

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.

OHIO, AS IT EMERGED ABOVE THE WATERS—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—PRIMITIVE RACES—MOUND BUILDERS—TITLES TO OHIO—INDIANS—OHIO WITHOUT INHABITANTS—FRENCH TITLE—ENGLISH TITLE—THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the territory of Ohio emerged from the ancient waters of the carboniferous period, it presented the appearance of an extended monotonous plain. It has not been materially changed since that period, in a topographical sense, except by the excavating power of the streams. There are no geological uplifts, or mountain ranges, or peaks.

In Ohio, no primitive rocks are found in place. Her rocks are all sedimentary and stratified, and, as they are horizontal, the strata that appear at the surface are few. Her geology is, therefore, very simple and easily understood, especially when we compare it with that of New York or Pennsylvania, where a much greater variety of formations are seen.

The lowest visible rock in Ohio is the blue limestone of Cincinnati, which is also the lowest in a physical as well as in a geological sense. We have no means of ascertaining the thickness of the blue limestone, for we have not penetrated through it to the rocks beneath; yet, it is estimated at more than 1000 feet, 600 to 700 of which are visible.

If we group the rocks of Ohio according to their lithological characters, there are five distinct divisions, that any person will discover on examination. The difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition is so marked that no more natural division could be made.

PRIMITIVE RACES OF OHIO.

It is not determined whether we have yet discovered the original or first people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are continually bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a contemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, Rhinoceros and the horse, of the latter drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character that amounts to a demonstration. It is however known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red man, who was found here near four hundred years ago, by the Spanish and French explorers.

Five or six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus, the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland, along the Atlantic Coast as far south as Long Island. They then found Indian tribes in New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast, and the St. Lawrence, when the English and French came to possess those regions.

These red Indians have no traditions of a prior people, but there are over a large part of the Lake country, and of the valley of the Mississippi, earth works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts, the works of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil, and possessed mechanical skill. We know them as "Mound Builders," because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our day—many of them so large and high, that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt.

TITLES OF OHIO.

The territory that now constitutes Ohio was, first of all, so far as we can judge, in full possession of the race of Mound Builders; afterwards (but still in pre-historic times) its sole occupants and owners, for some centuries, were unquestionably those Indian tribes or nations found here by the Europeans. They, as well as the Mound Builders, held titles acquired probably by priority of discovery—by conquest—by occupancy or possession. Possessory titles they might be appropriately termed.

OHIO WITHOUT INHABITANTS.

After the destruction of the Eries by the Five Nations, in 1656, and until 1700, or a little later, what is now the State of Ohio was uninhabited—a silent wilderness. The Miami Confederation, inhabiting the southern shore of Lake Michigan, extended south-easterly to the Wabash. The Illinois Confederacy extended down the eastern shore of the Mississippi to within about eighty miles of the Ohio. Hunting parties of the Chickasaws roamed up the eastern shore of the Mississippi to about where Memphis now stands. The Cherokees occupied the slopes and valleys of the mountains about the borders of what is now East Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. The great basin, bounded north by Lake Erie, the Miamis and the Illinois, west by the Mississippi, east by the Alleghanies, and south by the headwaters of the streams that flow into the gulf of Mexico, seems to have been uninhabited, and scarcely visited, except by war parties of the Five Nations.

In the next half century, from 1700 to 1750, various tribes pressed into what is now Ohio, across all its borders. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Wendats, called by the French, Ouendats, and spelled by the English, Wyandots, extended their settlements into the north-western part of Ohio, and became permanently fixed there.

The Miamis pushed their borders into the western portion. Shawnees settled the Scioto Valley. The Shawnees were not found originally in Ohio, but migrated there after 1750. They were called by the French, Chaouanous, by the English, Shawanoes, which was afterwards changed to Shawanee, and, recently, to Shawnee. The Delawares settled the valleys of the Muskingum. Detachments of the Five Nations, mostly Senecas, occupied part of the northern and eastern part of the State. The Senecas who settled the northern part were called by that name. Those who settled in the eastern portion, between the Delawares and the Pennsylvania border, were called Mingoes. The Five Nations were called Iroquois by the French, Maquas by the Dutch, Five Nations by the English, and Mengwe by the Delawares. The Pennsylvanians, changing the appellation "Mengwe," which they had heard used by the Delawares, called the Five Nations "Mingoes." And so the band of Senecas who settled in Ohio, between the Delawares, on the Muskingum and the Pennsylvania border, went by the name of Mingoes.

These were the Indians that occupied the territory that now forms the State of Ohio, immediately before its settlement by the whites—and these were the tribes whom our forefathers had to subdue, before they could peacefully possess the land.

THE FRENCH TITLE.

The claims of the different European monarchs to large portions of the western continent, were based upon the first discoveries made by their subjects, without regard to the rights of the occupants of the country—the Indians.

Thus France claimed, by right of priority of discovery, all the territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio, which was a part of that region between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, first known by the general name of Louisiana.

THE ENGLISH TITLE.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghanies, was, that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley, and had placed it, with their other lands, under the protection of England. Some of the western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased, at Lancaster, Penna., in 1744, at a treaty between the colonists and the Six Nations, at that place.

These conflicting claims of France and England were settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and, after long and bloody wars, France succumbed to the power of England, and, by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763, she formally relinquished to Great Britain all her claims to that portion of her territory between the Ohio and the Mississippi.

THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The colonies having, in 1776, renounced their allegiance to the British king, and assumed rank as free, sovereign and inde-

pendent States, each State claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the district of country embraced within its charter from the kings of England.

The claim of the English to the late northwestern territory was ceded to the United States, by the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were signed at Paris, November 2, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, proposed the Ohio River as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of that revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American Commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and insisted on the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is, that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to by the United States Commissioners.

Those States which had no charters for western land grants, insisted that these unappropriated lands ought to be used for the benefit of all the States, according to their population, as the titles to them were secured by the blood and treasure of all. Congress repeatedly urged upon those States owning western unappropriated lands, to make liberal cessions of them for the common benefit of all.

The States claiming rights or titles to these western lands finally ceded their claims to them to the general government, to be held for the benefit of all the States, with certain reservations made by Virginia and Connecticut, as will be presently stated.

Thus the United States ostensibly acquired the sole title to the territory that now embraces within its limits the State of Ohio.

But these were not, however, the only claims that had to be extinguished, prior to the commencement of settlements within its limits. Numerous savage Indian tribes asserted their respective claims, by virtue of prior possession, which had also to be extinguished.

A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onandagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, by the third article of which treaty, the said Six Nations ceded to the United States all claims to the country west of a line extending along the western boundary of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of Oyoanayed to the river Ohio. A treaty was also concluded at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations, by which more accessions of territory were acquired.

THE CLAIMS OF VIRGINIA AND OTHER STATES TO THE TERRITORY NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER, AND THE CESSION OF THEIR TITLES TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

As just stated, at the close of the Revolutionary War, several of the confederated States claimed titles to more or less of this territory, by virtue of grants made by the Kings of England, previous to that struggle. Virginia acquired a title by its several charters granted by James I., bearing dates respectively April 10, 1606; May 23, 1609; March 12, 1611. The colony of Virginia first attempted to exercise authority in, or jurisdiction over, that portion of its extensive domains that was organized by the ordinance of '87, in "The territory north-west of the river Ohio," when, in 1709, the House of Burgesses of said colony passed an Act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. The aforesaid Act recited, that "Whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county, as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt, which lies on the said waters of the Mississippi, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court, for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county."

Connecticut also held a claim for a portion of this territory, extending to the Pacific coast, granted by Charles II, April 23, 1662. Massachusetts had similar claims, so also had New York.

From the vague and indefinite ideas of the English government in regard to the geography of the "New World," these grants were not clearly defined or described, and, sometimes, they overlapped. This was likely to lead to disputes and wrangling among the claimants that would be difficult to decide.

In the Legislature of Connecticut was asserted the undoubted and exclusive right of jurisdiction, and it "Resolved, that his excellency, the Governor, be desired to issue his proclamation, declaring and asserting the right of his State to all the lands within the limits aforesaid, and strictly forbidding all persons to enter or settle thereon, without special license or authority, first obtained from the General Assembly of this State."

In consequence of this state of affairs, Congress, in 1784, addressed a recommendation to all the States having territorial claims in the West, asking them to cede their lands to the Confederacy, to aid the payment of the debts incurred during the revolution, and to promote the harmony of the Union.

In accordance with this recommendation, Virginia, on the first day of March, 1784, by her delegates in Congress, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Authur Lee and James Monroe, ceded all her rights in the territory north-west of the Ohio, to the United States.

On the first day of March, 1781, New York ceded all her claims to the north-west territory to the general government; and, on the 18th day of April, 1785, Massachusetts ceded to the United States all her claims to the western territories.

