MODIE'S CENTENNIAL ATLAS and HISTORY

OF

DELAWARE COUNTY

OHIO

Gift of Charlotte Kuhns 1997

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1808

MODIE'S CENTENNIAL ATLAS and HISTORY

OF
DELAWARE COUNTY
OHIO

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
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COLUMBUS, OHIO

1908

Photos by JAS. E. TAGGART
Delaware, Ohio

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Columbus, Ohio

NOTE

In the compilation of this work, great care has been taken to bring it to a high standard of accuracy, and to give to the subscribers a book containing much useful information concerning the geography and commercial facts of Delaware County. The history is not to be considered complete in all details, but contains the important dates connected with the county, giving many interesting facts for all classes of the population.

In the matter of maps, we have taken especial care, and feel that this care will prove to be of great value to the many whom we have on our subscription lists. It will be found that some of the smaller farms throughout the county do not appear on the maps, but mention will be made of them in another place.

INTRODUCTION



THE beginning of any permanent institution requires wonderful tact and business knowledge on the part of the promoters, and these were the marked characteristics of many of the early settlers of Delaware County.

The work of transforming the territory included within the boundaries of this county, from the wild forests, with a very few acres of tilled ground, which the Indians, in their crude way, had prepared for their crops of maize, into the beautiful farm lands now cultivated by the hundreds of farmers, and into the beautiful towns and villages dotting the county, has not lain enti:ely with the early settlers, but to them is due the credit of the start. The hardships endured by them on account of the newness of the territory, the Indian difficulties, the lack of tools and implements with which to carry on their work, did not deter them from opening up this new field, which since, with the untiring efforts of the subsequent settlers, has grown into a flourishing community.

The story is the same throughout the settlement of all the townships. Pioneers coming from the east risked their lives, and in many cases, their fortunes, for the sake of new homes where they could enjoy their independence in all of its fulness. Coming from the east where civilization had reached the highest point in America, to the dense forests of the west, was, by no means, an enjoyable thing to do, but the ancestors of many of the best and most prominent families of Delaware County thought not so much of these things, as of the hopes of leaving to posterity the delights of a new civilization, which they themselves had assisted in creating.

With only blazed trees for guide posts, these men and women penetrated the west where land could be purchased for two dollars an acre, land now worth fifty and sixty dollars, facing the dangers of Indian uprisings, wild animals and sickness, clearing the forests in order that they might be able to raise grain enough for their subsistence. All of these things were endured over one hundred years ago, and from the endurance of them has grown the beautiful and prosperous Delaware County.

In preparing the historical portion of this work, we are not going into the depths for anecdotes of pioneer life, but have taken our notes for the purpose of showing the progress of the County during the first one hundred years of its existence, in a business, religious and educational way.



DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

POLITICAL HISTORY

ORGANIZATION

In accordance with an act of the Ohio Legislature, Delaware County was set aside from Franklin County, and the organization was effected on February 10th, 1808. This Act, entitled "An Act Establishing Delaware County", contains the following description of the boundaries: "Beginning at the south-east corner of Township number three in the sixteenth range of the United States Military District; thence west with the line between the second and third tiers of townships to the Scioto River, and continued west to the east boundary of Champaign County; thence with the said boundary, north to the Indian Boundary line; thence eastwardly with said line, to the point where the north and souh line between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of the said United States Military District intersects the same; thence south with the said last-mentioned line to the place of beginning". The Act further provided that the First day of April, 1808 should be the day for legal separation to take place, and that, after the division of the county into townships by the Associate Judges, an election should be held on the first Monday in May, for the purpose of electing County Officials.

This election, as authorized, was held at the appointed time, and the following men were elected to serve until the next regular fall election: Ezekiel Brown, Avery Powers and John Welch, County Commissioners; Jacob Drake, Treasurer; Reuben Lamb, Recorder; Solomon Smith, Sheriff; and Azariah Root, Surveyor. The Court Officials were Judge Belt, of Chillicothe, President; Josiah McKinney, Thomas Brown and Moses Byxbe, Associate Judges; Ralph Osborne, Prosecuting Attorney, and Moses Byxbe, Jr., Clerk.

Justice could not be delayed on account of the absence of a Court House, and the first sessions were held in a small cabin north of the present location of the Sulphur Springs. The jury retired to their "room" among the trees, where they were guarded by constables during their deliberations.

Criminal courts always call for a place of confinement for offenders, and on June 17th, 1808, a resolution was passed providing for the erection of a jail to be twelve feet wide by forty feet long, to be built of logs. The contract for the erection of this building was awarded to Addison Carver for a compensation of $128.75. This served as a County Jail for about six years, when a stone structure was erected adjoining the residence of the Jailor, Samuel Agard. Probably during the '40s, another jail was erected and was in use until the present building was erected in 1878. This last building, at the time of its completion, was strictly modern, and may be considered so yet.

In 1815 the first Court House was ordered built. This contract was awarded to Jacob Drake, the figure being $8000. The construction was of brick and the dimensions were forty feet by thirty-eight feet. According to the terms of the contract, the payment for this work was provided for in a manner that would hardly prove satisfactory to contractors of the present time. The contract was awarded in January 1815, and the first payment of $1000 was to be made in April of the same year, the next $1000 to be paid at the end of 1816, and the balance to be paid in annual payments of $500 until the entire amount was paid. The County's business was transacted here until the present structure was completed in 1868, at a cost of about $80,000.

According to the Act which created Delaware County, the City of Delaware was to be the seat of Justice until the Commission, to be appointed for the purpose of naming a permanent County Seat could make their decision. This required much deliberation and investigation on the part of the Commission, but in March, following the passage of the Act, Delaware was selected over other competitors, and has since retained the honor, although for ten years after the final selection, the townsmen of Berkshire refused to give up the fight that their town might finally be chosen. In fact, it has been asserted that, during the colonization of Berkshire, Colonel Byxbe promised various persons that their town should be selected.



First Brick House Erected in Delaware County. Erected by Col. Brown, probably in 1808

Township Formations

The Associate Judges were given the authority to divide the County into townships, and, in accordance with this authority, created three townships as follows: "All east of the center of the eighteenth range was made into the township of Berkshire; all west and north of the north line of the fourth tier of townships and a continuous line west, was made the township of Radnor; all south of Radnor, and west of Berkshire was made the township of Liberty. It was but a short time, however, until the creation of additional townships was made necessary by the increasing population.

At this time, Delaware County included a greater part of Union County and portions of Marion and Morrow Counties. On June 15th, 1808, Marlborough Township was organized with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the south-east corner of the Sixth Township in the eighteenth range of the United States Military Survey; thence north on the east line of the eighteenth range to the Indian boundary line to the west line of the nineteenth range; thence south with said west line of the nineteenth range to the south line of the sixth township; thence east with the south line of the sixth township until it intersects the east line of the eighteenth range at the place of beginning".

Bearing the date of the next day, Delaware township was created. The original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at the north-west corner of Township Five, Range nineteen of the United States Military Survey; thence south with the range line to the center of Township Four; thence east on the center line of said township to the center of Township Four in Range Eighteen, to the north line of Township Five in the same range; thence west on said line to the place of beginning. This territory included Sections one and two of Troy Township, two and three of Brown, and two of Berlin. Sunbury Township was formed on the same day, but was afterward divided among other townships.

The absence of funds in the Treasury of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war, caused the Government to allot to the soldiers tracts of land in the west, in lieu of currency, and the portion of Ohio, in which is located Delaware County, was used for this purpose. This caused a rapid increase in the population, necessitating the formation of many new divisions. This creation of new townships continued until we find records of twenty-four, as follows: Berkshire, Berlin, Bennington, Brown, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Harlem, Harmony, Kingston, Liberty, Lincoln, Marlborough, Orange, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Sunbury, Thompson, Trenton, Troy and Westfield. Of this number, eighteen remain within the limits of the present County, Bennington, Harmony, Lincoln, Peru and Westfield having been incorporated within the boundaries of other counties, which were formed at later dates, and Sunbury having been absorbed by other townships within the present county.

History of Townships and Villages

BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP

Berkshire Township is located in Township Four, Range Seventeen, but at the time of its organization in 1806 it contained Section Four of Brown Township, Section Three of Kingston, the east one-half of Berlin and Orange Townships, and the west one-half of Genoa. In June, 1813, the west one-half of Genoa was incorporated within the boundaries of Harlem, and in September, 1816, Berkshire lost two sections, which were taken up by Orange. Berlin was formed in January, 1820, taking two more sections from Berkshire, leaving sections two and three of the present township, three of Kingston and four of Brown.

When the County was laid out, Sunbury Township was created, but has since been absorbed by other townships, and when Kingston and Brown Townships were formed, and Berkshire lost these two sections, it was reimbursed with two from Sunbury.

The history of the settlers of this township is interesting for the reason that, to a certain extent, they assisted materially in forming the history of the entire county. One of the earliest of these settlers, and one of the largest landholders was Colonel Moses Byxbe, a former tavern-keeper of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. During his term of business in his home town he acquired titles to about 4000 acres of land in this county by accepting the warrants granted to revolutionary soldiers in payment for their board. In 1804 he came to what was then Franklin County with a number of his acquaintances, and laid out the town of Berkshire. Here he remained with his colony for a few years but finally went further west and, with Hon. Henry Baldwin laid out the town of Delaware, which in 1808 became the County Seat, greatly disappointing the residents of Berkshire, who, for ten years worked incessantly for the removal of his honor to their town.

New settlers soon came and the arrival of each was the signal for the gathering to those already located, to assist in the raising of his new home. During a home-seeking tour by Thomas Brown, of Massachusetts, he passed through Berkshire settlement and was induced by Colonel Byxbee to locate there. He returned to his home on the first day of September, 1804, started with his family for their new home. The trail was clear as far as Granville, but from there his wagons were the first to break the way.

The first brick house was erected by Major Brown in Berkshire Corners, and is still standing, in many respects the same as it was nearly one hundred years ago. This house was occupied by Major Brown until his death in 1817. The first frame house is said to have been erected for David and Joseph Pierce in 1816.

Among the early occupations, we find that about the first enterprise to be started was in the milling line. The first mill was erected in 1808 by Nathaniel Hall on Alum Creek near the point where the Delaware and Sunbury Pike crosses this stream, and combined the saw-mill, grist-mill and distillery. The art of extracting to palatable juice from the corn ranked high among the enterprises of the day, and Berkshire Township, at one time, boasted of three distilleries within its limits, the price of the product hovering about the figure of twenty cents per gallon.

Tanneries soon became a great necessity, on account of the great distances necessary to be covered in order to supply the demand for shoe and harness leather. Among the early promoters of this business was William Myers, who

sunk his vats in 1816 near Sunbury, followed soon after by a Mr. Whitehead, who opened his business near Galena.

The raising of stock for a time was not carried on extensively, except as pertaining to hogs. Horses were in great demand, and could not be raised fast enough. Cows were hard to raise in a healthy condition. Sheep were brought from Kentucky by Steven Bennett and traded for hogs. At the present time, the raising of all kinds of stock has become a great and remunerative business.

Berkshire Corners

Of the villages in Berkshire Township, the first to be laid out was Berkshire Corners. This continued to be the most important place in the township, until Col. Byxbe removed to Delaware. The first store was opened by Major Brown, and was operated by him until his death in 1817. He was succeeded by Flavius Fuller, who remained in business but a short time. S. S. Bennett was also active in business at a very early date, buying up hogs for shipment to distant points.

Berkshire Corners has never grown, but remains merely the corners, with one store to supply the needs of the surrounding residents. In addition to possessing the first brick house built in the township, this village also boasts of a brick church bearing the reputation of being the first built of this material west of the Alleghanies. This building is now used as a school house, but has, as can be seen by the engraving, been remodeled.

Sunbury

Located near the borders of three counties, Delaware, Knox and Licking, is Sunbury, laid out in 1816 by William and Lawrence Myers. The location is admirable for a good steady growth, and, while the town is not large, yet has proven to be a splendid business center, and the future prospects for the eventual enlargement are exceedingly good.

The first store within the present confines of Sunbury was owned and operated by a Mr. Whitmore who remained in business for a short time and was succeeded by Benjamin Webb. Another store was opened by Stephen R. Bennett, near the one owned by Mr. Webb.

In 1816, Mr. Rogers opened the first hotel, and served the people to their entire satisfaction. Soon after, the establishment of a stage line in 1820, Lawrence Myers started another hotel and soon placed the Rogers enterprise in the background, and Mr. Rogers was forced to change his hotel to a boarding house.

Another of the first enterprises to be started was a fulling mill by Messrs. B. H. Taylor and B. Chase, using the tread-wheel for power. Saw-mills, grist-mills and distilleries soon followed.

Sunbury has never become an extensive manufacturing town, but one enterprising firm has seen the advantages of the town, and The Sunbury Co-operative Creamery Company, is known far and wide for the excellent milk products distributed from its plant.

Galena

To the south and west of Sunbury is Galena, laid out in April, 1816 by William Carpenter of Sunbury, and the plat recorded under the name of Zoar. When a post-office was established, however, it was found that there was another office of the same name in the state, and the name was changed to Galena.

The growth of the village has not been rapid, and it remains in about the same that it has for many years. It contains several good stores and two manufacturing plants. Of these the plant of Hughes and Smythe is doing a good business. The products of this company consist of wooden hay-rakes, horse yokes, hand corn-planters and wagon-jacks. On an average they employ about fifteen men, and have an output of about 2000 rakes, 20,000 yokes, 10,000 corn-planters and 800 wagon-jacks.

The plant of the Galena Clay Product Company is situated to the north of the village, and in this village is also found a creamery doing a good business.

Starting in life with high ambitions and a lofty name, Rome Corners, originally Rome, has been forced to settle down to a very quiet country life, with scarcely more than the convergence of five roads to show where it sleeps.

Rome Corners

In 1838, Almon Price, a student of Roman History laid out his farm into town lots and gave his plat the name of Rome. The town was incorporated in 1838, but later, the act of incorporation was annulled by the petition of the property owners. Mr. Price operated a chair factory for several years, but even this failed to make his town a success. At present the "Corners has one church, a few dwellings,and a splendid grove, where each fall, the people gather from all over the county, and many from other counties to enjoy the Rome Fair.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP

Until 1806, Berkshire Township was in the shape of an L. Township 4, Range 18, of the United States Military Survey had been divided between the townships of Berkshire, Delaware and Liberty, and in 1820, Sections one and four of Berkshire, two of Delaware and three of Liberty were formed into a township and given the name of Berlin. The petition for this formation was circulated by Asa Scott.

The first purchase of land was made by Joseph Constant who obtained from the Government all of Section four, paying two Dollars per acre for it, later giving to David Lewis, Sr., a tract of fifty acres, upon the condition that he settle thereon. This condition was fulfilled, but not until after George Cowgill had made the first settlement in 1805. Closely following Mr. Cowgill, came David Lewis, Sr., his daughter Hannah, and his two sons, John and David, Jr. In 1806, a son was born to the younger David and his wife and was named Joseph Constant Lewis.

In the settlement of Berlin Township the stories of trials and privations encountered by the early settlers from the east are the same as of others who had come earlier, with the possible exception that the roads were more satisfactorily marked out. The Indians, upon whom the pioneers at first looked with suspicion, soon proved to be very friendly, and many stories are told of the friendly wrestling matches held between the settlers and braves.

At the time of the organziation of Berlin Township, Dr. Loofbourrow was elected Township clerk; Joseph Eaton, Justice of the Peace; and Asa Scott, the one who instigated the idea of a new township while he was the Treasurer of Berkshire Township, was made the treasurer of Berlin. For a long time, Rosswell Caulkins was the only carpenter and joiner in the locality. In 1820, James Eaton and Daniel Nettleby each erectd frame dwellings to take the places of their log cabins. These were the first frame houses to be built in

the township. The first store was owned and operated by Nathan Sherwood, in a cabin south of Cheshire.

As with all of the other new localities, the first industry required in Berlin, was the mill. Saw-mills, grist-mills, distilleries and tanneries were opened about the same time, and in many cases the four were included in one.

Cheshire

Three villages furnish the Berlin populace with small trading facilities, only one of which really deserves the name of village. Cheshire, located toward the south-eastern part of the township, was laid out by Samuel Adams, one of the most enterprising of the early land-holders. The first store was operated by L. R. Ryant, who brought his stock from Columbus in 1847. Later he added another room to his establishment putting in a line of shoes, and a repair shop. In 1851 he was appointed post-master, and held the place for several years. Like the greater part of the early villages of the county, Cheshire became stunted in growth early in life, and no surgical operation has yet been found to assist it in becoming anything more than what it has been for several years.

Berlin Station

Berlin Station is what the name implies, a station, and is located on the Big Four Railway. Its close proximity to Delaware has blighted its hopes of ever becoming great. Gregory is merely the name of a point with nothing to mark its existence, except the name on the map.

BROWN TOWNSHIP

In settling a new portion of the country, the pioneers invariably selected a point on, or near a running stream of water, and Brown Township, which is traversed in a southerly direction by Alum Creek, found its first settlement on the banks of this stream. Some of the settlers entertained early hopes that salt, in sufficient quantities could be found in the waters in this locality, to justify them in drilling. Several wells were drilled, but the supply of salt water was too small to be of any material value commercially. One company, however, organized and leased from the state, for a period of twelve years, a tract of one-thousand acres, and after boring about 450 feet, gave up the work, and the land was sold to the highest bidder.

The date of the organization of Brown Township is not known. It is known, however, that the first permanent settler in this locality was Daniel G. Thurston, who came here in 1817, although, as early as 1809 Erastus Bowe is known to have settled here with his wife and two children, but did not remain.

Mr. Thurston came originally from the state of New York, and settled first in Berlin Township, but, later, seeing better advantages presenting themselves in Brown, packed his household effects and moved to this locality, where he entered into the salt enterprise, spoken of before. The business was a failure, but Mr. Thurston, and one of his partners, James Eaton remained, while Steven Gorham, the third party in the business left and was lost to the history of Delaware County.

Other settlers came within a short time, purchased land from the State, and settled down to the task of clearing and raising their grain. Among these it is well to mention the Finleys, Flemings, Longwells and Cowgills, all of which families are still represented within the County. Charles Neil settled in Brown Township where he taught school for a time, and was afterwards elected to the office of County Surveyor, holding this office for a period of twenty-two years, and in 1864 was made County Auditor by his party. He also served as Mayor of Delaware for some time.

Daniel Thurston was the first Justice of the Peace in the Township, Dr. Carney was the first practicing physican.

Situated near the village of Kilbourn, is the Delaware County Infirmary. The original tract of land, consisting of 113 acres, was purchased in 1852, and in 1854 the first building, 40ft.x140ft. in size was erected. In 1870, an additional 105 acres was purchased, making a very valuable farm for the home of those who were so unfortunate as to be unable to furnish another.

Leonardsburg

Brown Township has two small villages within its limits. In 1852, S. G. Caulkins laid out Leonardsburg, naming the village in honor of its first merchant, A. Leonard, who was also the first Post-master. Leonardsburg is situated on the Big Four Railroad, about six miles from Delaware, and is the principal shipping point for this Township.

Kilbourn

Kilbourn, or Eden, as it is more generally known, is located on the east bank of Alum Creek, near the center of Brown Township. In some respects, it is in advance of its neighbor, Leonardsburg, although there is no railroad for its utilization in shipping. The village was laid out on the lands of Daniel G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard. The first house was built within the town by John Finley. William Williams, soon after his arrival in the village, erected the first frame house. For several years, Joseph Leonard was the only merchant in the village, but competition was soon started by Messrs. Williams and Loufbourrow.

The first saw-mill was built in Eden in 1830 by Ezekiel Longwell. A post-office was established in the village in 1838, and the authorities gave it the name of Kilbourn. C. M. Thrall was the first post-master. Kilbourn is small, but serves as a good trading point for the neighboring farmers.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP

One of the most feritle of the agricultural districts in Delaware County is to be found within the limits of Scioto Township. On December 7th, 1814, this township was formed by the County Commissioners, and was to include all territory west of the Scioto River, south to Mill Creek. In 1821 the boundaries were modified so as to include that portion of the county now known as Scioto Township, with the exception of the part east of the Scioto and south of Mill Creek. These parts were added later for the convenience of the people in the voting and school districts.

The first settlement in the township is disputed. It is stated that in May, 1806, Richard Hoskins, who had come from Wales and temporarily settled in Franklinton in 1805, came to Delaware County and settled near the mouth of

Boke's Creek. At about the same time, probably in June of the same year, Zachariah Stephens came and immediately began the erection of his cabin. James McCune, with his family, entered the county in 1807, at the instigation of Mr. Hoskins, and settled in the same neighborhood. This was the location of what was originally called Millville, but is now known as Warrensburg. Various other portions of the township were soon settled and these settlers have left many descendants, who have become well-known throughout the county by their thrift and enterprise.

In 1808 the first marriage was consummated, when Robert Perry and Sarah Hoskins were united by a minister who had traveled all of the way from Franklinton for the occasion, and the first death was that of Z. Williams in 1809.

The arrival of settlers soon resulted in the laying out of the villages, and Millville, or, as the place is now known, Warrensburg, was the first to be laid out. For a time Warrensburg prospered after the order of things in these early days, and promised to become a thriving town. In laying out the railroad, however, the town was missed, and its hopes were blighted. At present we find in Warrensburg a general store, the same old water mill which gave the first name to the village, and a large number of carpenters, the latter deserving mention for the reason that, considering the size of the town, there are probably more men in this trade than in any other town in the county.

With good railroad facilities, Ostrander has become the largest and most prosperous village in the township. At the time the railroad was built the town was laid out by I. C. Buck, and named for a Mr. Ostrander, one of the engineers of the road. This was in 1852, and in 1875 the town was incorporated. Stores of almost all kinds were established early, and business men are now enjoying splendid business.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP

Inasmuch as Radnor Township was first settled by a Welshman it is natural that, in this locality, we find a very large number of families of Welsh origin. This original settler was David Pugh, who came to America in 1801, from Radnorshire, South Wales. In Philadelphia he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Jones, who had formerly purchased 4,000 acres of land in what afterwards became Delaware County. Dr. Jones employed Mr. Pugh to look up the purchase, which he did after many interesting and exciting experiences, returning to Philadelphia in the winter of the same year.

In the early part of next year, 1803, Mr. Pugh purchased the land from Dr. Jones, and again went west. Henry Perry, whom Mr. Pugh had previously met, settled on the land, which was located in Township 6, Range 20 of the United States Military Lands, later returning to Baltimore for his family. In 1804 Mr. Pugh again went west and divided his land into 100-acre lots, laying out a town near the center, and named the place New Baltimore. He gave the name of his native home to the township, calling it Radnor. In 1806, he returned to South Wales, and upon his return to this country in 1807 he brought many new settlers. After the war of 1812 the population of this township was materially increased by the advent of many of the veterans of the war.

