, he bought 484 acres from the Bailey heirs, and on this farm he lived until his death. He was married (first) February 28, 1853, to Mary Smith, who was born in 1828 and died in 1868. He was married (secondly) to Eliza Wilson, who survives him. The children were born of the first marriage, three dying in infancy and the following surviving to maturity: Jacob, born March 27, 1854, married Lizzie Hartman, and they have one son, Joseph; George, born May 25, 1857, married Eva Tippie, who died in 1895, leaving one child, Mary; William Henry is the subject of this sketch; Jasper W., born April 11, 1861, married Alta Wilson, and they have two sons, Ralph and Raymond; Clinton S., born January 27, 1864, is an attorney at Springfield, married Libbie Sparia, and they have two children, Frances and Robert; and Joseph C., born February 24, 1868, married Celia Shaffer.

In the division of the father's property the step-mother and the six sons each received a just share. William Henry remained on the home place, where the step-mother keeps house for him. In 1898 he purchased his brothers' shares and has managed the whole place ever since.



When the Ohio Electric Line ran through here Mr. Olinger sold five acres to the railroad. This is a very interesting old farm, and, besides an old Indian mound, many relics of by-gone days have been found, but whether of peace or warfare, it is not easy to decide.

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MISSES LUELLE AND SARAH ELIZABETH VERITY, who come of one of Pike Townships most prominent families, are descended from pioneers of Clark County, on both sides. Their paternal grandfather, Matthew Verity, was born in Yorkshire, England, and accompanied by his wife and family of four children, came to the United States. They settled in the woods near Dialton, in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, but later moved farther west, near New Carlisle, in the same township, where Matthew Verity died at the age of eighty years. He often told of his journey to Clark County, which was then regarded as very far west, and his wanderings were attended with hardships and he found himself frequently in trying situations. His first night in Clark County found him occupying a bed with a stranger. He had placed his money under the pillow and when his bedfellow persisted in using Mr. Verity's pillow the latter became so anxious about his money he could not sleep. His fears were groundless, however, as his money remained undisturbed. He first married Elizabeth Nickelson, who died after coming to Clark County, leaving seven children, four of whom were born in England: John and William, both deceased; Matthias, residing in Wisconsin; David, Henry and George, all de-

ceased; and Jonathan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Matthew Verity subsequently married a Miss Ote-walt. This union resulted in no issue.

Henry Verity, father of the Misses Verity, was born in the woods of Pike Township, August 11, 1832, and during his life time witnessed a wonderful change in conditions in this locality. He and a brother rode horseback to Springfield to see the first steam engine enter the village. He followed farming all his days and acquired 100 acres of land, one mile west of Dialton, a part of which he cleared. He also taught school for a short time. He was joined in marriage August 30, 1860, to Louisa Jenkins, who was born in Pike Township, and was a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Shaffer) Jenkins, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Pike Township, Clark County, her people having come from Virginia at a very early period. The father of Levi Jenkins came overland from North Carolina in a wagon and was possessed of but fifty cents in money when he arrived. Levi Jenkins was industrious, and living frugally accumulated a handsome property, from which he gave each of his children a farm. Mr. Jenkins moved to Kansas in his latter years, but returned after his wife's death, dying six years later, to the day.

Henry and Louisa Verity were parents of three children: Albert B., who is now in California; Luella; and Sarah Elizabeth. The elder daughter was born on the farm of Levi Jenkins in Champaign County, Ohio, and the younger was born in Pike Township, on the farm which was the birthplace of her mother. All three children attended London Hill Academy

at New Carlisle, as did their mother, who for some years was a school teacher. Henry Verity died at the home place January 14, 1900, and was survived by his widow, who died December 3, 1904, aged seventy years. Prior to the death of their mother, the Misses Verity purchased a home in Dialton, where they now reside. They rent the seventy-five-acre farm inherited from their mother, as well as one of one hundred acres left by their father. Religiously, both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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MILTON L. EVANS, who owns sixty acres of some of the best farming land in German Township, which is favorably situated only five miles northwest of Springfield, just off the Jordan Turnpike Road, was born in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio, June 2, 1872. He is a son of William Perry and Mary Jane (Loughridge) Evans, William Perry Evans being a well known farmer in Miami County.

Milton L. Evans remained on the home place until his marriage on August 22, 1894, to Emma F. Garst. Mrs. Evans was born in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Mary (Bozart) Garst. When she was five years old she accompanied her mother and her step-father, John Filbrun, to Miami County, her own father having died when she was very young. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Evans lived with Mr. and Mrs. Filbrun, during which time Mr. Evans was engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1895 he purchased his present farm and in the following spring they moved to it and have now lived here for the past twelve years. Mr.

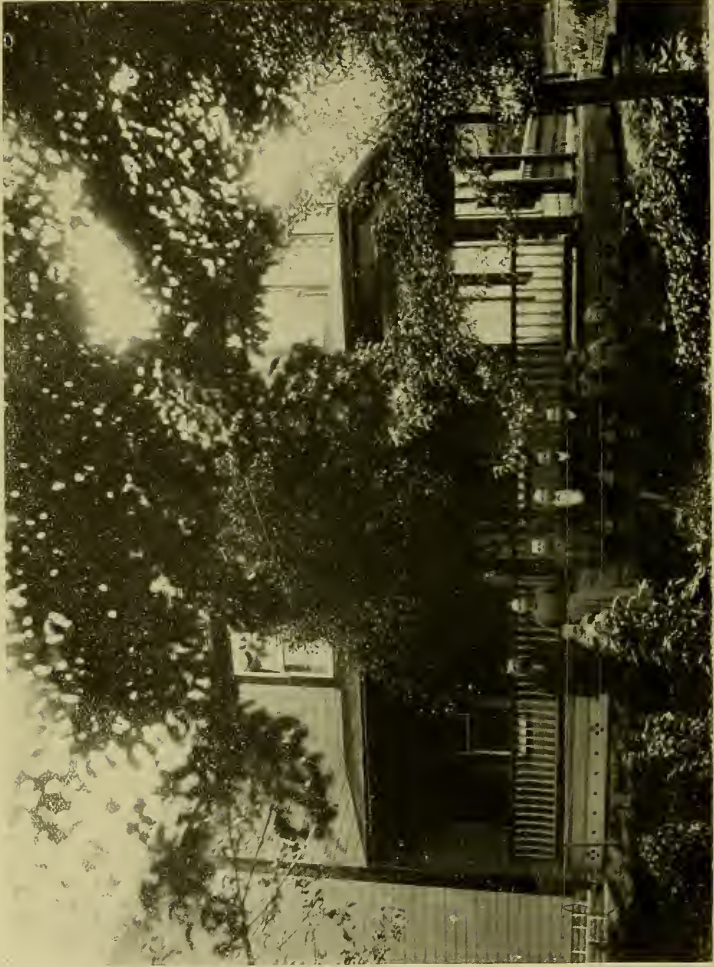
Evans is both a practical and progressive farmer, making use of modern methods and improved machinery. He and his wife have a family of eight children, namely: Robert Chesley, John Lebert, William Harold, Jasper Milton, Russell Frank, Ira Homer, Mary Caryl and Morris L. Mr. Evans is giving his children every advantage in his power and they show the effect of the parental care bestowed upon them.

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ADAM GRUBE, a leading citizen of Springfield Township, where he owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable land, is proprietor of the Adam Grube & Son brickyard, which is situated on North Limestone Street, just north of the limits of Springfield. Mr. Grube was born in Mackenbach, Rhine Bavaria, Germany, June 20, 1833, and is a son of Jacob and Philipena (Shaar) Grube.

In 1835 the parents of Mr. Grube came to America and settled in Tiffin, Ohio, where they lived for two years. During this time the father worked very hard, walking the whole distance to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he secured employment on the Wabash Canal, and later worked on the Maumee Canal. In 1837 Jacob Grube decided to remove his family to Springfield, where there was a chance for him to secure work as a day laborer, and after this removal, Adam Grube had a chance to go to school. He also began to assist in the care of the family, earning his first money selling produce from house to house, before and after school, his honest measure and pleasant manner soon making friends for him among the housewives of Springfield.





RESIDENCE OF MILTON L. EVANS, GERMAN TOWNSHIP

Just as soon as his strength permitted he began to work at day labor, in the meanwhile gaining a knowledge of the brick business. When he was only twelve years old he worked in James Robinson's brickyard for his board and three dollars a month. He was patient, persevering, honest and saving, and it was a proud day for him when, in partnership with his brother, he was able to buy fifteen acres of land. Later he bought his brother's seven and one-half acres, and this remains his home place. For fourteen years he lived in a log house and then built his present fine brick residence. When he went first into the brick business he was associated with his two brothers, Jacob and Christian, and they continued together for six years, after which he followed farming and gardening for several years and then started his brickyard, later entering in partnership with his son, Charles Elmer Grube. The plant is fitted with the Quaker brick-making machinery, and employment is given twelve men and five boys. The output is building brick, and the business is one of importance.

When he was about twenty-two years of age, Mr. Grube was married to Annie Mary Wilch, and they had born seven children, the three survivors being: John Adam, who is a farmer and brickmaker; William H.; and Charles E., who is in partnership with his father. After the death of his first wife, Adam Grube married Gertrude Rettig, who is also deceased. Of their nine children, four are living, namely: George Peter, Samuel, Frantz Joseph, and Gertrude.

Mr. Grube owns three farms, one piece of land consisting of sixty-nine acres, he owns in partnership with his sons Frantz

Joseph and Samuel David. In addition to his residence already mentioned, Mr. Grube owns four other houses which he rents. His property is all of considerable value. A review of Mr. Grube's life tells a story that carries its own lesson. It proves the value of industry and prudence. It is a long step from the little lad carrying his basket of produce from his parent's garden, from door to door, to the substantial citizen whose name at the bottom of a legal paper represents large and honestly earned thousands of dollars.

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EDWARD H. RITCHIE, general farmer, residing in Pleasant Township, owns two farms, comprising 240 acres of valuable land. He was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and was six years old when his parents came to Clark County.

The father of Mr. Ritchie settled first on a farm three miles west of Catawba, which he rented for one year. He then removed to the J. Chance farm, one and one-half miles west of Catawba, a year later moving to what was known as the Yeazle farm. From there he removed to the Baumgardner farm and while living on the latter property commenced to build a house on a farm that he had purchased in 1859. It contained 101 acres and the father of Mr. Ritchie bought the land for \$16 an acre. It now belongs to Edward H. Ritchie, and he would not sell it for \$70 an acre, it being now very valuable property. When the Ritchies settled on that land it was covered with timber and brush and it required a large amount of hard work to clear, cultivate and improve it. The father died on that farm in 1901, the mother having passed

away in 1889. There were four sons and one daughter in the family, namely: Mary, who is now deceased; Martin Luther, who died at the age of five years; John, who died in the army during the Civil War, aged twenty-six years; William, who resides in Champaign County, Ohio; Charles, who resides in Pleasant Township; and Edward H., the direct subject of this notice.

Edward H. Ritchie was married in Pleasant Township, December 17, 1875, to Lucinda Jane Curl, who was born November 1, 1849, in Clark County, Ohio, where she has passed her whole life. She is a daughter of John and Malinda (Frankelbery) Curl. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have had four children, namely: Nina, born January 8, 1877, who married Edgar Evans, April 9, 1902, and they reside on the Evans homestead in Champaign County; Ora born September 23, 1879, who married Oscar Mumper, April 18, 1900, they residing on what is known as the Rollins farm in Champaign County; an infant daughter, who was born January 5, 1882, and died unnamed aged three weeks; and Elta M., born January 21, 1884, who married, May 29, 1906, Edgar Wood, a son of Henry Wood. The last mentioned reside on a farm near that of Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie live on the old homestead farm of the Curls which Mr. Ritchie purchased in 1882. He is one of the leading citizens of his township and has filled many of its important offices at various times, just now being the president of the board of trustees of Nation Chapel. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 474.

THOMAS A. PAINE, of the firm of W. E. Tuttle & Company, grain merchants, has been a resident of Springfield, Ohio, since 1900, and takes rank among the most active and successful of the younger generation of business men of the city.

Mr. Paine was born in London, Ohio, in 1865, and was a small boy when his father, Bushrod Paine, was killed by a stroke of lightning, leaving his mother with three small children to look after. As a result he was obliged to enter the field of business at an early age, his educational training being limited to the common schools of London. He began as a messenger boy and while thus engaged learned telegraphy, after which he became operator and assistant agent at London. He continued in that capacity six years, then became identified with the grain business of James Hamilton in 1888. He continued in the service of Mr. Hamilton and his successors until 1900, when he moved to Springfield, Ohio, and began his connection with W. E. Tuttle & Company. He has continued here since, giving ample demonstration of superior business ability. He moves in the best circles, enjoying a wide acquaintance and a host of friends.

GEORGE J. TIPPIE, a representative citizen and successful farmer of Harmony Township, owns one hundred and ninety-five acres of fine land in this section, on which he has resided since 1881. He was born March 9, 1838, in Athens County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Wilkins) Tippie.

Joseph Tippie was born in Athens

County, Ohio, in 1809, and was a son of John Tippie. In 1829 he married Anna Wilkins and he died in 1894. Their family consisted of eight children, namely: Sylvia, who married Ephraim Sayers, and whose children were Agnes, Ollie, Oran, Julia, Lizzie and George; Wesley, who married Elizabeth Brolley, and has five children—Addison, John, Warren, Silas and Nettie; Eliza, who married William Ogg, and has three children—Sarah, Wesley and Joseph; George J.; Julia, who married William Keeffer, and whose children are Frank and Kittie; John, who died aged thirty-one years; Silas, who married May Bruner, and has three children—Ollie, Grace and John; and Martha, who married James James, and has two children—Freddie and Florence.

George J. Tippie received a district school education, such as was afforded the youths in his neighborhood, and his life has been devoted almost continuously to agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he purchased his present farm of James McMullen and James Sprague. He has made many substantial improvements on it and has put the land under fine cultivation. Besides hay and the usual cereals he raises some cattle and other live stock. When the Ohio Electric Road was seeking a right of way through this section, Mr. Tippie sold the company five acres of his land and now the line runs directly in front of his residence.

Mr. Tippie was married in 1863, in Athens County, Ohio, to Orcha Stephenson, who was born in that county, October 29, 1845. Her parents, Jerome and Anna (Southerton) Stephenson, had ten children—Orcha, Bruce, Beulah, Priscilla, Jerome, Hattie, Media, Zelpia, Forestine

and Dollie. Mr. and Mrs. Tippie have had four children—Eva, Decatur, Owa and Etna. Eva, the eldest daughter, who married George Olinger, died in 1895, leaving one daughter, Mary, who was born in 1890, and who resides with her grandparents. Decatur, the eldest son, born in 1865, married Fannie Smith and they reside at Vienna. They have two children, Edna and Frank. Owa, the second daughter, was born in 1869, and in 1890 married George Kephart. They have had two children, George Henry, born in 1895, who died in 1899, and Ruth, who was born in 1899. Etna, the youngest daughter, born in 1871, married Fred Kemp and they reside at Dayton, Ohio. They have five sons—Fred B., George L., Homer F., Russell L. and Harry S.

Mr. Tippie has always been an active and public-spirited citizen. He has served three terms as township trustee and has shown his interest in the public schools by consenting to act as school director. He is a member of Lodge No. 345, Odd Fellows, at Vienna, in which he has held all the chairs.

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JOEL L. LITTLE, a prominent citizen of Villa, formerly postmaster and also justice of the peace, was born in Ross Township, Greene County, Ohio, December 20, 1836, and is a son of Cyrus and Susanna (Dalbey) Little, and a grandson of Jacob Little.

Cyrus Little was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1814, and died July 21, 1905, aged eighty-nine years. When he was three years old his parents came to Ross Township, Greene County, this being in the fall of 1816, and between that

and 1820, Jacob's brothers, Martin, David and John, came also to this section of Ohio and all bought large farms. Their father, George Adam Little came from Germany to Virginia, in 1795. His trade was that of nail-maker and he manufactured some of the spikes that were originally used in the construction of the White House, at Washington City. After the death of James Demint, who laid out Springfield, Ohio, his widow, Mrs. Nancy Demint, became the second wife of Jacob Little, the ceremony taking place July 12, 1821. A brother-in-law of Jacob Little was a somewhat noted character of that day. His name was Joseph Thomas, but he was known all through Ohio as the Singing Pilgrim or the White Pilgrim. He traveled all over the country preaching and singing his hymns, having published a hymn book of his own. He always dressed in white, hence his appellation, and he was a welcome visitor wherever his wanderings led him. He married a sister-in-law of Jacob Little. He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 7, 1791, and died at Zanesville, Ohio.

Cyrus Little and his brother Joseph learned the blacksmith's trade with their father, and Cyrus ran a blacksmith shop in Ross Township, Greene County, until 1864, when he moved his shop to Van Wert, retiring after working as a blacksmith for fifty-two years. He married Susanna Dalby, who died December 6, 1904, aged eighty-five years. The celebration of their sixty-seventh wedding anniversary had been planned, but Mrs. Little died three days before.

Joel L. Little learned the blacksmith trade with his father, in Greene County, and after the termination of his service

in the Civil War, he entered into partnership in a blacksmith business, with his father, at Van Wert, which continued for eighteen months. Mr. Little then came to Springfield and worked at his trade for eleven years, five of these being spent in the Champion Works. On December 13, 1863, he enlisted in a heavy artillery regiment, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, but at Camp Cleveland he was transferred to Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 13, 1865. He was in the Department of Ohio and during the larger part of his service, was under the command of Gen. Joseph Hooker. During fourteen months of this time he was stationed at Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, as a guard over Confederate prisoners.

In 1877, Mr. Little came to Villa and started a blacksmith shop which he operated for fifteen years and then went into a grocery business for eleven years, during nine years of this period being postmaster of the village. He succeeded his brother, Daniel Little, who had been postmaster for six years previously.

On February 4, 1858, Mr. Little was married to Charity Gordon, who was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, on a farm adjoining the one on which her grandfather, Richard Gordon, had settled. Her father, Richard Gordon, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and was nine years old when his father settled on a farm south of Springfield. The elder Richard Gordon had made a previous settlement in this region but had gone back to Virginia on account of the hostility of the Indians in Ohio at that time. Subsequently he returned to his former farm



on which he lived out the rest of his life, and on which he reared a family of seventeen children all of whom reached maturity. When Mrs. Little was ten years old her parents moved to Ross Township, Greene County, where she was residing at the time of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Little have three children, namely: Willis, who is engaged in a blacksmith business at Urbana, his father owning the property; Cyrus G., who died December 9, 1907, was a resident of Denver, Colorado, and he had been in an express business for the past twenty-two years, until 1906 being agent for the Pacific Express Company, at Cleveland; and Ida M., who married Peter Lynch, who is principal of the Eastern School, at Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Little have fifteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

In 1881, Mr. Little joined the Odd Fellows and was a member of Ephraim Lodge, which he subsequently left in order to become a charter member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 732, Lagonda. He is a member of the United Brethren Church at Lagonda. For nine years, Mr. Little was a justice of the peace and is still familiarly addressed as Squire Little.

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JOHN FREDERIC OTSTOT, residing on one of his father's farms, which is situated in section 20, Springfield Township, and consists of ninety-four and one-half acres of valuable land, was born in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, September 26, 1882, and is a son of John and Sallie (Kershner) Otstot.

John Otstot was born in the house which is the present home of his son, John F.

His father was William Otstot, who was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in this section. William Otstot built this commodious brick house in 1832 and at that time it was one of the finest residences in all this part of the country, and many a social gathering has been held here and kind hospitality dispensed. It is still known as the old William Otstot place. John Otstot was reared in Springfield Township and trained to be a good farmer. When he reached manhood he married Sallie Kershner, who was also born in Springfield Township, and is a daughter of William A. Kershner. To John and Sallie Otstot were born four children, namely: William A.; Mabel, who married August Getz; John Frederic; and Harry, who remains at home. John Otstot is a large farmer residing east of Springfield, and is a member of the Springfield Township School Board.

John F. Otstot was reared in Springfield Township, and attended school during his boyhood and youth, in the neighborhood of his home. He grew to manhood acquainted with all the practical details of farming and has ever since given his attention to this business. For some months following his marriage he lived at home and then moved to the present farm which he has successfully operated for the past three years. He raises wheat, corn, oats and hay, also some stock, and keeps enough cows to have a good private dairy. He is one of the sensible, industrious and enterprising young farmers of the township.

On June 1, 1903, Mr. Otstot was married to Florence Self, who is a daughter of Joseph and Lettie Self. Mrs. Otstot was left an orphan when she was five

years old and was reared by her grandfather, James Self, of Madison County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Otstot have one son, a bright little child, whom they have named John Edgar.

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W. H. STACKHOUSE, manager of The Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, at Springfield, has been identified with the interests of this city for the past ten years. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and was reared and educated at Davenport, Iowa.

His early business efforts were connected with railroading and he subsequently became cashier at Davenport, for the Rock Island Railroad, and he served also as private secretary to the assistant president of the road, for eight years. He then turned his attention to life insurance, representing the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. About this time he also entered actively into politics, becoming an important factor in the Democratic ranks. For some years he continuously represented his party at district and state conventions, and he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in 1896, and was still further honored by an appointment as a member of the committee selected to notify the vice-presidential nominee. From 1889 until 1893, he was associated with the Democratic national committee. During the second administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed collector of internal revenue, for southern Iowa.