On the 14th of September, 1786, the delegates from Connecticut executed a deed of cession, in accordance with the terms proposed by Congress; thus the title to the whole of the territory north-west of the Ohio became the property of the government. This vast domain contained several hundred millions of acres.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, except those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. Different portions of these lands had or have at different periods been granted or sold to various individuals, companies, or bodies politic.

LAND GRANTS.

The following are the names by which the different bodies of these lands are designated, on account of these different forms of transfers, to wit:

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| 1. Congress Lands. | 11. Zane's Grant. |
| 2. United States Military. | 12. Canal Lands. |
| 3. Western Reserve. | 13. Turnpike Lands. |
| 4. Fire Lands. | 14. Maumee Road Lands. |
| 5. Ohio Company's purchase. | 15. School Lands. |
| 6. Donation Tract. | 16. College Lands. |
| 7. Symme's Purchase. | 17. Ministerial Lands. |
| 8. Refugee Tract. | 18. Moravian Lands. |
| 9. French Grant. | 19. Salt Sections. |
| 10. Dohrman's Grant. | 20. Virginia Military Land. |

CONGRESS LANDS.

Congress Lands are so called because they were sold to purchasers by the immediate agents of the government, conformably to laws enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under the authority and at the expense of the national government. In the eastern half of the State, that is, east of the Scioto River, and on a meridian line drawn three miles within the eastern limits of Marion and Crawford Counties, the ranges are counted from east to west, and the numbers of the townships from south to north, beginning on the Ohio as a base. But, in the west half of the State, the ranges begin on the State line of Indiana, and are counted eastwardly, until they reach the other ranges, which are numbered westwardly, as above mentioned, excepting between the two Miami Rivers, where the ranges run from south to north, and the numbers of the townships from west to east, that is, from the Great Miami as a base. In the purchase made, in 1818, north of the Greenville treaty line, however, a "base line" is made in about the middle of the tract, on the parallel of the 41st degree north latitude, from which the townships are numbered both north and south.

UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

These lands are so called, from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an Act of Congress, of the 1st of June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The tract of country embracing these lands is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of the original seven ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line,

thence north-easterly with said line, to old Fort Lawrence on the Tuscarawas River, thence due east to the place of beginning, including a tract of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the seven ranges of townships, south by the Congress and Refugee lands, and west by the Scioto River.

These lands are surveyed into townships five miles square. The townships were then again originally surveyed into quarter townships, of two and a-half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each. Subsequently, some of these quarter townships were subdivided into forty lots of 100 acres each, for the accommodation of those soldiers who held warrants for 100 acres only. And, again, after the time originally assigned for the location of these warrants had expired, certain quarter townships, which had not been located, were divided into sections of one mile square each, and sold by the general government like the main body of Congress lands.

WESTERN RESERVE.

This land, as before stated, was originally granted to Connecticut, by Charles II, in 1662. This territory is situated in the north-east portion of the State, between Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania on the east, the parallel of the 41st degree of latitude on the south, and Sandusky and Seneca Counties on the west. It extends 120 miles from east to west, and will average about fifty miles north and south, though upon the Pennsylvania line it is sixty-eight miles from north to south. The area is about 3,800,000 acres. It is surveyed into townships of five miles square.

After the United States became a nation, the interfering claims of the different States in regard to the original grants made by the Kings of England, as before stated, were likely to become a source of trouble, that might terminate in disastrous results. When Congress undertook to obtain the title from the States, of their rights to these territories, it was with difficulty that the consent of Connecticut, to the cession of her rights could be obtained. A compromise was finally effected, by which Connecticut retained her right to the soil of these 3,800,000 acres, while Congress obtained the right to the jurisdiction over it. They then united this tract to the territory that now forms the State of Ohio.

FIRE LANDS.

This is a tract 781 square miles, or 500,000 acres, in the western part of the Reserve. The name originated from the circumstances of the State of Connecticut having granted these lands, in 1792, as a donation to certain sufferers by fire, occasioned by the burning of the property of her citizens, by the English, during the Revolutionary War, particularly at New London, Fairfield and Norwalk. These lands include the five westernmost ranges of the Western Reserve townships. Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay project so far south as to leave but the space of six tiers and some fractions of townships between them and the 41st parallel, or a tract of about thirty by twenty-seven miles in extent.

This tract is surveyed into townships of about five miles square, each, and these townships are divided into four quarters.

OHIO COMPANY'S LAND.

This is a body of land containing about 1,500,000 acres, including, however, the donation tract, school lands, &c., lying along the Ohio River, and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia Counties. This tract was purchased by the government, Oct. 27, 1787, by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, Massachusetts, as agents for the "Ohio Company," so called, which had been formed in Massachusetts for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,285 acres were ultimately paid for, and, of course, patented. This body of land was then apportioned out into 817 shares of 1,173 acres each, and a town lot of one-third of an acre to each share. These shares were made up to each proprietor, in tracts, of one of 640 acres, one of 262, one of 160, one of 100, one of eight, one of three acres, besides the before-mentioned town lot.

Unfortunately for the Ohio Company, owing to their want of topographical knowledge of the country, the body of land selected by them, with some partial exceptions, is the most hilly and sterile of any tract of land of similar extent in the State.

A great portion of its first settlers were revolutionary officers and soldiers, with their families. They made their first settlement on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum, where they founded the town of Marietta, which was the first important settlement in the State.

THE DONATION TRACT.

Is a body of 100,000 acres set off in the northern limits of the Ohio Company's tract, and granted to them by Congress, provided they should obtain one actual settler upon each 100 acres thereof, within five years from the date of the grant, and that so much of the 100,000 acres aforesaid, as should not be taken up, shall revert to the general government.

This tract may, in some respects, be considered a part of the Ohio Company's purchase. It is situated in the northern limits of Washington County. It lies in an oblong shape, extending nearly seventeen miles from east to west, and about seven and a-half miles from north to south.

SYMME'S PURCHASE.

This was a tract of 311,682 acres of land in the south-western quarter of the State, between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It borders on the Ohio River a distance of twenty-seven miles, and extends so far back from the latter, between the two Miamis, as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for sixty-seven cents per acre. Every Section 16, or mile square, in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools; and Section 29, for the support of religious institutions, besides fifteen acres around Fort Washington, in Cincinnati. This tract of country is now one of the most valuable in the State.

REFUGEE TRACT.

This is a body of 100,000 acres of land, granted by Congress, February 18, 1801, to certain individuals who left the British provinces during the Revolutionary War, and espoused the cause of freedom. It is a narrow strip of country, four and a-half miles broad from north to south, and extending eastward from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, at Columbus, into Muskingum County. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum.

FRENCH GRANT.

This is a tract of 24,000 acres of land bordering on the Ohio River, in the south-eastern portion of Scioto County. It was granted by Congress, in March, 1795, to a number of French families, who lost their lands at Gallipolis, by invalid titles. It extends from a point on the Ohio River, one and one-half miles above, but opposite the mouth of Little Sandy Creek, in Kentucky, and extending eight miles in a direct line down the river, and from the two extremities of that line, extending back at right angles sufficiently far to include the quantity of land required, which exceeded four and a-half miles back.

Twelve hundred acres additional were afterwards granted, adjoining the above-mentioned tract, at its lower end, toward the mouth of Little Scioto River. Although the land in question was originally granted exclusively to Frenchmen, not more than eight or ten French families permanently settled on it, the other portion of the population being composed of emigrants from Vermont, New Hampshire and other States. This tract is composed of the township of Greene, in Scioto County.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

This is a six mile square township of land, containing 23,040 acres, situated in the south-east portion of Tuscarawas County. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant of Lisbon, by Act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "In consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary War, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war."

MORAVIAN LANDS.

These are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, originally granted by the old Continental Congress, in July, 1787, and confirmed by the Act of Congress, of June 1, 1796, to the Moravians, at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, in trust and for the use of the Christianized Indians living thereon. They are laid out in nearly square forms on the Muskingum River, in what is now Tuscarawas County. They are called by the names of Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten and Salem tracts. The Indians have long since left them.

ZANE'S TRACTS.

These are three several tracts of one mile square each—one on the Muskingum River, which includes the city of Zanesville—one at the crossing of the Hocking River, on which the town of Lancaster is laid out—and the third on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. They were granted by Congress, in May, 1796, to Ebenezer Zane, on condition that he should open a road through them from Wheeling, Virginia, to Maysville, Kentucky.

There was also three other tracts, one mile square each, granted to Isaac Zane, in 1802, in consequence of his having been taken prisoner by the Indians when a boy, during the Revolutionary War, and living with them most of his life, and having, during that time performed many acts of kindness and beneficence towards the American people. These tracts are situated in Champaign County on King's Creek, from three to five miles north-west of Urbana.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

These are a body of lands, averaging two mile wide, lying along one mile on each side of the road from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a dis-

tance of about forty-six miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. They were originally granted by the Indian owners, at the treaty of Brownsville, in 1808, to enable the United States to make a road on the line just mentioned. The general government never moved in the business until February, 1823, when Congress passed an Act, making over the aforesaid lands to the State of Ohio, provided she would, within four years thereafter, make and keep in repair, a good road throughout the aforesaid route of forty-six miles. This road the State government opened out, obtained the land and sold it.