The story of this township must depend necessarily upon the agricultural interests for material. The towns of Delhi and New Baltimore never got beyond their size at birth, and soon died. The building of the Hocking Valley Railroad through the township, missed the location of these villages, and struck Radnor. The town of Radnor is half a mile from the station, which is called Meredith, and is still about what it has continued to be for a great number of years in a business way, but has taken a good start in the past year in the building of homes, and it is now hard to tell where to place the dividing line between Radnor and Meredith. Radnor is also on the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Railroad, one placing it in touch with many of the larger towns of this section of the state, with splendid shipping and traveling facilities Radnor, at the present time contains two general stores, an elevator and mill, tile-works, saw-mill, and lime kiln. The spiritual needs of the inhabitants are well taken care of by the four churches the Methodist, the Welsh Congregational, the Baptist and the Presbyterian.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP

Originally a part of Liberty Township, Concord was established in April, 1819. Its original boundaries were changed many times, before the present lines were finally established, and to look at them on the map one would wonder how they were ever determined.

George Hill is said to have been the original settler of this township, having come here in 1811, and at about the same time, his brother-in-law, Christopher Freshwater, purchased fifty acres adjoining Mr. Hill's land and settled there. Others soon followed, and in a short time a large army of settlers could be found scattered over the territory.

As in the case of all other new colonizations, a mill was a necessity, and one of the early settlers, Colonel Seburn Hinton, erected a saw and grist mill, and established a good lumber business. In connection with his mill, he kept a general store. The proprietor is said to have been very illiterate, but a splendid business man, his record showing that he knew nothing of figures, but used symbols unknown to anyone but himself.

Located on the west banks of the Scioto River, and a little south of the middle of the township is the Girls' Industrial School, established upon the site of what used to be known as the White Sulphur Springs. The springs at this place were discovered through an accident. At an early date in the history of the county, Messrs. Davis and Richards bored for salt and after drilling some 450 feet entered into a splendid vein of sulphur water. Supposing their work to have been a failure, they left the well, and in 1842. Nathaniel Hart purchased the land and erected a hotel and several cottages, renting them to parties whom the waters might relieve of their sufferings. This property changed hands several times, and, finally, through the efforts of benevolent citizens of Delaware County in 1869 it was sold to the State for the purpose of establishing a home for delinquent girls.

Bellepoint

Bellepoint is the only village within the precincts of Concord Township. This hamlet is situated at the junction of the Scioto River and Mill Creek. Prospects at the start were good for a substantial and growing town, but these prospects were soon shattered, and, although Bellepoint still supports the store, schools and churches, yet the original lines of the town have never been extended.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

Originally a township of great extent, Marlborough is now one of the smallest in the county, consisting of but one-half the area of a full-sized township, and is located at the extreme northern part of the county. The land is well drained by the East and West branches of the Olentangy River, which unite near the southern boundary of the township.

In 1803, the tide of emigration was strongly flowing toward Ohio, and Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige, men who had settled in Virginia in 1798, came with others to Franklin County, after having settled for two years in Clark County.

These men are said to have been the first settlers of Marlborough. That portion of the township in which they settled, has since been cut off from Delaware County, and placed with Marion County. After arriving at a point about one mile north of Norton, where they established a sugar camp, and erected a cabin, arrangements were made for returning to Clark County for their families. This task was accomplished with some difficulty, and soon after the return to camp, Mr. Brundige purchased a farm from Col. Kilbourn for $400 and erected a cabin.

The entire history of the Township is very interesting, but space will not permit its publication. In 1808, a petition, presented by Nathaniel Wyatt and others, was granted, allowing them the privilege of opening up a road, passing through Norton in a northerly direction. This road remained in use for several years and was used as a Military route as far as Sandusky.

In 1820 Robert Campbell erected and operated the first saw-mill, and about twenty-six years later, Luther Cone built a woolen mill just north of this saw-mill, which has since been converted into a grist-mill.

School facilities in the early days of Marlborough were very limited, but the settlers were not to allow their children to grow up in ignorance, and steps were immediately taken to organize a school in the northern part of the township. Here in a log school-house, thechildren, overcoming all sorts of difficulties, mastered the rudimments of the principal studies, reading, writing and arithmetic. All of the difficulties of these early days are overcome, and school-houses now dot the township in all parts, and are presided over by competent teachers, who are instructing the younger pupils in the three principal studies, and many of the higher branches as well.

Norton

Marlborough township contains but one town, Norton, laid out in 1806 by James Kilbourne, Samuel H. Smith, William C. Schenck, John Cummings and John Barnett. Within the town, lots were set aside for State and County or town buildings; for the erection of the first church to be constructed in the township and for school purposes. The first cabin was erected by William Reed, the first mercantile enterprise was started by Mr. Case. Today, the town is still small, but comparatively prosperous, with the advantages of a railroad, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking branch of the Pennsylvania Lines.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Lying south of Delaware Township, and extending to the south line of Delaware County, is Liberty Township, one of the three original sub-divisions of the county. Originally, it comprised nearly one-half of Orange, Berlin, Delaware and Scioto Townships, all of its present self, and all of Concord township. At various times, portions were used in the making up of these other divisions, leaving Liberty in its present peculiar shape, comprising an area from four to five miles wide and about eight miles long.

Liberty township is traversed in a southerly direction by the Olentangy River, into which flow several smaller streams, and a portion of the west boundary is made by the Scioto River. The territory is dotted throughout by some of the finest springs known in the county. While the land is rolling, yet it is considered as good as any in the entire county for agricultural purposes, and this consideration is borne out by the sight of beautiful fields of grain and the meadows that are seen along the roads in any part of the township.

Perhaps it was a wonderful fore-sight, or intuition, that caused Nathan Carpenter to select this section of the new wilderness, in which to make the first settlement in what was soon to be known as Delaware County. At any rate, on the first day of May, 1801, he with other young men, arrived in this locality, and immediately began preparations for the erection of the first cabin in the county. During the next spring, Mr. Carpenter's settlement was enlarged by the arrival of two other men, upon whom are bestowed the honors of having assisted in creating and organizing Delaware County. These were Thomas Cellar and Josiah McKinnie, both men of wealth, who were to show their influence over others, in a short time. These men, with a Mr. Powers, who came with Mr. Carpenter, now made up the settlement, and each was unselfish enough to help the others make life worth living, despite the hardships, Indians and wild animals.

In 1804, John, Ebenezer and Aaron Welch came to Liberty from the state of New York. These men were the ancestors of several of the best-known families in the county today.

In the same year, Captain Carpenter erected the first mill in the county, a combination of saw and grist mill. It was but a short time until other mills were erected in all parts of the township, many of which are still standing. The first bridge was built across the Olentangy where this stream is crossed by the road leading to the Sulphur Springs. The first road was the one now known as the River Road. The first school was taught by Miss Lucy Carpenter, in the first cabin erected by Mr. Carpenter, and which served as his home during the first few months of his life in this place.

From 1811 to 1826, David Thomas kept a tavern which he had erected on the west bank of the Olentangy, and this place was utilized as a "stop-over" by parties traveling between Sandusky and Franklinton for several years. George Dean opened up the first store in the township in 1830, and operated it for a few years, when he sold out, and the store was soon closed up.

Powell

In 1849, a post-office was established at Union, a hamlet consisting of a store and a very few people. The store and post-office were short-lived, and the town was no more. Later, however, another office was established at Hall Corners, where Thomas Hall had opened up a small store, and, as Judge Powell, of Delaware, had been instrumental in securing this office, the place was named for him, and has since been known as Powell.

Powell has continued to live, and has been materially assisted in so doing, by the presence of the Hocking Valley Railroad which passes through the town giving good shipping facilities to and from the Ohio River and Lake Erie. The town was laid out upon the lands of A. G. Hall in February, 1876, and the plat recorded in March of the same year.

Hyattsville

Henry A. Hyatt is responsible for the existence of Hyattsville. He laid out this village February 6th, 1876, about the same time that Powell was was platted. A post-office was established here in 1877, with Mr. Hyatt as post-master. Ed Nalz is said to have been the first merchant. The town is well located for shipping, and it is from here that the greater part of the supplies for the Girls' Industrial Home are received from the Hocking Valley Railroad.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP

Without the necessity of a repetition of the stories of hardships on the part of the early settlers, one can see the influx of the new-comers at all times, suffering the same inconveniences, the same long hard journies, building their rude homes under the same difficulties. Nevertheless, those who had come to this new country were constantly urging others to cast their lots with them, and assist in building up a progressive community where all could enjoy the same privileges, paying for them with their own hard and unceasing labors.

This urgent and incessant work on the part of the first settlers, and of those coming later, soon increased the population of the county to such an extent that new townships were rapidly being formed.

In 1816, Alpha Frisby headed a petition asking that a new township, taking in Sections two and three of Liberty, and one and four of Berkshire, be formed. This petition was granted, and the name of Virgil was given to it. Classic names and hard labor refused to get along well together, and within a week, another petition, asking for a change of name from Virgil to Orange was presented and granted.

In 1807, Joab Norton, who had been induced by his wife and others, joined an expedition to Ohio, and built the first cabin in Orange. A tanner by trade, he sunk vats at Worthington in November, and waited as patiently as possible for custom which never came. His failure to make a living at Worthington, induced him to hunt other fields, and he finally struck north and purchesed 150 acres of land and built his home. Here he again ventured into the tannery business as a side line, attending to his duties on the farm at the same time. Mr. Norton was soon followed by others seeking new homes, among them being Eliaphlet Ludington, who came from Connecticut in 1808, buying land from Dr. Delano in Section 3. Later came William and Joseph Higgins with their families.

In July, 1808, Mr. Norton made a business trip to his former home, and upon his return, settled in the town of Delaware, again engaging in the tanning business. He later organized a rifle company which was called into service to assist in the protection of the frontier from hostile Indians. While in camp on the lakes, his health became impaired, and he died in Delaware in July, 1813.

Shortly after the settlement by Mr. Norton, another stream of settlers entered the township and built homes along Alum Creek. Among the earliest of these settlers were Samuel, James, Paul and John Ferson, who came in 1819. In 1820 John Nettleton erected and operated the first saw-mill, which, in 1835 was changed into a grist mill.

Williamsville, one of the early villiages in Orange Township, started, like many others in new territory, to be a city of magnitude. In 1835, Anson Williams purchased one thousand acres in Section three and at once began preparations for the creation of a city. He erected a frame building and opened up a hotel, combined with a store and liquor house. Other building operations followed immediately but the fact that a hotel already existed a few miles north of Mr. Williams' house seriously interfered with the advancement of business in Williamsville, and put a stop to all hopes of prosperity in the village. A Mr. Saulsbury, who assisted Mr. Williams in his efforts toward the success of Williamsville, has been given the credit for the establishment of the first manufacturing plant in Orange. He, with Truman Case, obtained from the Penitentiary authorities, the privilege of making grain cradles, and the firm continued for some time, turning out a superior grade of goods.

Lewis Center

Lewis Center is the most important village in the township. Situated on the Big Four Railroad, and the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking branch of the Pennsylvania Lines, it has splendid facilities for imports and exports.

John Johnson is named as the first settler in this locality, and McCoy Sellars as the first merchant. At present Lewis Center contains the usual stores, churches and shops, and boasts of good school facilities.

East Orange

East Orange P. O. was the product of trouble realized by the railroads in establishing a depot in Lewis Center. A site was secured in this place for a depot and a post-office, but were soon abandoned, leaving nothing but the name, Orange, which is more conspicuous on the map, than the village is on the ground.

GENOA TOWNSHIP

Lying to the east of Orange Township, to the west of Harlem, to the south of Berkshire and to the north of the Franklin County line, is Genoa Township, so named by Elisha Bennett, for the town of Genoa, Italy. This is known as Township three in Range seventeen. Flowing south through a portion of the township slightly to the east of middle, is the Big Walnut, and a short distance to the west of the middle is a high portion of the land, known as the Ridge, which divides the water courses between the Big Walnut on the east and Alum Creek on the west.

To Jeremiah Curtis is given the credit of having made the first settlement in Genoa. He came from Connecticut in 1804. In 1805 he settled in Berkshire, and in 1806 came to Genoa, settling on lands bought from Col. Moses Byxbe. Soon after his arrival he built a saw and grist mill and distillery. In 1807, John Williams, a methodist minister, settled in this locality, dividing his time between clearing his land and preaching. During the same year, Joseph Latshaw came from New England and settled in the northern part of the township. Mr.

Latshaw sold out all of his interests in 1810 to Hezkiah Roberts, who is known as the first blacksmith in the limits of Genoa Township. In 1807, came David Weeks from New York State, and William Cox from Pennsylvania. Others came rapidly, and soon Genoa became a busy agricultural center.

Genoa has no villages, nor even a post-office. Maxwell Corners was laid out as a village, but efforts to make it a success were failures. A post-office was established at Genoa Cross-roads, but was afterward removed to Maxwell, and soon after, upon the resignation of the post-master, the office was abandoned.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP

Harlem was organized in 1810 from a portion of Sunbury, and contains 16,000 acres of good farming land. The drainage of this land is made through the smaller tributaries of Big Walnut, and throughout the township, are found numerous good springs. Among these streams worthy of mention are Spruce Run, Spring Run, Duncan Run and Rattlesnake Run. These springs and runs are admirable for the watering of stock and drainage of the land, although, for the latter purpose, some artificial drainage is required in some parts of the township.

Harlem is known as the third township in the sixteenth range, and is located in the extreme south-eastern corner of the county, adjoining Franklin county, which lies to the south, and Licking County, lying to the east.

One of the first land owners in Harlem was General Nathaniel Greene, a man well known as being one of the greatest Generals in the Revolutionary War. One thousand acres in the second section were granted to General Greene in payment for his services during this war, and, at his death in 1786, the land fell to his heirs, who allowed it to be sold for taxes. About 1850 the surviving heirs conveyed their interests to various parties.

Among the early settlers of this township, are mentioned a Mr. Duncan, who purchased the four thousand acres located in Section three. The purchase was made in 1803, and four years latter was sold by the sheriff, to Benjámim Cook for 42 cents per acre. Mr. Cook soon sold 3.500 acres to Col. Moses Byxbe, retaining 500 acres for his own use, and in 1807, the year of the purchase, he brought his family to Harlem, and was elected the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

In 1808, Stephen Thompson settled as a squatter in Harlem. During the next year, 1809, Rev. Daniel Bennett came with his family from Pennsylvania. Elijah and John Adams, brothers, also came to Harlem in 1809.

John Budd, who still has a large number of prosperous descendants in the county, came to Harlem in 1810. Vermont became represented in the township in 1809 by the arrival of Benjamin M. Fairchild.

Villages

Two villages have been laid out in Harlem. Centerville, located at the exact center of the township, was laid out in 1848 by Edward Hartrain and Benjamin Roberts, and Harlem village is located south-east of Centerville. Neither village has ever shown any signs of a healthy growth.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP

Situated in the northwest corner of Delaware County, to the west of Radnor and to the north of Scioto, is Thompson Township, thriving entirely by agricultural pursuits. This township was organized as a separate division on the 5th day of June, 1820. The lands of the township are drained by the Scioto River and its tributaries. The Scioto forms a part of the eastern boundary. The most important of the smaller streams, or runs, are Fulton's Creek and the Tau Way Run, the former named in honor of one of the early hunters of this district, and the latter after an Indian Tribe, formerly living in this neighborhood. Portions of the township were formerly wet and swampy, but drainage has overcome this feature, and the land is now in prime condition for farming and grazing.

Samuel Weaver is known as the first settler of this territory, having been induced, by glowing accounts of the land in Delaware County, to come here from his home in Chillicothe. With the assistance of his neighbors in Radnor Township, he raised his cabin and remained here until his death.

Soon after Mr. Weaver's arrival came Michael Dilsaver, who settled in the southeast corner of the township. In 1817, James Cochran arrived, settling near the mouth of Fulton's Creek, where he erected his cabin. In 1827 he erected and operated the first grist mill in the township, near his home. John Swartz moved to the settlement in 1818 from Pennsylvania. Simeon Lindsley and John Hurd located, in the same year, near Swartz. At about the same time Roswell Field, a carpenter, settled near Dilsaver's Ford. In addition to being the first carpenter in the new settlement, Mr. Field was the first to be elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. These men with their families and Samuel Broderick and Joseph Russell, constituted the entire population of Thompson Township for several years.

It has been stated before that James Cochran built the first mill in 1827, and in 1830 Jacob Swartz erected the first saw mill. J. W. Cone built a woolen mill in Thompson Township in 1844.

The first bridge was built over the Scioto, connecting Thompson and Radnor Townships, in 1869. The first school house was a log cabin on Fulton's Creek, with James Crawford as teacher. Israel Waters operated the first tannery near the old Pickerell mill, starting in 1845. Joseph Cubberly was the first blacksmith, opening his shop in 1812. Joseph Cox offered the first stock of goods to the purchasing public. John Detwiler opened the first tavern and liquor store, operating them for a period of about thirty years. Thomas Lavender erected the first brick kilns and for several years supplied the neighboring settlements with this building material.

The nearest approach to a village in Thompson Township was what was once known as Pickerell's Mill. The effort to build up a metropolis was unsuccessful.

TROY TOWNSHIP

Troy Township is responsible for the loss to Marlborough of 16,000 acres of its original territory. This township, adjoining Delaware on the north, was organized on the day before Christmas, 1816, and is known as Townships 5 and 6, Range 19. Watered by the Olentangy and its smaller tributaries, Troy furnishes abundant advantages for agriculture, which is the only pursuit that can be followed, as the township contains no villages, and the inhabitants are supplied with their mail by the rural mail carriers going out from towns in the surrounding townships.

Having been formed from land formerly within the bounds of Marlborough,

the early settlers of each may be considered the same to a great extent. Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers in this territory, arrived here in 1808, and purchased a tract of 640 acres, upon which he settled, and portions of this land are now in the possession of his descendants.

To name all of the early pioneers, and to give a biographical sketch of each would be exceedingly interesting, but space forbids, and mention of but a few can be made.

David Dix, a native of Vermont, came to Delaware County in 1807, and settled in Liberty Township temporarily, later removing to Troy Township where he leaves several descendents. Levi and William Hinton came from Kentucky. Judge Duncan arrived in 1810 from Virginia. Comfort Olds, Nathan Roach and Pierce Main soon followed. James Norris entered and settled in Troy Township in 1814. The Main family, consisting of several branches bearing the family name, was first represented by Sabeers Main, a native of Connetcut, who although never having lived in the state, furnished seven sons to help build up the community. These were Timothy, Sabeers, Eleazer, John, Jonas, Thomas and LLyman. Eleazer, the first to come, arrived in 1813, the others coming at various times thereafter.

Benjamin Martin came from Virginia in 1815. Others came and went, Troy Township increased rapidly in population and the land was prepared for the raising of the necessary crops, until it now stands in its proper place near the head of the merit list of townships in one of the most beautiful and prosperous counties in the state.

Why one should care who were the first to engage in various business occupations in a new community, is difficult to understand, but it is certain that the first must be the beginning of all things to come, and the prime factors are really the most important of all things.

William Brundige was the first Minister of the Gospel. Thomas Gill was the first blacksmith. Joseph Cole built the first grist and saw mill and was the first to be elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. David Bush built the first and only distillery. No stores were ever attempted in the township.

On June 8th, 1808, a petition praying for the construction of a road along the west bank of the Olentangy River was granted, thus connecting Norton with Delaware and southern points. The first bridge was built in 1840.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP

Oxford Township was once a part of the original Marlborough Township, and is well drained by the Olentangy and tributaries. The settlment of the township was started at an early date, but for many years, the growth was slow. Increase in population came more rapidly, later, however, and now the township is made up of farms of medium size, where are found splendid crops of grain.

In 1810, the first settlement was made in the north-west quarter by a Mr. Olds, the father of Comfort Olds. He was soon followed by Henry Foust, who located near Mr. Olds. William T. Sharp and David Kyrk came to Oxford soon after, and built homes in the north-western portion of the township.

In the same year, 1810, Andrew Murphy began a settlement in the south-eastern part of the township, followed within a short time by James McWilliams, Hugh Waters, Henry Riley and Henry Wolf. Robert Brown was the first settlre in the section now occupied by Ashley, he having built his cabin within the present limits of this village. Ralph and John Slack, brothers, and several others came to this section soon after, and have left many descendants.

The southwestern quarter of the township was deeded to John Rathbone. This tract, consisting of 4000 acres, remained intact until his grandson, Hiram G. Andrews, came into possession of it, when it was divided into 100-acre lots and sold.

Milton Pierce and Henry Riley were the first to engage in the milling business. They erected, at the junction of Basin Creek with the Olentangy, a mill where they carried on the business for several years. George Claypool started a tannery in 1824, near Windsor Corners. The first frame building was erected in 1840, and was used as a residence by Henry Foust.

Ashley

Ashley is the only town in Oxford Township, and is located on the Big Four Railroad, near the northern boundary of the township and County, and was laid out by L. W. Ashley and J. C. Avery, on their lands. It was originally called Oxford, but was later given the name of one of its original owners. At the time the village was platted, it contained sixty-nine lots, but this number has been greatly increased, and Ashley now is quite an extensive village. In 1850, the year succeeding the platting of Ashley, a small store was started by Lewis Purmort east of the village, and was later removed to the village. In the same year Mr. Purmort associated himself with Milton Smith and built a saw mill on the grounds of the Railroad Company. William B. Belknap built the first frame residence in 1850. Many other business enterprises were begun soon, and the village took on an air of prosperity, and is now one of the few enterprising and growing villages in the county.

KINGSTOWN TOWNSHIP

Kingston Township, situated in Township 5, Range 17 of the United States Military District was organized on June 8th, 1813, and is still in the same shape as at the time of its formation. No business of any kind, aside from farming in its various branches, is carried on in this township. Mills were started, but have not been working for several years.

Little is known of the first settlers, or of the first settlement. But the time was about 1807, and John Phipps was probably the first to arrive in Kingston. George Hess came about the same time, and settled near Mr. Phipps, remaining until the time of his death, nearly thirty years later. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Hess, came Abraham and James Anway, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1812, the cosmopolitan population of the new county was enlarged by the arrival of Peter Van Sickle. His farm lay on the west side of Big Walnut, and adjoining the south side of the township.

John Van Sickle came about three years later and settled in the eastern part of Kingston. This branch of the family is still represented by members bearing his name. In 1814, two other brothers, Richard and Charles Hodgeden came to Kingston. During the next year, 1815, the Benedict fomily, members of which are still in the county, became represented by the arrival of Benjamin Benedict, who cleared his farm and lived there until his death at the age of 88.