In 1896, Mr. Stackhouse came to Springfield and accepted the position of assistant manager of The Bettendorf

Metal Wheel Company, becoming its manager in August, 1903. He has numerous other interests and is a director of the Springfield Street Railway Company.

He is also identified with various public enterprises, his fellow-citizens having long since learned that he is a man of sound sense and unusual business capacity. He is one of the three members forming an advisory board appointed to look after the investment of the endowment fund of the Springfield City Hospital. For the past year he has been president of the Springfield commercial club, and he belongs also to the Ohio State board of commerce and is a member of the committee on business corporate law.

On July 16, 1890, Mr. Stackhouse was married to Elizabeth Lenihan, of Dubuque, Iowa, and they have a family of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Stackhouse and family belong to St. Raphael's Catholic church.

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WILLIAM H. OVERHOLSER, a much esteemed resident of Lawrenceville, and owner of a farm of fifty acres in German Township, was born two miles northwest of Lawrenceville on the farm which he owns, October 20, 1853, and is a son of Moses and Eva (Rust) Overholser.

Moses Overholser, a native of Virginia, came to Ohio when six years old with his father, Christian Overholser, who first settled at Newark, Ohio, moving from there to Terre Haute, Champaign County, and thence to German Township, Clark County, where he purchased a tract of 200 acres, of which the subject of this sketch owns fifty acres. Moses assisted his father in clearing this land and made



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. OVERHOLSER AND FAMILY



his home on the place all his life. He married Eva Rust, who was born in Clark County, a daughter of Abraham Rust, a native of Virginia. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Overholser, namely: Abraham; Susan, who married James Reckner; Elizabeth, who married William Roach; Sarah Jane, the wife of Frederick Michael; William H., whose name begins this article; Martha, who married Daniel Myers; and Moses. Mrs. Overholser died November 19, 1900, and her husband on May 7, 1904, aged seventy-eight years.

William H. Overholser grew to manhood on the old homestead in German Township and has always been a farmer by occupation. Although a resident of Lawrenceville since November 1, 1906, he still continues to manage his farm. Mr. Overholser owns a fine residence in Lawrenceville, and also erected a large barn when the house was built.

Mr. Overholser was married October 20, 1875, to Mary Davis, who was born and reared in German Township, Clark County, and is a daughter of Elkanah and Rachel (Baker) Davis, who were prominent farmers of German Township. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had six children, five of whom are living — Edward, Samuel, Smith, Sylvester, who died aged eleven years; Mary (Mrs. Overholser), and Dr. Elisha B. Davis of Troy, Ohio. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Overholser, namely: Minnie, who married John Marshall and has the following children: William, Stewart, Everett, Howard, Carroll, Adrian; Florentine, who married John Hallstine, and Roger Eugene, who still attends school.

Mr. Overholser has membership in the

Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Mrs. Overholser belongs to the Daughters of America. The former is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has been deacon since 1900.

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ADOLPHUS H. SMITH, Jr., an enterprising and progressive citizen of Mad River Township, has been a continuous resident of Clark County since 1864, and throughout his entire business career has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in this community. He was born October 1, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the first fourteen years of his life were spent.

After Mr. Smith's father became possessed of land in Clark County, the family spent the summer months on the farm here, returning to the city for the winters. His early education was obtained in his native city, and this was supplemented by a two years' course in a military college at Springfield, conducted by Chandler Robins, and later he attended Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, for two years. In 1864 Mr. Smith came to Clark County and resided on his father's farm until after his marriage, when he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres located two and one-half miles west of Enon. This he cultivated with much success and was enabled to lay aside sufficient capital to purchase a farm for himself in 1877. He also became manager of his father's large interests in this locality and at his father's death inherited an equal share with the other children in the estate.

On October 17, 1871, shortly after at-

taining his majority, Mr. Smith was joined in marriage with Sarah J. Shellabarger, a native of Mad River Township, Clark County, Ohio, and a life-long resident of this community. She is a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Baker) Shellabarger, the former of whom passed out of this life in 1889. His wife died in 1873. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Amelia, who is the wife of L. Baylor of Springfield, has three children; Maria L., who is the wife of P. Johnson, has one child; May K., who is the wife of Clarence W. Engledue of Springfield, Ohio, has four children; Rilla J., who is the wife of J. E. Drake, has one child; Justin B., who married Amelia Smith, has had six children, and follows farming in Mad River Township; Gertrude E.; and Helen V.

Mr. Smith has always been a man of public spirit and enterprise, giving his support to all measures which tend toward the advancement of his community. He cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley and is a staunch advocate of the Democratic party. Although never seeking political preferment, he has filled the office of township trustee of Mad River Township for about twenty-two years and has taken an active part in securing and maintaining good roads. He is fraternally affiliated with the Yellow Springs Lodge No. 441, F. & A. M., and New Carlisle Chapter No. 57, R. A. M. He is also a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows at Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias order at Enon, having filled all the chairs and served as a representative to the Grand Lodge.

JACOB LESLIE McCLELLAN, who died on his farm in Springfield Township April 30, 1892, was one of the highly esteemed citizens of this section, in which a large part of his useful life had been spent. He was born May 2, 1821, in Pennsylvania, and was a son of George and Isabella (Leslie) McClellan.

In his infancy Mr. McClellan was brought by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where his father followed shoemaking. He was educated in the country schools and at Wittenberg College, at Springfield, after which he began to teach school. He became very popular as a teacher, first in Springfield Township and later in other sections. He was the teacher at the Sinking Creek School for several years, also at the Reid School, and during a part of this time he was a boarder at the home of Caleb Tuttle, the leading farmer of the community, whose daughter Rachel he subsequently married. He continued teaching for several years after marriage, and then turned his attention to farming and moved to the farm of one hundred and four acres on which Mrs. McClellan resides. It was formerly the property of her father, Caleb Tuttle, who owned about a thousand acres of land in Clark County. Mr. McClellan resided on this farm and carried on a general line of agriculture. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

On April 8, 1852, Jacob L. McClellan was married to Rachel Tuttle, who is a daughter of Caleb and Mary (Prickett) Tuttle. Caleb Tuttle was born in Virginia in 1799 and was a son of Sylvanus Tuttle, who came to Clark County in 1806 and settled on a farm in Moorefield Township, near the present home of Mrs. Mc-

Clellan. Caleb Tuttle married Mary Prickett, who was a daughter of Nicholas Prickett, who came from Claremont County to Clark County, Ohio, and ran the first flour mill at Lagonda. Of Caleb Tuttle's large family but two survive—Mrs. McClellan and Miss Laura Tuttle. In her girlhood Mrs. McClellan taught one term of school, but otherwise her attention has always been directed to looking after her domestic affairs and to providing for the happiness and comfort of her family. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan had five children born to them, as follows: Mary Isabella, who married John H. Gower, resides in Harmony Township; Eliza Jane, who married G. W. Yeazell, resides in Springfield Township; Emma, who married W. B. Curtis, resides at Springfield; Alice, who married M. D. Doyle; and William Leslie, who died February 18, 1903. For eight years he was money order clerk at the Springfield postoffice. He married Maud Leuty and she survives with two sons, John Leuty and James Henry.

Mrs. McClellan attended school in the building that is now utilized for a religious edifice and is known as the Union Sinking Creek Church. Mrs. McClellan belongs to the Presbyterian faith. She has resided on her present farm since 1857.

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NATHAN GRIEST, residing on his well-improved farm of seventy-nine acres, which lies in Sections 19 and 20, German Township, was born on this farm, November 25, 1839, and is a son of Willing and Hannah (Thomas) Griest.

The parents of Mr. Griest were born

and reared in York County Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1828, immediately coming to Clark County, Ohio, and settling in German Township, but they occupied two other farms before locating on the one which Nathan Griest now owns. They were people known for their worth and they lived in peace and good fellowship with their neighbors for many years, and finally died on this farm. They had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, the two survivors being: Nathan and Isaac.

Nathan Griest obtained his education in the district schools and from boyhood has been accustomed to an agricultural life. With his two sons he is engaged in general farming and in truck gardening.

Mr. Griest is a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in February, 1864, in Company F, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The larger part of his service was in West Virginia and he was made a prisoner at Beverly, in that state, and confined for a month in Libby Prison. He was fortunately then exchanged, rejoined his company and was mustered out at the close of the war, at Clarksburg, Virginia. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Griest was married (first) to Harriet Amelia Callison, who died six months later, in the spring of 1860. He was married (secondly), in November, 1867, to Emeline Getz and they have had nine children, namely: Edward C., who is deceased; Mary Belle, deceased, who married David M. Haulman and left two children, Alma and Orrin W., both of whom live with their grandfather, Mr. Griest; Cora, who married Samuel E. Callison; Effie Ellen, who married Silas Horton;

Forrest; Clarence D., who married Pearl Ballentine and resides in German Township; Minnie, who married Charles Kiblinger; Esther Blanche, who married Scott Kiblinger; and Cyrus, who is a student in the Lawrenceville High School.

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WILLIAM J. GRAM, a well known general farmer and dairyman of Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a farm of fifty acres, situated about three miles south of the city, on the Possum road, was born November 13, 1855, on the old Gram farm just south of Leffel Lane, and is a son of Jacob and Isabella (Dory) Gram.

Jacob Gram was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Cornelius Gram. When about seventeen years old, Jacob Gram came to Clark County with his father, who bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres running a mile north and south, and a half a mile east and west. Cornelius operated a distillery for some time. The family lived first in a log house, but later a brick house was erected, which has been torn down. Jacob Gram married Isabella Dory, who was born in Cincinnati, a daughter of James Dory, who was a native of England, and a gardner by occupation. When a babe her parents moved to Springfield, where her father ran a garden on Grand Avenue, that section now being known as the Dory Addition. Jacob and Isabella Gram had four children: William J.; Harriet Elizabeth, who married S. C. Rebert of Springfield; Martha C., who married Oliver H. Leffel of Green Township, Clark County; and Charles J.,

who is a resident of Springfield, Ohio. Jacob Gram and wife first went to house-keeping on the old Gram farm, moving in 1857 to the farm on which William J. now resides, which then contained eighty acres. They subsequently removed to Springfield and built a home on Grand Avenue, where the mother died in January, 1890. Jacob then came to live with his son William J. He died April 3, 1894, while on a visit at the home of his son Charles, who then resided in Green Township.

William Gram was reared on his present farm and received his schooling at the Possum school. He has always followed farming and for twelve years also operated a dairy, recently having sold his route to his son George. He usually keeps about fifteen head of cattle.

Mr. Gram was married October 28, 1880, to Mattie Otstot, who was reared in Springfield, Ohio, and is a daughter of Adam Hunter and Sarah (Parsons) Otstot. Adam Hunter Otstot, who is now deceased, was born in March, 1827, in Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter by trade. His widow and one son, L. Burt Otstot, reside in Santa Ana, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Gram have had eight children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Robert C., resides in Santa Ana, California, where he is employed in a drug store; Dola, married Walter Minnich of Springfield Township, and has two children, Ralph, and Robert; George W., married Emma Deeter of Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and has one child, William; Lewis Jacob, married Mabel E. Patten and resides in Springfield; Burt, married Ethel Celeste Woosley, on November 20, 1907; Isabella, who attends High School



at Springfield; and Marian, who attends the Possum school of this Township.

Mr. Gram and family are members of the Third Lutheran Church.

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WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS, residing in Section 1, Springfield Township, where he operates a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, is a representative citizen of this neighborhood. He was born in Green Township, Clark County, Ohio, August 20, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Julia Ann (McKinney) Reynolds.

The first member of the Reynolds family that appears to have come to Clark County, from Virginia, was James Reynolds, who was a brother of William Reynolds, the latter being the grandfather of William W. James Reynolds settled in Harmony Township, not far from Plattsburg, probably some years prior to Christmas Day, 1826, when William Reynolds reached the same place. He lived for one year in Harmony Township and then moved to Green Township, where he bought the farm on which his grandson, William W., was born. His family consisted of his wife and children, together with his aged mother.

Henry Reynolds was born in Virginia and was almost eleven years old when the family came to Clark County, December 25, 1826, his birth having been in January, 1816. He married Julia Ann McKinney, who was born and reared in Clark County, where she died September 24, 1878. Her father, John McKinney, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in young manhood. He was married near Dayton, where he lived for a time, and then bought a farm

in Green Township, Clark County, which he owned at the time of his death. Henry Reynolds and wife had the following children: Nancy, deceased, was the wife of John Warren; Olive is the widow of Thomas Hill and lives in Kansas; William W.; John H. resides in German Township, Clark County; Elizabeth, residing with her brother, William W., owns a part of the home farm; and Rachel Jane, who married James P. Titus, resides in Springfield Township.

In October, 1850, Henry Reynolds and family moved to the farm Mr. Reynolds now occupies, having purchased it in 1845, from Dr. Samuel Canada, who had entered the land. In 1865 Henry Reynolds built the large, handsome brick house, making the brick on his own farm with his own hands. He died July 6, 1884.

William W. Reynolds was four years old when his parents came to the present farm and he remained on the home place until the year 1869, when he made a trip to Illinois, where he spent one year. He then returned to Clark County, and on March 30, 1876, he was married to Mary A. Pilcher, who was reared in Green Township and is a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Ann (Elwell) Pilcher. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have had seven children, all of whom survive except the oldest, William, who died aged seven months. The others are: Ralph Carey, residing in Springfield, a moulder, married Grace Zimmerman, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Margaret Jeanette; and John Henry, Hortense, Laura Elizabeth, Rachel Evelyn and James Olin Elwell, all residing at home.

After marriage, William W. Reynolds and wife lived for two years in Harmony

Township and then moved for one year to Green Township, and from there to Marion County, where they remained for two years, at the end of which time they came back to Clark County. They lived in this county for the following six years and then moved to Logan County in 1888, and in the following year to Putnam County, Ohio, for a short time, but November, 1889, found them in Minnesota, where they resided until April, 1894, when they returned to Clark County and spent two years in Green Township, two years in Moorefield Township and two years in Mad River Township, and settled on the present farm in 1900.

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JAMES N. HAUK, residing on his fine farm which contains 500 acres, situated in Madison Township, is one of the representative men of this section. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1845, and is a son of Columbus B. and Johanna (Norton) Hauk. The maternal grandfather, Elijah Norton, was one of the earliest settlers at Cincinnati, a cotemporary and friend of the first Nicholas Longworth. Mr. Norton was a progressive man. He built one of the first ice cellars at Cincinnati, and engaged in the ice industry.

Columbus B. Hauk, father of James N., was born at Athens, Ohio, and was reared on the farm which is now the site of the Children's Home. He spent thirty years of his life on the river and was known to river men from Pittsburg to New Orleans. In 1865 he bought a farm near South Charleston, Clark County. He married Johanna Norton, who was born at Cincinnati, and they had three sons and

one daughter, namely: James N.; Charles D., who is a university graduate, formerly was in business at Springfield, but is now residing on a farm at Bemis Point, New York; Mary Ella, who married Gomer E. Hiley, resides at Chicago; and Harry, who is in business at Jackson, Michigan.

James N. Hauk was seventeen years of age when he entered the Federal Army in which he served through the war and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and took part in many of the most important battles of the war, fighting at Nashville and Franklin and participating in the whole Atlanta campaign. After his return from the army, Mr. Hauk was married to Catherine Comrie and they settled on a farm of 160 acres given Mrs. Hauk by her father, this being the nucleus of the large property they now own, having gradually added to it by hard work and good management. The father of Mrs. Hauk was William Comrie, who was born in Scotland. When Mr. and Mrs. Hauk came to this farm the only cleared part was the spot on which the old house, still standing, not far from the present commodious residence, had been erected. Mr. Hauk cleared the whole place and has made all the improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Hauk have had four children, the two survivors being, William Comrie and Elizabeth S., both residing at home. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hauk is a Republican.

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JESSE IRVIN MAXSON, a prominent citizen of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and owner of eighty-four and one-half acres of farm land, located about fif-

teen miles northwest of Springfield, was born December 31, 1854, in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Lovitha (Carmen) Maxson and a grandson of Cornelius and Mattie (Sills) Maxson.

Joseph Maxson, father, was born in Indiana, in October, 1830, and after the death of his father, which occurred when he was but a lad, his mother moved with her children to Champaign County, Ohio, and lived with her father on a farm situated one-half mile south of Christiansburg. Joseph Maxson was reared on this farm and followed agricultural pursuits through his subsequent life. Several years after his marriage he rented a farm in Champaign County, from which he moved to Jay County, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres and died there aged sixty-nine years. He married Lovitha Carmen, a daughter of Benjamin Carmen and wife, who came from Maryland to Ohio and settled in the wilds of Clark County. Lovitha was the youngest of a large family of children born to her parents and died in March, 1906, aged eighty-eight years. Three children were born to Joseph and Lovitha Maxson: Jesse Irvin; and William and Benjamin, both of whom reside in Jay County, Indiana.

Jesse I. Maxson was born on his father's farm in Champaign County, in a one-room log cabin, which had a stick chimney covered with mud. At that time but few public improvements had been made, bridges had not even been built across the creeks, and settlers were few. Here Mr. Maxson was reared and what schooling he received was obtained at the old Honey Creek district school, which he recalls was

taught by Carry Lynn. The greater part of his time was given to farm work. After his marriage, he moved to Jay County, Indiana, where he engaged in farming for ten years, then returned to the home farm in Champaign County for two years. He next rented the Peter Studebaker farm, in Clark County, which he operated for ten years and also owned, in partnership with Mr. Studebaker, a tract of sixty acres, known as the John Bright place, which he cultivated in connection with the Studebaker farm. On July 28, 1907, he sold his interest in this land and bought his present farm of eighty-four and one-half acres, from Susan Black. All of the large buildings on the place were here at the time of his purchase.

On October 19, 1876, Mr. Maxson was united in marriage with Ada Davis, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Ananias and Phoebe (Sutton) Davis, both of whom died in Champaign County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of nine children: Jane, who married Lewis Ray, both deceased; Lydia, who is the widow of A. Rust; Charity, who is the widow of David Beaty; David, deceased; Lida, deceased, who was the wife of Adam Bright; and Jasper Newton, Ada, Albert, and Jerry. Mr. and Mrs. Maxson are the parents of five children: Ernest, who lives at home; Joseph Orva, residing in Pike Township, married Daisy Etchens, and they have four children, Lewis, Glenna, Ethel, and Paul; Walter W., who lives in Pike Township, married Blanche Mumphert; Harry H., residing at home, teaches school and conducts a store in partnership with Emery Thackery; and William, who also lives

at home. Mr. Maxson is a Democrat in politics and has served as a school director.

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ELI FRANCIS McCLINTICK, carpenter, contractor and general farmer, residing on his father's farm of fifty acres, is one of the well-known and respected citizens of Pleasant Township. He was born in Ohio, September 12, 1853, and is a son of William and Eliza Jane (Runyan) McClintick, and a grandson of Alexander McClintick, who came to America from Ireland.

William McClintick, father of Eli F., was born October 11, 1827, and resides with his wife at London, Ohio. His wife, Eliza Jane Runyan, who was born October 2, 1836, is a daughter of David Runyan, an old resident of Clark County. They had three children, namely: Eli F., subject of this sketch; James H., who was born in 1856 and now residing in Madison County, was married, first, to Ida Mitchell, and, secondly, to Lida Bland, his two children, Lella and Carrie, being by the first union; Isaiah C., born in 1859, who died in 1883, married Ida Miller, who survives him and resides in the West.

Eli F. McClintick learned the carpenter's trade with Edward Edwards, at South Charleston, beginning his apprenticeship in March, 1876, and serving three years. He has been engaged in contracting for a number of years and has erected many of the best residences in Clark and Madison Counties. For the past seventeen years he has resided on his father's farm, the latter having retired to London. He makes something of a specialty of

raising poultry and has many very fine specimens of the Plymouth Rock variety.

Mr. McClintick was married, first, December 28, 1876, to Alice Wilkinson, who died October 16, 1896. She was a daughter of Wesley and Martha Wilkinson. They had three children, namely: Dora F., born September 19, 1878, who married M. Dye, of Champaign County and has two children—Paul and Leroy; Carl, born February 7, 1884, who resides at Springfield; and Bessie Carrie, who was born April 12, 1887. On December 1, 1897, Mr. McClintick married, for his second wife, Alice A. Curl, who is a daughter of John and Tilitha (Longbrake) Curl. The father of Mrs. McClintick was born in 1847 and died in 1896. In 1871 he was married to Tilitha Longbrake, who was born in 1847 and died in 1881. They had five children—Venilla, who died when an infant, Alice A., Charles, George and Marion.

Mr. McClintick is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and is connected with Lodge No. 167, at Catawba, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the Junior Post Association, which is a higher branch of the former organization and has served in all of the offices in this body.

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HUGH RUSSELL, who has been a prominent business man and citizen of Springfield, Ohio, since 1867, formerly head of the firm of Russell Bros., one of the oldest and most reputable contracting firms in the city, was born in Creetown, Scotland, January 12, 1846, and is a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Conning) Russell.