TURNPIKE LANDS.

These are forty-nine sections, amounting to 31,360 acres, situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern part of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were originally granted by an Act of Congress, on the 3d of March, 1827, and more especially by a supplementary Act the next year. The considerations, for which these lands were granted, were that the mail stages, and all troops and property of the United States, which should ever be moved and transferred along this road, should pass free of toll.

OHIO CANAL LANDS.

Congress, by an Act passed on the 24th of May, 1828, granted to the State of Ohio 500,000 acres of land to aid the State in completing her canals, and also a quantity "equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal" (the Miami Canal), so far as it passes through the public lands, north of the old Greenville treaty line, and this is estimated at 106 miles, thereby making the quantity of land thus granted 340,000 acres—or 840,000 acres in all, provided that all troops and property of the United States transported thereon, shall pass free of toll, as in the case of the before-mentioned turnpike lands.

For both the canal and turnpike lands, the Governor made deeds to the individual purchasers.

SCHOOL LANDS.

By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted, it was stipulated, for and in consideration that the State should never tax the Congress Lands, until after they had been sold five years, and in consideration that the public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State should be set apart for the support of common schools therein. And, for the purpose of getting at lands which should, in point of quality of soil, be on an average with the whole of the land in the country, they decreed that it should be selected by lot, in small tracts; that, to effect this fairly, it should consist of Section number 16, let that section be good or bad, in every township of Congress Land, and also in the Ohio Company's land, and in Symmes' purchases, all of which townships are composed of thirty-six sections each; and, for the United States Military Lands and Western Reserve, a number of quarter townships, two and a-half miles square, each (being the smallest surveys then made), should be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, in different places throughout the United States Military Tract, equivalent in quality to the one thirty-sixth part of those two tracts, respectively. And for the Virginia Military Tract, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein, should be selected by lot, in what is called the "New Purchase," now comprising Wayne, Richland and part of Holmes and Marion Counties, in quarter township tracts of three miles square, each. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but, in some instances, by the carelessness of the officers conducting the sales, or, from some other cause, a few Sections 16 had been sold, in which case, Congress, when applied to, generally granted other lands in lieu thereof, as, for instance, no Section 16 was reserved in Montgomery Township, in which Columbus is situated, and Congress afterwards granted therefor Section 21, in the township cornering thereon to the south-east. Furthermore, as the Virginia Military Tract was found to be much larger than was at first supposed, there was not really school lands enough set off for this district. It lacked two quarter townships, or eighteen sections.

All these lands were vested in the legislature, in trust, for the people, for school purposes.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIPS.

These lands are embraced in three townships, six miles square, each, granted by Congress—two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchase, and one for the use of the inhabitants of Symmes' purchase.

The two in the Ohio Company's purchase are situated near the center of Athens County, and constitute a considerable part of the permanent funds of the Ohio University at Athens. That one belonging to Symmes' purchase, composes the north-western township in Butler County. Its income is appropriated to the Miami University, which is erected thereon. This university was chartered

in 1809, and located in the town of Oxford, which is situated in the foregoing township of land, granted by Congress for its support.

These lands were really no donation, but were a part of the considerations inducing the Ohio Company and J. C. Symmes to make their purchases.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

In both the Ohio Company's and Symmes' purchase, every Section 29—equal to one thirty-sixth part of every township—was reserved as a permanent fund, for the support of a settled minister. As the purchasers of these two tracts came from parts of the Union where it was customary, and deemed necessary, to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they, therefore, stipulated in their original purchase, that a permanent fund, in land, should thus be set apart for this purpose. In no other part of the State than in these two purchases, are any lands set apart for this purpose.

SALT SECTIONS.

Near the centre of Jackson County, Congress originally reserved from sale, thirty-six sections, or one six-mile square township around and including what was called the Scioto Salt Licks, also one-quarter of a five-mile square township in what is now Delaware County, in all, forty-two and a-quarter sections, or 27,040 acres. By an Act of Congress, of the 28th of December, 1824, the legislature of Ohio was authorized to sell these lands and apply the proceeds thereof to such literary purposes as the legislature may think proper, but to no other purpose whatever.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

This is one of the largest and most important reservations of lands made by the States which ceded territory to the general government.

This tract of land is situated between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. It embraces within its limits, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison and Union Counties, entirely, and portions of Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Hardin. It embraces a body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres of land.

As stated elsewhere, Virginia had, during the progress of the Revolutionary War, promised her officers and soldiers serving in the Continental line, large bounties in land. When she ceded her territory north-west of the Ohio to the general government, she reserved enough of the land to fulfill her engagements with her troops who had served in the Continental Army. Hence the name, "Virginia Military Lands."

Notwithstanding the United States had, after the cession by the several States, of their claims to the western territory, made several treaties with the Indians, by which their titles to their lands seemed to have been extinguished, yet the tribes still maintained an attitude of extreme and relentless hostility, which continued until after Wayne's victory, in 1794, completely crushed their hopes and humbled their pride.

It was while the Indians were still in this hostile attitude, that the first lodgement of the whites was made in Adams County, at Manchester, in 1791.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE THE FIRST SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—FIRST OFFICERS—SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—EARLY LAWS—COURTS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST SETTLEMENT IN KNOX COUNTY.

We can, at this late day, but faintly imagine the outlook that presented itself to the view of the pioneers, and their feelings, when they first landed upon the borders of the wilderness in which they were to make their homes.

Before them lay the boundless wilderness, covered with a dense forest of trees, that were, in many places, interlaced and festooned with the wild grape vines, which also frequently covered the smaller timber with their closely intertwined branches, that made an almost impenetrable canopy of green. Through these forests roamed countless numbers of ferocious wild beasts, as well as the savage and cruel Indian, while beneath his feet lurked venomous reptiles.

A wilderness of great extent, presenting the virgin face of nature, unchanged by human cultivation or art, is one of the most sublime terrestrial objects which the Creator ever presented to the view of man.

One prominent feature of a wilderness is its solitude. Those who plunged into this forest left behind them not only the busy hum of men, but domestic animal life generally. The parting rays of the sun did not receive the requiems of the feathered songsters of the grove, nor was the dawning of the early morn ushered in by the shrill clarion of the domestic fowls. The solitude of the night was interrupted only by the howl of the wolf, the melan-

choly moan of the ill boding owl, or the shriek of the frightful panther. Even the faithful dog, the only steadfast companion of man among the brute creation, partook of the silence of the desert; the discipline of his master forbid him to bark or move, but, in obedience to his command, and his native sagacity, soon taught him the propriety of obedience to this severe government. The day was, if possible, more solitary than the night, the noise of the wild turkey, the croaking of the raven, or the wood-pecker tapping the hollow beech tree, did not much enliven the dreary scene. The cravings of hunger often compelled him from day to day to sustain the fatigues of the chase. Eager in the pursuit of his game, his too much excited imagination sometimes presented him with the phantom of the object of his chase in a bush, a log or mossy bank, and occasioned him to waste a load of his ammunition, more precious than gold, on a creature of his own brain, and he repaid himself the expense by making a joke of his mistake. His situation was not without its dangers. He did not know at what tread his foot might be stung by a serpent, at what moment he might be met by the formidable bear, or, if in the evening, he knew not on what limb of a tree, over his head, the murderous panther might be perched, in a squatting attitude, to drop down upon, and tear him to pieces in a moment. When watching a deer lick from his blind, at night, the formidable panther was often his rival in the same business, and if, by his growl, or otherwise, the man discovered the presence of his rival, the lord of the world always retired as speedily and secretly as possible, leaving him the undisturbed possession of the chance of game for the night. His situation was perilous in the extreme. The bite of a serpent, a broken limb, a wound of any kind, or sickness without medical skill, without those accommodations which wounds and sickness require, was a dreadful calamity.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

The United States having secured title to the "Great North-west," Congress soon deemed it advisable to take the preliminary steps looking to the permanent establishment of civil government in the new and extensive territory of which that body had just become the legal custodian. Accordingly, after much mature deliberation and careful consideration of the subject, as well as prolonged discussion of the important questions involved, they, on the 13th of July, 1787, gave to the world the results of their deliberations in "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio," which has come to be best known as "The Ordinance of '87, sometimes also called "The Ordinance of Freedom." This ordinance was the fundamental law.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Congress, in October, 1787, appointed General Arthur St. Clair, Governor, Major Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges of the territory; the latter of whom, however, having declined the appointment, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his stead, in February, 1788. General St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and, finding the Secretary and a majority of the Judges present, proceeded to organize the territory. The Governor and the Judges—or a majority of them—were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of territorial government. Such laws as were in force in any of the States, and were deemed applicable to the condition of the people of the territory, could be adopted by the Governor and Judges, and after publication, became operative, unless disproved of by Congress, to which body certified copies of all laws thus adopted had to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory.