Several years before the arrival of Mr. Benedict, representatives of the Stark and Rosecrans families settled in Kingston. These were James Stark, John Rosecrans, with his four sons, Nathaniel, Jacob, Purlemas and Crandall. All came in 1809. Daniel Rosecrans was the granfather of one of the greatest Generals engaged in the War of the Rebellion, Major General William Stark Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans was the eldest son of Crandall Rosecrans, and was born on Taylor Run in Kingston, on the 6th day of September, 1819, but soon after this time, his father left Delaware County,and located in Licking County. In 1838, William was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, graduating from this school four years later, when he was made a professor of Civil Engineering at the Academy. After some years of teaching, he resigned from the army, and entered a business life, but at the opening of the Civil War, he offered his services to the Union, and was appointed Colonel of the twenty-th'rd regiment of the Ohio Volunteers by Governor Dennison. Soon after this appointment, he was made Brigadier General, and still later was given a commission as Major General. All through the war he showed himself to be thoroughly adapted to h's duties of disciplining his men, and formulating his moves on the battlefield.

Other settlers came to Kingston during the early life of the township, from many of the Eastern and Southern States. Of these, it is essential to mention Thomas and James Carney, who arrived in Kingston at an early date. Thomas came first, settled on his farm and died there in 1860, at the age of 65 years. James was born in 1797, and died in 1830, leaving four sons. Of these sons, Theodore was the oldest, and died in the prime of life. The second son was Thomas, born in 1824. He became one of the most prosperous business men in the state, be'ng for a time, the senior member of the firm of Carney, Pendleton and Smith, of Cincinnati. In 1857, Mr. Carney went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in business. When Kansas was admitted to the Union as a state, he was elected to the Legislature, and during the first year of the war, was elected Governor of the state.

Kingston has the name of being one of the cleanest townships, morally, in the county; the people stand by each other in all things; the physicans have very few calls from the sick, and all in all, the people are as well-to-do and free from care, as is possible in any community.

PORTER TOWNSHIP

Again we find no absolute record of the date of organization of a township. Porter was probably formed about 1826 or 1827, but the exact date is unknown. The name was given to this Township in honor of Robert Porter of Philadelphia, the purchaser of the four thousand acres in Section three. The Township is known as the fifth township in Range 16, and is in the extreme northeastern corner of the County.

It would be difficult to say much regarding the value of the agricultural lands in Porter. The Township is dotted in every part with splendid springs, and is thoroughly drained by numerous runs and creeks, which carry the waste water from all parts to the Big Walnut Creek. This creek traverses the Township from north to south near the western boundary. A great part of the land lies along these streams, thus being especially well adapted to the raising of grain of all kinds.

Very little can be said of the early history of the Township, although it is the youngest in the County. Records of settlements in chronological order are difficult to obtain.

Mention of a few of the early settlers of the Township will be made in a condensed way. Robert Porter secured the first patent for land in this locality, his papers calling for four thousand acres in Section three. This document was signed by John Adams, President of the United States, and was dated March 21, 1800. Mr. Porter never made Ohio his home, but came here occasionally to look after his interests. There are indications that settlements were made on this land by squatters as early as 1807 or 1808, but the settlers never did anything worthy of record.

Section four was deeded to the heirs at law of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey, who lived at this time, in Ireland. This was in 1817. Twenty years later the land was transferred to George C. Bumford of Washington, D. C. Before the end of the year Mr. Bumford deeded the tract to John W. Worden, who in turn sold one-half of it to Benjamin Brown, of Knox County, in 1838. This finally put the land at the disposal of parties desiring to settle here, and among the first to take advantage of this were Daniel Pint, Timothy Meeker and Timothy Murphy.

The southern part of the Township was settled in 1810, when Peter and Isaac Plan arrived. In 1817 came Christopher and Ebenezer Lindenberger, locating near the present site of Olive Green, followed soon after by Festus Sprague and Edward Mason.

Judge Porter sold to Thomas Mendenhall 300 acres of land on Big Walnut, who gave it to his son Joel. In 1819 Joel came to the land and erected his cabin. The platting of the large tracts of land into smaller tracts was progressing, and, as the new settler was an experienced surveyor, he was kept busy at this work.

Thus we could follow on down the years from the beginning to the present, naming hundreds who have benefited the community by their presence, and who have probably been benefited by their association with others, but in conclusion must say that, while Porter was the last of the townships to be formed, its place, from the standpoint of importance, does not deserve the place at the end of the list.

Olive Green

Olive Green, the first village platted in the Township, was laid out on the lands of Christopher Lindenberger and Festus Sprague, about one-half mile west of the Big Walnut. The town is still in existence, but is no larger than at birth. James N. Stark was the first postmaster, and Christopher Lindenberger, one of the original proprietors of the town, was the first merchant. Since the advent of the Rural Free Delivery System the postoffice has been abandoned.

East Liberty

Five years after the platting of Olive Green, East Liberty was laid out by William Page, Jr., on his farm on the east bank of Big Walnut, but fared no better than, and possibly not as well, as Olive Green.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP

Mention has been made of Sunbury Township, one of the early divisions of the county. Trenton represents the remains of Sunbury Township, after portions were used in the formation of others, and, as there was a town called Sunbury in Berkshire, the name was changed to that of Trenton, in honor of the home town of one of the early settlers. It was in 1816, the year of the formation of Genoa, that Trenton was left in its present form.

Trenton's water-ways are few. Cutting along the north-west corner is Big Walnut, which serves the purpose of carrying off the surplus water, with the aid of the smaller streams.

The settlers of Trenton came principally from the eastern states, and with them, came the nucleus of an educated community. So far as records show, the families of William Perfect and Mordecai Thomas were among the first to settle in this township, having come in 1807. Bartholomew Anderson represented Kentucky in the new community by his arrival in 1810. During the year prior to this, a settlement was made by John Culver and Michael Ely, followed soon after by John Williamson. In 1811, John Ginn and William Ridgeway erected their cabins, and began the preparation of their lands for farming.

Of importance among the latter arrivals are mentioned James and Owen Hough, who came from Pennsylvania. New Jersy contributed a portion of her populace to Trenton in 1817, when Gilbert Van Dorn arrived. Mr. Van Dorn was the first to open a tavern in the township, operating it and adding to it until required by his increasing patronage to erect a brick building. This is said to have been the first brick building erected in Trenton. In connection with the tavern, he operated the first store in the township. John Leak, also from New Jersey, came soon after the arrival of Mr. Van Dorn, and in 1820, Silas Ogden, from the same state, arrived and started the first tannery.

The first saw mill in the township was built and operated by Middleton Perfect and Hazard Adams in 1835. The lack of villages of any consequence in Trenton, makes the history of this township brief. Condit is the seat of the only post-office in Trenton, and is situated a trifle to the north of the center.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

Delaware Township was organized in June, 1808. At the time of this organization, it included all of Township 5, the northern one-half of Township 4, Section 3 of Brown and Section 2 of Berlin. The formation of Townships later, reduced this area to an ordinary sized township—five miles square. Still later, in order to reimburse Concord Township for its loss to Scioto, a portion, consisting of one square mile, was released from the south-west corner, leaving the Township in its present form.

No other township in Delaware County is better drained than Delaware. Traversing it from the north to the south, is the Olentangy river, while its tributaries, flowing from the east to the west, are admirable for perfect drainage. Although this assists in making the township a splended agricultural center, yet farming is, by no means, the principle industry. The township containing the county-seat, is also the home of the Ohio Weslyan University, one of the leading Methodist schools in the United States, making the section an educational center of great importance.

In 1800, Abraham Baldwin purchased a tract of 8000 acres in what are now Brown and Delaware Townships. At the time of his death, in 1807, this property was divided between his half-brothers and half-sisters, and, later, fell under the control of Henry Baldwin, a Pittsburg lawyer, and one of the heirs. Mr. Baldwin then associated himself with Colnel Moses Byxbe, and, together, they laid out the town of Delaware on the east bank of the Olentangy River. This site, however, was soon abandoned, and another plat was made of land lying on the other side of the river, where the main part of the town now stands.

To John Beard is given the credit of making the first settlement in Delaware Township, his land being at the south line of the township, and on the west bank of the Olentangy. This was in December, 1807. Here he erected his cabin, and during the next spring he assisted in erecting a log mill and constructing a dam near his cabin. In 1811 Mr. Beard sold out his interests to Colonel Forest Meeker, a native of Vermont. Mr. Meeker had a hewn log house erected, and brought his family to their new home during the next spring. It took but a short time for other settlers to be induced to take up their homes in this new country, and assist in making Delaware Township the most prosperous in the county.

The history of Delaware Township, so far as the agricultural districts are concerned, does not vary from that of all of the other townships, except that conveniences, such as mills and stores were closer at hand, and more easily accessible than in some other parts of the county. Consequently the history of this section naturally centers in Delaware, the metropolis, and county-seat of the county.

Delaware

The story of the founding of Delaware has been told. Having large holdings of land in Delaware and Brown Townships, Col. Byxbe, with Mr Baldwin, laid out the city on the east bank of the Olentangy River, but, finding the opposite side afforded better advantages, removed to that side where the clearing of the forests had already been begun by the Indians. The platting of this portion of the city was done during the latter part of February, shortly after the selection of this site for the county-seat by the Commissioners, and included about the same territory as that now covered by the eastern section of the present town. Regardless of Col. Byxbe's promises to the people of Berkshire, he worked hard for the placing of the county-seat at this place, and was soon rewarded for his efforts. In May of this same year, 1808, the transfer to the west side of the river was made, the original plat dividing the town into 186 lots.

For some time, Col. Byxbe was the moving spirit in the town, and to him and his unceasing efforts, may be attributed the happy and prosperous growth of the village in its early days.

The first settler within the limits of Delaware is said to have been Joseph Barber, who built his cabin to the south-east of the sulphur spring. These same springs were expected, for a time, to make Delaware a great watering-place, but the project failed.

From the time the town was platted it has grown, with a slow but steady growth, and has now reached a point where it is excelled in few ways by other towns of the same size in the state. Further remarks concerning the early history of the town are superfluous, as they apear in other places, and our interest in the town of the present will be better satisfied by reviewing the existing conditions.

The city of Delaware has never been considered a manufacturing town, although there are many manufacturing concerns of more or less importance, that deserve a place in this work. Of these, perhaps the most prominent are the cigar manufacturers, and of these, the largest is the plant of Riddle, Graff & Co. located at No. 10 N. Sandusky Street. At this plant, which is owned and operated by Messrs. C. Riddle and L. W. Battenfield, from 120 to 150 employes are kept busy throught the year, making a high grade of five and ten cent cigars. Their products, consisting of from five to six millions of cigars annually, reach nearly all of the United States.

Next in importance in this line, is J. Hessnauer & Co., 86 N. Sandusky



DELAWARE CITY HALL

Street, established in 1880. This Company employs about thirty-five people, and have an output of one and one-half million five and ten cent cigars each year.

Grasser and Haas, 13½ N. Sandusky Street, are makers of the same grade of cigars, and with the assistance of ten men, distribute about 500,000 cigars throughout the State of Ohio.

William and Charles Wells form the company known as Wells Brothers, 200 South Street, and manufacture about 100,000 five and ten cent cigars annually, the output being confined principally to Delaware.

William Hanitsch, 44 Eaton Street, is a maker of five cent cigars, 50,000 of which are used yearly in Central Ohio.

The great output of cigars requires a large number of cigar boxes, and in 1896, C. M. Ulrey started a factory for the manufacture of these boxes at 17 West William Street. Here he manufactures cigar boxes of the first grade, at the rate of 500 daily. His product is sold principally throughout Central Ohio.

For a period of twenty-three years the Delaware Chair Co. has been manufacturing all kinds of chairs, their goods being shipped to all parts of the country. This company was incorporated in 1885, and has a capital stock of $150,000. R. G. Lybrand is President and Treasurer, and A. Lybrand is Vice-President and Secretary of the company.

The demand for Mission furniture for the home and office has given rise to the establishment of the Benedict Mission Furniture Company, located on South Union Street. Here can be found some splendid designs in all kinds of mission goods for all purposes. They also carry on a general furniture repair business.

The clay to be found near the south-eastern part of Delaware has been found to be of a peculiarly well fitted sort for the manufacture of all kinds of clay products, and just outside of the city limits is located the Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company's plant. This is an incorporated Company, having a capital stock of $250,000, with L. L. Dennison as President and J. F. Dennison as Secretary and Treasurer, with offices at No. 7 New York Cash Building. Hollow brick and drain tile are made at this plant, where seventy-five men are employed, yielding an output of 1,500 car-loads annually.

At 236 East William Street is located the office and plant of the Delaware Branch of the National Fireproofing Co., makers of fireproofing and drain tile, and retailers of sewer pipe. This company is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. The officers are W. R. Henry, President; J. P. Robins, Treasurer; and C. G. Jones, Secretary. R. W. Seanor is the manager of the local branch

Three lumber companies furnish the major portion of the building materials for the city of Delaware and surrounding parts.

The McKenzie Lumber Company operate a saw-mill and sucker-rod factory at Delaware, and retail all kinds of lumber. This company operates sucker-rod and handle factories at Springfield, Norton and West Mansfield. At the Delaware yards from four to five million feet of lumber are handled yearly, and about 36 car-loads of sucker-rods are made and shipped.

Clark and Battenfield own and operate a lumber yard and planing mill at the corner of South Sandusky and Railroad Streets. Here they manufacture hollow concrete blocks of all kinds, doors, sash and blinds, and handle a general line of building materials.

At the intersection of the Hocking Valley tracks and West William Street are located the offices and yards of the C. C. Dunlap Lumber Co., owned and operated by C. C. Dunlap, manufacturer of all kinds of hard and soft lumber, and a large quantity of wagon stock.

Toward the south-western part of Delaware is located the J. K. Wylie Stave and Hoop Co. Of this concern, J. K. Wylie is the manager and J. C. Freeman the assistant manager. The company manufactures hoops and staves, employing about thirty-five men, who, with a capacity of about 5500 hoops and 35,000 staves.

The domestic supply of flour is furnished to the citizens of Delaware by the Electric Roller Milling Co., whose mill is situated at the corner of South Sandusky and Railroad Streets. This company, of which E. F. Gwynn is president and general manager, J. G. Rosenthal, vice-president, and T. J. Griffin secretary and treasurer, are makers of a high grade of flour of which 70 barrels constitute a day's output. Their products are shipped to nearly every part of the state.

Condensed milk and butter are made by the Delaware Creamery Co., of which W. Z. Evans is the general manager. Their place of business is at the corner of East Winter and Lake Streets. From 600 to 800 pounds of butter are made daily. This firm does a jobbing business in sweet cream, also.

From twelve to fifteen tons of ice are made daily at the plant of the Delaware Ice and Coal Co., on East Central Ave. Willard Gallagher, President and General Manager; F. P. Hills, Treasurer and W. B. Gallagher, constitute the official staff of this company. In addition to the manufacture and distribution of ice, the company also do a retail business in coal.

The Delaware Underwear Co. was organized in 1902, and in 1903 was incorporated. Their factory is on South Sandusky Street. Here they make a high grade of ladies' ready-to-wear goods, and since their organization have been able to report a very healthy growth in business. W. A. Morrison is President, J. L. Anderson, Secretary. The capital stock at present is $50,000.

L. C. Hills is the proprietor and operator of the Sanitary Rug and Cleaning Company, with works at the corner of Union and Fountain Avenue. The product of this factory consists of fluff rugs made from old carpets. Cleaning of rugs and draperies is also done by compressed air.

The manufacture of gas ranges and heaters in Delaware was commenced this year, when the Sunray Stove Co. was incorporated with the following officers: President, S. S. Blair; Vice President, B. W. Hough; Secretary and Treasurer, M. C. Russell; General Manager, O. D. Hunt. About 6,000 stoves constitute the annual output.

The Cook Motor Co. located at the junction of Oak Hill Ave., and the Hocking Valley tracks, was incorporated in 1902 with a capital stock of $50,000. W. C. Dennison is President, C. C. Steadman, Secretary and General Manager, and L. L. Dennison, Treasurer. About twenty-five men are employed in making gas and gasoline engines of all kinds and sizes, which are in use in all parts of the world.

One of the latest organizations formed in Delaware for manufacturing purposes is the Delaware Bridge and Iron Co., which was incorporated in 1908, with a capital stock of $25,000. Steel bridges, viaducts, towers, tanks, structural steel work, store fronts, lintels, columns and re-inforced concrete will be manufactured at their shops on East Central Avenue. The officers are L. B. Dennison, President and General Manager; O. C. Hearing, Vice-President; W. C. Dennison, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Square Deal Manufacturing Company was incorporated February 27th of the present year, with H. F. Owen as President and Manager, J. J. Neville, Vice President, A. S. Conklin, Secretary and Treasurer, and L. Trabue as Superintendent. They will manufacture belt power hay presses at their temporary place of business and later will build a new factory, where they will manufacture hay presses and traction engines.

The traveling public is considered by the proprietors of the various hotels throughout the city of Delaware, and accommodations of all grades may be found.

Principal among these hotels is Hotel Donavin, located at the corner of Sandusky and East Winter Streets. This house is owned by the Hotel Donavin Co., Incorporated, and is operated by J. E. Dow and Son. The house contains sixty guest rooms, eight of which are equipped with bath. The plan is American. Rates from $2.00 to $3.00 per day.

At the corner of West Winter and Franklin Streets is located the Franklin Hotel, owned and operated by Mrs. Frank Coyner. This is also on the American plan. Twenty rooms with public bath. Rates $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

The Delaware House is located opposite the Big Four depot on Lake Street This house is owned by the Schlitz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, and is operated by A. C. Krauskopf, on the American plan. Twenty-four rooms, one bath, Rates $1.00 to $1.50.

C. M. Beaver, proprietor and manager of the Eagle Hotel, 165 East Winter Street, has seventeen rooms to offer for the use of the public, at the rate of $1.00 per day. American Plan.

Callahan and Welch own and operate a Hotel and rooming-house at 29-31 East Winter Street. Twenty rooms, European plan. Rates, $1.00 per day.

Delaware County in the Wars

Delaware County was situated on the frontier and all communities so situated were called upon many times to shoulder their guns and march against the Indians, for they were not always friendly, and often resented the white man's effort to wrest their lands from them. The protection of their own homes was only a part of the warfare endured by these pioneers, however, for depredations were continuous throughout the border lands, and more than once these men were called, or offered their services in assisting their neighbors in their struggles against the Indians.

Some of the men had served in the Revolution and had settled on lands given them in payment for their services during this war, and the knowledge gained stood them in good stead after their arrival in the wilderness.

When in 1812, the second great war of the country was declared, Delaware County furnished its men to the fullest limit. A company of cavalry was organized with Elias Murray as Captain and James W. Crawford as Lieutenant, and several companies of infantry were also organized. One infantry company, commanded by Captain Drake, made a name for itself, that will take years to outgrow. The story of "Drake's defeat" is known by all, but has never been quite equalled in any of the later troubles, for the genuine cowardice exhibited by the First Lieutenant of the company.

At the time of the declaration of war by Mexico in 1845, General Hinton commanded a brigade, consisting of one battalion of artillery, one squadron of light dragoons, one battalion of infantry and one regiment of riflemen. These men passed a resolution, and through their leader offered their services to their country. Ohio was called upon to furnish three regiments during this war, but none of the men from Delaware County were sent, except the few who had joined other military organizations than those under General Hinton.

Patriotism was one of the marked characteristics of the men of Delaware County, as well as of all other Americans, and when the call for troops came at the beginning of the Civil War, the men of this section responded nobly, furnishing one or more companies for each of seventeen regiments recruited in this vicinity. Of these seventeen regiments we will merely make mention.

The Fourth Regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, in Columbus, and contained two companies from Delaware County. Company C was recruited by its Captain James M. Crawford, with Eugene Powell as First Lieutenant and Byron Dolbear as the Second Lieutenant. When the company was mustered into service it was found that there were too many men and these men were turned over to Lieutenant Powell, who returned to Delaware and gathered together enough more men to form another company. This company was mustered in as Company I, and was officered by Captain Eugene Powell, First Lieutenant A. W. Scott and Second Lieutenant William Constant.

The Twentieth Regiment was represented in Delaware County by Co. D, recruited by C. H. McElroy, and upon being mustered in was assigned as Co. G, and, later, upon recruiting to the full number, was again assigned as Co. D. Of this company C. H. McElroy was chosen Captain, V. T. Hills First Lieutenant and Henry Sherman Second Lieutenant. In 1862, Captain McElroy was appointed Major in the 96th and Lieutenant Hills was made Captain.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was organized at Camp Chase in 1861, and mustered into service during the summer of the same year. Co. C of this regiment, was made up of Delaware County men, and was officered as follows: Captain, Jesse Meredith; First Lieutenant, E. A. Hicks and Second Lieutenant William Clark.

The Thirty-first infantry contained a few men from this county, Company E having been partly made up here, their second lieutenant being Milton B. Harmon, of Berlin Township.

Company I of the Thirty-second was recruited from Delaware County material, in 1861. Company G of the 45th, Company B of the 48th, Companies E and K of the 66th, Company I of the 82nd, afterward united with a part of the 61st and called the 88th, Companies F and G of the 96th, all were made up of Delaware County men.

The 171st Regiment contained four companies, principally recruited from men in this county. These were Companies C, D, H and K. The 145th entered the service in 1864 to serve one hundred days, and was designated as the National Guards, with all material from Delaware County, while one company of the 174th was organized by Delaware County men.

In addition to the above regiments ,and portions of regiments formed in this county, the 5th Colored Infantry was organized here.

Thus we see that thousands of men left their homes in Delaware County, while but a few hundreds ever returned, and of these but a small numbr remain. Of those who survived and are now living in this county and vicinity, the following list will show. It will be seen that all in the list did not enilst in Delaware County, yet they belonged to the regiments partly or wholly recruited here.