Hugh Russell, Sr., moved with his family to the United States in 1866, having been preceded to this country some five years by two of his sons, Anthony C. and William. He located first at Xenia, Ohio, and later at Springfield, where he died on October 3, 1902. His wife died in 1898. They were parents of seven children. Anthony C., who for many years was associated with his brother Hugh as a member of the firm of Russell Bros., was born in Galloway, Scotland, in 1844, and came to the United States in 1861 with his brother William. On October 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served until May 16, 1865, participating in many of the hottest engagements of the war, among them the battle of the Wilderness, in which he was severely wounded. February 15, 1883, he became a member of Mitchell Post, G. A. R. His death occurred July 7, 1901, at the age of fifty-seven years. William, the second son of Hugh and Elizabeth Russell, also enlisted in the army and, it is presumed, was killed in battle, as he never returned. Hugh was the third of this family. James and Michael live in Springfield. Mrs. William McCullough, a daughter, resides in Springfield, and Mrs. Andrew Burnett, deceased, was a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Hugh Russell, Jr., spent his boyhood in his native land, but at an early age left school to follow a sea-faring life. He continued on the water four years, then returned home and became apprenticed to a stonecutter at Creetown. He was twenty years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States

and with them located at Xenia, Ohio, where he followed his trade. He subsequently went to Lima, Ohio, where he assisted in the construction of the jail, and in 1867 moved to Springfield, Ohio. Here he formed a partnership with William Mowett, under the firm name of Russell & Mowett, and engaged in stone contracting. After one year Mr. Mowett succeeded in the firm by Hugh Russell, Sr., and later Anthony C. Russell became a member of the firm, which for a period of ten years was known by the title of Russell & Sons. Mr. Russell, Sr., then retired and the style and title became Russell Bros., which continued until 1903, when our subject continued under his own name, Hugh Russell. The business prospered and continued without interruption until in April, 1898, when Mr. Russell was elected to the board of public service in Springfield, necessitating his entire time to be devoted to the discharge of his public duties. However, upon the death of his brother in 1901, he resumed charge of the business of Russell Bros., as his term of four years in office had nearly expired. The firm has done an extensive business in stone work and is a pioneer one in cement work. Mr. Russell has been employed in the construction of many churches, school-houses, public buildings and residences throughout this section of the State, and the character of the work has been such as to give the firm an enviable reputation.

In 1879, Hugh Russell was joined in marriage with Miss Helen Sheets, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Malinda (Lake) Sheets, who were farmers. They have five children, as follows: John Sherman, who is

now identified with the business of Hugh Russell, his father, was for a time engaged as bookkeeper at Jamestown, N. Y., and also served in the Spanish-American War; Anna W., who is the wife of Byron W. Riffell of Springfield; Carrie S.; Ella S.; and Earl S., the latter of whom died at the age of eight years. Mr. Russell is a member of the Free Presbyterian Church, has served on the board of trustees many years and is at present a deacon. While on a visit to Scotland in 1874 he was made a Master Mason, and at the present time is a member of Anthony Lodge No. 455, F. & A. M.; Springfield Chapter No. 48, R. A. M.; Springfield Council No. 17, R. & S. M.; Palestine Commandery No. 33, Springfield. With Mrs. Russell he has made six voyages to the old country, and in February, 1908, visited his mother lodge in Scotland, where he spent seven weeks, going over on the Muritania and returning on the Lusitania.

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JACOB VOLLMER, one of Harmony Township's leading citizens, the owner of forty-eight acres of excellent land near Harmony and also of town property, has been engaged in farming and wagon-making in this vicinity since the close of the Civil War, in which he earned the title of veteran soldier. Mr. Vollmer was born December 11, 1840, and is a son of John and Susanna (Eberle) Vollmer.

The grandparents of Mr. Vollmer lived out their lives in Germany. His father, John Vollmer, was born in Germany in 1800 and died in Clark County, Ohio, in 1876. He came to America in 1828 and resided in Pennsylvania until 1835, when

he settled in Springfield, Ohio. Here he remained a few years and then moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and resided there until 1851, when he returned to Clark County, where he died. A brother, Andrew, and a sister, Maria, came also to America, but after staying a short time, returned to their native land. In 1830, John Vollmer married Susanna Eberle, who lived in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, and they had nine children born to them, the earlier ones dying in infancy. Those who survived were the following: John, born in 1833, resides in Clark County; George, born in 1837, died in 1864; Jacob, subject of this sketch; Mary, born in 1844, married Sigmond Kember, residing in Clark County, and they have four children; and Amelia, born in 1849, married Frederick Fiosel, residing in Clark County and they have six children.

Jacob Vollmer was a sturdy young man of twenty-two years when he entered the army in 1862 and was broken down in health, with a body racked with pain when he escaped the tortures of the southern prisons, and, a mere shadow of himself, crept back to those who loved him. From these hardships he has never entirely recovered. In 1862, at Springfield, Ohio, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took his part in all the battles and marches of his regiment, courageously performing all the duties of a soldier. In September, 1863, at the terrible battle of Chickamauga, he was captured by the Confederates and from that time until April 28, 1865, he remained a prisoner of war. He was taken first to Belle Isle, where he was confined for two weeks, being transferred from there to Libby

Prison, Richmond, where he was introduced to hardships and to surroundings that the young man had never imagined in all his free young life before. In spite of the chill weather, the prisoners slept unprotected on the ground, with scarcely any food provided, and from there they were taken to quarters just as bad at Danville, Virginia. In the dungeon where the Federal prisoners were herded, some of the Germans had been ingenious enough to discover the possibility of making a tunnel by which they could hope to reach liberty. Only German prisoners had the confidence of the workers and Mr. Vollmer was made a guard for the work. Of its difficulties and dangers no one could have a conception unless he was permitted to hear the story from the lips of a participant, but it may be here briefly stated that the tunnel was successfully bored and through it sixty-two imprisoned men escaped. It is sad to have to relate that very few of them succeeded in reaching liberty and Mr. Vollmer, with three companions, were recaptured two weeks later. They had been succored by the negroes, but in spite of this, and their own efforts, in their exhausted condition they were unable to escape their enemies and they were recaptured and taken back to prison to Richmond. In the latter part of February, they were introduced to the kind of treatment accorded the unfortunates who were sent to Andersonville, which celebrated prison was not entirely completed when Mr. Vollmer and his comrades were placed within its stockade. When General Sherman was on his victorious march to the sea, in the following September, Mr. Vollmer and his unfortunate companions were taken to

Savannah and kept in a stockade there until December, when he was removed to Camp, Lawton, farther in the interior where he was kept for a short time. When General Sherman's forces had approached that point, the prisoners were hurried to Thomasville, Georgia, near the present fashionable winter resort, and were concealed in the woods for a few weeks, after which they were marched fifty-six miles to a railroad that ran to Andersonville and they arrived there on Christmas day, 1864. In that place Mr. Vollmer was confined until the following April. All the prisoners who were left, were then taken to Florida, and there turned loose. During the larger part of this time of hardships, Mr. Vollmer was sick and it is no wonder that he still feels the effects of those dreadful years. After finding themselves free, the Federal soldiers hastened as fast as their enfeebled condition would permit, to the nearest Union forces at Jacksonville. There they shipped on a steamer that conveyed them to Annapolis, Maryland, and from there Mr. Vollmer soon reached Columbus, where he was discharged.

After the close of his military service Mr. Vollmer returned to his home in Clark County and in 1866 he located on his present property. By trade he is a wagon-maker and this industry he continues to be engaged in together with general farming. He is considered one of the township's substantial citizens. He has always taken considerable interest in public matters since permanently locating in Harmony Township and has been elected to office on numerous occasions—on the Democratic ticket to the office of township trustee—and has a record of being

the only member of that political party to serve three terms in that office. Mr. Vollmer would make a good public official under any party's wing and at present he is identified with the Prohibition party. He has served also as a school director and has been liberal in his contributions to public-spirited enterprises in his section.

In 1870 Mr. Vollmer was married to Olive (Laybourn) Stevens, who was the widow of Henry Stevens and a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Kirkley) Laybourn. Mrs. Stevens had one daughter, Hattie, who was born in 1864. She married Frank Mark and they have one son, Maurice. Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer have had four children: George, Charles, John and Daisy. The eldest son, George, was born in 1872, was well educated and now occupies the responsible position of cashier of the Germania Bank, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Charles, the second son, was born in 1874 and died in 1894. This brilliant young man was a student at Wittenberg College, at Springfield, and was preparing for the medical profession. John, the third son, was born in 1878, married Lida Baird, and they have two children, Paul and John H. Daisy, who was born in 1879, remains at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

Christian Laybourn, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Vollmer, was born in England in 1745. He was there married in 1777 to Margaret Newlove, who was born in 1758. They came to the United States in 1794, bringing with them six children. They remained in New York state for a period of eighteen years, during which

time he served as mayor of New York city two years. In 1812 they came to Ohio and settled in Harmony Township. He died in 1842 on the farm now owned by his son Amos and grandson Joseph Laybourn, the father of Mrs. Vollmer. Joseph Laybourn continued to reside on the old home place until his death, which occurred in January, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Laybourn had seven children, five of whom are still living, Mrs. Vollmer being the second in order of birth.

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JOSEPH D. TROUT, a prominent farmer of Harmony Township, residing on his fine farm of ninety acres, was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, December 1, 1855, a son of Philip and Sarah (Baker) Trout. His parents were natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. Philip Trout came to Clark County with his father, David Trout, when a child. Here he met Sarah Baker and they were married in 1839. They settled on a farm in German Township and there they lived and died. Philip Trout was a Democrat. Religiously, he and his wife were Methodists, while his father David was a Dunkard and was a preacher of that faith. Philip Trout and his wife had fourteen children, of whom nine are still living. They are: Mary (Conard), residing in Springfield, Ohio; Lydia (Huffman), residing in Iowa; Rev. Philip, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Waynesville, Ohio; John F., of Springfield Township; Joseph D., subject of this sketch; Cassie (Bevitt), residing in Springfield; Carrie (Callison), whose husband is a farmer of Pike Township; Stephen A., a farmer of German Township; and Jacob B., also a





MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH D. TROUT AND FAMILY



farmer of German Township. Those deceased are: William Edward, Eliza, Sarah and an infant daughter. Philip Trout, the father, died at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Trout died at the age of seventy.

Joseph D. Trout received his education in the local schools and was graduated from the German Township High School in the class of 1877. He taught school for eight years, since which time he has been engaged in farming.

In 1878 Mr. Trout was married to Emma E. Stephenson, a native of German Township and daughter of James and Sabina (Overpeck) Stephenson, both of whom were natives of Clark County. Mr. Stephenson, who was a farmer and stock dealer of German Township, was born September 23, 1824. His wife was born September 12, 1823, and they were married in 1847. They had eleven children, of whom six survive, namely: Harvey, William, Nancy (Bowers), Mary (Nisley), Emma E., and Sallie (Hartman).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Trout have had a family of ten children, of whom nine now survive, namely: Orval, who married Laura Cotrel, lives in Springfield, and has one daughter, Dorothy; Mand, who is the wife of Albert Frantz, of Royal Center, Indiana; and has three children—Roger, Russell, and Irma; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Clarence Heath, of Dayton, Ohio, and the mother of two children—Sherman and Alta; Daisy, who is the wife of Crawford Minter of Dayton, and has one son, Ronald; the others being, Elza, Jessie, Harvey, Russell and Loyd. The one deceased was Roger, who died at the age of nine months. The children who are single are all at home.

Mr. Trout is a Prohibitionist in politics. Religiously, he is a Methodist and is a local preacher in the Methodist Church, having supplied the pulpit at Vienna Cross Roads, Ohio, for two years.

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CHARLES F. WISE, a prominent citizen of Green Township and a prosperous farmer, residing on a quarter section of land lying about ten miles southeast of the city of Springfield, Ohio, was born in Springfield Township, and is a son of Lewis and Melinda (Hatfield) Wise.

Lewis Wise was born near South Charleston, in Clark County, in 1829, and died in February, 1906. He was a son of Jesse Wise, who came from Virginia about one hundred years ago and located near South Charleston. He followed farming all his life and died near Selma at the age of sixty-eight years. He first married a Miss Strong, and of their three children, one was Lewis, the father of Charles F. His second union with Muriel Hann resulted in the birth of six children. Lewis Wise lived under the parental roof until he was married, at the age of twenty-six years, then moved on the Hatfield farm, in Springfield Township, where Charles F. Wise was born. Lewis Wise followed farming through his active years. He married Melinda H. Hatfield, a daughter of James Hatfield, an early resident of Clark County, whose family came originally from Wales. They settled first in Pennsylvania, then went to Virginia, and then to Kentucky, later coming to Ohio. Six children blessed this union, three of whom are now living.

Charles F. Wise was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools

during his early days. He remained with his parents until his marriage, then set up housekeeping in Harmony Township, where he carried on farming about one year, returning then to the old home place. After conducting this farm for one year he purchased his present property, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres situated in Green Township. He follows general farming and stockraising and success has attended his efforts.

Mr. Wise was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Minnie A. Schickedantz, a native of Clark County, and a daughter of Christopher Schickedantz, who was a farmer and stock dealer near South Charleston. They have three sons: Blaine C., Clarence L. and Jesse C. Politically, Mr. Wise is a Republican and is now serving his township most efficiently in the capacity of township trustee. He is also a member of the School Board, having been appointed to serve out an unexpired term. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry. With his family, he is connected with the Baptist Church.

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JOHN M. MILLER, who resides in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, is a successful business man, who in addition to farming maintains stall No. 42 in the Springfield market. He has a fruit farm of thirty-three acres in Springfield Township, on which he has 600 bearing cherry trees, besides a large number of apple, peach and plum trees. During the winter he butchers and dresses poultry for the market. He also rents and farms the Bitner place of 100 acres in Springfield Township. Mr. Miller was born on his father's farm in Franklin

county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1861, and is a son of Emanuel and Anna (Kendig) Miller, and grandson of Emanuel Miller.

Emanuel Miller, father of John M., was one of ten children and was born on a farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen years he came west to Ohio with a party of men on horseback, Clark County being at that time largely forest land, but he soon returned to Pennsylvania, and followed farming in Franklin County until his death in June, 1890, when aged seventy-two years. He married Anna Kendig, who was born in Pennsylvania and is now living there with her oldest son, at the advanced age of eighty years. They had fourteen children, ten of whom grew up, as follows: Jacob K.; Melinda, wife of H. Frantz; Jerry, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Barbara, wife of John C. Miller; Abraham; Benjamin F.; John M.; Susan E., wife of George Geltzinger; Martin R.; and Harry.

John M. Miller was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools. When nineteen years old he began learning the trade of a machinist, and for three and a half years was in the employ of Frick & Co. in their engine and boiler works at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He subsequently followed the trade of a tool maker. In 1886 he came to Springfield, Ohio, and worked for the William N. Whiteley Company continuously until 1890, except for a short time spent at Dayton, Ohio, and from 1890 until 1892, for the Rogers Iron Company, now the William Bailey Co., of Springfield. In 1887 he purchased ten acres of land in Springfield Township, from Henry

Frantz, upon which he moved on March 1, 1888, removing from there to his present location in October, 1899, having purchased this place in the fall of the same year. He was always considered a skilled machinist and has also been successful in agricultural work and his business undertakings.

Mr. Miller was married December 5, 1886, to Anna L. Bair, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Her parents were Daniel H. and Barbara (Weber) Bair, the latter of whom died after the birth of the following children: Benjamin W., Mary, Anna L., Martha, and Elizabeth. The father of Mrs. Miller formed a second marriage with Clara A. Resh, by whom he has a son, Daniel I. Mr. Bair is living at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are parents of five children, namely: Arthur R., Mary A., Harvey D., Harrold L., and Oscar B. The family belong to the Mennonite Church.

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DANIEL KIBLINGER, a substantial farmer and highly respected citizen of German Township, residing on a fine farm of 145 acres, situated just north of Lawrenceville on the Ballentine Road, was born September 25, 1838, in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob M. and Elizabeth (Pence) Kiblinger.

Jacob M. Kiblinger was a son of Daniel Kiblinger, who, with his wife and family, came from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, to Clark County, Ohio, at a very early period and bought farms in German and Pike Townships, but settled on the land in German Township on the Mad

River. Daniel at one time owned three farms, and gave the one in Pike Township to his son, Jacob M., the father of our subject. Jacob died on our subject's farm in 1897 at the age of eighty-three years, and was survived by his widow until 1904, when in her eighty-fifth year, she died.

Daniel Kiblinger was reared in Pike Township, and in 1855 came to his present farm with his parents and has been a resident of German Township ever since. Mr. Kiblinger has made many improvements on the farm, including the erection of a fine brick residence. He was married in February, 1868, to Elizabeth Littrell, who is still living, and who is a daughter of Henry Littrell. They have had five children, as follows: Amy, who married William Michael and has one child; Clara, who married Elmer Overholser, and has two children; Scott, who is married to Blanche Greist, and has four children; Nettie, who lives at home; and Mary, who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Kiblinger is a member and an elder of the Reformed Church of Lawrenceville.

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THOMAS EDWARD HARWOOD, who was prominently identified with the printing and publishing business at Springfield for forty years, was born May 26, 1846, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and died February 13, 1906, after a short illness, at the home of his son, Frank C., who is president of the Gazette Publishing Company, of this city. Mr. Harwood was of Virginia ancestry, a son of Francis Lee and Mary (Coffman) Harwood.

In boyhood Mr. Harwood learned the printer's trade at Newark, Ohio, and after working as a journeyman, came to

Springfield in 1865. Thoroughly understanding all the practical details of the making of a newspaper, he soon displayed also a facility in editorial work, and in the course of time became city editor of the "*Weekly Gazette*," a journal he bought in 1873 and continued to issue weekly until 1876, when he founded the *Daily Gazette*. Later he admitted his son, Frank C., to partnership, and in 1898, when the business was incorporated, Mr. Harwood became president, and the name of the T. E. Harwood Printing and Publishing Company was assumed. Later the name was changed to the Gazette Publishing Company. This enterprise was successfully conducted until the death of Mr. Harwood, when his son succeeded to the presidency, continuing the policy of the old organization. The *Gazette* is the leading Republican organ of this section of the State. Mr. Harwood was a man of recognized ability, public spirited to a large degree, and with disinterestedness fostered many of the city's useful enterprises. For a number of years he resided in a beautiful home on South Fountain Avenue.

At Springfield, October 19, 1868, Mr. Harwood was married to Anna M. Hartstone, and they had ten children, the following of whom survive: Frank C., residing at No. 1054 East High Street, who is president of the Gazette Publishing Company; Frederick H., who was an officer of the Tenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and served also for two years in the Philippines as sergeant-major of the Thirty-first Regiment; Lee Edward, Charles A., who resides at Birmingham, Alabama; Ralph C., who lives at Cleve-

land; Kenneth S., who resides at Birmingham, Alabama; Jessie Manton, who married John L. Bushnell, of Springfield; and Nannie L. Carter, residing at Cleveland.

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HOWARD SULTZBACH, a leading citizen of Moorefield Township, part owner of 200 acres of very valuable land which is situated in Section 32, on the Urbana Turnpike Road, about three miles from the center of Springfield, was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, March 20, 1856. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Longenecker) Sultzbach.

Both parents of Mr. Sultzbach were born in Pennsylvania, the father in York County, and the mother in Lancaster County, both staunch old German strongholds. After their marriage they lived for some years on a farm of 100 acres near the town of Hellam, York County, and on that farm thirteen of their fourteen children were born. In 1855 Joseph Sultzbach brought his family to German Township, Clark County, Ohio. He had sold the York County farm and for the first year in the new locality he rented land and then purchased 346 acres of land in Clark County, sixteen of which were in German Township. The former owner was John Grube, and he had built a large brick house, so that there was a comfortable home on the new farm. Joseph Sultzbach prospered and in 1860 he built what is still one of the largest barns in Clark County, its dimensions being 112 feet in length by 50 feet in width. He was an intelligent, reliable man and soon became a leader among his fellow citizens and was frequently elected to responsible

offices, serving both as trustee of German Township and of Moorefield Township, and also as county commissioner of Clark County. After a life of usefulness he died, in 1886. His widow survived until 1892.

The children born to Joseph Sultzbach and wife were the following: Henry, who lives in Harvey County, Kansas; Elizabeth, who resides on the home farm; Frank, who lives in Mad River Township; Joseph, who is engaged in farming in Bethel Township; John, who lives in Mad River Township; Catherine, who is the widow of J. J. McLean, formerly a grocer at Springfield, resides with her brother, Howard; Amanda, residing at Seattle, Washington, married Mark Wood; Hyman, who resides at DuBois, Iowa; Webster, who died in 1907, was a resident of Harmony Township; Bayard, who is deceased; Calvin, who was accidentally killed at Detroit, Michigan; George, who resides on a farm in Moorefield Township; Anna, who married John Humbarger, residing in Mad River Township; and Howard, the latter being the only member of the family born in Ohio.