The further duty of the Judges, who were appointed to serve during good behavior, was to hold court four times a year, whenever the business of the territory required it, but not more than once a year in any one county.

SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The "Ordinance of '87" provided that:

"After it shall have been ascertained that five thousand free white male inhabitants actual reside in the territory, the second grade of territorial government could of right be established," which provided for a Legislative Council, and also an elective House of Representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the territory, provided always that the Governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power, and no act of the two Houses of the Legislature, even if passed by a unanimous vote in each branch, could become a law without his consent. The conditions that authorized the second grade of territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put in operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had existed for eleven years.

EARLY LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.

The first permanent settlement being made at Marietta, the first formal organization of the government was made at that place,

and the first laws for the new government were promulgated from there.

The first settlers landed there, April 7, 1788, and a second company came the 1st of July following.

As St. Clair, who had been appointed Governor the preceding October, had not arrived, it became necessary to erect a temporary government, for their internal security, for which purpose a set of laws was passed and published by being nailed to a tree in the village, and Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed to administer them. This was the first code of written laws ever adopted in Ohio, though what it was we are not informed.

The first legal law was proclaimed, July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An Act for regulating and establishing the militia."

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and established during 1788, and the following year. From 1790 to 1795, they published sixty-four, thirty-four of them having been adopted at Cincinnati, during the months of June, July and August of the last named year, by the Governor, and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and "were intended," says the author of "Western Annals," "to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798, eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of the late Chief Justice Chase, "That it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that "Which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the territory." Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania; the others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

LOCAL COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS.

Among the earliest laws adopted was one which provided for the institution of a county Court of Common Pleas, to be composed of not less than three, nor more than five Judges, commissioned by the Governor, who were to hold two sessions in each year. Pursuant to its provisions, the first session of said court was held in and for Washington County, September 2, 1788. The Judges of the court were Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Col. Archibald Crary. Col. Return Jonathan Meigs was Clerk and Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff. Elaborate details of the opening of this, the first court held in the north-west territory, have come down to us, showing it to have been a stylish, dignified proceeding. Briefly, "A procession was formed at the Point (the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio River) of the inhabitants and the officers from Fort Harmar, who escorted the Judge of the court, the Governor of the territory, and the Territorial Judges to the hall appropriated for that purpose, in the North-west block-house in "Campus Martius." "The procession," says Mitchener, "was headed by the Sheriff, with drawn sword and baton of office. After prayer, by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the court was organized by reading the commissions of the Judges, Clerk and Sheriff, after which the Sheriff proclaimed that the court was open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

On the 23d day of August, 1788, a law was promulgated for establishing "General Courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace." This court was composed of not less than three, nor more than five Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor, who were to hold four sessions in each year. The first session of this court was held at "Campus Martius," September 9, 1788. The commission appointing the Judges thereof was read. "Gen. Rufus Putnam and Gen. Benjamin Tupper," says Mitchener, "constituted the Justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., the Assistant Justices; Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., was Clerk." Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff of Washington County fourteen years. The first grand jury of the North-west territory was impanelled by this court, and consisted of the following-named gentlemen: William Stacey (foreman), Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Oliver Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Jethro Putnam, Samuel Stebbins and Jabez True.

The first permanent settlement in the new territory was made at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, by the Ohio Land Company. It was known as the "Muskingum Settlement."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, for the purpose of naming the new born city and its public squares. As yet the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum," but the name Marietta was now formally given, in honor of Maria Antoinette; the square upon which the block house stood was named *Campus Martius*; the square No. 19, *Capitolium*; the square No. 61, *Cecilia*; and the great road, the covert way, *Sacra Via*.

The second settlement was made at Cincinnati, late in 1788. There were two or three different companies of emigrants that came soon after each other, but the day and hour in which the party came that laid out the village that has grown up to be the present city of Cincinnati, is not with certainty known, although, historians and writers have puzzled their brains over the question for many a day. It appears to be settled, that this party left Maysville on the 29th of January, 1789, but as it has failed to record the day of its arrival, writers have undertaken to estimate the amount of hindering causes to navigation, such as ice and the bad weather usually occurring at that season of the year, but no two arrive at exactly the same conclusion. Therefore, each reader must make his own calculation.

To ascertain the original price paid for the land on which the city stands is another question that has sorely perplexed writers in their researches. Now we state that Mathias Denman, the original purchaser, bought about eight hundred acres, for which he paid five shillings per acre, in Continental certificates, which were worth then, in specie, five shillings on the pound—so that the specie price per acre was fifteen pence. That sum, multiplied by the number of acres, will give the original cost of the plot of Cincinnati.

The third settlement made in Ohio was at Manchester, Adams County, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie and a company of some twenty or thirty families or persons, who located where the upper part of the town now stands.

The exact day upon which these first emigrants pitched their tents there is not known, but it must have been the latter part of December, 1790, or early in January, 1791, for we learn that, by the middle of March, 1791, they had their cabins built and enclosed by a stockade that contained four or five acres of land.

We are aware that most writers say Gallipolis was the third point settled in the State, and they, likewise, give the date as 1791. But this we think erroneous, because Massie's arrangements for a settlement being completed, in the latter part of 1790, and his contract with his colonists being written and signed on the first day of December of that year, and those colonists living at no greater distance than Maysville, the inference is that but a brief time would elapse before they were on the ground.

This, in connection with the amount of labor they had performed by the middle of March, is conclusive evidence that they must have settled here in the very beginning of 1791, if not in the closing days of the preceding year.

Again, in regard to the Gallipolis settlement, which was made by Frenchmen, we learn that, in May or June, 1788, Joel Barlow, an agent for the "Scioto Land Company," left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land" in the West. In 1790, this gentleman distributed "proposals in Paris for the sale of lands at five shillings per acre," "Which promised," says Volney, "a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as frost in winter; a river called, by the way of eminence, 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance, without foxes, wolves, lions or tigers; no taxes to pay; no military enrollments; no quarters to find for soldiers."

"During the year 1791," says history, "a considerable number of Frenchmen with deeds in their pockets for farms, in this beautiful, happy land, embarked for America, where they arrived, in 1791-92." From this the reader can readily see whether Gallipolis was settled before Manchester, on the Ohio River, or on the valley of the Scioto, at Chillicothe. Besides, he can imagine the feelings of these poor foreigners, who had spent their all to reach this promised land, when they found, in addition to the disappointment of their anticipated expectations of its excellence, that those of whom they bought did not own a foot of it, and their deeds were worthless.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES—KNOX COUNTY—ITS BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—PRODUCTIONS—COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The Governor contended that the ordinance of 1787 gave him the power to divide the territory into counties, appoint and commission all officers, civil and military, below the rank of general officers, and that, having the undisputed right to appoint and commission all officers, it therefore followed as a necessary consequence, that he had the power of sub-dividing the counties, and refused to sign any law which might be passed for the sub-division of counties.

"The members of the legislature admitted that the Governor had the power to appoint and commission all officers below the rank of general officers, and to lay out the parts of the districts (territory) in which the Indian title had been extinguished, into

counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature."

They contended that, after he had done that, that his power was at an end, because the territory had already been laid off by him and organized into counties, and that part of the ordinance which gave the Governor power to lay out the district into counties closes with the words, "Subject, however, to such alterations as may hereafter be made by the legislature," and that power for which he contended was a constructive one, not authorized by the Constitution.

Thus the dispute remained undetermined until the adoption of the Constitution, and the establishment of a State government.

Washington County, embracing the eastern half of the present State of Ohio, was the only organized county of the North-west territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton County, which included all the territory between the Big and Little Miami Rivers, and extending north to the "Standing Stone Forks," on the first named stream.

The following is a list of all the territorial counties organized; also the date of organization, with their respective county seats:

Counties.	When Proclaimed.	County Seats.
1. Washington.....	July 27, 1788.....	Marietta.
2. Hamilton.....	January 2, 1790.....	Cincinnati.
3. St. Clair.....	February, 1790.....	Cahokia.
4. Knox.....	In 1790.....	Vincennes.
5. Randolph.....	In 1795.....	Kaskaskia.
6. Wayne.....	August 15, 1795.....	Detroit.
7. Adams.....	July 10, 1797.....	Manchester.
8. Jefferson.....	July 29, 1797.....	Steubenville.
9. Ross.....	August 20, 1797.....	Chillicothe.
10. Trumbull.....	July 10, 1800.....	Warren.
11. Clermont.....	December 6, 1800.....	Williamsburg.
12. Fairfield.....	December 9, 1800.....	New Lancaster.
13. Belmont.....	September 7, 1801.....	St. Clairsville.

By the organization of the Indiana territory, in 1800, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the North-west territory. The remaining nine counties are all that were organized by the Governor under the territorial government. The four last named of these counties, to wit: Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont were organized after the dispute originated between the Governor and territorial legislature, and the other five previously thereto. All the other counties have been established under State authority since 1802.