ENLISTMENT GIVEN BY REGIMENT

4th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Barler, Barney	Delaware	Private	I
Beach, William	Delaware	Private	A
Beech, Theron A.	Stratford	Private	C
Bell, Daniel	Radnor	Private	E
Carmichel, Albert	Sunbury	Private	I
Crawford, Jas. M.	Delaware	Captain	C
Durfey, Benj.	Delaware	Private	C
Fritz, Wm. B.	Delaware	Private	C
Hart, Wm. T.	Delaware	Sergt.	B
Howald, Wm. A.	Delaware	Private	K
Olney, John A.	Delaware	Private	A
Stark, Thomas	Sunbury	Private	A
Said, Presley H.	Delaware	Private	K
Scott, Jas. S.	Sunbury	Private	I

20th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Bell, Daniel	Radnor	Private	E
Dustin, John A.	Galena	Private	D
Hills. V. T.	Delaware	Captain	D
Longwell, N. T.	Kilbourne	Private	D
Perfect, Leroy	Sunbury	Private	D
Worline, Daniel	Delaware	Sergt.	D

26th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Clark, William	Lewis Center	Lieut.	C
Slack, Leroy R.	Delaware	Private	C

31st Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Bennett, W. F.	Galena	Captain	E
Burton, Noah	Galena	Private	E
Dixon, Walter L.	Galena	Private	E
Hunnis, Joseph	Galena	Private	E
Mather, J. D.	Magnetic Springs	Private	F
Strait, Henry J.	Delaware	Corp.	A

32nd Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Blauvelt, Alonzo	Delaware	Sergt.	A
Cole, Chas.	Kilbourne	Private	I
Fravel, Gilbert	Westerville	Private	I
Irwin, D. S.	Sunbury	Private	I
Mullen, Elijah	Galena	Private	I
Roush, Peter	Ostrander	Private	H
Spaulding, A. J.	Ashley	1st Lieut.	G
Seeley, Robert	Ostrander	Private	H
Weeks, Oscar	Galena	Private	I

43rd Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Heinlen, Abram	Sunbury	Private	B
Matthews, George W.	Sunbury	Private	E
Spearman, John	Sunbury	Private	F

45th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Harroun, Franklin	Galena	Private	G
Harrison, Bateson	Hyattville	Private	G
Wells, Samuel	Radnor	Private	C

48th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Hill, Edward	Ostrander	Private	B
Willis, J. B.	Stratford	Private	B
Willis, Rollin K.	Delaware	Private	B

66th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Courter, P. F.	Delaware	Private	E
Davis, David S.	Delaware	Private	E
Hodges, J. B.	Delaware	Private	E
Powell, William	Galena	Private	K
Pool, William H.	Delaware	Private	E
Rhoades, Joseph B.	Powell	Corporal	K
Rhoades, Alva M.	Delaware	Sergt.	K
Smith, John M.	Galena	Sergt.	E
Salisbury, L. F.	Delaware	Private	E
Swartz, Jacob	Delaware	Private	E
Stottlemeyer, Daniel	Delaware	Private	K
Van Deman, J. D.	Delaware	Lieut.	E
Webster, George P.	Hyattville	Private	E

82nd Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Bowdle, Jos. A.	Delaware	Private	E
Freshwater, Arkason	Delaware	Private	I
Hedges, W. B.	Delaware	Surgeon	
Henry, Geo. W.	Delaware	Private	G
Kelley, Henry C.	Delaware	Private	I
Slough, C. J.	Galena	Private	I
Winston, T. J.	Ostrander	Private	I

88th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Frizzell, Joal	Westerville	Private	I
Gardner, Lewis	Ashley	Private	G
Jaycox, Charles	Galena	Private	G
Lugenbeel, DeWitt	Delaware	Private	H

Moore, George	Galena	Private	G
Nelson, William	Leonardsburg	Private	H
Prosser, William	Sunbury	Sergt.	G
Paddock, G. E.	Delaware	Private	H
Thompson, John	Galena	Private	G
Shoemaker, Adam S.	Ashley	Private	G
Shoemaker, Jacob	Ashley	Private	G
Welch, George	Ashley	Private	G

96th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Case, T. W.	Powell	Private	G
Dixon, William O.	Delaware	Private	G
Freeman, T. A.	Radnor	Private	A
Gammell, S. S.	Sunbury	Sergt.	H
Harbottle, James	Sunbury	Sergt.	G
Hummel, Henry	Delaware	Private	F
Main, Henry Bliss	Delaware	Private	F
Oldham, J. G.	Delaware	Private	F
Walbert, Beenebel	Delaware	Private	F
Waldron, C	Sunbury	Private	A
Townley, W. W.	Sunbury	Private	D
Webster, Wm. H.	Delaware	Private	F & A
Smith, Horace F.	Lewis Center	Private	G
Slattery, Michael	Westerville	Corp.	G

121st Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Cullins, Henry B.	Delaware	1st Sentinel	C
Cunningham, J. S.	Ashley	Private	C
Dickerman, Edward P.	Galena	Private	K
Dwinnell, C. P.	Sunbury	Private	H
DeWitt, Chas. A.	Lewis Center	Private	K
Furnis, E. A.	Galena	Private	K
Fleming, Sidney	Leonardsburg	Private	D
Foulk, S. S.	Sunbury	Corp.	D
Fish, Solomon	Ostrander	Corp.	C
Hall, Edward M.	Delaware	Private	E
Jones, Lanson	Delaware	Corp.	C
Kohler, Chas.	Ashley	Private	D
Livingston, A. R.	Leonardsburg	Sergt.	D
Lott, D. E.	Sunbury	Private	H
McMaster, B. F.	Leonardsburg	Corp.	D
Martin, James	Hyattville	Private	C
Mann, Joseph T.	Galena	Private	H
McClain, James	Ashley	Private	D
Meeker, A. J.	Ostrander	Private	C
Modie, Martin G.	Columbus	Private	G
Nelson, Samuel	Leonardsburg	Private	D
Nash, O. F.	Ostrander	Private	C
Newhouse, Alex	Ostrander	Private	C
Newhouse, Adam	Ostrander	Private	C
Ostrander, Jacob	Ostrander	Corp.	C
Patten, William B.	Delaware	Sergt.	B
Ryant, F. L.	Galena	Sergt.	K
Searles, Theodore P.	Sunbury	Private	H
Scott, Albert M.	Delaware	Private	K
Smith, Herman C.	Delaware	Private	D
Shoemaker, William	Ashley	Private	D
Shoemaker, David	Ashley	Private	D
Scott, John	Centerburg	Private	D
Van Houten, Chas. W.	Galena	Sergt.	H
Whitney, R. W.	Sunbury	Sergt.	H
Waters, B. F.	Leonardsburg	Private	K
Wheeler, Herman J.	Norton	Private	D

145th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Beard, R.	Sunbury	Private	G
Burch, A. R.	Delaware	Private	C
Black, Frank	Galena	Sergt.	H
Bishop, Levi	Delaware	Private	C
Blymyer, Chas.	Delaware	Private	E
Colflesh, Jacob C.	Delaware	Private	D
Carson, Cicero T.	Powell	Sergt.	K
Cone, John A.	Delaware	1st Lieut.	E
Crawford, Chas. D.	Delaware	Private	E
Clark, John	Delaware	Private	K
Conklin, Martin	Lewis Center	Private	H
Crumb, Sydney W.	Galena	Private	H
Dunham, Ampudia A.	Delaware	Private	D
Difney, Edward	Delaware	Private	C
David, B. F.	Radnor	Private	A
Elsbree, Geo. F.	Delaware	Private	H
Elsbree, Augustus C.	Delaware	Private	H
Edwards, Joseph	Radnor	Private	A
Freshwater, Archibald	Delaware	Captain	H
Feaster, George	Delaware	Private	C
Glaze, William	Norton	Private	C
Griffiths, J. R.	Radnor	Sergt.	A
Hinkle, M. H.	Delaware	Private	K
Hall, Amos	Hyattville	Private	K
Howald, Jacob	Delaware	Corp.	C
Houtz, David F.	Ostrander	Private	E
Huntley, Albert	Ostrander	Corp.	D
Ingle, William	Norton	Private	C
Jones, W. W.	Radnor	Corp.	A
Lumbert, Wesley	Delaware	Private	E
Lasher, J. J.	Delaware	Private	D
Leady, John D.	Delaware	Private	K
Lloyd, Benjamin	Radnor	Private	A
Moore, Samuel A.	Delaware	Private	A
Moore, William E.	Delaware	Adjutant	
McWilliams, Smith	Delaware	Private	H

Mayfield, A. B.	Delaware	Private	C
Main, Madison	Delaware	Sergt.	C
Martain, Jas. W.	Delaware	Private	C
Main, Lemuel	Delaware	Corp.	C
Martain, Nehemiah	Delaware	Private	C
Main, Marion	Delaware	Private	C
Martin, Sabeers	Leonardsburg	Private	C
Owens, Thomas	Delaware	Private	A
Perry, G. W.	Delaware	Private	K
Patten, William C.	Delaware	Private	K
Patterson, Milo	Galena	Corp.	H
Post, John J.	Galena	Lieut.	H
Phinney, Russell	Westerville	Private	H
Roberson, William	Sunbury	Private	H
Robinson, A. R.	Radnor	Private	A
Stanforth, Geo. R.	Delaware	Corp.	H
Saunders, E. P.	Delaware	Private	H
Sherman, Frank	Delaware	Corp.	A
Sackett, J. L.	Delaware	Private	H
Silverwood, Horace A.	Delaware	Private	C
Utz, John F.	Delaware	Corp.	A
Utz, A. R.	Radnor	Private	A
Veley, John	Delaware	2nd Lieut.	C
Watkins, J. W.	Radnor	Private	A
Wolfley, G. T.	Radnor	Corp.	C

174th Regiment

NAME	ADDRESS	RANK	CO.
Brown, Leonard	Ashley	Private	H
Bram, Michael	Delaware	Private	H
Bash, Thomas	Richwood	Private	B
Carnes, Samuel	Greencamp	Private	I
Davis, Lewis W.	Radnor	Private	I
George, B. J.	Ostrander	Chaplin	I
Hazleton, Wayne	Delaware	Private	H
Hines, Alfred	Sunbury	Private	H
Rolson, Michael	Westerville	Private	H
Word, P. L.	Delaware	Corp.	H
Wherry, John	Galena	Sergt.	H



FIRST BRICK CHURCH BUILT WEST OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS

Many of the first settlers of Berkshire were Episcopalians, from the New England States. David Prince, a man of wealth, education and influence, started lay-reading in his own house. It soon outgrew the accomodations and was transferred to the log school-house that stood about sixty rods west of the corners. A classed Sunday school was started, which, with the exception of the one at Marietta, is said to have been the first in the State. The Church was organized by the Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of Ohio. Preparations for the building began early, but it was not until 1827 that much was done. It was consecrated in 1839 by Bishop McElvane.

For years, its influence for Christian morality and education was very great. In connection with it, a building was erected for a select school. Among its pupils were such men as Thomas Carney, the War Governor of Kansas, and Preston B. Plumb, a formere United States Secretary.

Years passed, and deaths and removals left the church without a congregation, and it was afterward sold for use as a school.



JOHN EDWARDS GYMNASIUM



MONNETT HALL



ELLIOTT HALL, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY



SLOCUM LIBRARY



VIEW ON CAMPUS



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

In the spring of 1905, several of the young men of Delaware conceived the idea of organizing a local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. They immediately put their idea into force, prepared a petition which was circulated among the business and professional men of the city, and in an incredibly short time secured enough signatures to guarantee the success of the movement Efforts were at once begun to secure a suitable home for the organization, and, after a spirited contest between them and the proprietor of a saloon, who, at that time occupied a portion of the building, for the control of Hotel Blee, the young men won out, raised the necessary $20,000 for the purchase of the building and are now in full possession.

At a mass meeting of the citizens, fifteen incorporators were chosen and Captain V. T. Hills was made the first President. He was succeeded on January 15, 1906, by Mr. W. A. Morrison and Edwin F. Young was made secretary. During this year the building was completely remodelled according to plans calling for reading rooms, writing rooms, club rooms, gymnasium, game parlors, baths, and, in short, complete details for carrying on of the general Association work, were carried out.

On the first day of January, 1907, complete possession of the building was secured by the Association, and Mr. Oscar M. Miller, formerly the assistant secretary of the Toledo Association, was appointed general secretary. Under Mr. Miller's able direction, the Association has out-classed many of the larger associations in the state, and now maintains a well equipped gymnasium, bowling league, tub, sponge and shower baths, a boys' club, the Commercial Club headquarters, a glee club of twenty male voices, a boys' orchestra, rooming apartments for men, a night school covering many of the technical branches, a Sunday afternoon Bible class, and a training class for the male Sunday school teachers of the city.

Three of the departments have been greatly strengthened during the past few months by the addition of assistant heads of the departments. The association now has a membership of nearly five hundred men and boys. Mr. John Handon is at the head of the social department; C. A. Duff is the physical director and Frank E. Gates is the boys' director.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

To find the distance between two points. Find the names in the column to the left, follow the line of the one appearing lowest in the list to the column of the other in diagonal list, the number in that column will be the distance between the two points.

	Ashley	Africa	Bellpoint	Berlin Sta'n	Berkshire	Centerville	Cheshire	Condit	Delaware	Eden	East Liberty	Galena	Gregory	Hyattsville	Harlem	Lewis Center	Leonardsburg	Lybrand	Norton	Ostrander	Orange Sta.	Olive Green	Powell	Peerless	Radnor	Rathbone	Rome	Sunbury	Stratford	Troyton	Warrensb'g
Ashley																														
Africa	18¾																													
Bellpoint	16½	15¼																												
Berlin Station	15½	7¾	11																											
Berkshire	11	7½	15	6¼																										
Centerville	24	9	25	12¾	10¼																									
Cheshire	14¾	4	11¼	3¾	4	11¾																								
Condit	18¼	11¼	21¾	13½	7	6	9¾																							
Delaware	10½	12½	6	5	9	19	9	15¾																						
Eden	7½	11½	12	7½	6¼	16½	7¼	13¼	6																					
East Liberty	12¼	14	19¾	12¾	7	13¾	11	6¾	13¾	7¾																				
Galena	17¾	5¼	16¾	9¼	4	6¼	5½	6	12½	10¼	8¾																			
Gregory	16½	6¾	8½	1	7	11¾	2¾	12½	6	8	11¾	8¼																		
Hyattsville	16¾	8¾	6½	6½	12¾	17¾	8¾	18	6¼	12¼	20	12	6																	
Harlem	20½	8¼	21¾	16	6¾	2½	12¼	8½	15¾	13	14¼	5½	14	17¼																
Lewis Center	18¾	4¼	11	4½	9	13¼	5	13½	8¼	10¼	16	7½	3½	4½	12½															
Leonardsburg	4	14¾	12½	11½	9¾	20	10¾	16¾	6½	3½	11¼	13¾	12½	12¾	16½	14¾														
Lybrand	21¼	23¼	8½	15¾	19¾	29¾	19¾	26½	10¾	16¾	24½	23¼	16¾	15	26½	19	17¼													
Norton	7	21¾	17	14¼	18¼	28¼	18¼	25	9¼	12¼	20	21¾	15¼	15½	25	17½	8¾	16												
Ostrander	19¼	19¼	4	13¾	17¾	27¾	15¼	24½	8¾	14¾	22½	21¼	12½	10½	24½	15	15¼	4	17½											
Orange Station	20¼	3½	12½	7¾	10¼	12½	6¼	15	9¾	11¼	17¼	9	6¼	6	11¼	3½	16¼	20½	19	16½										
Olive Green	11½	13¼	19	12	6¼	13	10¼	6¾	13	7	¾	8	11	19¼	15½	15¼	10½	23¾	19¼	21¾	16½									
Powell	21	8½	10¾	10¾	15¼	17½	11½	19¾	10½	16½	24¼	13¾	10¼	4¼	16¼	6½	17	18	19¾	14¾	5	23½								
Peerless	13½	17	22¾	16½	10	16¾	11	8½	16¾	10¾	3	11¾	17	23	17¾	19	14¼	27½	20½	25½	20½	3¼	27¼							
Radnor	11	20½	10¼	13	17	27	17	23¾	8	14	21¾	20½	14	14¼	23¾	16¼	12¾	9¼	6¾	10¾	17¾	21	18½	24¾						
Rathbone	20	12	3½	11¼	18¼	21	13½	25¼	9½	15½	22¼	15¼	10¾	4¾	20	7¾	16	12	20½	7½	8½	22	6	26¼	13¾					
Rome	15	6¼	16¼	6½	1¾	9	2¾	7	10¾	7½	8¾	2¾	5½	11½	8¼	7¼	11	21	19½	19	9	7½	14¼	11¼	18½	19¾				
Sunbury	16¾	7¼	18	9½	3	7	5¾	4	12	9¼	6¾	2	8½	14	7½	9½	12¾	22¾	21¼	20¾	11	6	15¾	9¾	20	21½	3			
Stratford	13½	9½	5¼	2¾	9	18½	6	15¾	3	9	16¾	11½	3¼	3¾	18	5¼	9½	13½	12¾	9¾	6¾	16	8	19¾	11	8½	8¾	11¾		
Troyton	7¼	19½	14	12	16	26	18	22¾	7	10	17¾	19½	13	13¼	22¾	25¼	6½	14	3	14½	16¾	17	17½	21	3¼	17½	17¼	19	10	
Warrensburg	16¾	18¾	4	11¼	15¼	25¼	15	22	6¼	12¼	20	18¾	12¼	10½	22	15	12¾	4½	13	4½	16½	19¼	14¾	23	6¼	7½	16½	18¼	9	10
White Sulphur	16½	17¼	2	11	15	25	13¼	21¾	6	12	19¾	18½	10½	8½	21¾	13	12½	6½	15	4¼	14½	19	12¾	22¾	8¼	5½	16¼	18	7¼	12	2



JANE CASE HOSPITAL



EAST DELAWARE SCHOOL BUILDING



SCENES ALONG BERKSHIRE ROAD---BANKS OF ALUM CREEK



BIRTHPLACE OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES



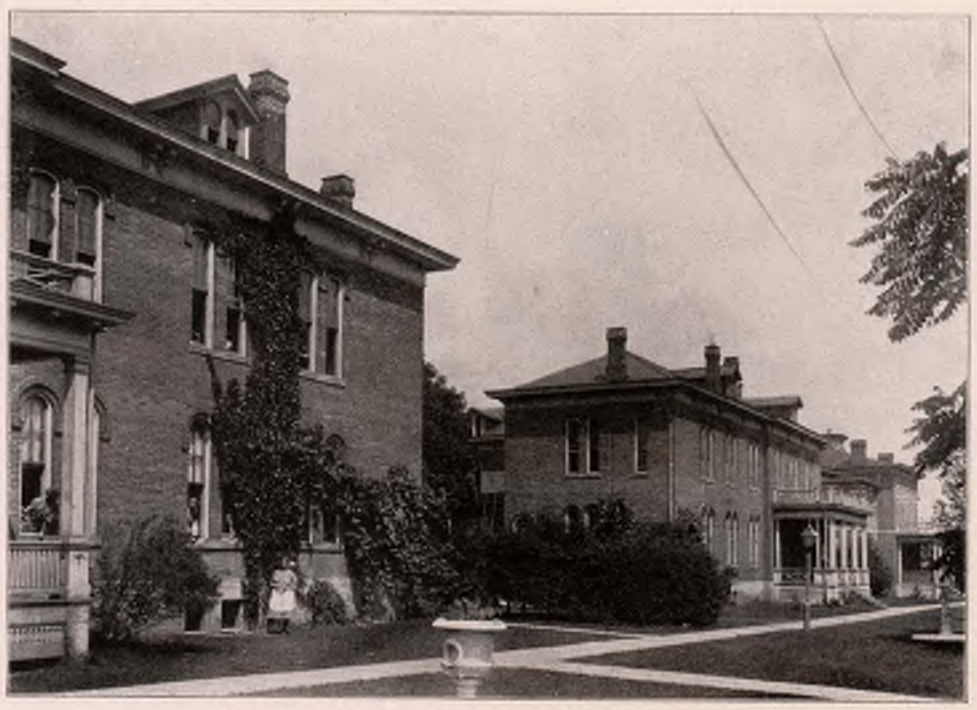
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING---GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