Howard Sultzbach was one year old when his parents settled on the present farm, which is jointly the property of himself and his two sisters, Mrs. Catherine McLean and Miss Elizabeth Sultzbach. Two railroads run through this farm, the Erie and Big Four and the Urbana Traction. Mr. Sultzbach manages the farm, carrying on general farming, stock-raising and dairying. He has never married. His sister, Mrs. McLean, attends to his domestic affairs and makes his home comfortable. She has one

daughter, Bessie, who married J. J. Cromwell. Like his late father, Howard Sultzbach is a staunch Republican. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs, but has never sought office, his preference being for the quiet, enjoyable life of an independent farmer.

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JOHN TEMPLETON STEWART. It is deemed fitting and proper to give representation in this work to one who, though long deceased, left an impress on the affairs of Clark County which more than half a century of time has not effaced. A pioneer, coming in 1805, prior to the organization of Clark County, Mr. Stewart took an important part in the work of development, improvement and progress in this part of the state, both in private and official capacity. Aside from this, he gave to the community a large family of children, who became influential and of large affairs and have done much as individuals, some of them as public officers, to add materially to the welfare and prosperity of Clark County.

John Templeton Stewart (1) was born in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and was a son of Samuel, Jr., and Nancy (Templeton) Stewart. He came of a prominent old colonial family in this country and traced his ancestry in Scotland back to John Stewart, a Scotch Covenanter of the seventeenth century, who fled from Scotland to County Down, in the North of Ireland, at the time when Charles II. of England was trying to force Episcopacy upon the Scottish nation, some time between the years 1660 and 1685. Of this early ancestor we have record of but one son,

Robert Stewart, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1665. The latter did not go to the Emerald Isle until the death of his father in 1720, then located in Drumore Township, County Down, where he died ten years later.

Samuel Stewart, Sr., a son of Robert, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1698, and in 1720 emigrated to North of Ireland with his father. In 1735, with his only brother, Hugh, he came to America, and after landing in Philadelphia, went to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1770. He married Mary McClay, and one of their ten children was Samuel, Jr.

Samuel Stewart, Jr., was born in County Down, Ireland, and came with his parents to America. He was reared in Lancaster County, where, about the year 1750, he settled on a farm of 100 acres in Hanover Township, for which he held a warrant dated May 17, 1754. He served as a private in a battalion commanded by Colonel Tim Greene in the defense of the frontier, and in 1776 he became a member of the company commanded by Captain James Rogers of Lancaster, fighting for American Independence. He moved to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and in 1785 served on the first grand jury of that county. He first married Nancy Templeton, a daughter of Robert and Agnes Templeton, and after her death married Agnes Calhoun, a daughter of William and Hannah Calhoun. He died September 16, 1803, and was buried in Hanover Cemetery.

John Templeton Stewart lived in his native county until 1805, when, with an older brother, Samnel E., he came west to what is now Clark County, Ohio, then a

part of Greene County, settling on the bank of the Little Miami River. In 1813 he was elected justice of the peace, serving continuously until 1838. He was the first clerk of Green Township, and served from 1837 until 1840 as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In company with his brother he purchased about 500 acres in Section 15, Green Township, erected a log cabin and set about clearing the land and converting it from its wild state to one of cultivation. There he lived and prospered, adding largely to his landed interests. His death on April 16, 1850, was mourned as a sad loss to the entire community.

Mr. Stewart was married March 2, 1815, to Miss Ann Elder, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1798, and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Elder, her people moving to Ohio in 1812. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, eight sons and one daughter growing to maturity, as follows: Juliana, wife of David Anderson, died in 1901, at the age of eighty-six years; Perry, a record of whom may be found in the sketch of David Wilmot Stewart; Elder Robert, a resident of Springfield; Samuel, who died near Kenton, Hardin County; Charles, a resident of Springfield, died October 26, 1902; Hon. James M., of Xenia, Ohio; Thomas, a resident of Green Township; Oscar N., a resident of Harmony Township; and William C., a resident of Green Township.

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JOSEPH F. CRABILL, general farmer and stock-raiser, of Springfield Township, residing on a highly cultivated farm of 253 acres, part of which is the old



Crabill homestead, was born on this farm February 1, 1859, and is a son of Thomas V. and Sidney (Yeazell) Crabill. He is the youngest of a family of fourteen children and has always lived on his present farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the district schools of the township. Mr. Crabill is one of the most successful farmers of the township, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, horses and sheep. With the exception of twenty acres of timberland, the entire farm is under cultivation and in pasture, and is well equipped with commodious and substantial buildings.

Mr. Crabill has been twice married, first to Minnie J. Smith, a daughter of Andrew J. Smith. She died September 27, 1897, leaving two children—Glenna L., a graduate of the Springfield High School, who also took a Normal course at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and now teaches at Benson's School, Springfield Township, and Robert E., who lives at home. Mr. Crabill was married secondly to Mrs. Flora J. (Jones) Lawrence, a widow, from Detroit, Michigan. She has one daughter by her first marriage, namely, Helen E.

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GIDEON HARTMAN, a leading citizen of Pike Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 113 acres, was born March 6, 1832, on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter and Hannah (Myers) Hartman.

The parents of Mr. Hartman sold their farm in York County in the spring of 1837 and came to Ohio by wagon, stopping for one month at Springfield on the

way to German Township, where they bought the farm on which they both died. Peter Hartman died in 1872, aged seventy-seven years. His widow survived until 1889, dying in her eighty-seventh year. They were members of the German Reformed Church. Their four children were: Maria, who married Eli Keiser; and Amos, Gideon and Lewis M., the latter of whom was born after the family settled in Ohio.

Gideon Hartman was five years old when his parents took up their residence in German Township and he can remember many of the incidents of their early settlement there. He assisted his father in clearing up the land and after the death of the father he came into possession of a part of the home farm, to which he added until he owned 158 acres. This property he sold to Americus James in 1891. In January, 1883, he bought his present farm in Pike Township and moved on it in the following March, and here he has been actively engaged in a general farming line until recently, when he retired. In 1897 the residence was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Hartman soon built a larger and more substantial one. In addition to farming Mr. Hartman also conducted a dairy and for nine years sold milk in Springfield, his largest customer being the old St. James Hotel.

Mr. Hartman was married in German Township to Barbara Snell, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, a daughter of Daniel Snell, who came to Ohio from Virginia at an early day. Mrs. Hartman died March 22, 1884, aged forty-four years. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, namely: Oscar W., residing at Atchison, Kansas,

married Clara Kline; Harrison F., died aged four years; Ellen F., married George Lavey, residing in Clark County, and they have three children, Harvey, Bessie E. and Dorothy; Ida A., married Jacob Baugh, residing in Champaign County, Ohio, and they have the following children, Maude, wife of Wiley Gundolf, Jessie, Cecil S., Noah and Nola, twins, and Luther; Peter, died aged six months; Effie M., married David Flory, who farms the homestead, and they have the following children, Clara M., Emma C., Russell H., Inez M., Elmer F., Lavina E., Verna E. and Nellie A.; and Elmer C., who is engaged in a mercantile business, married Crista Bush, and they have had four children, Ludwig, Lucille, Christina and Louise. Mr. Hartman has a fine family of descendants. Several children and grandchildren have not survived infancy, but the larger number have developed into men and women and boys and girls of physical strength and beauty and of mental capacity. Mr. Hartman's family belongs to the German Baptist Church, of the old order. He is one of Pike Township's most respected residents.

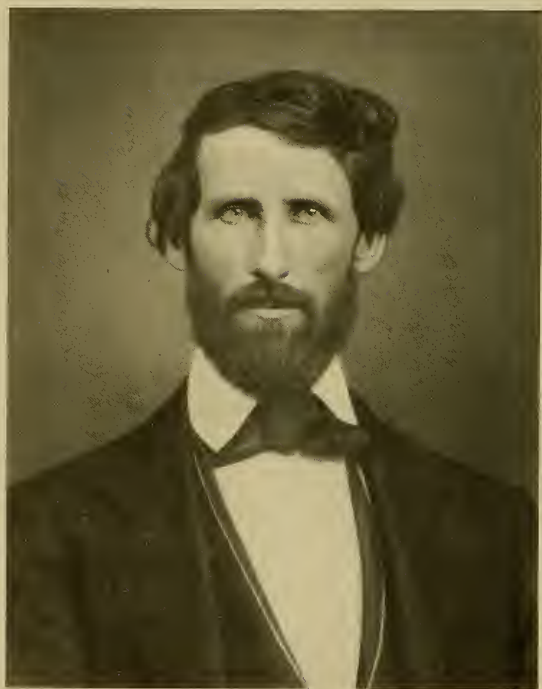
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CHARLES PARTINGTON, a retired farmer of Mad River Township, who owns eighty acres of valuable land on which he resides, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 17, 1836, and is the youngest child of James and Mary (Wilson) Partington.

James Partington was born in England and came to America in boyhood, accompanying his parents, who settled at Brandywine, Delaware, where he later became

superintendent of the Dupont Cloth Manufacturing Works. From there he went to Pennsylvania, where he was also engaged in a manufacturing business, and he was married in that state to Mary Wilson. After their marriage they came to Ohio, and settled in Fairfield County. James Partington manufactured blankets, carpets and woolens at Knisley's mill in that county. About 1839 he came to Clark County and bought the farm now owned by his son, Charles, acquiring a paper-mill and water-power. This mill he changed into a woolen mill and engaged in a manufacturing business quite extensively, giving employment to a number of men. Both he and wife died in advanced age on this farm. They had eight children, namely: James W., Richard, Jane, Eliza, Mary, Martha, John and Charles, the latter being now the only survivor.

Charles Partington was a child when his parents came to the Mad River Township farm. The mill then stood on the land, but all the surroundings were in a wild state, and even when Charles had grown old enough to be trusted with a gun, squirrels and turkey were yet plentiful on the home acres. As he grew to manhood he assisted in clearing the land and also worked in his father's factory. He obtained his education in the log school-house near his home, his teacher being James Hagen. After he had reached manhood he began buying land, and kept on adding to the original tract until he owned 155 acres, seventy-five of which he has recently sold. After a time he opened up a stone quarry on his land, which was worked for a number of years, as long as it was profitable, and he still



CHARLES PARTINGTON.



sells sand and gravel, furnishing a great deal of the gravel used in mending the roads in the township. Mr. Partington has always been considered a good business man. In addition to his other interests he was engaged in dealing in horses, buying and selling for the Dupont Banding Company, of Brandywine.

Mr. Partington has never married. He resides in the old comfortable stone house which was built by his father and with him live Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Sparrow and their son, Ralph, the latter of whom now looks after the horse business. In politics Mr. Partington is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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GEORGE L. KEDZIE, one of the early settlers of Mad River Township, an esteemed citizen and prominent agriculturist, residing on a fine farm of 207 acres, was born August 5, 1821, and is a son of James and Margaret (Hume) Kedzie. The grandfather, Adam Kedzie, a native of Scotland, brought his family to America in 1795, and settled on a farm in Delaware County, New York, where he remained until his death, some years later.

James Kedzie was one of his family of eight children: George, James, William, Adam, Elizabeth, Janet, Isabella, and Nancy, all now deceased. James Kedzie was married in New York State in 1804, to Margaret Hume, a native of Scotland. She came to America on the same vessel as Mr. Kedzie, accompanying her parents, Robert and Allison (Willson) Hume. In 1837 James Kedzie and family removed to Ohio and settled in Mad River Township, buying a large tract of tim-

bered land from Henry Bechth, who had entered it from the government. The family lived for a time in a log house which was found on the place, but in 1842 a frame house was erected. Three years later this house burned down. In 1852 the large ten-room brick house in which George L. Kedzie now resides was erected, and here both James Kedzie and his wife died, the former on May 28, 1860, and the latter in 1865. They were the parents of nine children: Adam, deceased; Allison, married Robert Hyde, both deceased; Margaret, married Orrin Penfield, both are deceased; Isabella, deceased; Robert, died while attending college in New York; John H., deceased, went to Chicago in 1847 and became a large real estate owner, and his widow, Mrs. Mary E. (Kent) Kedzie, still resides there; Elizabeth, married John Dewey, both are deceased; George L., and Jane Ann, who died, aged nine months.

George L. Kedzie was born on his father's farm near Delhi, New York, and at the age of sixteen years came with his parents to Clark County, Ohio, and settled on his present farm. The trip from Delhi required about two weeks time, the travelers going first to Utica, New York, in a lumber wagon, thence to Buffalo by canal, from there to Cleveland, Ohio, by steamboat, then down the canal to Columbus, and from there to Clark County in wagons. Mr. Kedzie's education was received in the common schools previous to coming to Ohio. After reaching Clark County, although only a lad, he began clearing the farm and experienced many of the hardships common to pioneer life. He subsequently purchased the place

from his father and assumed entire charge of the farming and stock-raising, in which he has always been very successful. Mr. Kedzie is a stockholder in the Mad River Bank, the First National Bank and in the Lagonda Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder:

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LEON H. HOUSTON, who has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most capable and successful business men of Central Ohio, as a merchant, banker and farmer, was born in South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, March 1, 1842, a son of Thomas F. Houston. His paternal grandparents, Joseph Houston, and his wife, Nancy (Fisher), were among the early settlers of Clark County. They were born and married in Sussex County, in the State of Delaware, lived a short time in Kentucky, and came to Ohio in 1812, settling about three miles northeast of Springfield, near what is now Lagonda.

There was a large family of children who married and had homes in Clark and adjoining counties of Ohio and other states. Thomas Fisher Houston was the youngest son of Joseph and Nancy Houston, and was born October 7, 1818, in their pioneer home. He was married to Rachael A. DeLashmutt, December 25, 1839, in South Charleston, where they lived many years, and after five years spent on their farm in Pleasant Township, Clark County, they moved to Springfield, and in their East High Street home Thomas Houston died June 28, 1874, and his wife, Rachel, died November 8, 1886. Their family consisted of ten children, namely:

Catherine, William L., Charles, Thornton, Mary, Emma, Leonidas Hamlin (subject of this sketch), Edwin DeLashmutt, Foster B., and Elissa J. The six first mentioned have all passed away, while of the living members of the family Leon H., Edwin D. and Foster B. are residents at South Charleston, Elissa being a resident of Springfield, Ohio.

Leon H. Houston was their eldest son, Edwin D. Houston was their fourth son, and was married to Ethel A. Jones February 22, 1905. Foster B. Houston was their youngest son, and was married to Ida Rose Arbogast June 24, 1890, in Springfield, where he had lived until he was twenty years old. They have a son, Roger, and daughter, Rachel.

William Laws Houston was their second son, and was one of the progressive farmers of Clark County. He died in London, Madison County, leaving a wife, two sons and a daughter.

These Houstons are lineal descendants of Robert Houston, of Sussex County, Delaware, who was a recognized patriot and rendered material aid to the cause of independence during the Revolutionary War, and also of Robert R. Houston, of near Paisley, Scotland, whose name is found on the land register of Virginia and Maryland as early as 1664. He died at Pokomoke City, Maryland, in December, 1692. The parish, castle, and town of Houston, in Scotland, near Glasgow, are objects of present interest.

On April 1, 1859, Leon H. Houston commenced his business career with the firm of Houston & Brother, composed of Henry Clay Houston and John R. Houston, at a salary of \$50.00 per year and board for the first year. He continued as

a clerk until January 1, 1863, when he was admitted as a partner into the firm of Houston & Company, composed of H. C. Houston, J. R. Houston, and Leon H. Houston, which partnership lasted until January 1, 1867. John R. and Henry C. Houston then retired and the firm of Houston & Murray was organized and continued until January 1, 1875, with Leon H. Houston and Peter Murray as partners, when Peter Murray retired, and the firm of Houston & Brother was organized by Leon H. Houston and Edwin D. Houston. This firm continued until January 1, 1893, when Foster B. Houston was admitted under the firm name of Houston Brothers, this co-partnership continuing up to January 1, 1904, when the business was incorporated under the name of The Houston Company, with Edwin D. Houston as president, Foster B. Houston, vice president, and Leon H. Houston, secretary. The business conducted from the beginning was the selling of general merchandise to farmers and others, and the operation of grain elevators, lumber and coal yards, including also extensive dealings in wool.

Mr. Leon H. Houston has been actively engaged in the said general business from April, 1859, to the present time. In 1892 the Citizens' Bank, of South Charleston, Ohio, was organized, Leon H. Houston and Edwin D. Houston owning more than three-fourths of the institution, Leon H. Houston acting as president, Edwin D. Houston as vice president, and William A. Malsbary, cashier. This is regarded as the strongest bank in Clark County, as it is a co-partnership, and all the property of each and every co-partner is bound for the liabilities of the bank. They

make a specialty of loaning money on farm mortgages.

Mr. Leon H. Houston has been several times elected to the village council, and has taken much interest in beautifying the village of South Charleston. He was instrumental in the construction of the modern cement sidewalks and macadamized streets, which are known to be the best of any village in the state. He served with credit as county commissioner from 1878 to 1881; was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1890 and 1891, and was accredited with accomplishing great good for the farming and other interests of the state.

Leon H. Houston owns over 4,000 acres and Edwin D. Houston over 1,500 acres of the best farming lands in Madison, Clark, and Green Counties.

Their Woodlawn Farm, about seven miles north of London, in Madison County, is known as the best farm in the State. They also own large tracts of timber land in Mississippi.

To operate these farm lands there has been recently organized The Houston Farm Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00—Leon H. Houston, Edwin D. Houston, Foster B. Houston, Elissa J. Houston and Howard Yeazell being owners and directors of said farm company.

Leon H. Houston has been quite an extensive traveler between this country and Europe, having crossed the Atlantic twelve times, and profited much by his observations in this and foreign countries. Edwin D. Houston has made two trips around the world and one to South America.

The subject of this sketch has a palatial residence in South Charleston, of

which place he is one of the foremost and respected citizens, and is known for his liberality and helpfulness to all worthy causes, and has contributed largely to the benefit and welfare of the community by aiding private and public interests.

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WALTER S. MICHAEL is a well known citizen and successful farmer and stock-raiser, residing on his valuable farm of eighty acres, which is situated on the Flick Turnpike Road, eight miles north; west of Springfield, and two miles west of Lawrenceville, in German Township. Mr. Michael was born in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, January 14, 1872, and is a son of Alexander and Rebecca (Overholser) Michael.

Alexander Michael was also born in Clark County, where his father, David Michael, settled at an early day, and owned the farm adjoining the one now owned by his grandson. Alexander Michael was married twice and had twelve children. Walter S. Michael has two surviving brothers, D. I. and John, both residing at Springfield. He lost his mother when a babe only eleven days old and he was reared by Peter J. Hause and wife, who had no children of their own and who gave their adopted son a chance to obtain a good, common school education. Mr. Michael loved them as his parents, as he now reveres their memory; in every way he was a son to them and from them inherited his present farm. Peter J. Hause died in 1895 and his widow in 1899. After his marriage Mr. Michael remained for one year on the farm and then moved to Herbst, Grant County, Indiana, where he

worked for two years in a tile factory, after which he returned to the farm. He carries on general farming, raises excellent stock and keeps eight cows, shipping his milk to his brother, John Michael, who is a milk dealer at Springfield. Mr. Michael married Maggie Rust, who is a daughter of Henry and Drusilla (Cost) Rust, farmers, of German Township. They have two children—Ernest Leroy and Glendon Ray. Mr. Michael is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, at Northampton.

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ISAAC KAY, M. D., whose long and uninterrupted career as a physician and surgeon at Springfield has made him the oldest resident medical man in this city, has also brought him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, as well as deserved honors and fitting emolument in his profession. Dr. Kay was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, not far distant from the beautiful city of Chambersburg, December 8, 1828. He is a son of William and Susanna (Unger) Kay, a grandson of John Kay and a great-grandson of John Kay, who, at the date of the Revolutionary War, was already a man of business enterprise in the city of Philadelphia. It is not difficult to trace the family still farther back, even in the days when its early settlers accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania and assisted him in his civilizing efforts.

In 1836, when Isaac Kay was a boy of nine years, his parents left the old family home in Pennsylvania and journeyed over the mountains in the primitive manner of the time and established a new home in Ohio. Other members of the



family took up the burden of clearing the land and developing a farm in the wilderness, but from early youth Isaac had made up his mind to be a physician. Through many obstacles he pushed his way and in 1849 he secured his diploma from Starling Medical College, at Columbus. On May 18, 1853, he came to Springfield, having already had four years of medical experience at Lewisburg, Ohio, and with the growth and progress of this city, for a half century, he has been indissolubly connected. One of his early and continued interests has been the spread of medical knowledge within his own profession, and early and late he has worked to establish organizations of this character and to make them fulfil their mission. Almost since its inception he has been an active member of the Clark County Medical Society, in which he has frequently held official position, and for many years his name has been one of those most honored in the Ohio State Medical Association. Colleges and conventions, associations and societies have conferred degrees upon him for valuable services rendered, all feeling that they have profited from his scientific researches, his valuable literary contributions and his enlightening lectures on subjects of the gravest importance.

Dr. Kay was married November 4, 1852, to Clara M. Deckert, of Miamisburg, Ohio. They have two sons, Charles S. and Clarence H. During almost the entire period of his mature life he has been an active member of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican, always earnest in his efforts to encourage good government, but never descending to the methods of mere party politicians. His

connection with the Masonic fraternity dates back to 1850 and he has felt it to be one of his great privileges to live up to the demands and aims of this brotherhood.