KNOX COUNTY—ITS ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

Knox County, with these boundaries, embraced within it limits the whole of the following twelve counties, to wit: Scioto, Highland, Brown, Clinton, Fairfield, Clark, Champaign, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Licking.

On the 20th of August, 1798, the Governor organized the county of Ross, which detached from Adams County all that portion of its territory lying north of a line beginning at the forty-second mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio Company, which line was run by Isaac Ludlow, and running thence west, until it shall intersect a line to be drawn due north from the mouth of Elk River (commonly called Eagle Creek), and from the point of intersection running north to the southern boundary of the county of Wayne; and from thence easterly with the said boundary of Wayne until a north line be drawn, from the place of beginning, shall intersect the same; and if it should be found that a north line, drawn from the place of beginning, will not intersect the said southern boundary of Wayne, then an east line is to be drawn from the eastern termination of the said boundary, until it shall intersect the aforesaid north line to be drawn from the place of beginning.

THE OLD ZANE TRACT.

This was probably the first laid off road in Ohio. In May, 1796, Congress passed a law authorizing Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. The next year, 1797, Mr. Zane, accompanied by his brother, Jonathan Zane, and his son-in-law, John McIntire, both experienced woodsmen, proceeded to mark the new road. This road passed through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe, on the general route of the Maysville and Chillicothe Pike. It passed through Adams County, a little to the west and north of the village of West Union. The mail was carried over this route the next year, 1798, and it was probably the first mail route established in Ohio. This was at first only a bridle path, and barely passable on horseback. It afterwards became a great thoroughfare through Ohio, and was the route over which the Southern statesmen—President Jackson and Henry Clay among others—passed on their way to Washington City.

HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY.

The above-named county was constituted under Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a territorial Governor, in the year 1788, and he continued as such until the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1803.

By his proclamation, the county of Fairfield was created, December 9th, 1800, and the district of which we now treat was included therein, until the month of February, 1808, when it was, by an Act of the Legislature, organized into a separate and distinct county, honored with the name of Gen. Henry Knox, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army, who was, subsequently, Secretary of War during Gen. Washington's administration.

The first white man known to have viewed this section, was John Stilley, who, when a captive among the Indians, traversed the White Woman and Owl Creek, from its mouth, in a North-westerly direction, as early as June, 1779, nine years before the name of Ohio had been given to this territory.

The first settlers of this district were from Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and its inhabitants, at every period of its history, had been chiefly from the Middle States.

We are led to believe that Andrew Craig was the first white man who located within the present county limits. He was a sort of frontier character, fond of rough and tumble life, a stout and rugged man, bold and dare-devil in disposition, who took delight in hunting, wrestling and athletic sport, and was "Hail fellow well met" among the Indians then inhabiting the country. He was from the bleak, cold mountainous region of Virginia. He was in the county when Ohio was in its territorial condition, and when this wild region was declared to be the county of Fairfield—the sole denizen in this entire district, tabernacled with a woman, in a rough log hut, close by the little Indian Field, about one-half mile east of where now stands the city of Mt. Vernon, and at the point where Centre Run empties into the Kokosing. There Andrew Craig lived when Mt. Vernon was laid out, in 1805; there he was, upon the organization of Knox County, its oldest inhabitant; and there he continued until 1809. A man of this kind could not rest easy when white men became so numerous around him, so he left and went to the Indian village of Greentown, and from there migrated farther out on the frontier, preferring red men for his neighbors.

After many years of solitary residence on the Kokosing, the solitude of Craig's retreat was broken by the entrance of a lone Jerseyman, who, in the Spring of 1803, penetrated some ten miles further into the wilderness so as not, by too close proximity, to annoy each other, and there raised a little log cabin and settled down. This follower of the trade of Vulcan soon began to "Blow and strike," supplying the sons of the forest with the first axes they had ever seen, and by making tomahawks, scaling knives, etc. for them, he acquired the sobriquet of "Axe-maker," which, for more than half a century was attached to Nathaniel Mitchell Young.

A year passed before any white accession was made to society on Owl Creek, then a stalwart backwoodsman broke the silence with the crack of his rifle, and, at a spot near where Mt. Vernon is now situated, the pioneer, William Douglass, drove his stakes.

The skillful navigator, Robert Thompson, plied his oars and ascended Owl Creek to where Mt. Vernon now stands, and on the rich bottom lands one mile west, commenced another improvement.

George Dial, of Hampshire County, Virginia, in another pirogue came up the creek, and, being pleased with the beautiful country about where Gambier now stands, he settled on that spot. Old Captain James Walker, from Pennsylvania, settled upon the bank of the creek where Mt. Vernon is now. John Simpkins wandered from Virginia, with his son Seelye, and squatted about a mile above Douglass, where the beautiful Cassil farm is now situated. While these plain men from Virginia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were preparing their cabins for comfortable occupation, and making little clearings, a stray Yankee, solitary and alone, with a speculative eye and money-making disposition, was, with pocket compass, taking his bearings through the forest, soliloquizing about the chance of making a fortune by laying out a town, and selling lots to those who came, after him, into this charming new country.

Having, as he thought, found the exact spot for his future operations, he blazed a tree and wended his way to the nearest town, Franklinton, west of the Scioto, where he got a chain, compass and paper and, returning, laid out the town of Clinton, in Sec. 4, Township 7, Range 4, United States Military District, with its "Public Green," its North and South Streets, its Main Street, First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets, and 160 lots, and, taking his town plan in his pocket, he walked to New Lancaster, being the first person ever known to make a journey in that direction, from this infant settlement, and Abraham Wright, Justice of the Peace, acknowledged that important instrument and placed it on record. Thus, Samuel H. Smith, subsequently the first surveyor of Knox County, for many years a resident, its leading business man and largest land holder, made his entrance into this district.

Shortly afterwards a large accession was made to the population of the county by the immigration from Ten Mile, Washington County, Pa., of John Mills, Henry Haines, Ebenezer and Abner

Brown, and Peter Baxter, who settled a short distance south of Owl Creek, where the Beams, Merritts and Lafever have since lived. This settlement, by the increase of the Leonards, was, in 1795, and 1796, the largest and best community in the country, and, on the organization of the county, it furnished the leading men for several years.

Ben. Butler, Peter Coyle and Thomas Bell Patterson, in the Spring of 1805, organized the settlement of Walker, where Mt. Vernon was afterwards located.

William Douglass was joined by James Loveridge, who emigrated from Morris County, New Jersey, and, with his wife, took quarters, on the 6th of July, in the garret of his little cabin. The following year, Loveridge started off under the pretense of hunting a cow, and, going to a land office, paid for a tract of land, on which he shortly afterwards erected a dwelling.

Upon this land there is an unusually good spring, which caused him to select it, and he told with much glee the circumstances under which he obtained it. The only Yankee then in the country claimed to have located it, and proposed to sell it to him at a higher price than the government rate, which was two dollars per acre. Concealing his intentions from every one but his wife, Loveridge slipped off, examined it and purchased it from the government himself, and when he returned with his patent, Bill Douglass laughed heartily at the Jersey Blue overreaching the cunning Yankee. Amariah Watson, of Wyoming County, Pa., lived with Douglass, and thus, this settlement was made up of Douglass, Smith, Watson and Loveridge. The old "Axe maker," in the meantime, was followed by some of his friends, who started what has ever since been known as the "Jersey Settlement." Jacob Young, Abraham and Simon Lyon were the first to settle on the south fork of Owl Creek, and were succeeded by Eliphalet and John Lewis and James Bryant. They found the Indians very numerous, and, through the kind feeling toward the old axe-maker, very friendly, and really quite an advantage in ridding the country of wolves, bears and other wild animals. In the winter of 1805-6, that settlement entered into an agreement to give nine bushels of corn for every wolf's scalp that might be taken, and three men caught forty one wolves in steel traps and pens. The description of these pen we give, in the language of an old settler: "Wolf pens were about six feet long, four wide, three high, formed like a huge box, made of small logs and floored with puncheons. The lid was also made of puncheons and was very heavy, and moved by an axle at one end, made of a small, round stick. The trap was set like a figure four, with any kind of meat except that of the wolf, the animal being fonder of any other than their own. On gnawing the meat, the lid fell and caught the animal. To make sport for the dogs, the legs of the wolves were pulled through the crevices, hamstringed, and then let loose, when the dogs soon caught and finished him."

The Spring of 1806 brought with it a new element into the wilderness region, in the form of the Friends. The venerable Father Henry Roberts may be regarded as the head of this emigration from Maryland. In 1805, he left Frederick County, in that State, with his family, and directed his course to the far West, but on reaching Belmont County, he found it necessary to winter his family there, and sent his wagon and team back to Maryland with a load of ginseng and snake root, and, on their return, started with his family and plunder, and, on the 7th of July, he landed at Henry Haines', in the Ten Mile Settlement, and, after spending a week looking for a good location, on the 14th of that month, settled down with his family at the Little Prairie, five miles above Mt. Vernon, now widely known as the Armstrong section.