SCHOOL BUILDING---GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



COTTAGES---GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



COTTAGES---GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

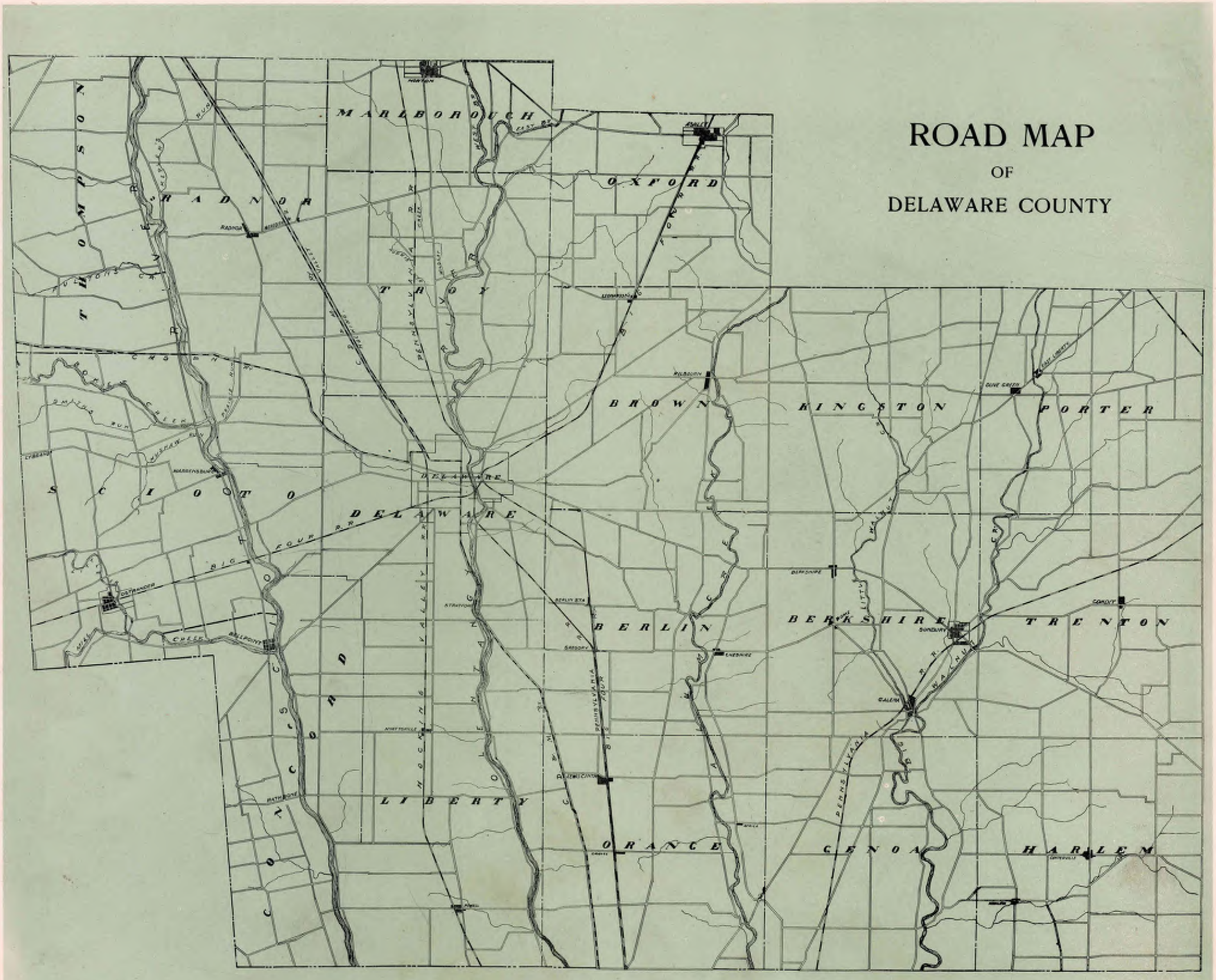
SECTION II

Maps of County, Townships, Towns
and Villages

ROAD MAP

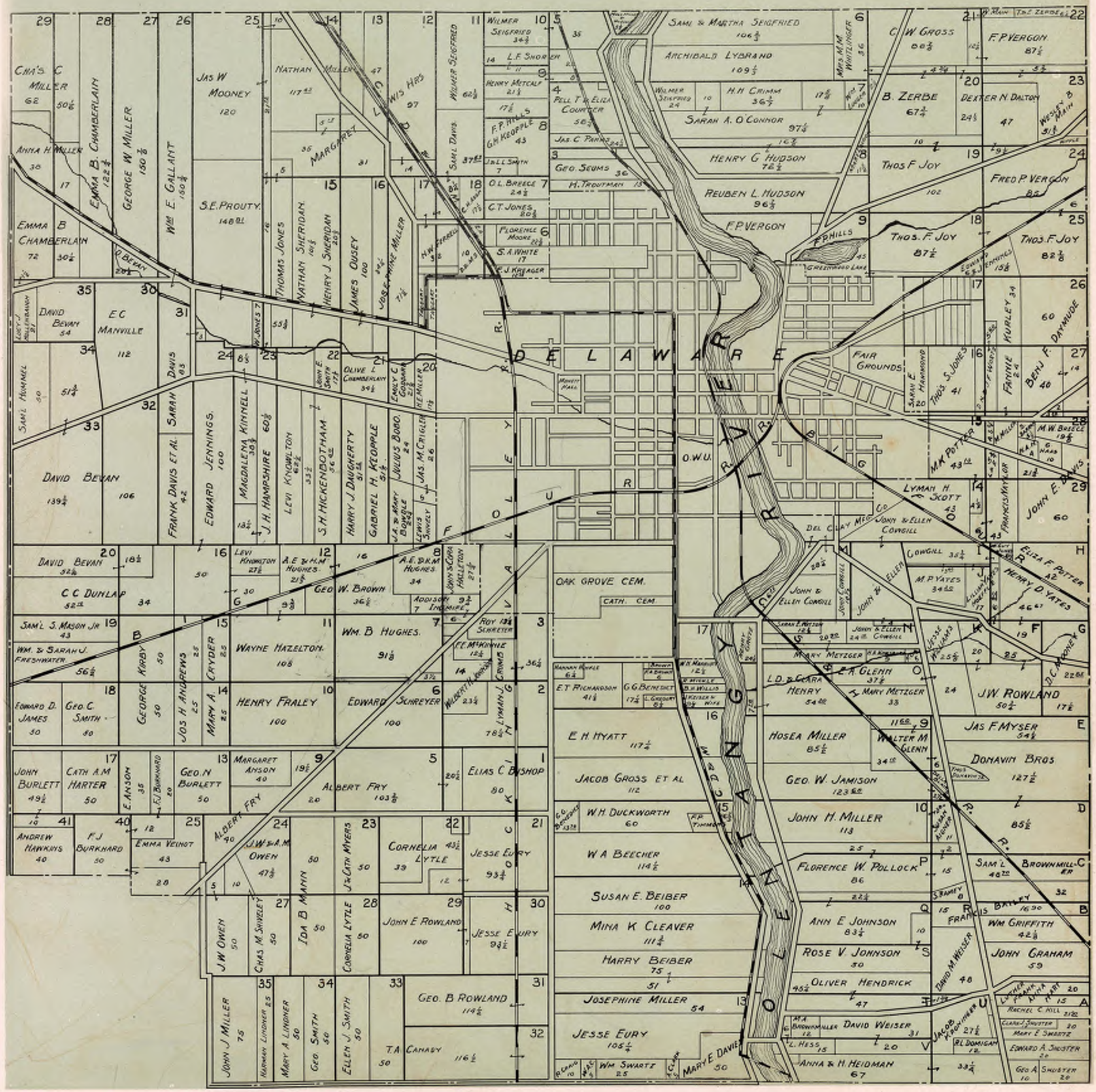
OF

DELAWARE COUNTY



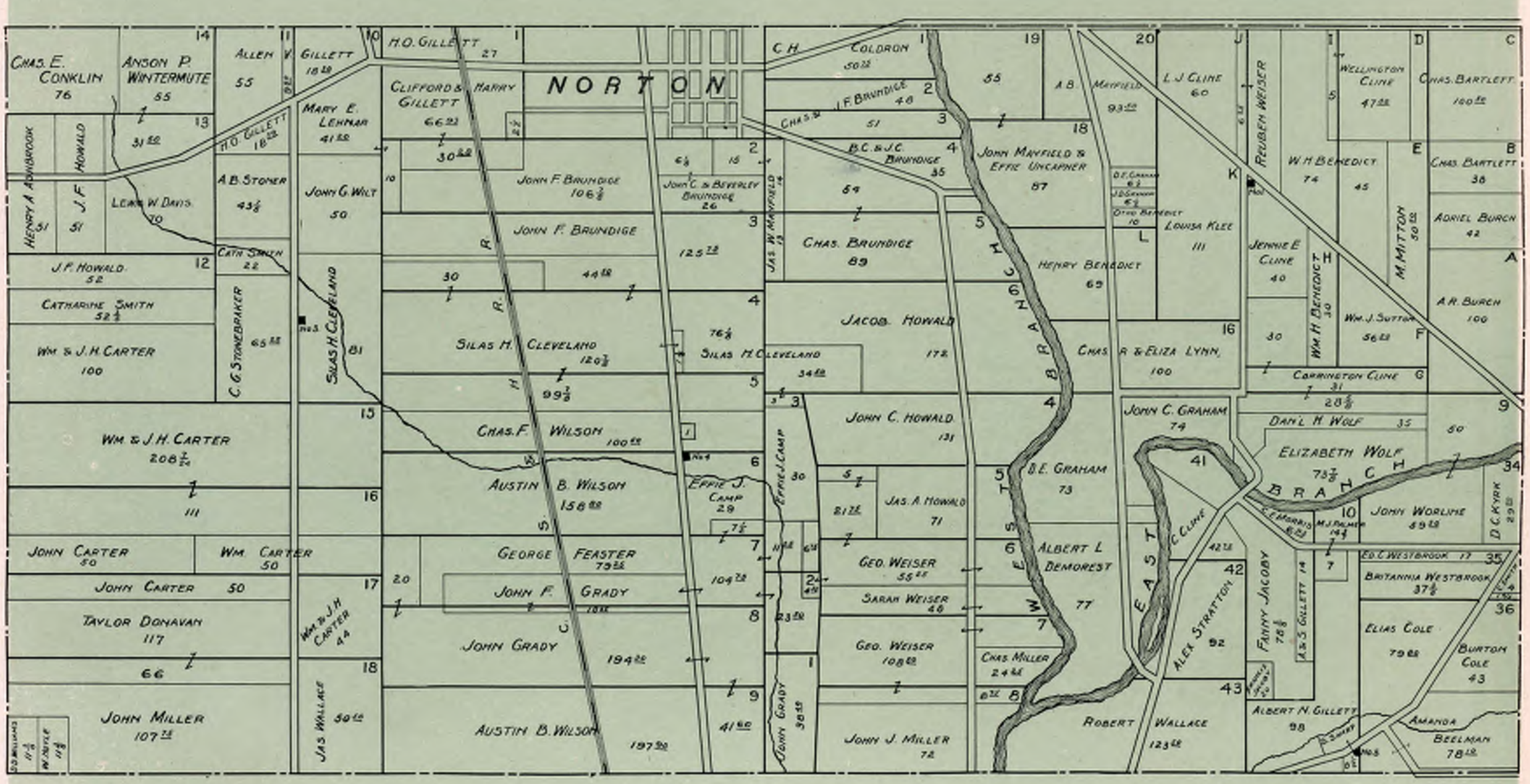
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

T - 4 R - 19



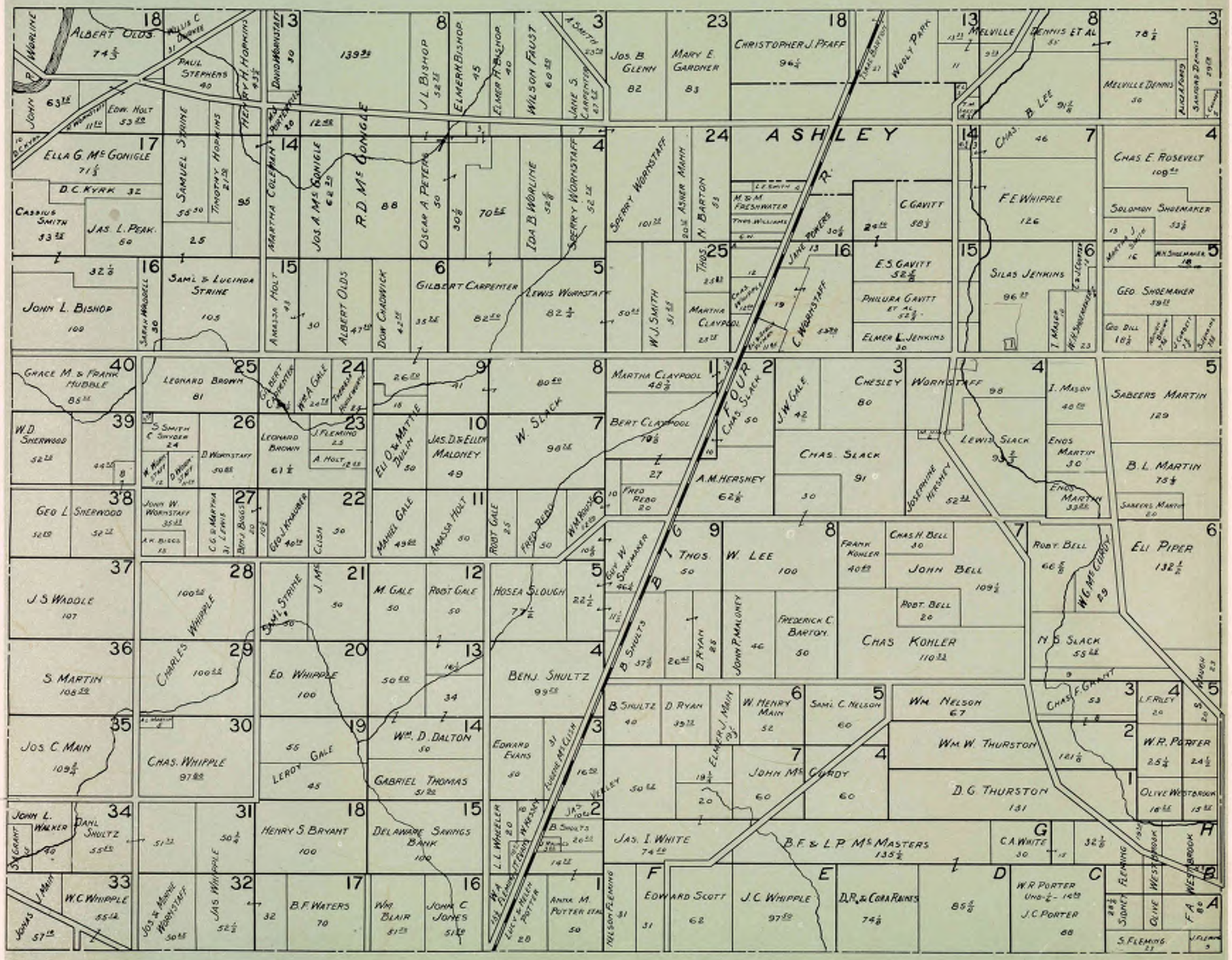
MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