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MILTON J. BAIRD, a representative farmer and well known citizen of Pleasant Township, residing on his valuable farm of seventy acres, which is situated on the Columbus Road, was born in Clark County, Ohio, November 27, 1870, and is a son of William J. and Nancy J. (Kimble) Baird.

His grandparents on the paternal side were residents in 1794 of Pennsylvania, whence they migrated to Kentucky, coming from the latter state to Clark County, Ohio, in 1808 and settling in Harmony Township. William Baird, the great-grandfather, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, fighting for American independence. At one time he was placed as a guard over certain Hessian prisoners, and accidentally overhearing several of them express sentiments favorable to America, and declare that they would never return to Germany, but would, if they could escape, become citizens of the new republic against which they had been hired to fight, he purposely relaxed his vigilance, with the result that they got away, and, it is to be presumed, fulfilled their intentions, to the benefit of the land of their adoption. The family tradition is that the Bairds originated in Scotland, were driven to Ireland by religious persecution and subsequently came to America. In Kentucky they intermarried with the Breckenridges and other prominent families.

Mr. Baird's grandparents, Peter C. and Frances (Wilson) Baird, were born, respectively, in Kentucky and North Carolina. They resided in Harmony Township, Clark County until their death, about 1872. Peter C. Baird came to Clark County in 1808. His ten children bore the following names, respectively: William J., Clara J., Willis, Caroline, Susan, Lewis E., John, Robert, Dorothy and Mary Ann.

William J. Baird father of Milton J., was born March 27, 1826, in Clark County, Ohio, and was married twice, first to Frances Hayward. Three children were born to that marriage: John, who married Susan Slagle, resides at Springfield, and they have two children, Lewis and George; Margaret F., who married George Eberhart, residing in Clark County; and Lewis R., who resides in Kansas, married Lena Perro, and they have five children. February 19, 1867, William J. Baird was married (secondly) to Nancy J. Kimble, and the following children were born to them: Clara E., born in 1868, married Frank Jones, and they reside in Clark County and have had four children: Milton J.; Nellie, born November 2, 1872, married Clark Jones; Eva, born November 2, 1875, resides at Vienna Cross Roads; and Laura, born November 14, 1877, married Minor Slagle and they have two children. William J. Baird died February 20, 1907. His widow survives.

Milton J. Baird was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools. His main occupation has been farming. In 1902 he purchased his present property from Andrew Goodfellow, and has been engaged in improving it ever since.

On December 26, 1900, Milton J. Baird was married to Floy Neer, a daughter of Nathan O. and Millie (Comstock) Neer. The father of Mrs. Baird was born January 8, 1850, and in 1875 he married Millie Comstock, who was born November 8, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Neer had the following children: Floy, wife of Milton J. Baird, was born October 24, 1876; Anna B., born July 18, 1879, married Eugene Grubb, and they have two children, Evelyn and Mildred; Benjamin, born October 31, 1882; Laura, born May 20, 1887; Ruth, born April 13, 1894; Mahlon, born April 20, 1898; and Clark, who was born March 16, 1885, died in the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Neer still survive.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird have four children, namely: Herbert, who was born January 8, 1902; Roland, who was born July 11, 1903; Howard, who was born September 14, 1905; and Florence, who was born March 26, 1907.

Mr. Baird takes a good citizen's interest in township affairs and gives liberal assistance to many public-spirited enterprises. In politics he is a Republican. He is a valued member of the township school board.

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LEVI KAUFFMAN, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a well improved farm of 166 acres, located about twelve miles west of Springfield, on the north side of the Valley Pike, was born September 3, 1833, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Christian and Anna (Erb) Kauffman.

The Kauffman family is of German extraction, the great-grandfather having come from Germany in 1717. He settled

near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the family later became very prominent. Christian Kauffman, grandfather, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming all his life and acquired a full section of land. He married Anna Miller, also a native of Lancaster County, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters.

Christian Kauffman, father of Levi, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and became both a farmer and miller. For many years he operated a water-power grist mill. He was married to Anna Erb, a daughter of Jacob Erb, of German extraction, and a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1840, Christian Kauffman and family moved to Ohio, making the trip, which required three weeks, in wagons. They passed through Springfield, then a small village, and located in Bethel Township, Clark County, on the farm which is now partly owned by Levi Kauffman, purchasing 500 acres of timberland from Samuel Burnett. The family began life here in a small cabin, which was standing, later building a brick house, which was one of the first erected in this section, and was made of bricks of their own manufacturing. Mr. Kauffman engaged in farming here the remainder of his life, and he also operated a water-power sawmill, which he sold shortly before his death, which occurred in 1870, when aged seventy-one years. His widow survived him a number of years, her death occurring when past seventy years of age. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, all of whom but the four youngest, were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: Emanuel, deceased; Jacob, de-

ceased; Christian; John; Elizabeth, deceased wife of H. Huber; Mary, wife of Benjamin Kneisley, both deceased; Levi; Benjamin, deceased; Reuben, deceased; Anna, widow of Samuel Musselman; Henry; Sarah, wife of J. H. Mouk; and Abraham.

Levi Kauffman was a small child when his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where the greater part of his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father in clearing and placing the farm in a tillable condition. His education was such as could be obtained in the district schools at that time, which were of the pioneer type, with slab benches, and these he only attended about four months during the winters, when his services could best be spared. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Kauffman enlisted in the army, serving under Captain McKinney, in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several important skirmishes. Mr. Kauffman remained at home engaged in farming until his marriage. In 1870 he purchased his farm from the Kauffman estate, where he has since been engaged in general farming and has added many improvements to his place.

On March 7, 1861, Mr. Kauffman was united in marriage with Anna Harnish, a daughter of John and Esther Harnish, and to them have been born the following children: Laura, who is the wife of George S. Lotterett; Benjamin, who married Melvina Herr; Hattie, and Hettie, twins, the former of whom died young, and the latter of whom, Mrs. H. K. Smith, with her son, Ward L., lost her life during the Johnstown Flood, while on the train

when enroute to Pennsylvania; Susan S., who died aged fourteen years; Anna E., who died aged twenty-five years, was the wife of Clarence Tannyhill, also deceased; Emma B., who is the wife of Norman R. Bear, has three children, Robert, Lawrence, and Anna Virginia; Elizabeth; Dora and Cora, twins, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Kauffman and his wife are members of the Reformed Mennonite Church.

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WILLIAM W. HYSLOP, residing on a well improved and highly cultivated farm of 140 acres located about four and one-half miles northwest of Springfield, on the Jordon and Miami Pike, has been a resident of German Township since the spring of 1894, and is one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of this section. He was born October 1, 1862, on the old home place in New Jasper, Greene County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Bogle) Hyslop.

Robert Hyslop is also a native of Greene County, Ohio, having been born on the same farm on which our subject was born, and is a son of George Hyslop, a native of Scotland, who came to this country at a very early period and settled in the woods of Greene County, near New Jasper. There he built a log cabin, cleared a large tract of land and died at an advanced age. Robert Hyslop, father of William W., was reared on this farm and followed farming there throughout his life. He married Martha Bogle, who was a sister of Col. James Bogle, formerly a well known and highly respected citizen of Springfield, Ohio, now a resident of California. There were eleven children

born to Robert and Martha Hyslop, but five of whom are living. Mrs. Hyslop died about 1867 and Robert Hyslop died in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, in 1896.

William W. Hyslop was reared in Greene County, and has always followed farming in a general way on a scientific basis. Subsequent to his marriage he rented a farm near Clifton, Green Township, Clark County, for a period of six years, but in 1894, he bought and located on ninety acres of his present farm in German Township. To this he added twenty acres in 1900, and thirty acres more in 1907. Here he has made many improvements, having built in 1902 a large, modern frame house with all modern improvements, including furnace, natural gas, etc. A lane formerly ran from Miami Pike to the old house, but Mr. Hyslop has opened a lane from Jordon Pike to his new residence, which is located in German Township, but part of the land lies in school district No. 11, Springfield Township.

Mr. Hyslop was married February 27, 1888, while still a resident of Greene County, to Mary Crawford, a daughter of Harper Crawford, who was a well known agriculturist of Greene County, Ohio. Two children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Earl, who is taking a special agricultural course at the Ohio State University; and Frances, who lives at home.

Mr. Hyslop served as a member of the Springfield Township School Board two years, 1905-1907, inclusive, having been elected on the Independent ticket, and when a resident of Greene County served two terms as township clerk of New Jasper Township, being elected on the Re-

publican ticket. He is affiliated with the Rockway Grange, No. 1626, and his religious connection is with the United Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

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CHARLES J. BOWLUS, proprietor of the Bowlus Fruit Company, manager of the National Stogie Company and ex-mayor of the city of Springfield, Ohio, was born December 17, 1866, in Bowlusville, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of George C. Bowlus, of this city.

George C. Bowlus, one of the leading real estate men of Springfield, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and in about 1851 came to Clark County with his father, Captain Samuel H. Bowlus, who was a member of a local military company of Maryland and subsequently became a farmer and grain dealer in this county.

Charles J. Bowlus was reared and obtained his educational training in Clark County, and early in life became a grocery clerk in Springfield, where he subsequently engaged in the wholesale fruit business. In 1894 the Bowlus Fruit Company, well known wholesale and retail dealers of foreign and domestic fruits and produce, was established, and is now recognized as one of the leading business enterprises of the city. Mr. Bowlus is also interested in various other enterprises of the city, among them the well known Ridgely Trimmer Company, of which he is vice president and a director. He has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the city and served his first term as mayor of Springfield from 1899 to 1901. He was again elected mayor in 1903, serving until 1905.

On March 31, 1887, Mr. Bowlus was

joined in marriage with Fannie Lee Duval, of Springfield, and four children were born of this union: Roger C.; William D., who is attending college at Elberton, Georgia; Charles J., Jr., and Thelma, who died in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Bowlus is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding lodge membership at Dayton; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Commercial Travelers. He is a director of the Children's Hospital, of Cincinnati, and, religiously, is affiliated with the Heavenly Rest Episcopal Church, of which he is vestryman.

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TUNIS FERMAN MUMFORD, residing on a fine farm of 100 acres, situated in the northwest corner of Pike Township, has been a life-long resident of Clark County. He was born in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, July 4, 1860, on the old homestead farm of his maternal grandfather, and is a son of William H. and Nancy (Carmen) Mumford.

William H. Mumford was born in the old log cabin on his father's farm in Pike Township, Clark County, March 4, 1835, and is a son of Richard Mumford, who came from Maryland to Ohio on horseback and was one of the pioneers of this section. The latter died here at a ripe old age, and was the father of the following children: William H.; Alexander; Mary, widow of Peter Barley; John A. and Daniel, deceased. William H. Mumford helped clear the farm and has followed farming all his life, except the time spent in the army during the Civil War. He was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and dur-

ing his service of three years and six months participated in many important engagements. He married Nancy Carmen, who was born in a log cabin on the pioneer farm of her father, John Carmen, who came with his wife from Pennsylvania, at an early date, and lived in Pike Township until his death, at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Mumford became parents of the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Henry McCrosion, of Dayton, Ohio; Sarah, who is the wife of Sharon Scott, lives in Miami County, Ohio; John A., deceased; Tunis F.; Charles R., deceased; Wilbert H., who resides in Miami County; and Clara Adella, who is the wife of David Littlejohn, lives in Champaign County, Ohio. Mrs. Mumford died in April, 1900. Mr. Mumford resides at the home of his youngest daughter.

Tunis F. Mumford was reared on the home place and received his educational training in the district schools. He early engaged in agricultural pursuits and rented a farm from the time he left the paternal roof until 1896, when he purchased forty-five acres of his Grandfather Carmen's old farm. To this he added twelve acres of the Henry Shell farm, and continued to reside on that place until 1908, when he traded it as part payment on the David Strock farm of 100 acres, where he now lives. He has always followed general farming, and in addition to this, during the past twenty-five years, has operated a threshing machine all through this section. For three years he was deputy for the Threshers' Association, an organization national in its extent, its object being the protection of threshers, and during his term of office organized

lodges in many counties of Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Oklahoma and Minnesota.

On February 20, 1878, Mr. Mumford was united in marriage with Martha Wrightsman, a daughter of Richard and Minerva (Adamson) Wrightsman, of Indiana. Her father died in July, 1901, and her mother now resides in Portland, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wrightsman had the following children: Mumford; William, deceased; John; Martha; Adolphus, deceased; Allie, deceased; Phoebe, deceased; Charles; Thomas; Effie; and Florence, who died young.

Tunis F. Mumford and his estimable wife are parents of three children, as follows: Clarence, who lives in Troy, Ohio, married Mary Hill, and has a daughter, Glenna May; Glenna, who died aged nine years; and Blanche, who is the wife of Wilber Maxson. Fraternally Mr. Mumford is a member of Castown Lodge No. 426, I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat in politics. Religiously he is a member of the Honey Creek Church.

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CHARLES N. RITCHIE, one of Pleasant Township's leading citizens, owning a valuable estate of ninety-eight and two-third acres, all in one farm, situated in Sections 37 and 42, about three miles southeast of Catawba, was born July 4, 1847, and is a son of Solomon and Eliza Ann (Ropp) Ritchie.

The parents of Mr. Ritchie were born in Virginia and they lived near Harper's Ferry. They had the following children: Mary E., deceased, who married Oliver Young, also deceased, had four children, Effie, Willie, Tillie and Bertha, Effie and Tillie being deceased; John S., who was a

soldier and was killed during the Civil War; William, who was born in 1845, married Mary Ann Brown, and they have three children, Edward, Celia and Anna, all being residents of Champaign County; Charles N.; Edward, who married Lucinda Curl, had four children, Nina, Ora, Elta and a babe that died in infancy; and Martin Luther, who died aged six years.

Charles N. Ritchie was married in Pleasant Township, September 24, 1876, to Mary Wiet, who was born February 15, 1851, and is a daughter of Michael and Ann (Runyan) Wiet. Michael Wiet was born in Virginia and his wife in Clark County, Ohio. They had nine children, as follows: James, who was born in 1847, married Hannah Potee; Eli F., who was born in 1849, married Savilla Paine, and they had two children, Hattie May and Sallie; Mary, who became Mrs. Ritchie; Katherine, who was born in 1853, married Amos Smith, and they had six children, Clifford, Sylvia, Leona, Nina, Fostora and Kate; Sarah, who was born in 1855, died aged two years; Asa, who was born in 1857, died unmarried, aged twenty-six years; Lucinda, who was born in 1858, married Harry Towner and they had six children, and she died March 17, 1906; Amelia, who was born in 1860, died at the age of thirteen years; and the youngest child, a son, was born and died in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have had three children, the two survivors being Howard and Lora Estyl. The eldest, a son, was born May 19, 1880, and died an infant. Howard Ritchie was born January 16, 1882, and married Nellie Bumgardner, and they have one child, Gwyneth, who was born December 10, 1904. They reside on their farm of twenty-five acres.

Howard operates both his own and his father's farm. Lora Estyl Ritchie was born March 27, 1884, and was married August 25, 1904, to Paul Bronson. Both children of Mr. Ritchie received an excellent public school education.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have lived in Pleasant Township ever since their marriage and on the present farm for the past seven years. It is a valuable property, situated conveniently on the Ellsworth Turnpike, near Catawba, and has been well improved. For a term Mr. Ritchie served as a member of the township School Board and terms as road supervisor. Both he and wife belong to Pleasant Chapel, of which he is one of the trustees.

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JOHN RAY, the oldest resident of Clark County, Ohio, residing in Pike Township, was born July 29, 1812, and has lived here all his life, a period of over ninety-five years. He makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. George Freeman, who lives on the old home place near Dialton.

Lewis Ray, father of John Ray, was born in Virginia and after his marriage to Elizabeth Zigler, in 1812, came to Ohio, making the journey in wagons. They settled in the woods in Pike Township, made a clearing and erected a log cabin. They subsisted largely on wild game, deer and other wild animals abounding, and corn bread, but once a week, usually Sunday, they had a change to white bread. Lewis and Elizabeth Ray spent the remainder of their lives on the quarter section of land they owned here, he dying at the age of sixty-six years and she at

ninety. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children were born to them, eight grew up, as follows: John; Mary, who was wife of Timothy Wones, both deceased; Henry, deceased; Susan, widow of Duncan Thackery, is one of the oldest women living in the county; Michael, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Lewis, deceased; and Sarah, who was wife of Rev. John Black, both now deceased.

John Ray was reared in Pike Township and has witnessed a remarkable change in conditions since his boyhood days. Then wild game was plentiful and Indians still roamed about this section, some times their hostility driving his parents to leave their home for a place of greater safety. He attended school in the old log schoolhouse, and assisted in clearing the home place of its wild growth of timber, experiencing many hardships of pioneer life. He engaged in farm work there for a time, then picked up the carpenter trade, which he thereafter followed, and as a carpenter and builder for more than thirty years, sometimes employing a large force of men. He put up many of the frame houses and barns of this township, some of which are standing today. While a young man he purchased of Jacob Harner eighty acres of land for \$600, being given six years in which to make payment, without the requirement of interest. He later bought an additional eighty acres for \$800, and from time to time added to his original purchase until he had 300 acres. He was always successful in a business way, but success came only through hard, persistent and well directed effort. Upon retiring from business activity he divided his property among

his children and now lives on the old home place with his daughter, Mrs. Freeman.

In April, 1837, Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Margaret Overpack, who was born near North Hampton, Pike Township, and was a daughter of George and Martha (Kerns) Overpack, who came from Virginia. She died in March, 1892, aged seventy-two years, being survived by her husband and three children: Lewis, who married Jane Davis, both now deceased; George, who married Sarah Howell, both deceased; and Mary, with whom Mr. Ray now lives.

In 1862 Mary Ray was married (first) to David Otewalt, who died in 1882, leaving a daughter, Rosella, who is now the wife of Elihu Hiatt, of Columbus, Ohio. Her first union was with Matthew Wones, and they had one son, Ross, who married Cora Hardin. Mrs. Otewalt was married (second) in 1892 to George Freeman, who is now operating the old Ray farm. Mr. Freeman was born in New York state and is a son of Warren Freeman,

The venerable John Ray has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than sixty years. He is a Republican in politics.

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ROONEY WASHINGTON JONES, residing on his valuable fruit farm of three acres, situated within the limits of Vienna, in Harmony Township, fills the important office of treasurer of the village. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 18, 1875, and is a son of Newton R. and Frances (Sullivan) Jones.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Jones were Samuel and Mary Sullivan.



Samuel Sullivan was born in 1800 and was an apprentice to an officer during the War of 1812. He came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Clark County, in 1837, and settled near Vienna, where he conducted a cooper shop for many years. At the time of his death, in 1898, he was the oldest man in Clark County. His wife died in 1881. They had three daughters: Mary Catherine, who married William Young; Frances Ann, who was born in Maryland in 1834; and Clarissa.

Newton R. Jones was born in Virginia in 1836 and died in 1890 in Clark County, Ohio. He served in the Federal Army during almost the entire period of the Civil War, enlisting November 2, 1861, at Vienna, Ohio, in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and being honorably discharged at Omaha, Nebraska, April 1, 1865. This regiment was mainly used to fight the Indians and their service was constantly one of great danger. On one occasion Mr. Jones was among the mountains in very inclement weather and was almost frozen to death. After his military service was over he returned to Clark County and resided near Vienna during the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was married to Frances Ann Sullivan, and they had three sons born to them, all of whom survive, namely: Vancy, who was born in 1868, resides with his brother, Rooney W.; Noah, who was born April 18, 1871, married Sylvia Smith, a daughter of Amos Smith, and they have one daughter, Gladys; and Rooney Washington.

Rooney W. Jones was educated with a view of becoming a teacher, taking the course at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, and subsequently engaging in teach-

ing for a number of years. On May 26, 1900, he was married to Cora A. Stafford. They have a little adopted daughter named Bessie. Mrs. Jones was also educated at the Ohio Normal University and is a lady of high attainments. She formerly taught school.

Mr. Jones is a Republican and has taken an active interest in politics ever since he became a voter and has been honored by his party on many occasions. In 1900 he took the census in this vicinity. He has served as chairman of the Clark County Central Committee of his party, and at present is corporation treasurer of Vienna, having previously served two terms as township treasurer. In 1908 Mr. Jones was nominated by his party for county recorder, a nomination in Clark County on the Republican ticket meaning an election. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Vienna, in which Mr. Jones is a trustee and a steward. Mr. Jones is one of the prominent members of the order of Knights of Pythias at Vienna, belonging to Lodge No. 660, and also to Lodge No. 15, Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a valued member of the Franklin Society.

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GEORGE GRIESER, a prosperous farmer living on a farm of eighty-three and one-half acres in Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, was born November 8, 1844, in Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, and is a son of John and Maria (Gearon) Grieser, both of whom died in that country, he at the age of fifty-four years, and she at seventy years. The father followed farming throughout life. They had

eight children, as follows: Mark, deceased; John; Margaretta, deceased, who was the wife of John Domesberger; Philip; George; Gertrude, who is the wife of Jacob Gearon; Adam; and Gerhardt. The four youngest of the family came to America, but not at the same time. Mrs. Gearon being the first and George the next to come across the ocean.