In the Fall, William Y. Farquhar came with his family, and, afterwards, William Farquhar with his family. They all stopped with Henry Roberts, and thus formed the first settlement of Friends in this district. Shortly after this we find other Quakers, Samuel Wilson and John Kerr, in what subsequently became Wayne Township, and John and Jacob Cook, in what is now Middleburg Township, and Amariah Watson came from Douglass to the tract of land above, where Fredricktown was, the following year, laid out, and which he subsequently sold to Jacob Ebersole, a place now easy to be identified by all. In the Spring of 1806, there were but fifteen persons who turned out to vote, and only nine able to perform military duty within the limits of Knox County.

The first mill erected in this county was of a decidedly primitive character. It was in the Ten Mile settlement, and was constructed without the sound of a hammer upon iron. It was the joint work of Ebenezer and Abner Brown, assisted by the mechanical skill of the whole neighborhood, and was situated in what was called "Big Run" by the early settlers, though, in later times, it is spoken of as the Little Lake through which the Granville Road has since been laid out.

The mill was all of wood, a sugar trough made its meal trough, a little box the hopper. The stones were about two feet through, and hooped with elm bark for want of iron. The building was about ten feet square, built of rough logs, and not a nail or a bit of iron could be had when it was made. Richard Roberts took a grist to this original mill and had it ground. He was then about seven-

teen years of age, and not much acquainted with the milling business, but he was much impressed with its mechanism, and ready to exclaim with our old friend Hadly, "The works of God are wonderful, but the works of man are wonderfuller!" He thought it worked first rate, though Henry Hains had a hand mill which he claimed was a great improvement over the little wooden mill.

Mr. Roberts told, in his own words, of having carried a bag of corn from Tom Butler's, down on White Woman home, and from thence to a mill near Newark, and back home again, less a heavy toll.

While at the mill, he saw Hughes, and, from his own lips, had a true story of the Indian horse thieves, whom Jack Ratcliff and himself pursued and killed, as they came upon them in the bottom, just below where Fredricktown now stands. The story runs thus: "One night in April, 1800, two Indians stole our horses from a little inclosure near our cabins, that were located in some old Indian fields on the Licking. In the morning, finding our horses gone, and tracks about, we were satisfied that they had been stolen, and started off in pursuit, accompanied by a man named Bland. We followed their trail all day, camped at night in a woods, and, making an early start in the morning, surprised the Indians in their sleep.

"We drew up our rifles to shoot, when one of the Indians, discovering us, clasped his hands on his breast, as if to ward off the fatal ball, and exclaimed in piteous tones, 'Me bad Indian, me no do so more!' Alas, he plead in vain. The smoke curled from the glistening barrels and the poor Indians fell dead."

Hughes and Ratcliff returned home with their horses and the plunder taken from the Indians, feeling as well over their little exploit as any men ever did over a great and glorious action. Ellis Hughes died near Utica, in March, 1815, and was buried with military honors. He was believed to be the last survivor of the hard fought battle of Point Pleasant. He was a hardy backwoodsman from West Virginia.

It is said that, when William Mefford improved his farm on Mile Run, in Wayne Township, as he was clearing off ground upon which to build his house, he plowed up the two Indians killed by Hughes, also a rusty gun barrel, a brass guard, and other pieces of a gun, which had not decayed. This was in 1835, and they are still in existence.

George Conkie gathered up the bones and buried them, and the house was built on the spot—the old Peck place, on Mile Run bottom, where Mrs. Acre formerly lived. In the early days, there was a favorite camping ground for Indians about three-fourths of a mile from where these Indians were killed. Three old settlers saw, at one time, about 1808, more than 150 warriors camped there. They had seen old Crane, the Wyandot chief, the chief Armstrong, and Captain Pipe, with bands of Indians roving through the country.

The great inconvenience the settlers labored under for want of building material caused William Douglass, as early as the spring of 1805, to conceive the design of erecting a mill at the seat since known as Banning's Mill. He then commenced digging a race and building a dam. After getting a saw running, he set to work building a grist mill; being a man of enterprise, he could not brook the thought that the people in that neighborhood should continue to toil and pound their corn when they could not take time to go to the distant mills.

John Kerr, as will be elsewhere noted in this book, erected a little grist mill on the Sullivan track, and laid out the town of Fredrick in the first quarter, Township 7, Range 14, United States Military District, which, on the 11th of November, 1807, he acknowledged in the presence of Geo. Chambers, before Wm. W. Farquhar. A full account of the early settlement and progress of this thriving village will be found in other histories.

In our investigation of early matters we find that the settlers of this district were solicitous upon three points for the Legislative aid, to wit: the division of Fairfield, the increase of premium on wolf scalps, the proper encouragement in the killing of squirrels. The General Assembly, in 1807, passed a bill to encourage the killing of squirrels. It went through the popular branch with a rush, but the vote on the final passage of the bill in the Senate, on the 21st of December, stood 8 ayes to 7 nays. The price for scalping grown wolves was increased, after some time and much petitioning, and the monster Fairfield was dismembered at last. Happy were those pioneers at that period of their existence—

"All then was happy—possessing and possessed—
No craving void left aching in the breast!"

This was a remarkable epoch in the history of the pioneers of this country.

In 1807, at the October election, the section known as Fairfield County cast but 213 votes, all told; and now there is not a township that does not contain more voters. The entire vote cast for Governor of the State as officially published was 5,616.

What a change in the country we have lived to witness! How striking the contrast in manners, customs, education, intelligence, and in political, religious and social life.

In nothing is the alteration more clearly marked in the dissemination of information in reference to elections and the system of electioneering. Then every man ran on his own hook—his own race—making the best speed he was capable of, fully impressed with the belief that the devil would take the hindmost. The race was won then by personal merit and cleverness. Now party intervenes; caucuses dictate; conventions get together political carpenters, joiners, and jacks of all trades, whose special province is to make platforms out of vagrant material for weak-kneed candidates to stand on. Then there were no daily newspapers, and weekly ones only existed in large cities like Boston and New York. In fact nine-tenths of the then inhabitants had never seen a newspaper. That year there were two candidates for Governor, Return Jonathan Meigs and Nathaniel Massie. Meigs received 3,299 votes and Massie received 2,317 votes. Return J. Meigs was declared elected Governor by a majority of 982 votes. Thos. Kiker, Speaker of the Senate, was then acting as Governor. The vote of Fairfield was: For Meigs, 167; Massie, 46.

The great extent of territory comprised in the limits of Fairfield, and the inconvenience resulting to the settlers in a more new portion of the county from their great distance from the county seat, caused them to agitate the question of a division as early as 1806.

At the fifth General Assembly of Ohio, held in Chillicothe, December 1st, 1806, a strong effort was made, and it was nearly successful. Elnathan Scofield, Senator, and Philemon Beecher, Representative, of Fairfield County, were very friendly to this measure. How near it came being a success may be judged by the following statement on the Senate Journal, page 115, January 15, 1807. A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beecher represented that the House had passed 'An act for the division of Fairfield County,' in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

On the 16th day the bill was received and read a second time. On the 20th, page 128, Mr. Scofield laid before the Senate a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of Fairfield County, praying for a division thereof, and recommending Mt. Vernon as the temporary seat of justice in said contemplated division; and also recommending certain persons as suitable judges, and the petition was received and referred to the committee of the whole, to whom it was committed the bill for the division of Fairfield County. On the 21st the bill was taken up, considered and amended, and continued until Saturday next.

At the sixth General Assembly, in December, 1807, we find, on the 31st, several petitions were presented from Fairfield County for a division of said county, which were referred to Messrs. Scofield, McArthur and Bigger.

On the 7th of January, Senate Journal, page 69, Mr. Scofield presented a petition from the citizens of Fairfield County living south of the Refugee Tract, whose names are thereunto subscribed for two counties: the one lying north of the Refugee Tract to be called Center, the other to be called ——. January 15th, the bill pending in the Senate, page 83, several amendments were presented to a committee of the whole, one of which was: "Strike out in the 1st section 6th line after the word 'heathen,' from thence west along the south boundary of said military tract, and insert," etc. From which it may be inferred that there were heathens about these parts before these later times.

On the 16th of January the bill passed the Senate, and on the 30th of January, 1808, it passed the House and became a law. The second section of the act created Knox County. By this bill three of the best counties in the State of Ohio were marked out by metes and bounds, to wit: Licking, Knox and Richland. By the 4th section the temporary seat of justice of Licking was to be at the house of Levi Hayes, and of Knox County at Mt. Vernon. The 7th section provides "that Richland County should be under the jurisdiction of Knox until the Legislature may think proper to organize the same." Hence the reader will observe that in these pages we have incorporated several items of early history of our younger sister, Richland, as well as some incidents to those dwelling in Licking County. For the same we have carried the history of Bloomfield, Chester and Franklin—three of the townships, at present belonging to Morrow County, were until 1848 part and parcel of old Knox. The same commissioners who located the seat of justice at Mt. Vernon, under the joint resolution of February 9, 1808, fixed the seats of justice of Licking and Delaware at Newark and Delaware.