T - 6 R - 19



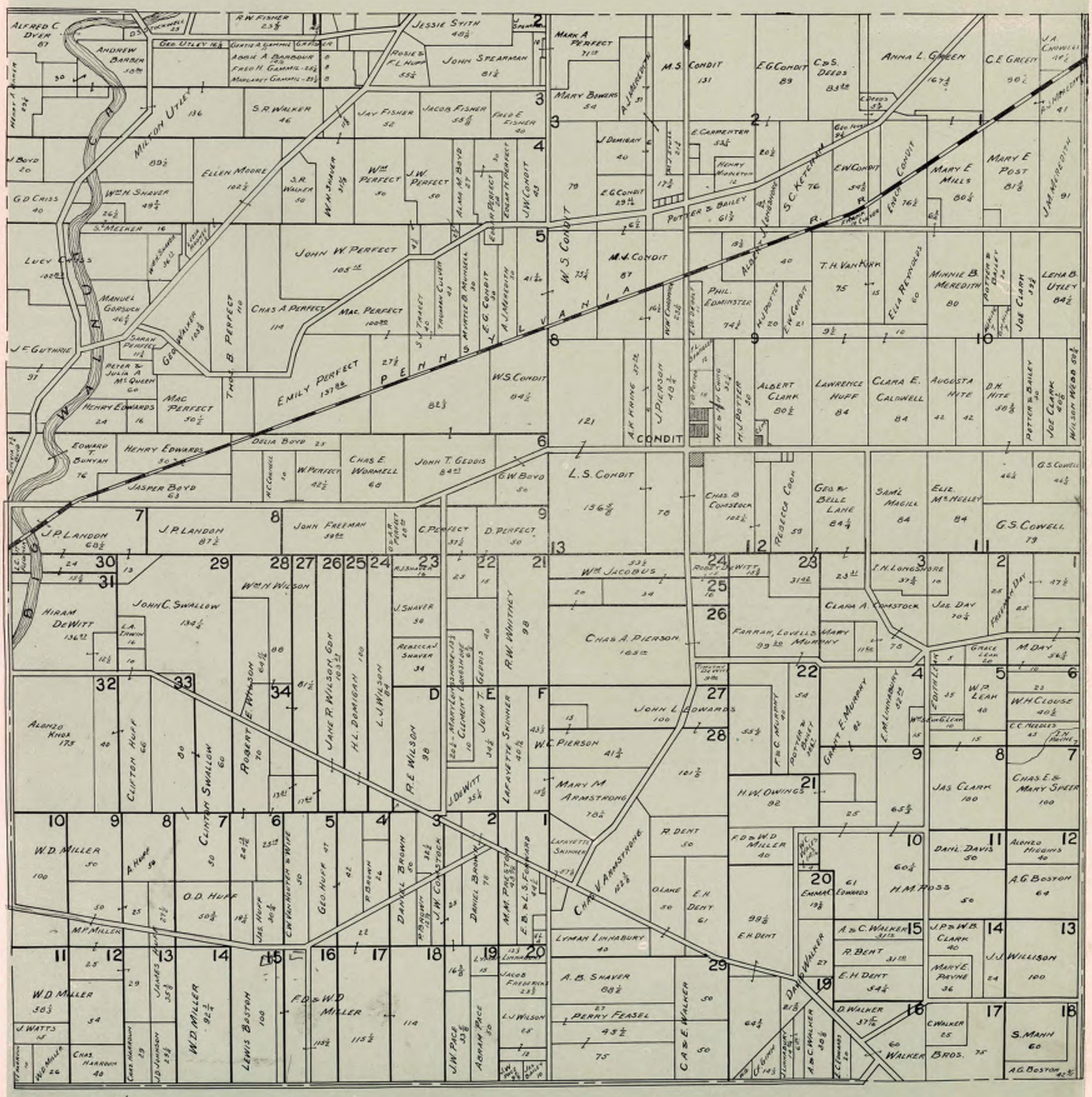
OXFORD TOWNSHIP

T - 6 R - 18



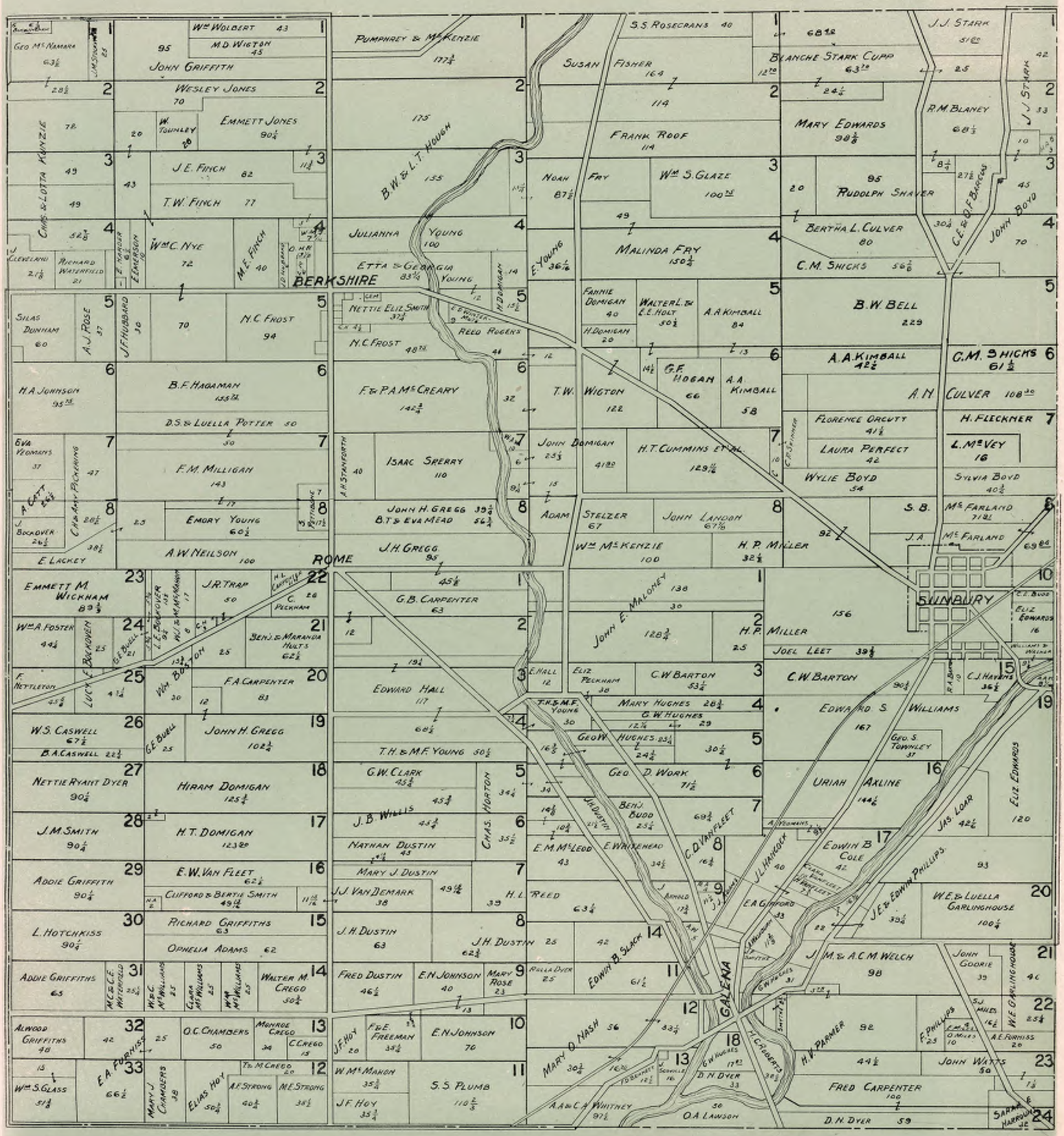
TRENTON TOWNSHIP

T - 4 R - 16


ALFRED C. DYER 67
ANDREW BARBER 166
GEO. UTLEY 16½
R.W. FISHER 23⅜
JESSIE SYITH 40½
JOHN SPEARMAN 81½
ROBIE & F.L. HUFF 55½
MARK A. PERFECT 71⅛
MARY BOWERS 54
M.S. CONDIT 131
E.G. CONDIT 89
C. & S. DEEDS 83⅛
ANNA L. GREEN 167½
C.E. GREEN 90
J.A. CROWELL 49½
A.J. MEREDITH 41
MILTON UTLEY 136
S.R. WALKER 46
JAY FISHER 52
JACOB FISHER 55⅜
FRED E. FISHER 40
ELLEN MOORE 102½
J.R. WALKER 50
WM. PERFECT 50
J.W. PERFECT 50
ALMA M. BOYD 27
J.W. CONDIT 43
WM. H. SHAVER 49¼
G.D. CRISS 40
LUCY CRISS 102½
JOHN W. PERFECT 105⅛
CHAS. A. PERFECT 114
MAC. PERFECT 100⅝
THOS. B. PERFECT 110
MANUEL GORSUCH 46½
GEO. WALKER 103⅜
SARAH PERFECT 11½
PETER & JULIA A. MCQUEEN 60
J.F. GUTHRIE 97
EMILY PERFECT 137⅝
W.S. CONDIT 84½
HENRY EDWARDS 24
MAC PERFECT 50½
EDWARD T. BONYAN 76
JASPER BOYD 63
DELIA BOYD 25
W. PERFECT 42½
CHAS. E. WORMELL 68
JOHN T. GEDDIS 84½
G.W. BOYD 50
L.S. CONDIT 156⅞
CHAS. B. COMSTOCK 102½
REBECCA COOK 59
GEO. W. BELLE LANE 84¼
SAM'L MAGILL 84
ELIZ. MCHELLEY 84
G.S. COWELL 79
J.P. LANDON 60½
J.P. LANDON 87½
JOHN FREEMAN 39⅝
C. PERFECT 37½
D. PERFECT 50
HIRAM DEWITT 136⅝
JOHN C. SWALLOW 134½
WM. H. WILSON
J. SHAVER 50
REBECCA J. SHAVER 34
R.W. WHITNEY 98
WM. JACOBUS 53½
CHAS. A. PIERSON 165⅛
FARRAR, LOWELL & MURPHY 99⅓
CLARA A. COMSTOCK
JAS. DAY 70½
M. DAY 56⅜
W.H. CLOUSE 40½
ALONZO KNOX 175
CLINTON SWALLOW 60
ROBERT E. WILSON 64½
JANE R. WILSON, DEC'D 103½
H.L. DOMIGAN 100
L.J. WILSON 84
R.E. WILSON 98
JOHN T. GEDDIS 34½
LAFAYETTE SKINNER 90⅛
JOHN L. EDWARDS 100
W.C. PIERSON 41½
MARY M. ARMSTRONG 78½
H.W. OWINGS 92
GRANT E. MURPHY 82
E.M. LINNABURY 32½
W.P. LEAH 40
JAS. CLARK 100
CHAS. E. & MARY SPEER 100
W.D. MILLER 100
A. HUFF 50
CLINTON SWALLOW 50
O.D. HUFF 50⅜
JAS. HUFF 30⅝
GEO. HUFF 42
P. BROWN 24
DANIEL BROWN 78
J.W. CONSTOCK 25
M.M. PRESTON 43⅝
E.B. & L.S. FORD 44½
CHAS. V. ARMSTRONG 122½
R. DENT 50
O. LANE 50
E.H. DENT 61
LYMAN LINNABURY 40
A.B. SHAVER 68½
PERRY FEASEL 43½
75
C.A. & E. WALKER 50
F.D. & W.D. MILLER 115½
114
J.W. PACE 33⅜
ABRAM PACE 50
L.J. WILSON 66
JACOB FREDERICK 23⅜
W.D. MILLER 92¾
LEWIS BOSTON 100
W.D. MILLER 58⅓
54
J. WATTS 15
CHAS. HARROUN 40
JAMES HUFF 35⅜
J.D. JOHNSON 23⅝
H.W. OWINGS 92
F.D. & W.D. MILLER 40
99⅛
E.H. DENT
64¼
A. & C. WALKER 32⅛
R. BENT 31⅛
E.H. DENT 34¼
D. WALKER 37⅞
C. WALKER 25
WALKER BROS. 75
S. MANN 60
A.G. BOSTON 42½
DANL. DAVIS 50
ALONZO HIGGINS 40
A.G. BOSTON 64
H.M. ROSS 50
J.P. & W.B. CLARK 40
MARY E. PAYNE 36
J.J. WILLISON 100
E.W. CONDIT 54⅛
MARY E. MILLS 80½
MARY E. POST 81⅛
J.M. MEREDITH 91
T.H. VAN KIRK 75
ELLA REYNOLDS 60
MINNIE B. MEREDITH 80
JOE CLARK 39½
LENA B. UTLEY 84½
PHIL. EDMINSTER 74½
H.J. POTTER 20
E.W. CONDIT 21
ALBERT CLARK 80½
LAWRENCE HUFF 84
CLARA E. CALDWELL 84
AUGUSTA HITE 42
42
D.H. HITE 50½
JOE CLARK 49½
WILSON HEAD 50½
POTTER & BAILEY 30
POTTER & BAILEY 20
POTTER & BAILEY 30
W.S. CONDIT 73¼
M.J. CONDIT 67
WM. CRAWFORD 23½
A.J. MEREDITH 30
E.G. CONDIT 30
MYRTLE B. MUNSELL 30
THURMAN CULVER 43
S.Y. THACEY 40
41½
A.N. KHING 37½
J. PIERSON 48¼
121
CONDIT
L.S. CONDIT 156⅞
70
S.C. KETCHAM 76
E.W. CONDIT 54½
E. CARPENTER 53½
J. DEMIGAN 40
E.G. CONDIT 29¼
17¼
HENRY MARLETON 12
POTTER & BAILEY 61⅓
J. LONGSHORE 18½
ALBERT 40
CONDIT 76½
MARY E. MILLS 80½
MARY E. POST 81⅛
J.M. MEREDITH 91
A.J. MEREDITH 41
G.S. COWELL 46½
G.S. COWELL 79
I.H. LONGSHORE 37½
CLARA A. COMSTOCK
JAS. DAY 70½
FREEMAN DAY
M. DAY 56⅜
W.H. CLOUSE 40½
C.C. HEEDLES 43
CHAS. E. & MARY SPEER 100
JAS. CLARK 100
ALONZO HIGGINS 40
A.G. BOSTON 64
A.G. BOSTON 42½
W.D. MILLER 100
A. HUFF 50
CLINTON SWALLOW 50
O.D. HUFF 50⅜
JAS. HUFF 30⅝
C.W. VAN HOUTEN & WIFE 30

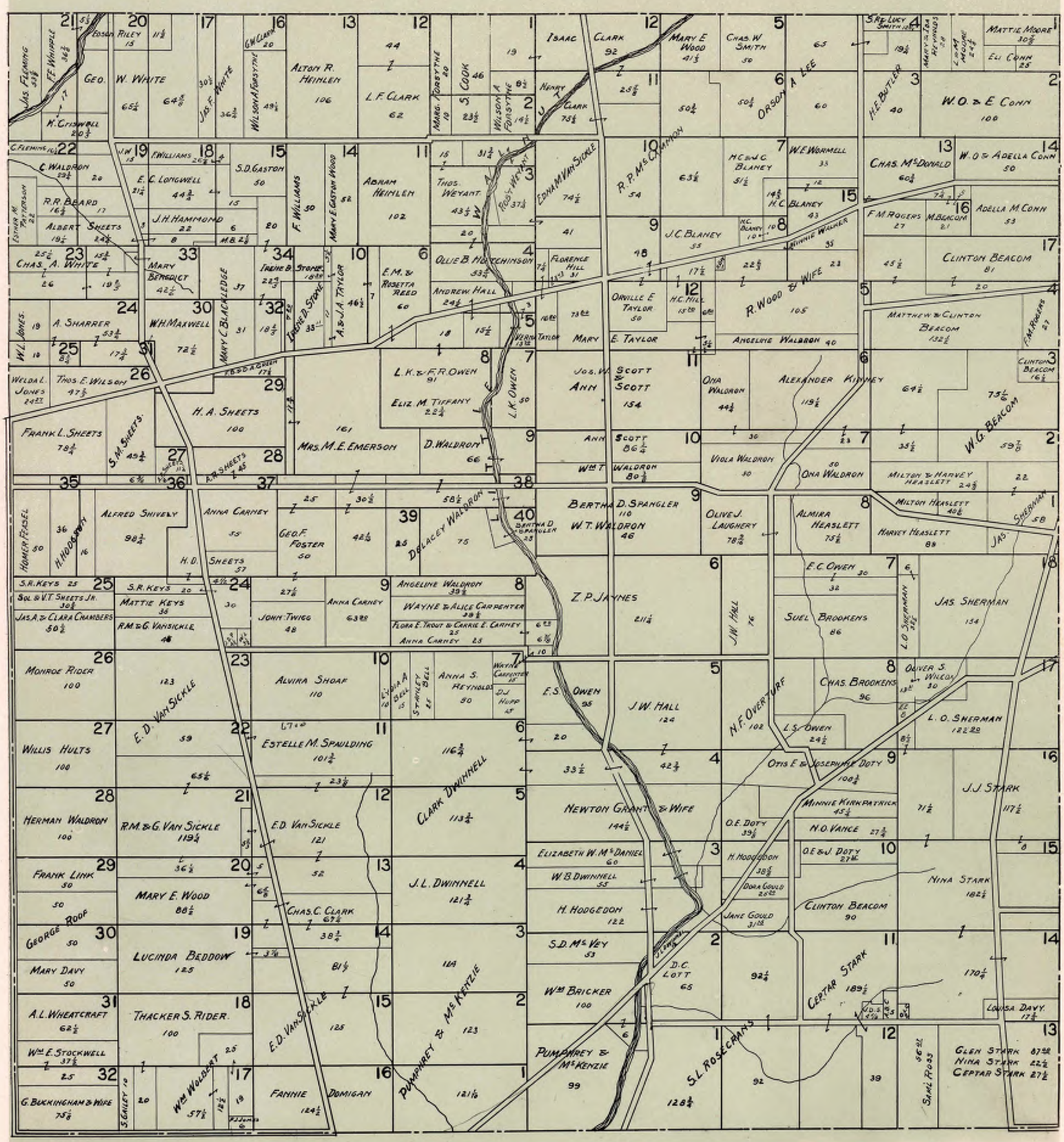
BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP

T - 4 R 17



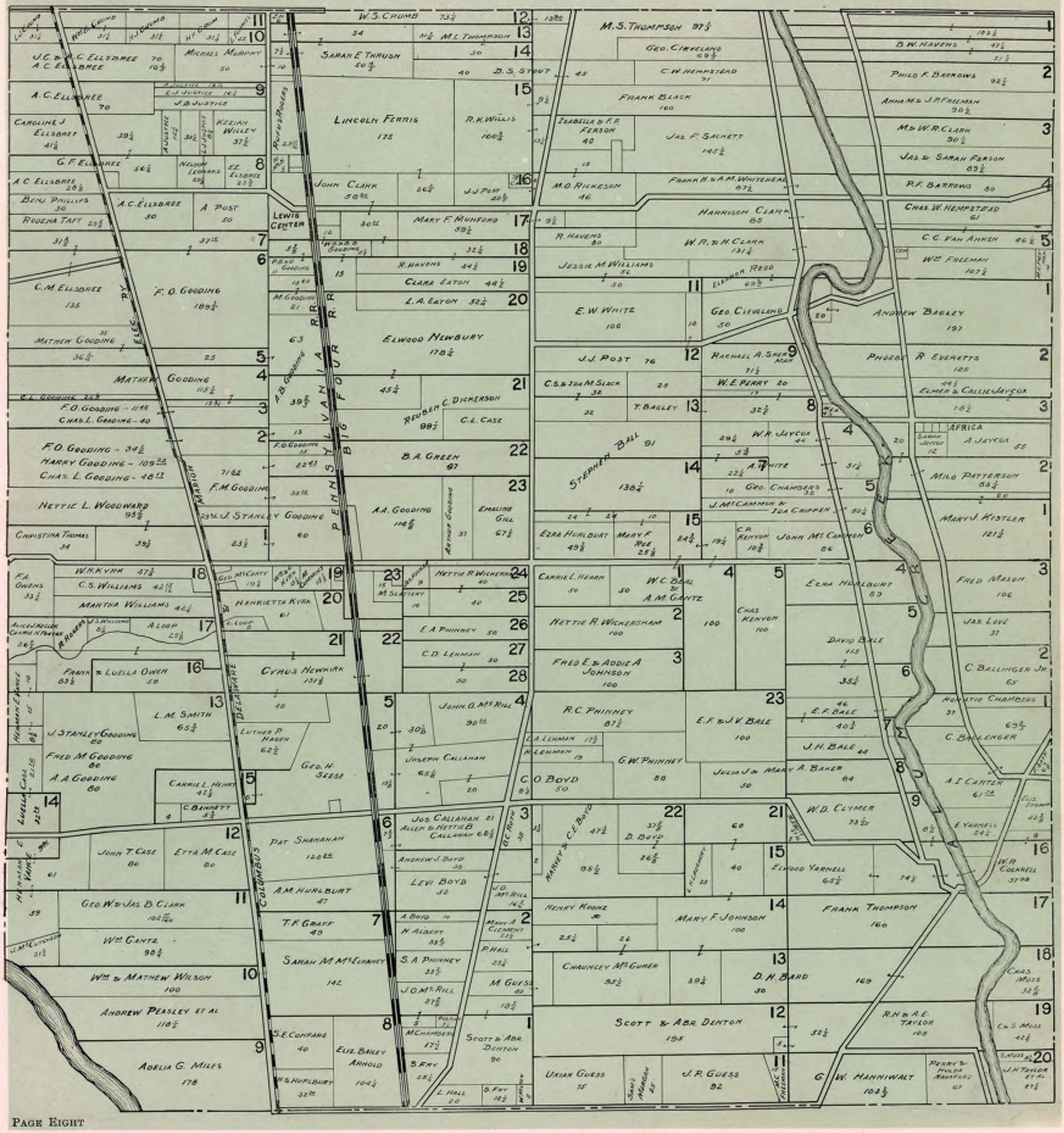
KINGSTON TOWNSHIP

T - 5 R - 17



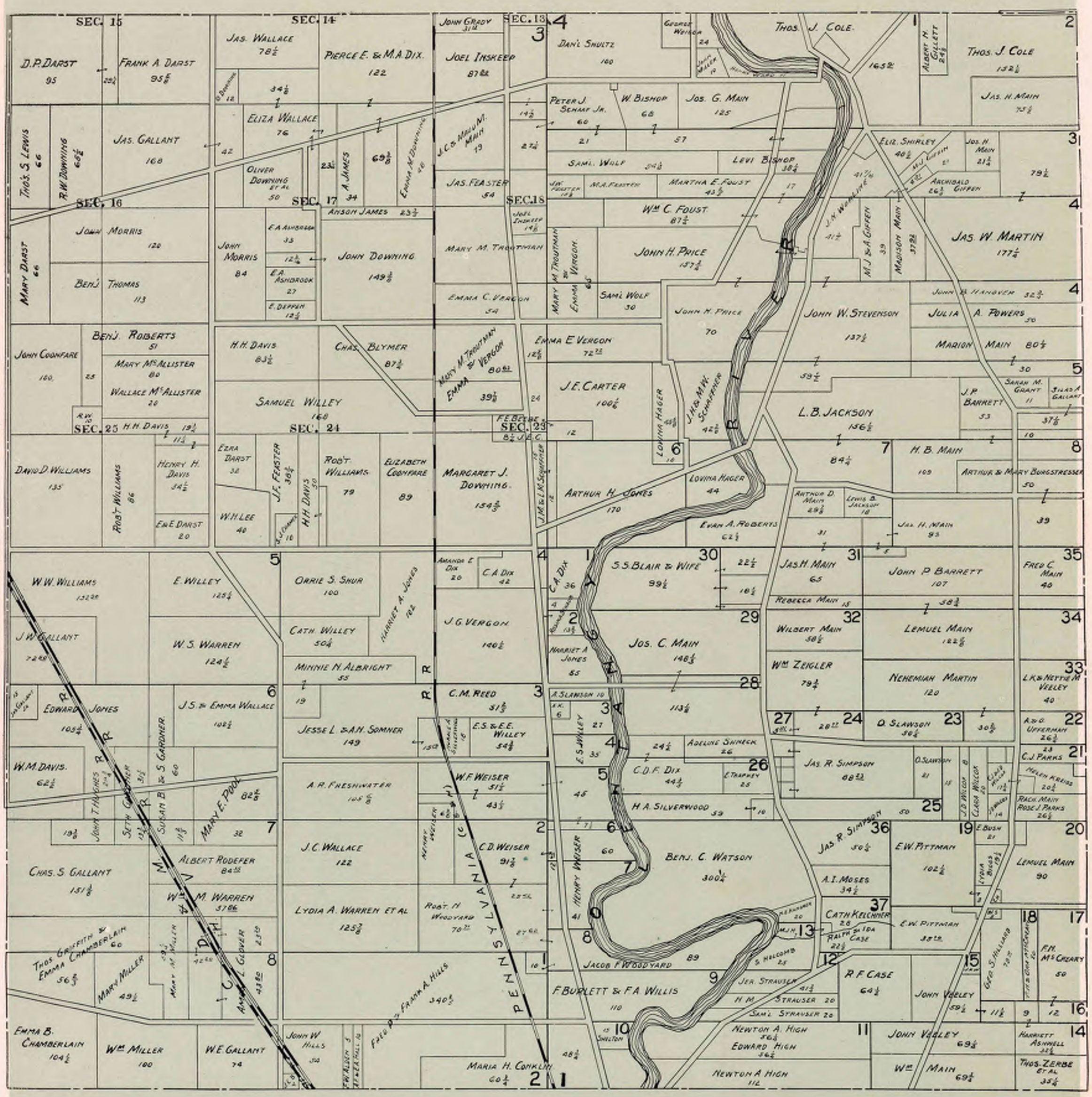
ORANGE TOWNSHIP

T - 3 R - 18


W. S. CRUMB
M. S. THOMPSON
GEO. CLEVELAND
C. W. HEMPSTEAD
FRANK BLACK
LINCOLN FERRIS
R. K. WILLIS
JAS. F. SACKETT
M. O. RICKESON
HARRISON CLARK
W. R. & H. CLARK
JESSIE M. WILLIAMS
E. W. WHITE
ANDREW BAGLEY
B. W. HAVENS
PHILO F. BARROWS
ANNA M. & J. P. FREEMAN
M. & W. R. CLARK
JAS. & SARAH FERSON
P. F. BARROWS
CHAS. W. HEMPSTEAD
C. C. VAN AHKEN
WM. FREEMAN
JOHN CLARK
J. J. POST
MARY F. MUNFORD
R. HAVENS
CLARA EATON
L. A. EATON
ELWOOD NEWBURY
REUBEN C. DICKERSON
C. L. CASE
B. A. GREEN
A. A. GOODING
EMALINE GILL
ARTHUR GOODING
F. O. GOODING
MATHEW GOODING
HARRY GOODING
CHAS. L. GOODING
F. M. GOODING
J. STANLEY GOODING
NETTIE L. WOODWARD
CHRISTINA THOMAS
C. M. ELLSBREE
MICHAEL MURPHY
A. C. ELLSBREE
CAROLINE J. ELLSBREE
KEZIAH WILLEY
G. F. ELLSBREE
NELSON LEONARD
E. E. ELLSBREE
BENJ. PHILLIPS
RODENA TAFT
A. POST
LEWIS CENTER
JOHN CLARK
JJ POST
MARY F. MUNFORD
WARD B. GOODING