George Grieser was reared on a farm in his native province, and there received an excellent education in the public schools. In May, 1872, he left home for America and reached Fort Wayne, Indiana, just three weeks later, to the hour. Crossing on the same steamer was his bride-to-be, Elizabeth Stineman, who came from the same neighborhood, and upon arriving at the home of her brother, in Fort Wayne, they were married. Two weeks later they moved to Clark County, Ohio, where his sister, Mrs. Gearon, lived, and there he worked in a stone quarry for five years. He then rented a farm of 110 acres in German Township, of Samuel Nesser, which he operated for four years, and later, the Henry Snyder place of 200 acres, near Enon, for two years. He next rented 110 acres of Gen. Rust, in Northampton Township, for four years, after which he was again located on the Nessler place for three years. He then conducted the Anna Schooley farm of 160 acres for four years, after which he purchased his present farm of eighty-three acres, on which stands a large brick house. He subsequently added more land and erected good substantial farm buildings. He put up a commodious farm-house containing six large rooms, in which he now lives, and rents the brick residence. He has followed farming and stock-raising in

a general way, and has been very successful.

It was in June, 1872, that Mr. Grieser and Elizabeth Stineman were married. She is a daughter of Adam and Eve Elizabeth (Klinger) Stineman, who followed their children to America from Germany, late in life. Mr. Stineman died in Indiana and his wife died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grieser. They were the parents of eight children: Adam, who crossed the Atlantic in 1860, being the first of the family to come to America; Peter, who lives in Germany; Eve Elizabeth; Catherine, who is the wife of Jacob Bowers; John, who died in Indiana; Agnes, who is the wife of Charles Helms; and two who died in childhood.

George Grieser and his estimable wife have also had eight children, namely: Catherine, who died April 20, 1908, was the wife of Adam German, and had three children, Effie, Lena, and Edna; Agnes, who died in 1904, aged twenty-nine years, was the wife of Philip Roder, and left three children, George, Nellie and Florence; John, who married Iva Boyers, has a son, Ralph; Adam, who married Julia Florey, has one child; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Elliott Neese, lives in the State of Washington; Effie, who is the wife of William Parks has two children, Alfred and Edward; George, who is employed as a bookkeeper at Springfield, Ohio, and Margaret, who died in 1906, aged eighteen years. Mr. Grieser is a Republican in politics. Religiously he is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church at Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Grieser has made his way in the world through hard and persistent effort, assisted only by his faithful wife. Com-

ing to this country with little means, a foreigner, unused to American and American methods, it was an uphill fight from the first. Meeting adversity with a brave front, he struggled on until now he is reckoned one of the substantial men of his home community.

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HON. MELVIN L. MILLIGAN, president of The Fairbanks Company, and vice president of The Indianapolis Switch and Frog Company, is a leading citizen of Springfield. Mr. Milligan was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 28, 1860, and is a son of Alfred P. and Rachel (Iliff) Milligan.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Milligan were George and Priscilla (Thrap) Milligan, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio among the pioneers of Perry County. In the home they established Alfred P. Milligan, father of Melvin L., was born September 1, 1831. In early manhood he married Rachel Iliff, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 16, 1840. They reside at Deavertown, Ohio. Alfred P. Milligan was engaged in agricultural pursuits through his active years.

Melvin L. Milligan attended school in both Perry and Morgan Counties, completed a thorough business course at Zanesville, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Several years of close study of law followed and he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, in May, 1886, and later, at Kansas City, Missouri, in which city he engaged in the practice of his profession.

Having acquired business interests at

Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Milligan was led to locate in this city in 1891, since which time his connection with her important enterprises has been strengthened. Mr. Milligan, with trained intellectual faculties, is also a man of very practical business conceptions, and the ability with which he has, for years, conducted large transactions, has served to make him a very notable factor in the commercial life of this section. He has filled high official positions with great industrial concerns. Since 1902 he has been president and general manager of The Fairbanks Company, which formerly did business as The Springfield Foundry Company, and which employs 325 people. For four years he served as president, and since then has been vice president of The Indianapolis Switch and Frog Company, which is one of the largest houses in the country engaged in the manufacture of switches, frogs and railroad specialties. It was incorporated in 1892, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Although Mr. Milligan is necessarily greatly absorbed in his private business enterprises, he has always found time to devote to civic interests, and in such measure as to win the full confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. In April, 1901, he was elected mayor of Springfield, and during his service of two years the city made marked progress. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Milligan is one of the board of directors of the American Trust and Savings Company, at Springfield, a corporation which occupies the substantial nine-story structure to which the city points as its largest and finest building.

On August 30, 1887, Mr. Milligan was married to Jennie Fairbanks, who is a daughter of Loriston M. and Mary Adelaide Fairbanks, of Columbus, and a sister of Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, vice president of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan have five children, namely: Loriston F., Harry S., Mary Adelaide, Robert L., and Rachel Iolene. The family residence is located at No. 1029 South Fountain Avenue, Springfield.

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JOHN HENRY BLOSE, one of German Township's substantial and representative citizens, resides on his valuable farm of 150 acres, which lies directly north of Tremont, on both sides of the road. Mr. Blose was born in Mad River Township, four miles west of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, August 29, 1838, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Pence) Blose.

Daniel Blose was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was a son of John and Amelia Blose, who moved to Champaign County, Ohio, when Daniel was a child of two years. The latter grew up on a farm situated four miles north of that on which his son, John Henry, resides. In early manhood he married a daughter of Henry Pence, who came from Virginia to Champaign County, in 1801, and in that county Mrs. Blose was born. This marriage was a very early one and the couple went to live on the old Pence farm, where four children were born, of whom John Henry was the eldest. The other three were, Minerva, who died aged one year; Eunice Elizabeth, who married Samuel Sowers, and, with her husband, is now deceased, they being survived by

five children; and Marietta, also deceased, with her husband, who married Christian F. Rohrer. The first wife of Daniel Blose died in 1846 and he was married (secondly) to Louisa Colbert. They had seven children, namely: James Irvin, who follows farming and is also in the grain business at Urbana; Leroy, who is engaged in the grain business with his brother; Daniel, who is a traveling salesman; Emery, deceased, who was also in the grain business; Edward, who died in young manhood; and two children who died in infancy. The father of the above mentioned family died in 1871, aged fifty-three years.

John Henry Blose was reared in Champaign County, where he attended the country schools, and when about seventeen years of age he also taught school. His father owned a flour mill and also a distillery, and he worked in both of these and also engaged in farming. At the age of nineteen years he was married to Caroline Steinberger, and for two years afterward they lived on one of his father's farms. Mr. Blose then came to German Township, Clark County, and bought an interest in a farm of 200 acres, which was jointly owned by his father and a Mr. Jacob Seitz, and this he operated from 1859 until 1871, in connection with milling and distilling. He built a house near his mill, but occupied it only a short time, moving then to his present farm. After retiring from the milling and distilling business, which he did in 1871, he settled down to farming and stock-raising, serving at various times in the important public offices to which his fellow citizens have frequently elected him.

Mr. and Mrs. Blose have had eight children, namely: Rose, who died an infant;

Alpha Williams, Charles Vallandigham, Ollie Estella, Frank Pendleton, Clyde Edward, Mary Elizabeth and Lettie May. The eldest son, Alpha Williams, has been a successful teacher for the past fifteen years and resides at home. The second son, Charles V., married Lida Dingledine and they have three children—Hazel E., Lucy May and Mary Margaret. Ollie Estella married Charles K. Collins, and they have had seven children—Martha Eunice, Tandy Blose, Ruth, Roger A., Pauline and Lucy and Edna, the latter two being deceased. Frank Pendleton, who is a teacher, and is also serving in the office of justice of the peace in German Township, married Nora Weigel, and they have one child, Helen Iona. Clyde Edward Blose, the third son, who is train dispatcher at Springfield for the D., T. & I. Railroad, married Viola May Kiplinger, and they have had nine children—James Elwood, Ruhl Willard, Lettie Eileen, Ethel Caroline, Emily Josephine, Florence Nell, John Henry, Joseph Philip and Mary Louise. Mary Elizabeth Blose married U. G. Karg, and they live near Tremont.

In politics Mr. Blose is a Democrat. From 1863 until 1893, he served as a justice of the peace in German Township, and during this long period in this important position adjusted many important cases and gave many valuable decisions. He was chosen as one of the Congressional district delegates to the Democratic National Convention held in New York City in 1868, at which Horatio Seymour was nominated for President. He was at that time a great admirer of George H. Pendleton, and earnestly worked for his nomination. Again, in 1872, he was chosen

as one of the Congressional district delegates to the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, which nominated as its candidate for president, Horace Greeley.

In 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which met then at Columbus, but was adjourned to Cincinnati, on account of the prevalence of cholera at that time in the former city. In 1875, Mr. Blose was elected a county commissioner of Clark County and served faithfully as such for a term of three years. He is a member of the local Grange. As an active and interested citizen, he has always performed public duties with an eye to the welfare of his community, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors, and by the public generally.

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JOHN OTSTOT, a prominent citizen of Springfield Township and a member of the township school board, owns three valuable farms which aggregate 290 acres. He was born on the farm which is now occupied by his son, John Frederick Otstot, in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, March 28, 1847, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Knaub) Otstot.

The Otstot family came to Ohio from that old German stronghold, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Adam Otstot, the grandfather of John Otstot, came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1831, and was accompanied by his son, William Otstot, who had been born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1811. The family remained at Columbus for two years and then came to Clark County, settling on the farm on which John Otstot was born. William Otstot

was married in Clark County to Rebecca Knaub, who died in December, 1902. She was a daughter of George Knaub and was born in York County, Pennsylvania. The thirteen children of William and Rebecca Otstot were reared on the farm south of Springfield, and all of them, with one exception, reached maturity. William Otstot died July 16, 1895, aged eighty-four years.

John Otstot attended school in the neighborhood of his home, but early began to assist in the farm work and has continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits up to the present time. His early training was not lost, for there is little pertaining to farm work that he does not thoroughly understand. After his marriage he went to housekeeping on the William Perrin farm, in Springfield Township, where he lived until the spring of 1883, a period of seven years, and then came to the present farm, which he bought in the spring of 1882.

Mr. Otstot married Sarah Kershner, who is a daughter of William A. and Ellen (Way) Kershner. Mrs. Kershner was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Capt. Michael Way, who operated a shoe factory there. He was an officer in the War of 1812. After coming to Clark County Ellen Way attended and graduated from the old Springfield Seminary, and for a number of years afterward taught school both in Springfield and in the country. She married William A. Kershner, who was born in Clark County and who was a son of Jacob Kershner, who came to this section from Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Otstot have four children, namely: William A., who married Minnie

Hayman and has two children—Anna Ruth and Christel; Mabel who married August Getz and has one child—Lewis; John Frederick, who married Florence Self, and they have one child—John Edgar; and Harry, who is residing at home.

Mr. Otstot has always taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs and on several occasions has consented to serve as a member of the school board.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PRINCE, A. M., Ph. D. Benjamin F. Prince was born December 12, 1840, near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio; he is a descendant of some of the first settlers in western Ohio. His maternal grandparents settled in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1805, and his paternal grandparents in 1809; grandfather participated in the War of 1812. Benjamin was raised upon a farm, and received the usual education in the country schools. In 1860 he entered the preparatory department of Wittenberg College (Springfield) and graduated from that institution in 1865. He entered upon the study of theology, but was appointed instructor in his alma mater in the spring of 1866, and has been connected with that institution since that date, serving for more than twenty years as professor of Greek and History, and now occupying the professorship of History and Political Science. He is ex-president of Clark County Historical Society and a life member and trustee by appointment of Governor Bushnell, and re-appointment by Governor Nash, of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Dr. Prince was married in 1869 to Miss

Ellen Sanderson of Springfield. She was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, her mother for many years was postmistress of Springfield. They have been blessed with four children, Gracella, Flora, Walter and Mabel. Dr. Prince has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for many years in the city council, and is today, perhaps, one of the best known persons connected with Wittenberg College. Notwithstanding his nearing three score years and ten, he is exceedingly active and energetic and bids fair to add some years to his already long service with his alma mater.

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WILLIS JACOB DRAKE, a prosperous farmer of Pike Township, Clark County, Ohio, is located on a farm of seventy-one acres about eighteen miles northwest of the city of Springfield, and in addition has a tract of twenty-five acres in Jackson Township, Champaign County. He was born on what is now known as the Jacob Sultzbach farm in Pike Township, March 20, 1861, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Deaton) Drake. Thomas Drake was born in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio, September 18, 1836, and was a son of Jacob Drake, who came from New Jersey to Miami County during pioneer days. Jacob Drake was first married January 12, 1814, to Phoebe Stout, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and William. He was again married June 27, 1839, to Ruth A. Titous, and they had four children, Ezra H., Willis H., Albert and Mary A. (Lamme).

Thomas Drake, father of our subject, spent his boyhood days on the home farm,

which he assisted in clearing. They lived in a log house for many years, and in 1853 Mr. Drake erected a magnificent frame house, the finest in the county at that time. After his marriage he moved to the Fuller farm in Pike Township, Clark County, which he rented for two years; then, during the following three years, lived on the farm of his wife's mother. At the end of that time he moved to Champaign County, farming near Addison for five years, and then moved to a farm on the Clark County line. The family next lived on the Sheets farm near Tiptecanoe for a period of eighteen years, then on the Strook farm in Pike Township for nine years. From there they moved to Jackson Township, where they remained but a short time, locating soon after on a small farm that Mr. Drake bought near Addison. Three weeks after moving on the place, Mrs. Drake died, on December 13, 1907. Mr. Drake is now retired and lives in the village of Addison. His wife, Mary (Deaton) Drake, was born in Pike Township and was a daughter of William and Catherine Deaton, early pioneers of the county. Six children were born to them: William, Willis Jacob, Elizabeth F., who died at nine years; Sherman, who died at eight years; Grant and Levi.

Willis J. Drake was reared on the farm and attended the district schools. He began dealing in stock in a small way when a young man and also followed general farming. He lived at home until one year after his marriage. October 30, 1891, he purchased his present farm from the Samuel Lind heirs and erected a fine nine-room frame house, a good barn and other buildings. He makes a specialty of

hogs and cattle, particularly the former, and has nine acres in tobacco.

December 20, 1883, Mr. Drake was united in marriage with Catherine Widener, a daughter of William and Amie (Rollins) Widener, her father coming from Pennsylvania and her mother from Indiana. Mrs. Drake is one of eleven children, as follows: Charles, deceased; Catherine (Drake); William Elmer; Warren E.; John E.; Harry F. and Hattie F., twins, the latter, wife of James Dick; Caroline E. (Staley); Hays; Ross; and Laura (Cottingham). Mrs. Widener died in 1896 and is survived by her husband, who lives in Troy, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake have three children, as follows: Tully L., who was married December 15, 1907, to Amelia Group, and is now farming in Champaign County; Florence E., who died in infancy; and Eva E., who attends the Willis Business College in Springfield. Mr. Drake is a Republican in politics, and served as supervisor in Elizabeth Township, Champaign County; and many years as road superintendent in Pike Township. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

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WILLIAM H. BURTON, a general farmer, stock raiser, and dairyman of Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, residing on a well improved farm of 189 acres, situated about seven miles west of Springfield, was born July 6, 1856, on his father's farm in Gallia County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Armenta (Blankenship) Burton.

James Burton and his wife were both natives of Virginia, where they were mar-

ried. He was a collier by trade, which occupation he followed for the greater part of his life. He came to Scioto County, Ohio, in his later years, and settled on a small farm, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-eight. Eleven children were born to James Burton and wife, namely: Janette, Sally Jane, James Harvey, Ruth L., Isaac Milton, Amanda, wife of Asa Cander; Nathaniel, George Riley, Eliza Jane, wife of Thomas McGilvery; Harvey M., and William H., the subject of this sketch. The five first mentioned are now deceased, as also is Harvey M.

William Burton was reared on his father's farm in Scioto County, and for a short time attended the district schools. At the age of twenty he went west, to Hastings, Minnesota, and worked for some time in a wheat elevator and at various other odd jobs, remaining there for twenty-two months. Then he returned to Scioto County, Ohio, for a short time, after which he came to Clark County and worked by the month on various farms in the county. He continued thus occupied for some time after his marriage, and then rented the Charles Thomas farm in German Township for three years, after which he rented the Demormandie farm for one year, moving thence to the Peter Ebersole farm, which he operated for five years. He then lived for one year on the Sipes farm, near Urbana, and in November, 1906, bought his present farm of 189 acres from the Wittenberg College estate, where he has since been engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and is recognized as one of Bethel Township's most enterprising and successful farmers.



Mr. Burton was united in marriage December 27, 1883, to Clara Belle Callison, who was born October 5, 1841, in German Township, and who is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Jane (Argabright) Callison, who came to this county from Virginia. Mrs. Burton was the eldest of a family of five children, namely: Clara Belle, Lucinda Jane, widow of Fred Wert; Charles A., John M., and George, the three last mentioned being now deceased. Her mother is still living. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burton, as follows: Lawrence E., Ira A., Clifford J., Joseph D., William Russell, who died aged fourteen months; James Dwight, George H., Elsie M., and Nellie I.

Politically Mr. Burton is a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist Brethren Church.

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ROBERT ELDER, owner of a large general store in the village of Selma, and president of the Miami Deposit Bank, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, was born in this vicinity January 16, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Julia Ann (Stewart) Elder. The old Elder homestead in Green Township was established by Robert Elder, grandfather of our subject, and a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio when eleven years of age, locating in Clark County. He married Nancy Elder, a native of Clark County, and reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom five are still living.

Robert N. Elder, father of the present Robert, was born and reared on the home

farm in Green Township and there spent his entire life, engaged in farming. He married Julia Ann Stewart, a daughter of Perry and Rhoda Stewart, of Green Township, Clark County, and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom six still survive, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of those living. Robert N. Elder's death, which occurred July 18, 1907, was caused by his sustaining a fall in the barn of the home farm.

Robert Elder, subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm and received his educational training in the district schools of the township, after which he assisted with the work at home until twenty-three years old. He then engaged as clerk in the store then operated by Wildman & Company and two years later bought a half interest in the store, of which he took entire charge the year following, and has conducted same ever since. Mr. Elder is also financially interested in the Miami Deposit Bank, of Yellow Springs. In 1895 he and his uncle, P. M. Stewart, bought the defunct Citizens' Bank of that town, and again put it in operation, it now being known as the Miami Deposit Bank, Mr. Elder acting as president and P. M. Stewart as cashier.

Politically Mr. Elder is a Republican and has served as a delegate to County, District and Congressional Conventions, is clerk of the School Board, and cashier of the Ohio State Fair. The school district of this vicinity was the second organized under the New Special School District Law of 1904, and it was through the efforts of Mr. Elder and others who have always taken an active interest in all affairs which tend toward the advancement of the community that this fine

school with its excellent facilities was made possible.

Mr. Elder was joined in marriage September 14, 1898, with Rachel T. Wildman, a daughter of William and Eliza Wildman, now residents of Springfield. They are the parents of four children, Robert Newell, Lois, Malcolm and Julia, two of whom are attending school. Religiously Mr. Elder is a member of the Methodist Church and his wife is a Friend.

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SILAS BAKER, a well known resident of the pleasant village of Lawrenceville, and the owner of 103 acres of valuable farming land in German Township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, on land he still owns, February 16, 1824. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Nawman) Baker.

Samuel Baker was born in Virginia and in young manhood, in 1811, came to Springfield, Ohio, and participated in the War of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade and after he returned to civil life he built a shop in the woods, in German Township, Clark County, where he had acquired a small farm. He married Mary Nawman, who had accompanied her parents to German Township from Virginia, and they lived out their quiet, useful lives on their farm in this township. Samuel Baker died at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife at that of seventy-nine.

Silas Baker grew to manhood on the home farm, attending the district schools for three months during the winter seasons in his boyhood, but from youth assisting in the duties pertaining to the raising of stock and cultivating the land. For many years he gave his whole atten-

tion to his farming interests and has owned his present property since the death of his parents. In the spring of 1906 he bought his comfortable cottage in Lawrenceville, where he and wife are passing their declining years.

In 1849 Mr. Baker was married to Elizabeth Friermood, who was born in German Township, a daughter of Reuben Friermood, who came to Clark County from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children living, four others being deceased. The former are: Alice, who is the widow of Harry Ryman; William Wesley, who is in the optical business at Troy, Ohio; Emory, who resides at Springfield; and Martha Ellen, who married Thomas B. Ream, a leading grocery merchant at Springfield. Politically Mr. Baker is a Democrat. During his residence in the county he served fourteen successive years as clerk of German Township and frequently as township trustee.

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JOSEPH ULERY, who is engaged in farming on a tract of eighty-two acres in Pike Township, comes of one of Clark County's well known pioneer families. He was born September 12, 1851, on his father's farm near Liberty, Pike Township, and is a son of John R. and Mary (Ziegler) Ulery, and a grandson of John and Elizabeth Ulery.