On the 14th of February on joint ballot the General Assembly chose as the first associate judges of Knox County Wm. W. Farquhar, John Mills and William Gass.

As we have before stated, in the year 1805 some of the inhabitants became desirous of having a town on Owl Creek, and Mt. Vernon was laid out accordingly. The proprietors were Benjamin Butler, Thos. B. Patterson and Joseph Walker. One of the settlers was from the Potomac, and thinking of the consecrated spot on its shores, suggested that, as the stream was so clear and beautiful, the place should bear the sacred name—Mt. Vernon—and it was done.

Clinton, one mile and a half north, located the year before, was by its proprietor named after Governor De Witt Clinton of New York, and he also showed his regard for his old friend by giving this name to his son—De Witt Clinton Smith—who was a member of the sixth Legislature of Texas. And in 1807 Fredericktown was laid out. Thus there were three towns having a "local habitation and a name" before the county of Knox was created. Neither of them advanced very far in the scale of citydom up to 1808; of the number, however, Clinton was the most promising. It had more houses, shops and workmen than either of the others.

Gilman Bryant opened the first grocery store in Mt. Vernon. It was a little story and half sycamore cabin, where he kept powder, shot, lead, whisky, etc., for sale to the Indians and the few whites in 1807. Samuel H. Smith had a pretty good stock of goods and traps at Clinton. Of each of these towns we shall speak more fully under their appropriate heads.

Upon the organization of the county the inhabitants were greatly pleased. Those who had been compelled to travel to New Lancaster to transact county business were particularly gratified. The proprietors of town sites and holders of lots therein were superlatively elated.

On the 9th of February, 1808, James Armstrong, James Dunlap and Isaac Cook were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice. In pursuance thereof they proceeded to discharge their duties, and on the 28th of March they appeared before John Mills, justice of the peace, and were severally sworn to discharge the duties assigned them as commissioners as aforesaid.

Clinton and Mt. Vernon were the principal competitors for the seat of justice. The former at that time was larger. It had more goods, more mechanics, more enterprises on foot, more houses, more people and more hope for the future. It had more New England families, more Yankee spirit and shrewdness; and yet with all their cunning and craftiness—all their money and management—all their efforts and inducements—Clinton lost the selection. The choice of either one for the county seat involved the ultimate ruin to the other. Clinton made a bold effort to keep up against adverse winds. It could not sustain an appeal from the decision of the commissioners, but it still kept on in its improvements for several years until after the war it was ahead of Mt. Vernon in many respects. It had the first and only newspaper in the county for two years; it had the first and only church in the county for many years, it had stores, tanyards, shops of various kinds, and a greater variety of business than Mt. Vernon; but after the war (1812) was over it began to decay and its rival took the lead. The accredited account for the location of the county seat was as follows:

The commissioners first entered Mt. Vernon and were received with the best cheer at the log tavern of Mr. Butler. To impress them with an idea of the public spirit of the place the people were very busy, at the time of their entrance and during their stay, at work, all with coats off, grubbing the streets. As they left for Clinton all quitted their labor, not "of love," and some rowdies, who dwelt in cabins scattered around in the woods away from town, left "the crowd," and stealing ahead of the commissioners, arrived at Clinton first. On the arrival of the others at that place these fellows pretended to be in a state of intemperance, ran against the commissioners and by their rude and boisterous conduct so disgusted the worthy officials as to the apparent morals of the inhabitants of Clinton that they returned and made known their determination that Mt. Vernon should be the favored spot. That night there were great rejoicings in town. Bonfires were kindled, stews made and drank, and live trees split with gunpowder.

And still another account of this mooted question as to how the preference came to be Mt. Vernon comes to us in this wise:

One of the commissioners was security for Samuel Kratzer and had become involved on that account. Kratzer had moved to this place from Lancaster, where he had been acting as land tax collector of Fairfield County, in 1805, and reported himself to have been robbed of the public money while making his return. He was a fine-looking, large, fleshy man, and wore tight buckskin breeches. They had holes in them, which he alleged to have been shot in the encounter, though they bore the appearance of having been cut; his saddlebags were also exhibited with horrid gashes in them, making proof of these he petitioned the Legislature for relief, and at the session of 1806 the bill for his relief was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 17 nays—House Journal, page 114. Certain it is, Kratzer lost caste, and broken up and humiliated, he came to the new town site of Mt. Vernon, and it was represented that one of the commissioners was counted on by the settlers as certain for said place. He got another of the Board with him, and Mt. Vernon came off Victor. Subsequently—and as resulting from this judgment—Kratzer, enabled by the rise of property to pay off his debt, did the fair and just thing by the commissioner.

Mt. Vernon was not near so inviting a place as Clinton at that time. Gilman Bryant said that "the ground north of Butler's tavern was then almost wholly in woods. Some timber had been chopped down in places. Main street was full of stumps, log heaps

and trees, and the road up the street was a poor, crooked path winding around among the stumps and logs." Richard Roberts said that it was very rough and broken where Mt. Vernon was located, and was the last place on God's earth a man would have picked to make a county seat.

Some others thought that Fredericktown, by very little management, might have been made the permanent seat of justice when the strife was so great between the other towns. They might have got a strip thrown off Delaware County, which might have been attached, and then Frederick would have been alike central, but Kerr and his comrades had not their eyes open to the importance of getting that five mile range with Knox, and they were left out of doors when the location was made permanent.

On the first day of May, 1808, the faces of old and young, great and small, of the male and female, upon Owl Creek's "stormy banks" were anxiously turned to the south to catch the first glimpse of that august personage, "the court," then expected to make a first visitation to Mt. Vernon. Ben Butler and Aunt Leah had their house all in "apple pie order" for their grand reception. Jim Craig, at his house on the corner of Mulberry and Gambier, had laid in a fresh supply of whisky and other refreshments. Gilman Bryant had rubbed up his little store until the stock looked as bright as a dollar; and Sheriff Brown had caused the little wagon shop of Coyle & Sons to be swept out, and supplied with smooth, round logs, for the jurymen and others to sit on. Every man and boy who had been fortunate enough to kill his deer had buckskin leggings and a new hunting-skirt, and every woman that had a wheel, spun and dyed and made herself and little ones a good, homespun garment. Some few who could stand the expense bought at the store calico, three to five yards, at seventy-five cents a yard, and fitted themselves with a two or three breadth dress, the third breadth made into gored, so as to be wider at the bottom, as their ability enabled—for in those days there were no fashionable women to parade the streets with fifteen to eighteen yards in a dress. The Court travelled on horseback, handed the saddle-bags to "Knuck Harris," and after rest and refreshment, early on the morning of the 2d of May, "opened" and proceeded to business. The whole population were out in their best rig to witness this great event, and we give the following faithful transcript of the entire proceedings:

FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN KNOX COUNTY.

The State of Ohio, to wit:

"Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1808, for establishing and organizing the county of Knox:

"Be it therefore remembered and known, that we, William Wilson, President, John Mills and William Gass, Associate Judges for the said county of Knox, did, on this day, to wit: Monday, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1808, meet at Mt. Vernon, the temporary seat of justice for the county aforesaid, and proceeded to the appointment of a clerk for said county, whereupon it was declared by the Court that Charles Loffland was duly elected *pro tempore*, who came into Court and was duly qualified as the law directs.

"Samuel H. Smith was duly elected Surveyor of Knox County.

"President: William W. Farquhar, gentleman.

"*The State of Ohio vs. William Hedrick*—Felony—William Wallace, William Bowen and Joseph Holmes entered into recognizance of \$100 each to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, and testify against William Hedrick.

"James Armstrong, James Dunlap and Isaac Cook, gentlemen, who were appointed by the Legislature on the 9th of February, last, for fixing the county seat in the county of Knox, made their report to the Court of Common Pleas for the county aforesaid, that Mt. Vernon should be the seat of justice for said county.

"WILLIAM WILSON."

Such is the beginning of the first Court, The "Report." reads as follows:

"To the Hon. William Wilson, Esq., President, and John Mills, William Gass and Wm. W. Farquhar, Esqs., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Knox County, in the State of Ohio:

"May it please your Honor, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed on the 28th of March, 1803, entitled an act for establishing seats of justice we, the subscribers, were appointed by a Resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, passed on the 9th of February, 1803, commissioners for fixing the permanent seat of justice in and for said county of Knox. We do hereby make report to your Honors, that, having met and attended to the duties of said appointment in said county on the 28th day of present inst., and having paid due regard to the center, extent of population, quality of soil, as well as the general convenience, we hereby declare that the town of Mt. Vernon is the

most suitable place for the courts of said county to be held, and we do hereby declare said town of Mt. Vernon the permanent seat of Justice in and for said county of Knox. Given under our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1808.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, [SEAL.]
JAMES DUNLAP, [SEAL.]
ISAAC COOK, [SEAL.]