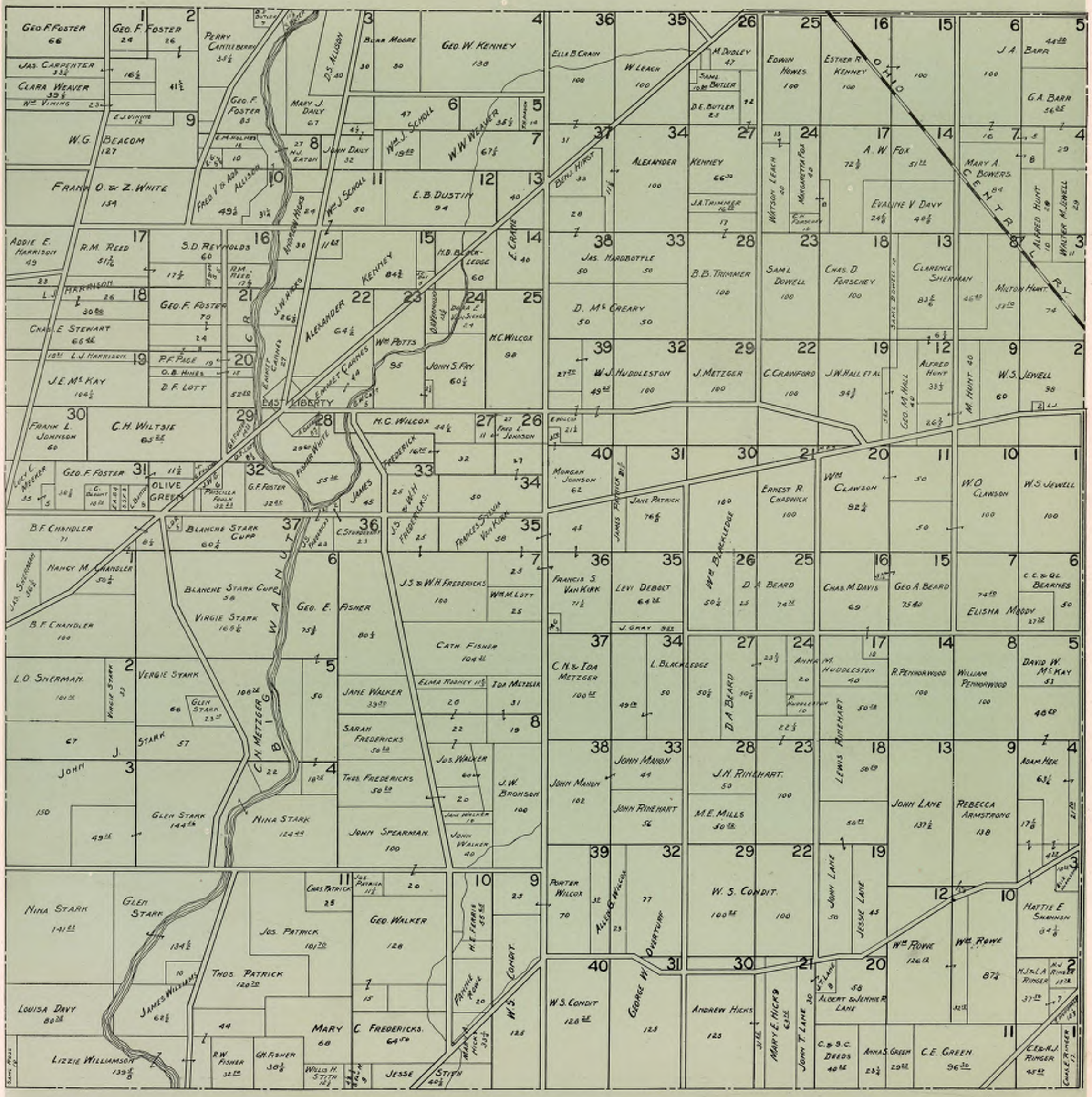
TROY TOWNSHIP

T - 5 & 6 R - 19



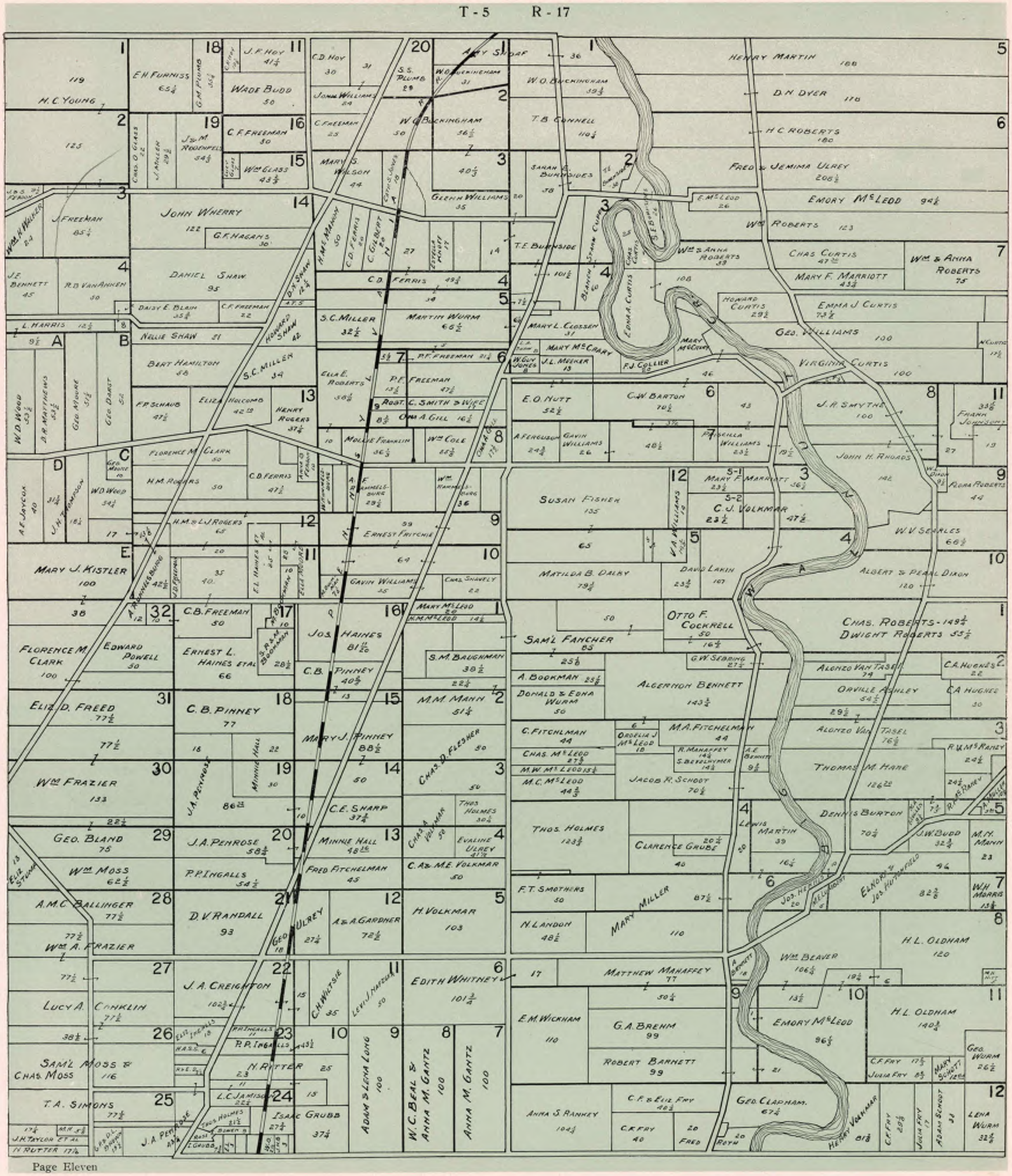
PORTER TOWNSHIP

T - 5 R - 16



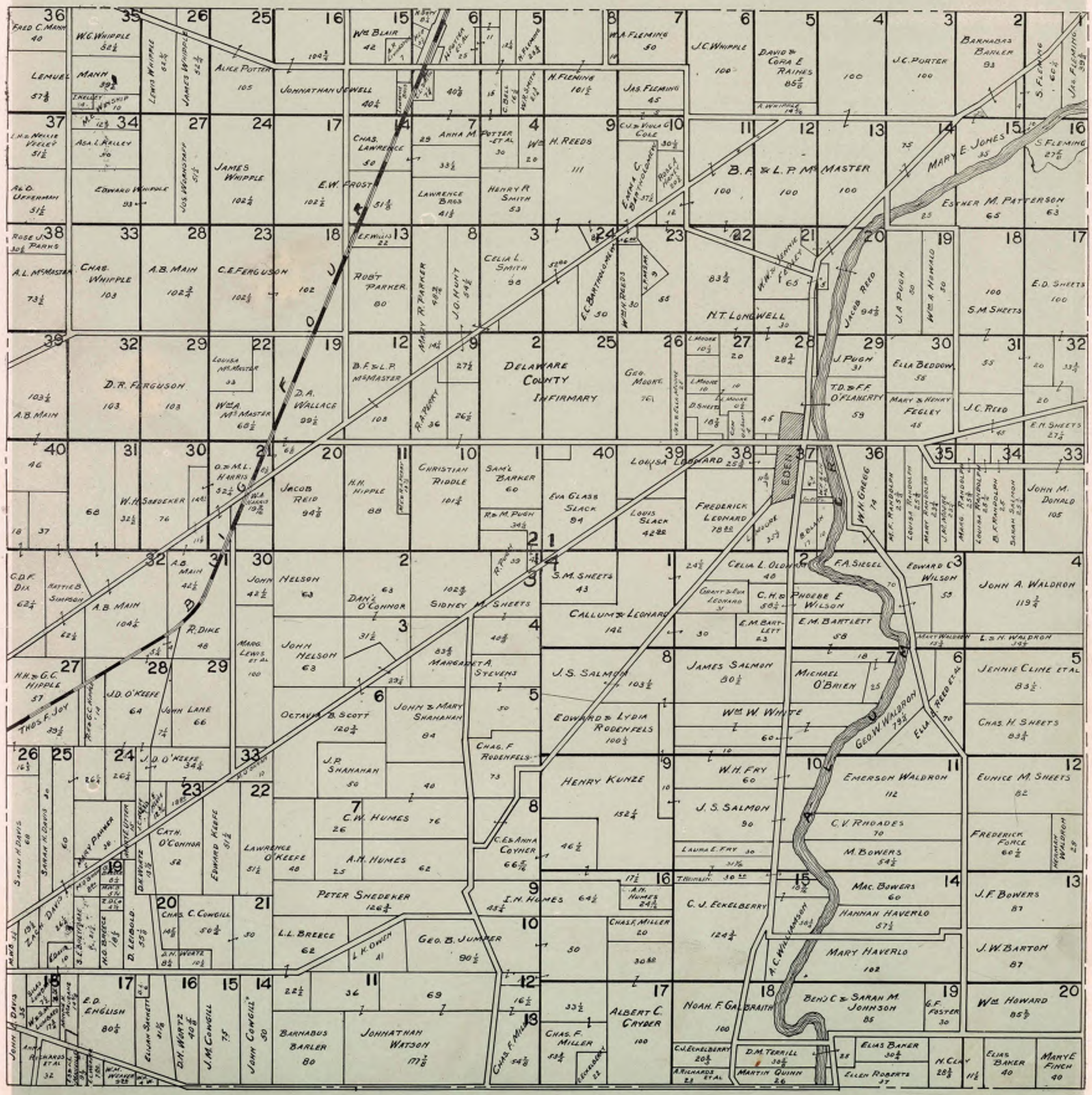
GENOA TOWNSHIP

T - 5 R - 17



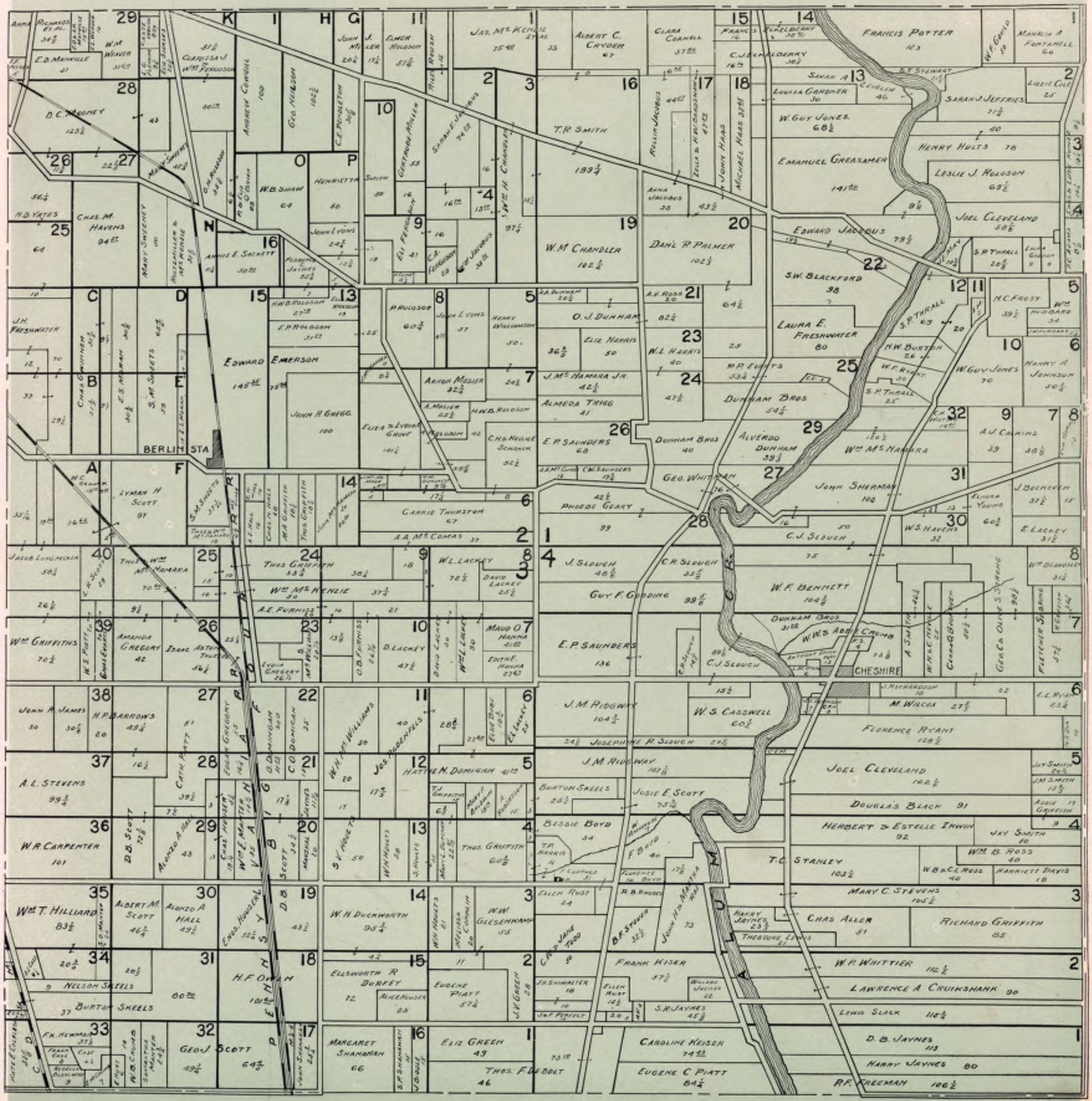
BROWN TOWNSHIP

T - 5 R - 18



BERLIN TOWNSHIP

T - 4 R - 18


BERLIN STA
CHESHIRE
Edward Emerson 145 82/100
John H. Gregg 100
Francis Potter 123
Emanuel Greasamer 141 20/100
Henry Hults 78
Leslie J. Holcosm 69 1/2
Joel Cleveland 38 1/2
Sarah J. Jeffries 71 1/2
W. Guy Jones 68 1/2
Edward Jacobus 79 1/2
S.W. Blackford 38
Laura E. Freshwater 80
T.R. Smith 199 1/4
W.M Chandler 102 1/4
Dan'l R. Palmer 102 1/2
O.J. Dunham
Albert C. Cryder 67
Clara Cornell 37 80/100
Wm. M. Kenzie et al 75 40/100
Andrew Cowgill 100
Geo. Nelson 102 1/2
D.C. Mooney 123 1/2
W.B. Shaw 64
Chas. M. Havens 94 62/100
Mary Sweeney 30
Annie E. Sackett 30 80/100
Henrietta 80
John L. Lyons 24 1/2
Thos. Griffith 36 1/4
Thos. Griffith 53 3/4
Wm. M. Kenzie 37 1/4
A.E. Furniss
Wm. L. Lackey 72 1/2
David Lackey 25 1/2
Maud O. Hanna 41 60/100
Edith E. Hanna 27 62/100
D. Lackey 47 1/2
Wm. Griffiths 70 1/2
Amanda Gregory 42
Isaac Astor Trustee 56 1/2
Lydia Gregory 26 1/2
Lyman H. Scott 97
Jacob Longnecker 38 1/2
Wm. T. Hilliard 83 1/2
Albert M. Scott 46 3/4
Alonzo A. Hall 43 1/2
Alonzo A. Hall 43
D.B. Scott 72 8/100
D.B. Scott 34 1/2
Chas. Houseal 19 3/4
Wm. L. Houseal 17 1/2
Thos. Griffith 60 1/2
Hattie N. Domigan 41 10/100
Jos. Rodenfels 17 3/4
W.H.H. Williams 30
W.H. Duckworth 95 1/4
Ellsworth R. Durfey 72
Alice Houser 25
Eugene Piatt 57 1/4
Margaret Shanahan 66
Eliz Green 49
Thos. F. Dilbolt 46
Caroline Keiser 74 42/100
Eugene C. Piatt 84 1/4
J.M. Ridgway 104 1/2
J.M. Ridgway 107 1/8
W.S. Casswell 60 1/2
Josephine R. Slough 27 1/2
Josie E. Scott 75 1/2
Florence Ryan 128 1/2
Joel Cleveland 162 1/2
Douglas Black 91
Herbert & Estelle Irwin 92
Jay Smith 80
T.C. Stanley 103 1/2
Wm. B. Ross 40
Harriett Davis 18
Mary C. Stevens 105 1/2
Richard Griffith 85
Chas. Allen 81
W.R. Whittier 112 1/2
Lawrence A. Cruikshank 90
Lewis Slack 118 1/4
D.B. Jaynes 113
Harry Jaynes 80
R.F. Freeman 106 1/2
E.P. Saunders 136
E.P. Saunders 68
Dunham Bros 54 1/4
Dunham Bros 40
Alverdo Dunham 39 1/2
Wm. M. Kenzie
John Sherman 100
Geo. Whitman
C.J. Slough
W.F. Bennett 104 1/8
Frank Kiser 57 1/2
Almeda Trieg 41
Arhon Mosier 32 3/4
Eliza & Lydia Grove 141 1/4
Carrie Thurston 67
A.A. McComas 37
Phebe Geary 99
J. Slough 46 1/8
C.R. Slough 33 5/8
Guy F. Gooding 99 5/8
Bessie Boyd 34
F. Boyd 40
T.C. Mastin 103 1/2
Ellen Rust 24
Ellen Rust 13 1/2
J.M. Shmalter 18
J.W. Perfect
S.R. Jaynes 45 1/8
Florence to Boyd
Florence to Boyd
Mary L. Griffith
Thos. Griffith
Mary Baldwin
Jos. Rodenfels
Burton Sheels 25 1/2
Burton Sheels 37
Nelson Sheels 9
Wm. Griffiths
Wm. Griffiths
Wm. Griffiths

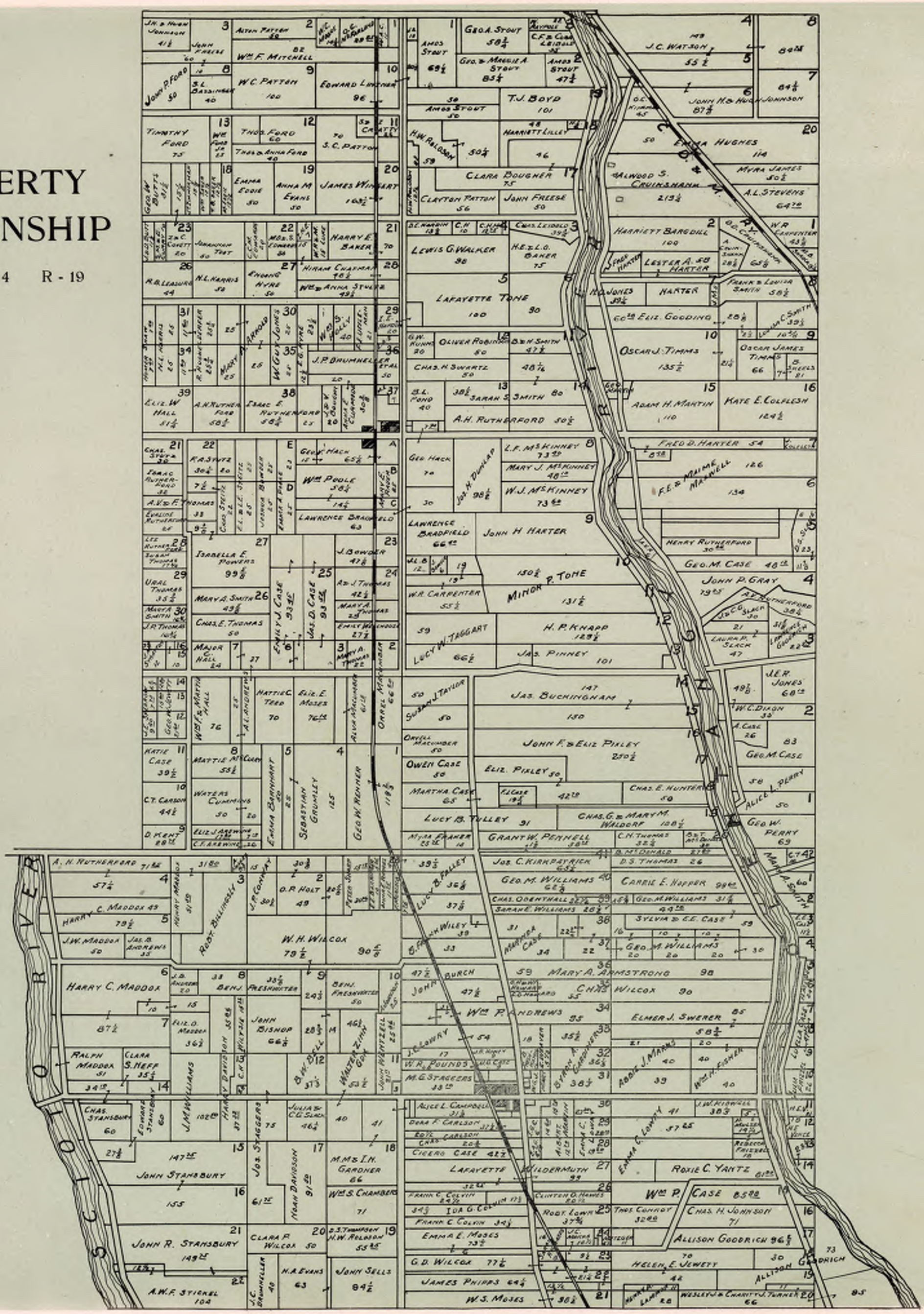
SCIOTO TOWNSHIP

T - 3 & 4 R - 20 & 21



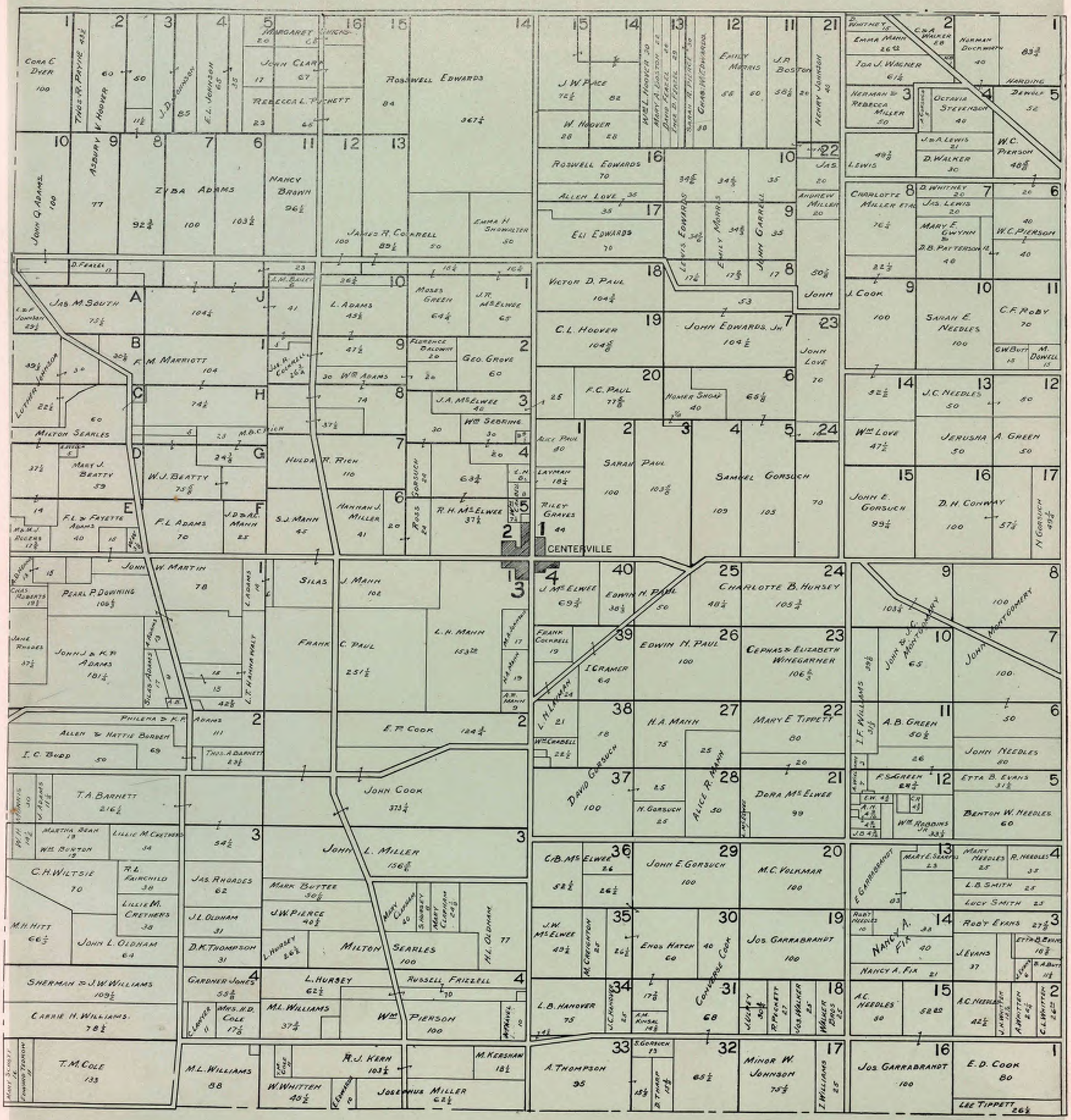
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