His great grandparents were the first of the Ulery family to come to this country, their native home being Germany. John Ulery, the grandfather of Joseph, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where also he was reared and married. He subsequently came to Ohio to

enter land, walking the entire distance of 500 miles, both ways. In 1842 he brought his family and household goods overland to Ohio in wagons and located on a tract of 200 acres near Liberty (two and one-half miles northeast of New Carlisle), the family living for some time in a log cabin which stood on the land. Here John and his wife Elizabeth spent the rest of their lives, dying each at an advanced age. They were the parents of five children, of whom but two are now living—Jacob, and Nancy, the widow of David Nysewander.

John R. Ulery, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and at the age of seventeen years came to Clark County, Ohio, with his parents, who, as above noted, located at Liberty. Here he married Mary Ziegler, a native of Maryland, also of German descent, whose parents came to Logan County, Ohio, at an early period, when the Indians still inhabited this section. She saw the last of the tribes leave, and well remembered them stopping at her father's house to trade their bead-work for food. After his marriage John and his wife located on a farm adjoining that of his father, and there spent the remainder of their lives, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. John R. Ulery died in 1897 when she was seventy-one years of age, and she was survived by her husband until April 2, 1907. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Sarah, Anna, Joseph, whose name begins this article; Lydia, David, Elizabeth, Mary Catherine, George, Daniel and Emery. Of these children the following are deceased: David aged three, Sarah aged thirteen, Anna aged ten, Lydia aged twelve, Catherine

aged three and Daniel aged twenty-three. Five of these died with diphtheria.

Joseph Ulery was reared on his father's farm near Liberty and received his educational training in the common schools of that locality. Much of his time was devoted to work on the farm and his entire industrial career since has been devoted to agriculture. For five years subsequent to his marriage he farmed the home place and then, in 1878, moved to his present farm of eighty-two acres, purchasing the land from George Cramer, it having been originally entered by the grandfather of Mrs. Ulery. Mr. Ulery erected the large house which the family occupy, and also made other important improvements. He was engaged in operating a cane factory and hydraulic cider-press in connection with his farming operations and has met with success in both lines of activity.

February 2, 1873, Mr. Ulery was joined in marriage with Mary Evelyn Mock, a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Bodkin) Mock. Her father was a native of Pike Township and was born, lived and died on the same farm. His death occurred in 1877, when he was fifty-seven years old. He is survived by his wife, also a native of Ohio, who makes her home on the old place and is now about eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Mock were the parents of eight children, namely: Melissa, Lucinda, Evelyn (now Mrs. Joseph Ulery), Ella, John, Julia, George, and Vesper. Of these children, Melissa, George, Vesper and John P., who was the husband of Crilla (Mitchell) Mock, are now deceased.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ulery, namely: Glenn M., a

resident of Springfield, Ohio, who married Florence Jenkins, June 17, 1907; Aldo, who died in infancy; and Ilo V., who is a pupil in the Springfield High School. In politics a staunch Democrat, Mr. Ulery has served his township as trustee for five years and as justice of the peace for one term. The religious connection of the family is with the Honey Creek Christian Church, of which Mr. Ulery is a deacon, trustee and the treasurer.

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SAMUEL S. ZERKLE, who owns almost one hundred and one acres of fine farming land in German Township, was born on a farm lying on the line between Clark and Champaign Counties, Ohio, October 29, 1835, and is a son of Jonathan and Regina (Zerkle) Zerkle.

Jonathan Zerkle, who was a son of Jacob Zerkle, married a daughter of Abraham Zerkle, who was a brother of Jacob Zerkle. Jonathan Zerkle was born and reared in Virginia. His wife was born in what is now West Virginia and she was brought to Clark County, Ohio, in girlhood. Jacob Zerkle owned a part of the farm now occupied by Samuel S. Zerkle, and Abraham Zerkle owned a farm that lay in both Clark and Champaign Counties, his residence standing on the county line. Jonathan and Regina Zerkle had eight children, all of whom grew to maturity and married, but there are now only three survivors: Samuel S.; Michael, residing in Indiana; and Mary, who is the widow of John Tshan. The father of the family died in Clark County, Ohio, but the mother died in Illinois.

Samuel S. Zerkle had the advantage of living in two counties during his boyhood and attended the schools situated nearest to his home. Farming has been his main occupation in life, but not the exclusive one, as he ran a sawmill for eight years at Terre Haute, in Champaign County. Prior to coming to his present place he resided on a farm on the Valley turnpike, south of Tremont. On March 16, 1892, he took possession of his present farm, which, to be exact, contains one hundred and seven-tenths acres of land and is situated about nine miles northwest of Springfield and two miles northwest of Tremont, on the road that runs from Lawrenceville to Terre Haute. He carries on general farming, grows fruit and raises a considerable amount of good stock.

Mr. Zerkle married Catherine Michael, who died in 1890, leaving one son, Walter. The latter married Clara Belle Swartzbaugh, who is a daughter of Philip Swartzbaugh, and they have two children: Ernest and Mertie. Walter Zerkle assists his father on the farm. Both are highly respected citizens and are widely known through both Clark and Champaign Counties.

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A. C. HARRAMAN,\* who is vice president of the Springfield Planing Mill and Lumber Company, and is also interested in a general insurance business, with offices in the New Zimmerman Building, Springfield, was born in 1869 in Preble County, Ohio. Mr. Harraman was reared and educated in his native county. In 1888 he came to Springfield and for ten years was interested in a general insurance business, representing the Cooper

Fire Insurance; the German, of Pittsburgh; the Concordia, of Milwaukee; the Cincinnati Underwriters; the Philadelphia Casualty and the United Surety of Baltimore, during his twenty years of residence here becoming very prominently identified with insurance matters. As vice president of one of the city's large industries, he occupies a prominent place among her business men. He has also borne an active part in political life in Clark County, having served as a member of the Republican Central Committee, a very influential organization. From January 1, 1903, until 1908, he held the office of justice of the peace.

In May, 1904, Mr. Harraman was married to Anna E. Johnson, who is a daughter of Albert Johnson, one of the pioneer settlers of Clark County. They have one child, Blanche L. Mr. Harraman is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles, of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of the Odd Fellows and of Camp Ben Hur, Red Men.

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GEORGE S. STEINBARGER,\* one of Moorefield Township's prominent citizens and large farmers, owning 206 acres of valuable land, was born in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ohio, August 10, 1830, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Pence) Steinbarger. The Steinbarger family came from Germany to America and settled in Virginia, in the person of the great-grandfather of George S. Steinbarger.

David Steinbarger was born in Virginia in 1800, and was a son of John Steinbarger, who was also a native of Virginia and was the founder of the family in

Ohio. David Steinbarger was five years old when his parents settled near Millers-town, Champaign County, Ohio, the father securing a farm on Nettle Creek. He remained on that farm until 1819, when he removed to Taylorsville, about thirty miles south of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he secured a very valuable farm in the bottom land along the White River. On that farm John Steinbarger died, his son, David, subsequently leaving Indiana and returning to Champaign County, Ohio, where he became a leading citizen and successful farmer of Urbana Township. In Champaign County, David Steinbarger was married to Elizabeth Pence, who was born in that county and was a daughter of John Pence. The Pence family was also of German extraction, and John Pence was born in Virginia. After the death of his first wife, David Steinbarger was married to Lucy Gains and he was the father of fifteen children.

George S. Steinbarger was reared in Urbana Township and attended the district schools. He assisted on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went into the mill and distillery business with his father and thus continued for ten years. In 1862 he moved to Springfield, where he lived for three years, during which period he was engaged in a wholesale liquor business, after which he removed to a farm south of Springfield, just north of the Spring Grove Park. On this farm Mr. Steinbarger resided until 1876, when he settled on his present farm, where he carries on general agriculture and raises Shorthorn cattle. He has made many improvements on his property, completely remodeling the house and erecting farm buildings. He

has a very valuable property in which he takes justifiable pride.

On March 11, 1856, Mr. Steinbarger was married to Barbara Elizabeth Funk, who was born in Pennsylvania and who is a daughter of John Funk. She was six months old when her parents brought her to Ohio. She was reared in Clark County and was married in Springfield. Their three living children are: David R.; Mary Elizabeth, who is the widow of A. D. Holman, and has one child, John Roy; and John Brutus, who was married (first) to Clara Benedict and (secondly) to Lou Peters. A child survives from both marriages, both wives being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbarger have three deceased children—an infant; James Edward, who died aged nineteen months; and George Christy, who died aged twenty-two years.

CHARLES P. DUNN,\* a well-known citizen, whose public-spirited efforts while serving as a member of the City Council from the Second Ward, have resulted in great advantage to Springfield, was born at Springfield, Ohio, in August, 1870, and is a son of the late Charles Dunn. Charles Dunn was born in Ireland and came to America and settled at Springfield as early as 1849, which city remained his home until his death in 1896.

Charles P. Dunn was reared and educated in his native place and after leaving school worked for some years in various factories. He then embarked in a laundry business which he conducted until 1903, when he became identified with the Central Union Telephone Company. He is one of Springfield's leading Democrats, is a member of the Democratic Ex-

ecutive Committee and has been a useful member of the City Council. He worked hard for the measure which has resulted in the draining of Buck Creek, which will add materially to the sanitary condition of the city. He is an earnest, progressive and reliable citizen.

In 1900 Mr. Dunn was married to Jane F. Kelly, who was born and reared at Springfield and who is a daughter of William Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have four children—Charles, Frances, Louise and William. Mr. Dunn and family belong to St. Raphael's Catholic Church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the National Union.

J. S. HARSHMAN,\* one of Springfield's capitalists and most prominent business men, who has been closely identified with many successful enterprises in this section of Ohio, is perhaps best known in connection with the establishment, control and management of electric railroads. To name these is to designate the most important lines in which Springfield capital is interested. Mr. Harshman is the president of the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana Electric, president of the Columbus, London and Springfield Electric, president of the Springfield and Western Electric, also of the Urbana, Bellefontaine and Northern Railway Company and of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Railway. Other large interests with which he has been associated are: the Citizens' National Bank of Springfield, of which he was formerly vice president; the Victor Rubber Tire Company, the Kyle Art Glass Company,

and the Harshman Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Harshman, Ohio.

Mr. Harshman was born at Harshman, Montgomery County, Ohio, January 26, 1863, and is a son of George W. and Anna V. (Rohor) Harshman. The family is of German extraction and its founder in Ohio came from Maryland. The father of J. S. Harshman was born in Ohio and died at the village named in his honor, where he had been manufacturer, farmer, merchant and prominent man for many years, in 1898.

J. S. Harshman completed his education in the public and select schools of his native locality and then spent one year in the employ in the office of the American Express Company at Dayton. After returning home he became interested with his father in many of the latter's business enterprises and subsequently became buyer and seller of grain and farm products for his father's mills and farms. He continued thus engaged until 1886, when he became associated with his brothers in the business of buying and shipping grain. Subsequently he sold out his interests to his partners and located at Enon, Clark County, where he entered into the grain business on an extensive scale. His elevator was once destroyed by fire and was rebuilt, but since 1893 he has been mainly interested in electric railway lines. His office is at Room No. 128 Bushnell Building, Springfield.

Mr. Harshman was married in 1887, to Mary Snyder, who is a daughter of Henry and Anna (Hertzler) Snyder. The late Henry Snyder and a brother were prominent citizens of Clark County and the name is perpetuated not only in the village of Snyderville, but also in Snyder's

Park, which was a gift to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Harshman have three children, namely: Anna S., George W. and Virginia V. The family home is in the environs of Springfield.

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JOHN W. SULLIVAN,\* president of the City Board of Review of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1856. Mr. Sullivan was reared and educated in Champaign County and early in life learned the molder's trade at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, after which he spent about twenty years engaged in following that business. He has been a resident of Springfield since 1882 and a member of the Board of Review since the time of the organization of that body. In 1880 Mr. Sullivan was married to Mary Dolan and to this union have been born five children, namely: Mattie, James, Josephine, John, and Maurice. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the St. Raphael Catholic Church of Springfield, and is fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus.

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L. F. DIFFENDAL,\* a prominent citizen of South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio, has for many years been extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He is a successful business man and a substantial citizen, and has a wide circle of acquaintances and friends throughout this section of the county. He is a native of Frederick County, Maryland, the date of his birth being January 11, 1860. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Eyler) Diffendal, and on both sides of the house comes of old Maryland families.

Samuel Diffendal was born and reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where his father had for many years been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In early life he moved to Maryland, and was there joined in marriage with Elizabeth Eyler, whose father was a farmer in Frederick County. They later lived in Washington County, Maryland, and in the spring of 1877 Samuel moved west with his family, locating near South Charleston, in Clark County, Ohio. Here he continued to farm until his death. He and his wife were parents of nine children, six of whom are now living, and of these our subject is the youngest.

L. F. Diffendal was but one and a half years old when his mother died. He was reared and educated in Washington County, Maryland, and in 1877 came to Clark County with his father. He also took to agriculture and upon leaving the home place was for ten years engaged in farming for himself. He has always been an expert judge of stock and stock values, following his inclinations along that line even in his younger days. Since locating in South Charleston, he has operated on an extensive scale and success has crowned his efforts. For fifteen years prior to his marriage he made his home at the Ackley House in South Charleston.

Mr. Diffendal was united in marriage October 30, 1907, with Miss Anna Myrtle Walker, a daughter of R. P. Walker, a respected citizen of South Charleston. Politically, he is a stalwart Democrat, and although his party is very much in the minority, he was elected mayor of the village by a large majority, and this in spite of the fact that he made no effort to win votes. He was the first man of his party

to hold that office, and although strongly urged to make the race a second time, he declined for business reasons. He also ran for county commissioner, receiving a large vote that evidenced the esteem in which he is held, but the odds against him were too great to be overcome. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, serving as district deputy one year; a member of Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., at South Charleston; Adorian Chapter at London, and the Knights Templar Commandery at Springfield. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist Church.

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JOHN L. BOWLUS,\* postmaster of Bowlusville and proprietor of the largest general store in the town, is a leading citizen of this section of Clark County. He was born in Moorefield Township, Clark County, Ohio, September 9, 1858, and is a son of Samuel H. and Lucinda (Michael) Bowlus.

The Bowlus family came to Ohio from Maryland. Samuel H. Bowlus was born near Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was married in that neighborhood, and when he came to Clark County in 1853, he already had a family of seven children. He settled on what is now known as the Rupsum farm, on which his son John L. was subsequently born, and engaged in farming that property until 1865. He then built a grain warehouse on the Erie Railroad, at the point now known as Bowlusville, giving the name to the place. He was a man of great business enterprise and in addition to dealing in grain and later in coal, he started a general store. His son, John



L., succeeded to all his interests. Samuel H. Bowlus invested largely in land and as his judgment was good, his various purchases were intelligently made and he became a man of large fortune. He died November 26, 1897.

Samuel H. Bowlus married Lucinda Michael and they had the following children: George C., who resides at Springfield; Samuel W., who lives at Bowlusville; Charles F., who died in Michigan, in 1906; Mary A. C., who lives at Bowlusville; Maria Nettie, who is the wife of T. C. M. Shindler, who is private secretary to United States Commissioner Garfield; Millard McCauley, who resides at Kansas City; Warren L., who is a high official with the Wabash Railroad, at Springfield; John L.; Henry C., who lives at Springfield; and Clement L., who died in 1891. Two children died in infancy, in Maryland. The mother of the above mentioned family survived her husband but seven weeks.

John L. Bowlus was reared in Moorefield Township, where he attended the district schools. Before he had reached his majority he entered into the mercantile business which his father had established and in the same year, 1878, he was appointed postmaster, an office he has continuously filled until the present time, with the exception of some ten months during the administration of President Hayes. Mr. Bowlus conducts a large business and he is well and favorably known over a large territory, enjoying the high regard of his fellow-citizens as public official, business man and as private citizen.

Mr. Bowlus was married (first) in May, 1893, to Emily Dunlap, who died May 25, 1904. She was a daughter of George R.

and Columbia (Jennings) Dunlap, and was born and reared near Urbana. Mr. Dunlap was born at Lexington, Kentucky. He assists Mr. Bowlus in the store. The three children born to the above marriage were: Anna Dunlap, Gwendolyn M. and Edward Jennings, the last mentioned of whom died in 1893, at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Bowlus was married (secondly) in May, 1905, to Mrs. Adeline Laughrey.

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CHARLES T. RIDGELY,\* a well-known resident and highly respected business man of Springfield, was born here in February, 1856, and is a son of J. F. Ridgely, one of the leading business men of the city, who came here in 1852 from Maryland, where he was born.

Charles T. Ridgely was reared and educated in Springfield and early in life began learning the painter's and paper hanger's trade, at which he worked for about seven years when he was obliged to give up painting on account of ill health. He then devoted his time wholly to decorating for eleven years, during which time he was employed by C. H. Pierce, and in 1885 invented the first trimmer. In 1890 he took charge of the wall paper department for another firm in Springfield, remaining there one year, when he organized the Ridgely Decorating Company, later selling his interest in the business and also his trimmer patent. On August 15, 1903, he became one of the incorporators of the Bookwalter Hotel and also operated a news and cigar stand until 1906. In July of that same year he organized the Standard Trimmers Company for the manufacturing of wall paper

trimmers, straight edge folding pile tables and boards, seam rollers, smoothing rolls, base and casing cutters, and plumbs and level combination tools, in fact a full line of paper hanger's tools. Mr. Ridgely is president and general manager of the Standard Trimmers Company, which is incorporated and has a capital stock of \$50,000. He is also financially interested in the United States Nursery of Rich, Mississippi. Mr. Ridgely was united in marriage to Nellie Sharp of Troy, Ohio, and to them have been born two sons—Charles Verrey, and Roderick Leigh. Fraternally Mr. Ridgely is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, and the B. P. O. E.

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JOHN B. HIRONS, M. D.,\* a prominent physician engaged in the practice of his profession at Tremont City, was born in Highland County, Ohio, May 18, 1862, and is a son of Joseph C. and Melissa J. (Gardner) Hirons.

Dr. Hirons was reared mainly on his father's farm in Highland County and attended the country schools. After his father became a merchant at Buford, he assisted both on the farm and in the store and also taught one term of school. When twenty-one years of age he began the study of dentistry and remained under the instruction of Dr. J. R. Callahan, at Hillsboro, Ohio, for one year, after which he studied medicine there for a year. He then accompanied his brother, Dr. Joseph Gardner Hirons, now of New York City, to Europe and studied medicine and surgery at Heidelberg University and at Leipsic. The brothers were students at Heidelberg in 1886, when that famous old

institution of learning celebrated its six hundredth anniversary.

Upon his return to his native state, Dr. Hirons located at Chattanooga, Mercer County, until 1889, when he came to Tremont City and easily took a leading place among the medical men of Clark County. Dr. Hirons was married at Tremont, January 1, 1893, to Iora Augusta Hinton, who is a daughter of Edgar B. Hinton, postmaster at Tremont. Mrs. Hirons had been a successful school teacher for three years previously, at Terra Haute, Champaign County, Ohio.

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CHARLES E. MICKLE,\* general foreman of the Machine Department of the International Harvester Company of Springfield, with which concern he has been associated for the past thirty years, was born March 27, 1858, at Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Mickle was reared and educated at Delaware and early in life learned the machinist's trade at which he worked there until 1879. He then came to Springfield and entered the employ of the old firm Warder, Mitchell & Company, with whom he continued when the firm was changed to Warder, Bushnell and Glessner, who were later succeeded by the International Harvester Company, with which concern he has been identified ever since. He became foreman in the shops in 1880 and for the past five years has been general foreman of the Machine Department.

Mr. Mickle married May Harrison, a daughter of Edward Harrison of Springfield, and they have two sons, namely: Edward H., a student at the Ohio State University of Columbus and Frank, who

will graduate from the Springfield High School in the spring of 1908. In politics Mr. Mickle is a Republican and his religious connection is with the United Brethren Church.

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WILLIAM BALLENTINE,\* general farmer and stockraiser, whose valuable farm of ninety-four acres is situated on the Terre Haute Road, about ten miles northwest of Springfield and three miles from Tremont, was born at Lawrenceville, Clark County, Ohio, November 28, 1836. He is a son of Robert and Katherine (Berry) Ballentine.

William Ballentine was reared in German Township and attended the country schools in his boyhood. His business has been farming ever since he started out to make his own way in the world. On January 5, 1850, Mr. Ballentine married Mary Clark, who is a daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Cox) Clark. Mrs. Ballentine was born and reared in Randolph County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine have reared a fine family of nine children and thus far there has been no break in the circle. They are as follows: John, residing in Lagonda, is married and has four children: Emma married Moses Overholser and they have one child; Rose married William Baker and they have seven children; Mary Etta married Ralph Snyder and they have one child; Lenore is married and has eight children; Thomas is married and has one child; Clifford is also married; Albert, the farmer on the home place, is married and has three children, and Alpha, the youngest, still resides at home. Thus it will be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine have

plenty of young life about them and have every reason to be proud of their twenty-five grandchildren.

For one year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine lived in Indiana, moving then to Clark County, Ohio, but two years later they returned to Indiana. After four more years in Mrs. Ballentine's native state, in August, 1866, they moved to the farm on which they reside, Mr. Ballentine buying sixty acres of it at that time. To the first purchase he added until he owned one hundred and twelve acres, but they have sold some eighteen acres. The property is an excellent one and the D. T. & I. Railroad runs through the farm. Mr. Ballentine built the substantial house and barn and made many other improvements. Both he and wife belong to the Reformed Church at Tremont.