Commissioners.

The First Grand Jury Impanelled.—Matthew Merrit, foreman; John Herrod, Samuel H. Smith, James Walker, Jr., David Miller, Joseph Walker, Gilman Bryant, James Walker, William Douglass, Ziba Leonard, Stephen Chapman, Benjamin Butler, Jonathan Hunt, Ichabod Nye.

Fighting Cases First Disposed of.—*State of Ohio vs. John Williamson.*—For fighting with Wm. Herrod. The Court assessed him in a breach of the peace, etc., in the sum of \$1.60 and costs. *The State of Ohio vs. William Herrod.*—For fighting John Williamson. Fine \$1.60 and costs.

Preachers next in order.—William Thrift is authorized to solemnize marriages.

Traders Licensed.—Samuel Kratzer and Stephen Chapman are authorized to retail goods, wares and merchandise in Mt. Vernon on paying into the treasury \$5.00.

Tavern-Keeper Licensed.—Samuel Kratzer is licensed to keep a house of entertainment in the town of Mt. Vernon for one year on paying \$6. Daniel Ayres is licensed to keep in Fredericktown, on paying \$5.

First Will Admitted to Probate.—The last will and testament of William Leonard was proven.

Jury.—James Loverage, Henry Smith, Aaron Brown, James Smith, Benjamin Brown, John Beam, William Nash, Daniel Demick, Michael Brown, Peter Baxter, Archibald Gardner, and Levi Herrod. Verdict—Guilty.

Judgment.—Fine \$5 pay the owner, William Bower \$15 and he whipped on his naked back ten stripes, imprisoned one month, pay the cost, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

"The sentence of the court—when by whom executed by the sheriff it fell to his lot to serve the legal process." Upon the body of one William Hedrick. How he acted.

The criminal sobbed and cried piteously, and when released went off weeping and groaning. In many places the skin was cut and broken, and the blood oozed out, making a pitiable spectacle. And yet such was the feeling against him that few seemed to sympathize with the scourge. As he started off he said to the spectators, "You should not blame me for this, for it is not my fault." Bob Walker replied, "No, by G—d, you wouldn't have stood up and been whipped that way if you could have helped it." And at this pointed retort to Hedrick's explanation or apology, the crowd laughed loudly and uproariously. Close to the place where the whipping post was is where the jail now stands, and a little south was a tree bent in such a way that a man could walk around under it. To this delectable spot the culprit was taken, and his hands were stretched up over his head and tied to the tree, and the stripes were applied by said sheriff to his naked back, and would often apply ten, twenty, thirty and forty lashes.

The first election in Mt. Vernon was in April, 1808, and the entire people of the county voted at it. The first officers of the county were elected as follows: Ebenezer Brown, Jacob Beers and Samuel Kratzer, judges; William Gass and Robert Anderson, clerks. They were here from the most remote part of the county.

The election of the first officers in a new county always brings out everybody. John Lewis, for commissioner, received 56 votes; John Herrod 52; and Joseph Walker 48. Silas Brown was elected sheriff, and John Craig received 45 votes for coroner. The first election in the county cast 56 votes for county officers.

Poll-Book of an election held in the township of Wayne, in the county of Knox, and state of Ohio, the 11th day of October, 1808. The number of votes cast for Samuel Huntingdon for Governor, a majority of 23 votes.

We now can see the difference in the times of 1808 and in 1896 of this county.

We can only see how Markley, Merritt and Douglass, in the year 1808, managed, with economy, our affairs in the early days of the Owl Creek Republic! Officers at that day were simple-minded and wrote with gray goose-quill; expended but 75 cents for blank books. Gold pens were not known then, nor steel ones either. Blessed days were those, "when an error of 10 cents was ordered erased!"

Then it took only 50 cents to pay "the Diet" of prisoners and the "chief end of man" was to kill grown wolves. We had no lawyers in those days and no use for them.

We find the expenses in the year of 1809 and 1810, including all expenses of the county, \$1,194.16½.

The County Levy of 1809.....	\$265.98
By Land Tax, 1809.....	252.52
By Draft on District Collection.....	118.30
By Fines, etc.....	48.55
By Stores and Taverns, License.....	73.32

Total.....\$758.67

BIOGRAPHY.

JACOB GANN was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1832, moved to Ohio when he was three years old, and settled in Union Township, Knox County, O.; was married to M. Moxfield in 1866. From this union there were two children, John and Geveys, who reside on the farm with their parents. Their farm is nicely situated on the Danville road, consisting of 247 acres, one mile from Gann, O., Gann being named after Jacob Gann, father of Jacob Gann.

SAMUEL CLARK, Mt. Vernon, O. Among the many enterprises and institutions of this county that deserve more than mention is the Portable Steam Drill belonging to the above. Not only because of its importance in the commercial thrift of the county, but because its production practically settles that question of such vital importance to the human family as to how to obtain a constant supply of good water.

He is prepared to drill all kinds of wells, less than five or six hundred feet deep. The drill is so effectual in its operation that a well can be bored in a remarkably short space of time, while at the same time the expense is far below what would be the outlay in digging a well or making it any other way than by a Portable Steam Driller.

JOSIAH BONER, Morris Township. The father of Josiah Boner came to Knox County in a very early day and was one of Knox County's early settlers, and settled in the finest valley in Ohio, and on the farm now owned by Josiah. He was born on the Green Valley farm where he now lives in 1826. This farm is located on the Valley road, and is one of the finest farms in Knox County. He was married to M. A. Swan in 1856, which union has

been favored with a family of one child, Anna B. Clements. He has been all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for many years one of the first farmers in Knox County. His farm and buildings will show that he is a farmer of culture and ability.

O. D. WELKER, born July 11th, 1838, and Marilla Hammon born March 29th, 1842, were united in marriage October 15th, 1863; two children were born to them, Lurencia Alice born April 6th, 1866, and Jacob H. born June 11th, 1873.

O. D. Welker enlisted October 5th, 1861, in Co. A, 65th Regiment, O. V. I. as a private; promoted to Orderly Sergeant, November 10th, 1861; promoted to 2d Lieutenant, April 1st, 1862; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, November 11th, 1862; discharged from officers' hospital, Louisville, Ky., February 14th, 1863, by reason of disability contracted in the service; was appointed Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, 1869; resigned, 1871; was appointed Watchman, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., September, 1873; promoted to Model Room Attendant, January 1874; promoted to Clerk, Class One, October 1st, 1874, in Pension Office, bounty land division; passed Civil Service examination and transferred to Treasury Department, March, 1876; resigned March 8th, 1877.

Member of Leroy Baker Post No. 120, G. A. R., twice Commander and four times represented Post in Department Encampment. A member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined Lafayette Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., Washington, D. C., in 1875. Returned to the farm from Washington, D. C., in 1877, where he now resides, broken in health, but taking a lively interest in the political welfare of his country, being a staunch believer and advocate of the doctrine, "That protection to American industries is conducive to American prosperity."

COMRADES AND SOLDIERS WHOSE DISTINGUISHED SERVICES ARE CLOSELY ALLIED WITH THE EVENTS PUBLISHED HEREWITH.

ABNER P. ALLEN enlisted at Bloomington, Ill., McLain Co., September 2, 1861 in Company K, 39th Regiment and served 4 years and 3 months. He took part in the following battles: Hancock, Deep Run, Hatchen, Peninsula, Charleston, Petersburg, Winchester, Appomattox, Black Water, Deep Bottom, Fort Wagner, Sir Johns Run, Folley Island, Morris Island, Drury's Bluff, Alpine Station, Darbytown Roads, Mire Bottom Church, Bermuda Hundreds Front, Charles City Cross Roads, Richmond, Va., Bath, Va., etc. He was promoted Corporal December 1, 1863. He was honorably discharged December 31st, 1863, and reenlisted. He was again honorably discharged on December 6th, 1865. He was a member of Dekalb Post, No. 396, Centerburg, Ohio, Knox County. He was presented with medal of honor and furlough for 30 days, and transportation home and back to regiment on May 1st, 1865.

JOHN HEIDY, of Howard, Ohio, enlisted at Rumley Township, Harrison Co., May, 1864 in Company K, 157th Regiment, and served 3 months. His duty was that of guarding prisoners at Fort Delaware, Pepots Island, State of Delaware. He was honorably discharged August 2d, 1864. He was a member of the G. A. R. of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

BYRON LILLIE, of Howard, Ohio enlisted at Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio, January 18th, 1864 in Company E, 32nd Regiment, and served 1 year and 6 months. He took part in the battles at Atlanta, and had many other engagements, including several skirmishes. He was a Private. He was honorably discharged July, 1865. He was a member of the G. A. R. of Coffee Co., Kansas, No. 248.