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GEORGE S. COTTER,\* superintendent of the Springfield Water Works, was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1862, and is a son of the late James L. Cotter, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to Canada when thirteen years of age, and came to Springfield in 1847, where the rest of his life was passed.

George S. Cotter attended school until he was thirteen years old and then entered the machine shops of Warder, Mitchell and Company and remained until he had learned the trade. When he was eighteen years old he went to Aurora, Illinois, and worked in the railroad shops at that city for three years, after which he returned to Springfield and continued work as a machinist until 1884, when he became engineer of the city water works at the

pumping station. He continued in that capacity for ten years and for four years more was superintendent there. In 1898 he left the city's employ and accepted a position as foreman of the machine shops of the Warder-Bushnell Company. When the International Harvester Company came into possession, he became mechanical engineer for a time and then resigned to accept the superintendency of the city water works again, and has had charge of this important municipal utility ever since. He takes an interest in politics, but only to the extent of promoting good government.

In 1891 Mr. Cotter was married to Jennie Bryant, who died October 16, 1906, leaving four children, namely: Paul Bryant, Helen, Ruth, and George, Jr. Mr. Cotter is a member of the Elks.

CHARLES L. NISLEY,\* proprietor of the leading wholesale and retail shoe store at Springfield, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1847, and he was quite young when his parents moved to Springfield, where he was reared and educated. His first work was done while he was little more than a school boy, he being employed for eight months in the grocery store of S. B. Stiles & Company, after which he entered the shoe store of Starkey & Scowden. With that firm he remained for ten years and then went into business for himself, taking a partner, and for eight years they carried on a successful enterprise under the style of Young & Nisley. When this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Nisley purchased the Arcade Shoe Store and established the Nisley Arcade Shoe Company, which is one of

the largest shoe stores in this section of the state. Mr. Nisley occupies three rooms, 80 by 35 feet in dimensions. This is the building in which Mr. Nisley began work, September 14, 1888, and just seven-teen years later he purchased the building as the proprietor of the prosperous business. Twenty workmen find constant employment and a business of \$120,000 is done annually. In 1896, Mr. Nisley was married to Minnie Flora. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nisley is a Knight Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and he belongs to the Springfield Commercial Club and the Lagonda Club.

DANIEL RUST,\* owner of sixty-nine acres in German Township, Clark County, Ohio, has been a resident on his present place some seventeen years. He was born near Lawrenceville, German Township, March 4, 1845, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Cooper) Rust. His father was twice married, having five children by each union, and of these our subject was the youngest.

Daniel Rust was five years old at the time of his father's death. He was reared on the farm and lived there with his mother until 1864, when in March of that year he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, for three years' service. While in the army he was called upon to mourn the loss of his mother. He was discharged from the cavalry in July, 1864, because of injuries received by his being thrown from a horse, and returned to his home in German Township. He soon re-enlisted however in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., in which he served until the war closed.

He then returned home and took up farming on the home place, and this has since been his sole occupation, and more than ordinary success has attended his efforts. In the early nineties he purchased his present farm in German Township, consisting of fifty acres, and has an additional tract of nineteen acres one-half mile east of his home.

Mr. Rust was united in marriage with Catherine Freeze and they became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, namely: Lawrence I., David S., Charles F., Carrie E. (wife of William Thackery), and Harrison B. Those deceased are Rosie, who was the wife of Albert Bowers; Noah Abraham, Lily May, and Minnie Myrtle. Mrs. Catherine Rust died May 20, 1887, and Mr. Rust was married, secondly to Miss Lois Dorner, daughter of Adam Dorner. They have two children—Beulah B. and Eva G. Fraternally, Mr. Rust is a member of the Grand Army Post. He belongs to the German Reformed Church.

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JAMES K. WREN,\* vice president and treasurer of The Edward Wren Company, the largest business house at Springfield, operating one of the most extensive department stores in Ohio, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and was fifteen years of age when he came to America. Mr. Wren was reared at Springfield and was educated at St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and immediately after his return, entered his father's store and has been connected with the business ever since.

The Edward Wren Company grew from small beginnings. Its venerable presi-

dent, Edward Wren, came from Ireland to Springfield in 1848, then being a young man, and has been identified with the interests of this city ever since. His earliest business venture was as junior member of the firm of Kumane & Wren, which became very prominent in the business world, for over thirty years being a leading one of the city. In 1903 Edward Wren, Mrs. Edward Wren, James K. Wren and James Johnson, Jr., established The Edward Wren Company, a concern which does the largest business in this city and one of the largest in the state. This immense department store occupies 105,000 square feet of floor space. The present officers are: Edward Wren, president and treasurer; James K. Wren, vice president and general manager, and Edward Wright, secretary. In 1905, James K. Wren was married to Minnie B. Meals, of Springfield. The Wren family belongs to St. Raphael's Catholic Church.

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HENRY OXTOBY,\* who owns an excellent farm of sixty-six acres, situated in Harmony Township, has resided on the same since the fall of 1907, but he has owned the property for the past sixteen years. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 16, 1882, and is the only son of Robert and Mary (Henry) Oxtoby.

The grandfather, Henry Oxtoby, lived out a long life in Clark County, where Robert Oxtoby was born. He followed farming until his death in 1892. He married Mary Henry, who died in 1884.

Henry Oxtoby obtained his farm training with the uncle by whom he was reared. In early manhood he went into railroad

work and prior to his marriage, was a fireman on a railroad line in Illinois. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Engineers and is connected with Riverside lodge of the same organization, at Savannah, Illinois. In 1907, Mr. Oxtoby was married to Flora Chaney, who is a daughter of R. S. and Lucinda Chaney, of Clark County, and then settled on his present farm, where he has been engaged in general farming ever since.

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THOMAS D. WALLACE,\* senior member of the firm of Wallace & Todd, grocers, at Springfield, is one of the city's careful, conservative and successful men of business. He was born in 1849, in Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of John Wallace.

John Wallace was born in England and came to Clark County, Ohio, in 1844, where he was engaged first in business in the merchant-tailoring line, and for a few years he carried on a general store at Enon. He was among the pioneer merchants of this section.

Thomas D. Wallace was trained in the details of mercantile life in his father's store. In 1871 he went to the northwestern part of Missouri, where he engaged in a mercantile business for two years and then returned to Enon, Ohio, where he was a general merchant until 1881, when he came to Springfield. Here he embarked in a grocery business. Politically, Mr. Wallace is a Democrat and in 1890-91, he served as city clerk. After that he was a member of the Board of Public Affairs and was concerned in the newspaper business. During the last ad-

ministration of President Cleveland he was postmaster at Springfield. Following the close of his official life he bought the *Daily Democrat* which he conducted until 1906, when he sold out and has been interested in the grocery line ever since under the style of Wallace and Todd. He has long been a Democratic leader in Clark County and for eight years was chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and for twenty-three years has been a delegate to the Democratic State conventions. He has been a loyal party man and has accepted few rewards.

In 1873 Mr. Wallace was married to Mary A. Shellabarger, and they have two children—Gertrude L. and Edwin S. The family belong to St. Paul's Methodist Church, Mr. Wallace being a member of its official board. For six years he has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Snyder Park.

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JAMES J. WOOD,\* one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Springfield Township, who resides on a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land located in Section 7, 1847, on the Clifton Pike, just beyond the city limits, was born September 7, 1847, in Waterford, Ireland. He is a son of James and Johanna (Sweeney) Wood, the former of whom died previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, his widow later becoming the wife of James Goff.

Although a native of Ireland, Mr. Wood comes of an old English family, from whom he received a large legacy. His grandfather Wood was a captain in the British navy, and it was while his vessel was in harbor at Waterford, Ireland, that

he met the lady that was to be his wife, at an entertainment, and eloped with her.

James J. Wood was just one year old when he was placed under the care of his paternal grandmother, by whom he was reared. After attending school, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he served a five years' apprenticeship. On March 10, 1866, he was married, and on April 10th of the same year he sailed for America, on his arrival here locating at Cincinnati. Thence, after a week's stay, he went to Urbana, Ohio, where he was in the employ for one year, of the Leonard Plow Shop Company. In the fall of 1868, when that firm retired from business, he removed to Lagonda, which now forms a part of Springfield. Mr. Wood has since continued to reside in Springfield, with the exception of a short period just after the great Chicago fire, when he went to Chicago, and assisted in the rebuilding of that city, being employed for some eight months on one building on Madison Street. He then returned to Springfield, where he engaged in contracting, and also entered into the real estate business in which he was very successful.

In 1894 Mr. Wood built his present fine country home, which he named Woodville, the property at the time of his purchase consisting entirely of timberland. He has now retired from business activities, his two sons continuing the real estate business, in connection with a hardware store, which they operate in Springfield.

During the past seventeen years Mr. Wood has spent much time in Europe, having made thirty-four trips across the Atlantic since 1891. He is the father of seven children, of whom six are still liv-

ing. For each of them he built a fine and commodious house, this magnificent present including also in each case the lot. These children are as follows: Mary E., wife of Frank Holleran; James J., Jr., Harry E., Lily, who is the wife of William Hickens; George, Frank E., and Erin J., the last mentioned of whom died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Wood is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, at Springfield.

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HENRY LEWTON FEIRSTINE,\* who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, was born October 30, 1849, and is a son of George and Sarah Ann (Lewton) Feirstine.

George Feirstine was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he worked at carpentering for many years. When a young man he removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until his sons matured, when he engaged in farming, buying our subject's present farm on March 11, 1863. After the marriage of his son, Henry Lewton, he and his wife returned to Montgomery County, where they passed the rest of their lives. He married Sarah Ann Lewton, a native of Maryland, and they reared a family of five children, namely: Martha, married Pelasca Fairchilds, now deceased; Dellason P.; Henry Lewton, subject of this sketch; Albert; and Alice (Mrs. J. Folkorth).

Henry L. Feirstine was born in Montgomery County, and passed his boyhood days on his grandfather's farm, which was carried on by his father. He subsequently came to Clark County with his

father and settled in Mad River Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of raising fine hogs. Mr. Feirstine bought his farm, consisting of one hundred and forty-three acres, from the Feirstine heirs and is one of the most successful farmers of the township. He was married March 20, 1877, to Mary Ellen Rockefeller, a daughter of John Martin and Mary (Cox) Rockefeller. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Feirstine: Cora, who married Clyde Burr and lives in this vicinity; Maude, who lives at home, and Laura, who died at the age of fifteen.

Mr. Feirstine is a Democrat in politics and has served as township trustee of Mad River Township. Fraternally he is an I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

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M. J. LOFTUS,\* superintendent of the Ohio Electric Railway Company, with headquarters at Springfield, has had railroad experience dating from his boyhood. He was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1874, and is a son of the late M. J. Loftus, who was proprietor of the old horse-car street railroad at Wheeling, in 1887.

M. J. Loftus went to school until he was thirteen years of age and then entered his father's employ, when the old horse-cars were still valued utilities. In 1890 he went to Pittsburg and entered the employ of the Thompson-Houston Electrical Company for one year, after which he took charge of the Brooklyn & Coney Island Repair Shops for a year. He next had charge of the repair shops of the city

and the suburban lines of Baltimore, Maryland, and after more than two years there, he returned to Wheeling. For the three succeeding years he was superintendent of transportation for the Wheeling & Elm Grove Railroad. He then went to Newark and for one year was superintendent of the Newark & Granville Street Railway, and for two years superintendent of the Indianapolis & Martinsville Interurban Railway. In 1903 Mr. Loftus came to Springfield and for the past three years has occupied his present responsible office. His long connection with railroad affairs in different sections has given him expert knowledge and a business acquaintance extending through many states. In 1892, Mr. Loftus was married to Christina Herman, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and they have three children—Frank, Joseph and Ruth. Mr. Loftus and family belong to St. Raphael's Catholic Church at Springfield.

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WILLIAM S. VALE,\* a life-long resident of Clark County, Ohio, trustee of Bethel Township and owner of two hundred and twenty-five acres of fine farming land situated in Clark and Miami Counties, was born January 18, 1860, a son of Peter and Sarah (Shull) Vale.

Peter Vale was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man of nineteen came to Ohio, first locating near Carlisle, Clark County, where he worked for some time on various farms. Here he married Sarah Shull, a native of Clark County and later bought a farm in Bethel Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1894 when he was sixty-two years old. His wife died



in 1898 at the age of sixty-five years. They had but one child, William S., the subject of this sketch.

William S. Vale passed his boyhood days on the farm, remaining at home until his marriage May 13, 1880, to Mary Johnson, a daughter of Rev. E. R. and Julia (Colton) Johnson. They have one child, Chester, who is engaged in seed growing. Mr. Vale resides in New Carlisle and always devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, until 1906, when he gave up farm life, and is now engaged in buying and selling stock, most of which is disposed of in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Vale is a Republican and has served as township trustee for the past nine years. He is fraternally associated with the Masonic Lodge of New Carlisle, and the I. O. O. F. of New Carlisle.

Rev. E. R. Johnson, father of Mrs. Vale, came to Ohio with his wife in 1841. His education was obtained at the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati and he had charge of the Presbyterian Church of New Carlisle for twenty-one years, passing away in that village in 1862. He was instrumental in organizing the church at Addison, Tippecanoe, and at Osburn. His wife died in January, 1907, aged eighty-eight years. Rev. Johnson was the father of the following children: Laura, who died young; Frances, who married A. N. Mitchell; Emily, who married Oliver Turner; Janet, who married Robert Stafford; and Mary, who is the wife of William S. Vale.

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ELMER C. HARTMAN,\* senior member of the firm of Hartman & Morgan, well known dealers in hardware and farm

implements at Sugar Grove, Clark County, Ohio, has been a life long resident of the county. He was born in German Township, Clark County, May 11, 1873, and is a son of Gideon and Barbara (Snell) Hartman. His mother died when he was eleven years of age, and his father is now living in Pike Township.

Elmer C. Hartman was ten years of age when his parents moved to Pike Township, and there he grew to maturity. He engaged in farming until he moved to Sugar Grove and engaged in business. In 1905, he erected the Hartman Block, opposite the Ohio Masonic Home, a large two-story brick building with three store rooms on the first floor. Here he embarked in the general mercantile business, carrying a comprehensive line of dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware and farm implements. In 1906, he disposed of all but the hardware and implements department of his store, which he moved in an addition he had built on to the block. On February 1, 1908, he formed a partnership with Mr. John E. Morgan, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Hartman & Morgan. They carry a large stock of general hardware, and in farm implements make a specialty of McCormick binders, corn planters, and International Manure Spreaders. The second floor of the Hartman Block is used to display their line of carriages and buggies. They enjoy the patronage of this vicinity almost exclusively, and during the summer months are kept busy day and night.

In 1897 Mr. Hartman was joined in marriage with Christina Busch, a daughter of Ludwig Busch, and they became parents of four children, three of whom

are living, namely: Ludwig C., Lucille M., and Louise. A daughter, Christina, died at the age of two years. Fraternally Mr. Hartman is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

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COLONEL MILTON CHENEY,\* one of South Charleston's highly respected and influential citizens, who is living in retirement after years of unceasing activity in agricultural work, is a native of Madison Township, Clark County, Ohio. He was born in 1850 on the old home place three miles south of South Charleston, is a son of Jonathan and Matilda (Harpole) Cheney, and a grandson of William Cheney.

William Cheney was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and followed farming for a number of years. After his marriage to Rebecca Orr, also a native of Virginia, he settled in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, and engaged in farming the remainder of his life. Nine children were born to the grandparents of our subject, all of whom are now deceased. Jonathan Cheney, the father, was born near Mechanicsburg and spent his early boyhood days on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he went west and engaged in the cattle business, and drove cattle from Illinois to Harrisburg for a period of five years, after which he came to Clark County, and purchased the present farm of his son, Milton, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres, three hundred acres of which are located in Madison Township, Clark County, and the remaining twenty-five acres in Madison County, just across the county line. Here he followed agriculture until his

death, which occurred March 18, 1865. Jonathan married Matilda Harpole of Greene County and to them were born three children, of whom two are living, Milton, the subject of this notice; and Rebecca (Young) of Los Angeles, California.

Milton Cheney was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township for a short time. He was but eleven years old at the outbreak of the Civil War, and is practically self educated, as his services were early required on the farm. Mr. Cheney has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm since 1867. He married Ada Sprague, a daughter of L. B. Sprague of Harmony Township, and to them have been born five children: Molly (Mrs. Hicks); Harriet; Pearl (Mrs. Sprague) of Clark County; Howard, who married Anna Hostetter of Dayton; and Scott.

Col. Cheney has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has served twelve years as township trustee, was for six years county commissioner, thirty-two years a member of the Madison Township School Board and also served as a member of the Agriculture Board. Col. Cheney is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows, including the Mad River Encampment, at Springfield, of which he is Past Grand and Past Chief Pater.

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GEORGE F. JOHNSON,\* a representative citizen of German Township, residing on his farm in Section 19, is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in York-

shire, England, October 14, 1841, and is a son of Mark and Esther (Firth) Johnson. Mr. Johnson was five years old when his parents came to America. The father had previously been a school teacher, but after locating in New York, he followed farming until 1852, when he started with his family for Clark County, Ohio, landing at Springfield on New Year's Day, 1853. He soon rented a farm in Green Township and there the family lived for some years.

George F. Johnson attended school in the neighborhood of his home, as he was afforded opportunity through his boyhood. The family was living in Green Township when he enlisted for service in the Civil War September 4, 1861, entering Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. His regiment was connected with the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of West Virginia. After about one year in the Virginia mountains, during which period Mr. Johnson participated in the battles of Lewisburg, Charleston and Cotton Mountain, in October, 1862, the regiment was sent to Kentucky and during the year spent there he participated in the battle of Duncan's Hill. At that battle, the infantry being mounted, he had a fall from his horse, which caused him some suffering. During the greater part of the time in Kentucky the regiment was given frontier duty—some of the most dangerous work in the service—and after leaving Kentucky the regiment went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where it had three weeks of steady fighting. From August, 1863, until Jan. 1864, Mr. Johnson was in

at Strawberry Plains, entering the Eighth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, in which he continued until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia, but was immediately paroled. This was his second capture, the first one having occurred also in this vicinity, but before he and his companions could be marched away, the Union forces recaptured them. Thus Mr. Johnson most fortunately escaped the horrors of a Southern prison and after his honorable discharge, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, July 30, 1865, returned to Ohio, practically unharmed. During his absence in the army, Mr. Johnson's people had moved to Springfield and when he returned home he went to work in the Springfield flax mill. In 1867 he moved to German Township and has resided here ever since. He has a good farm and he has erected all the farm buildings since locating here.

On April 15, 1866, Mr. Johnson was married to Leanah Overholser, who is a daughter of Moses Overholser, and they have five children, namely: Ida C., who married Harmon C. Fisher, and has eight children; Grant C., married, who has three children; Ella, who married Ora Stafford and they have one child; Elmer; and Esther, who married David McAllister, has one child. Mr. Johnson has always taken an active interest in township affairs and for fifteen years served as a member of the Board of Education. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

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STEWART ALBERT MUFF,\* a well  
and la-

been a resident of Clark County, since 1897. He was born June 7, 1871, on his father's farm in Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Rachel (Antrim) Muff.

John Muff was a native of Germany and when a lad of ten years came to this country with his mother, and after reaching manhood went to California where he worked in the gold mines until 1865. He then came to Butler County, Ohio where he was married and there followed farming and operated a grist mill for many years. He died in Butler County in 1904 aged about seventy years, his wife's death having occurred ten months previous when in her sixty-first year. John Muff and wife were the parents of three children: Edward C., of Butler County, Ohio; Stewart Albert, subject of this sketch; and Sarah Antrim, who is the wife of Edward L. Tracy of Butler County, Ohio.

Stewart A. Muff was about six years old when his parents moved to Somerville, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools and he is a graduate of the high school of that village. His leisure time was spent in his father's grist mill. At the age of twenty-one he began dealing in stock at Somerville, and later es-

tablished a grain business in connection with stock buying, continuing at this until 1897. He then sold out and came to Clark County, locating at New Carlisle, where he operates a grain elevator and deals in farming implements. Ten months later he removed to his present location on the Big Four Railroad. In 1903 he bought a grain elevator at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, from W. H. Hodge, and operated this in connection with his other business for four years, when he sold to H. M. Conger. In 1904 he purchased the Wigwam building in Springfield, where he has since been dealing in farming implements with much success. He also contemplates establishing a business of that nature at Enon, Ohio. Mr. Muff owns a fine farm of three hundred and ten acres in Butler County.

Mr. Muff was united in marriage December 25, 1905, to Minerva Clark, a daughter of W. Scott Clark of Ross County, Ohio, and they reside at No. 705 N. Fountain Avenue, Springfield. Politically Mr. Muff gives his support to the Democratic party and when a resident of Butler County took a very active interest in the affairs of that party. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic Order.









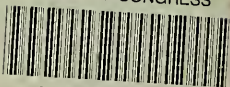








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