T - 3 & 4 R - 19



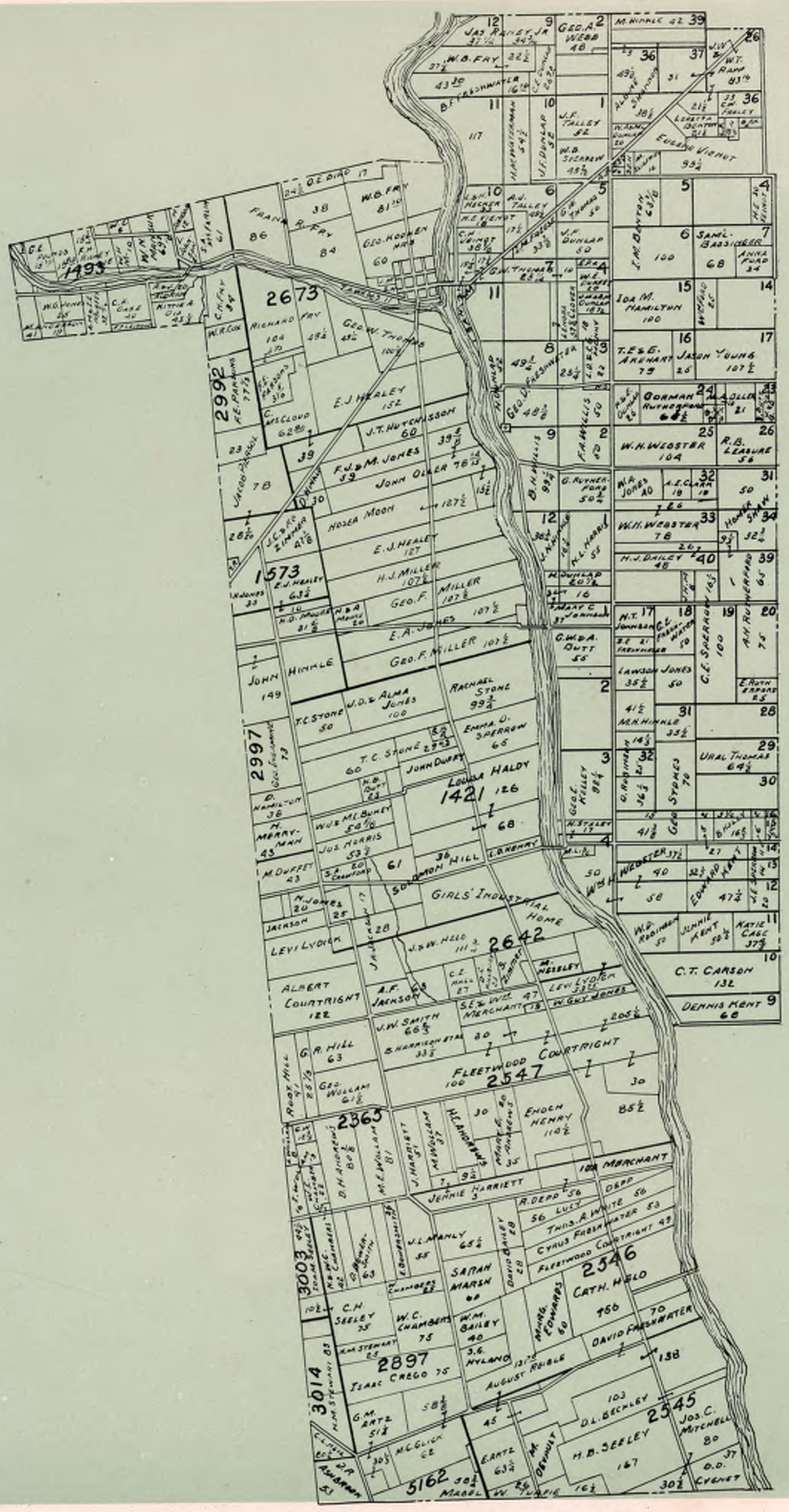
HARLEM TOWNSHIP

T - 3 R - 16



CONCORD TOWNSHIP

T - 4 & 5 R - 20



RADNOR TOWNSHIP

T - 5 & 6 R - 20

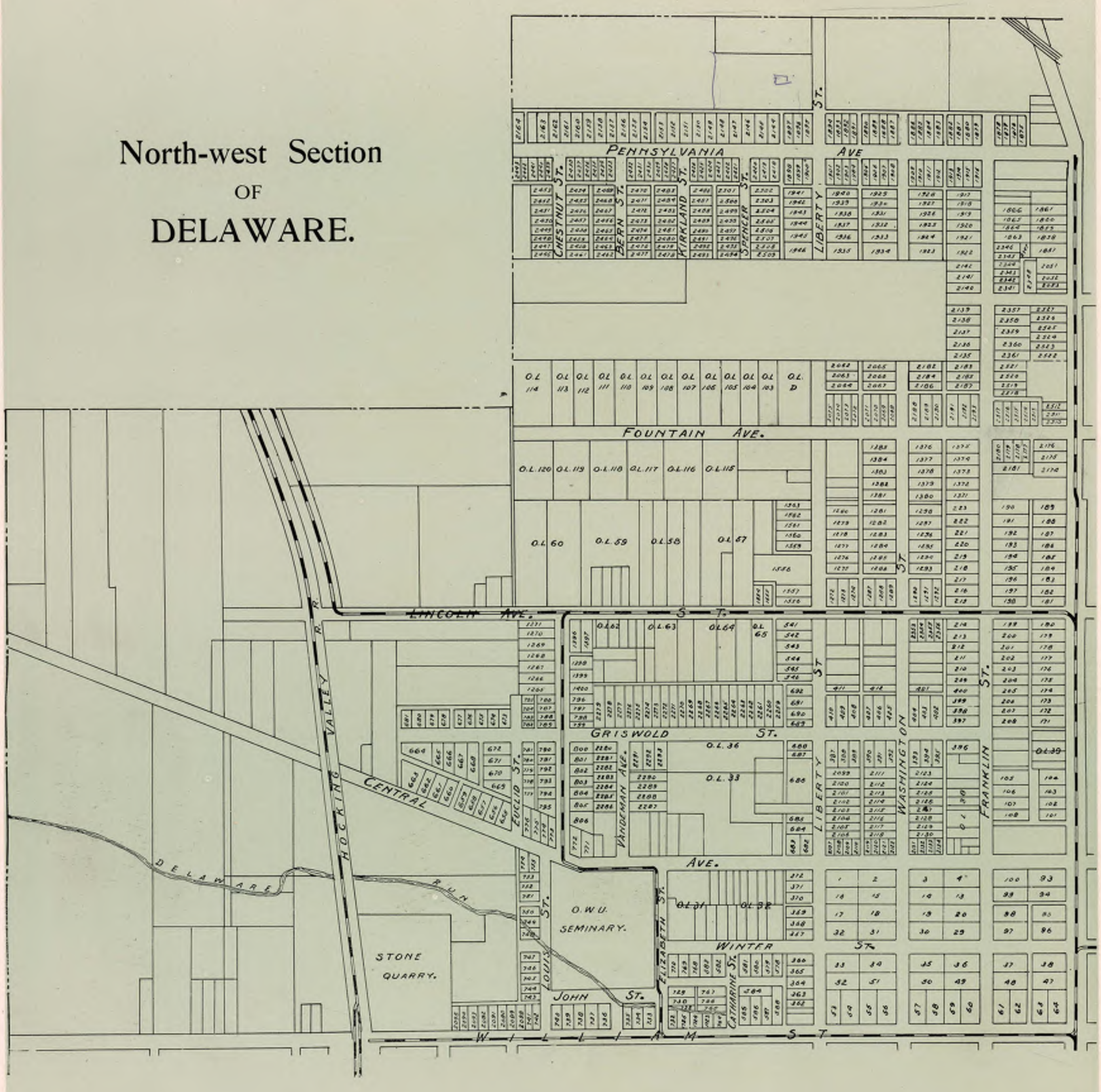


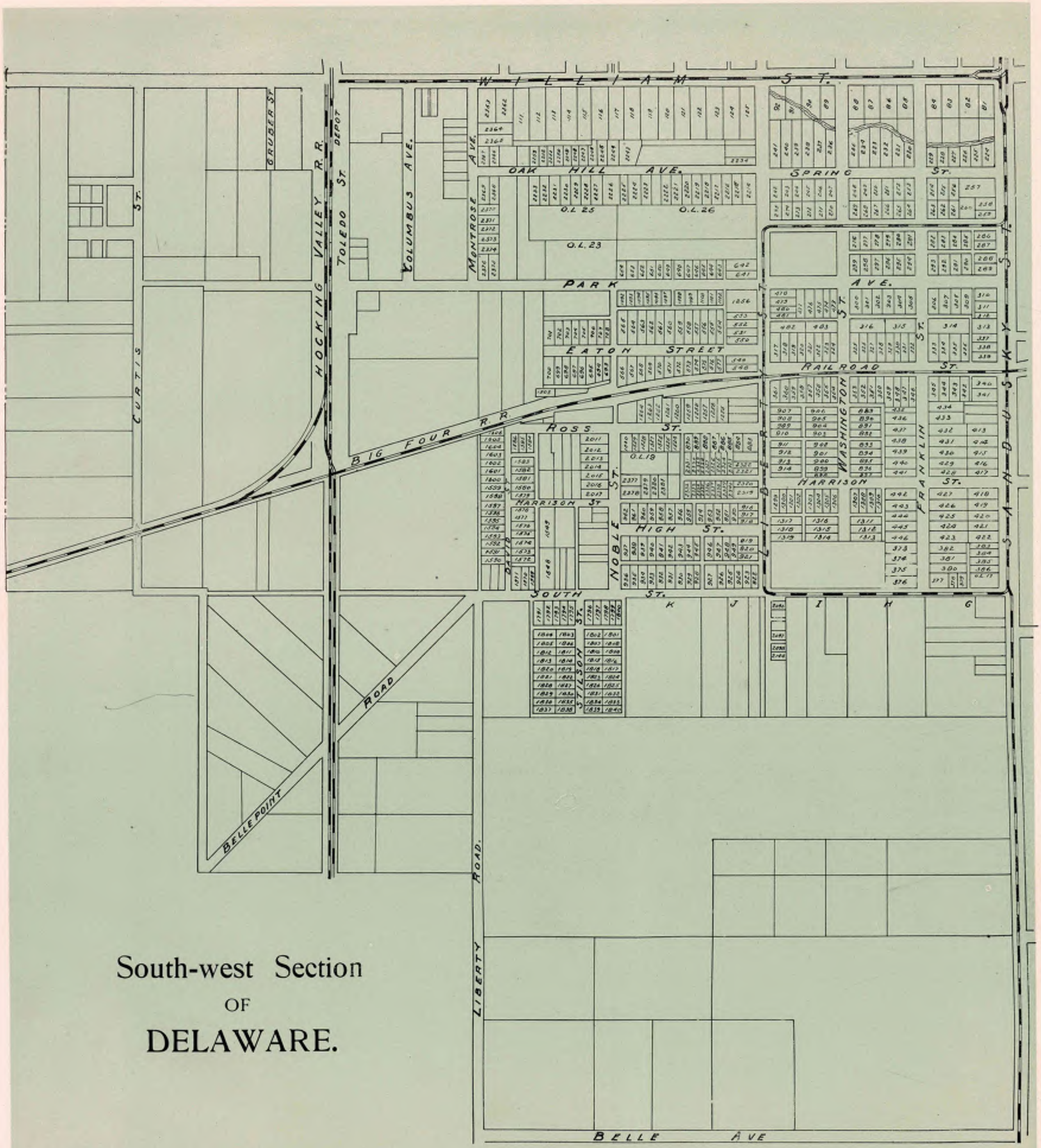
THOMPSON TOWNSHIP



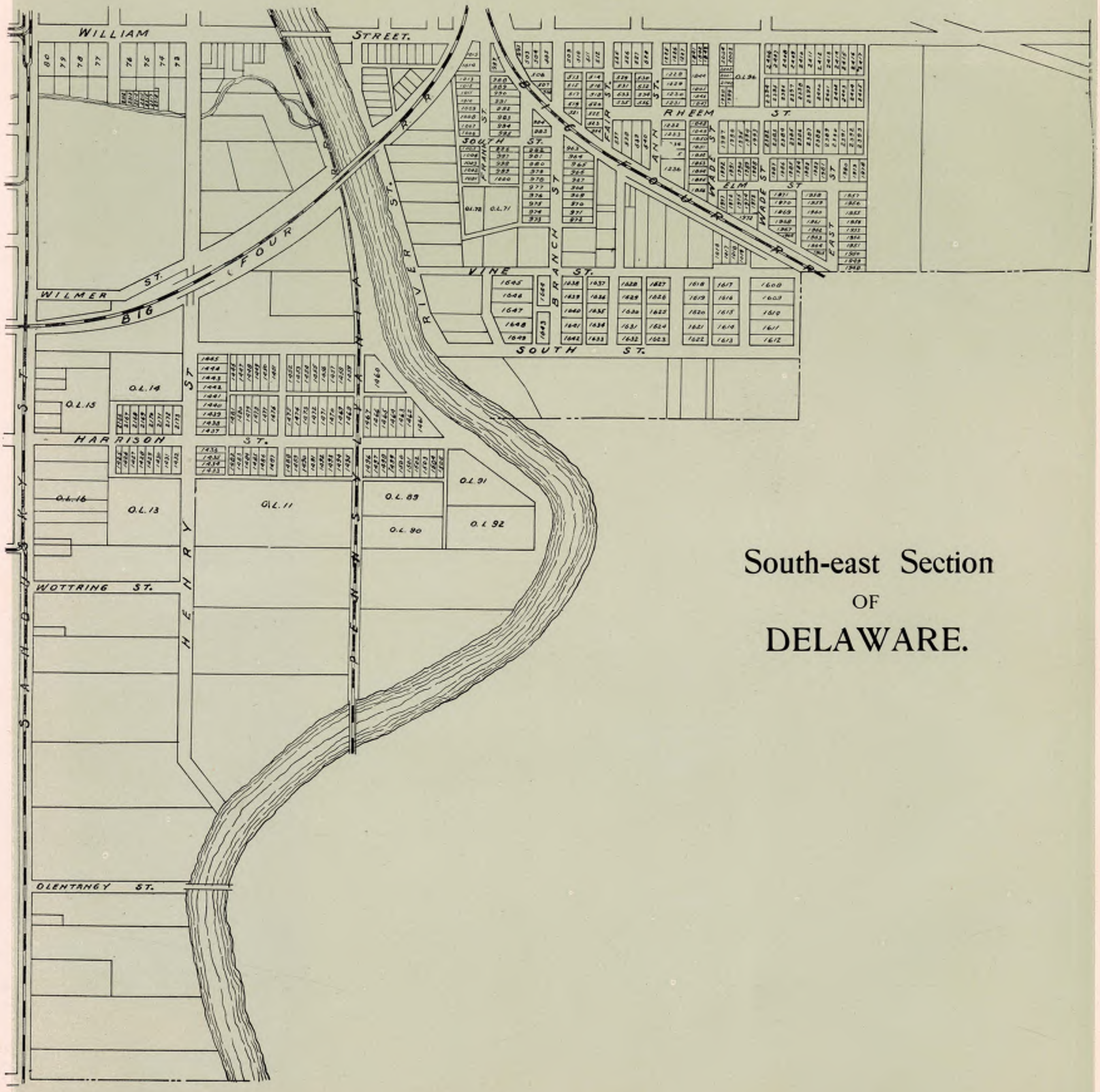
North-east Section
OF
DELAWARE.

North-west Section
OF
DELAWARE.

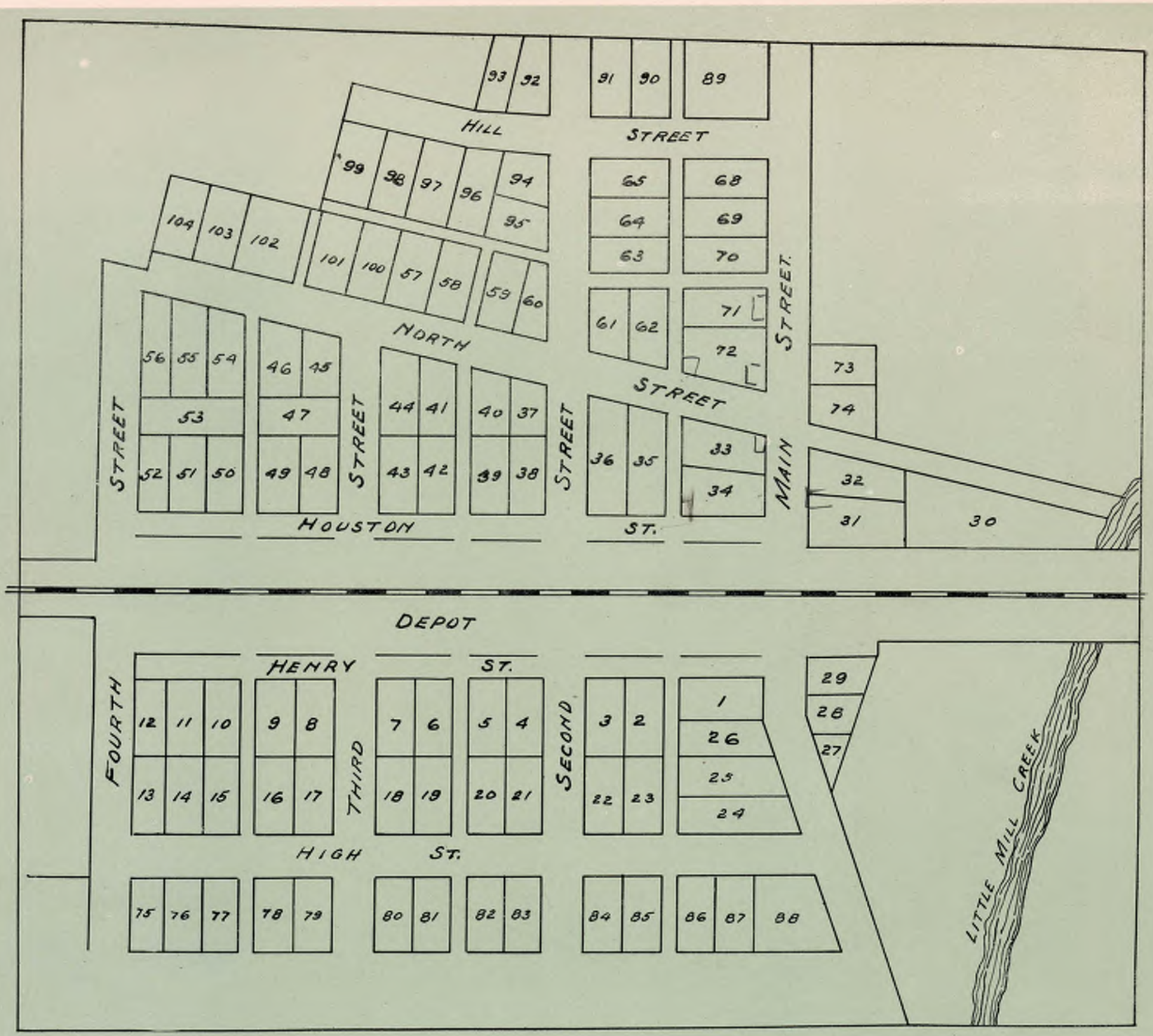




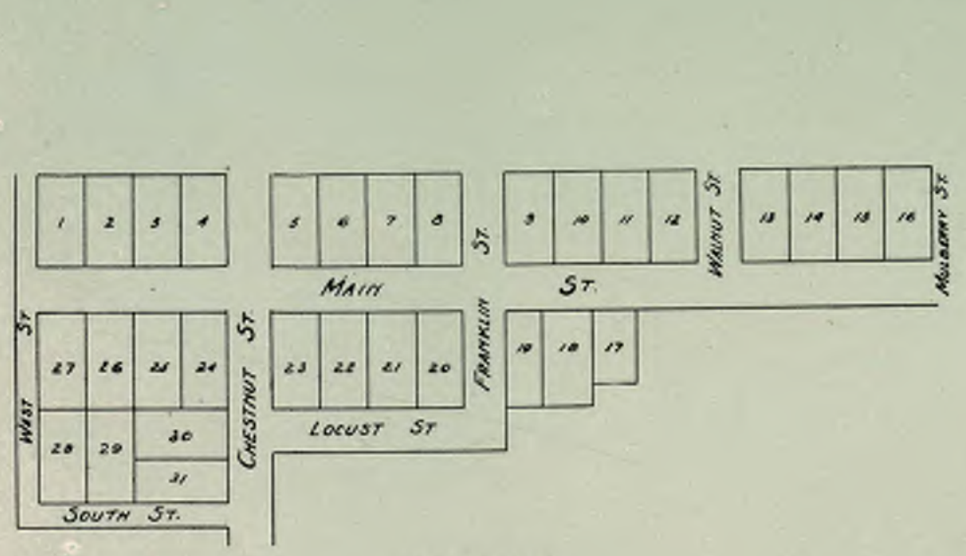
South-west Section
OF
DELAWARE.



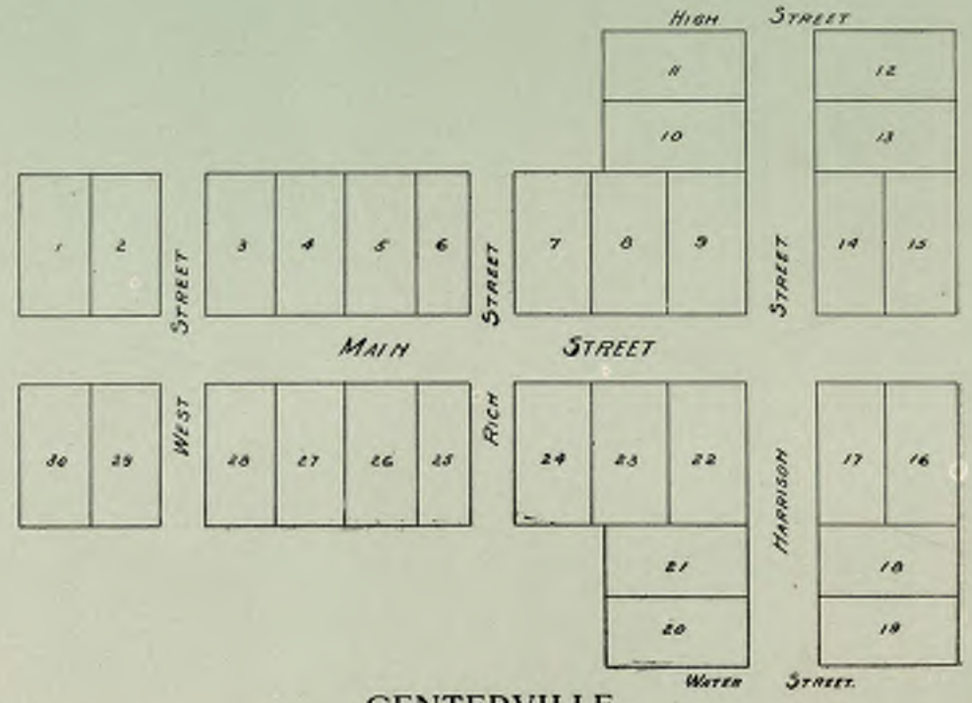
South-east Section
OF
DELAWARE.



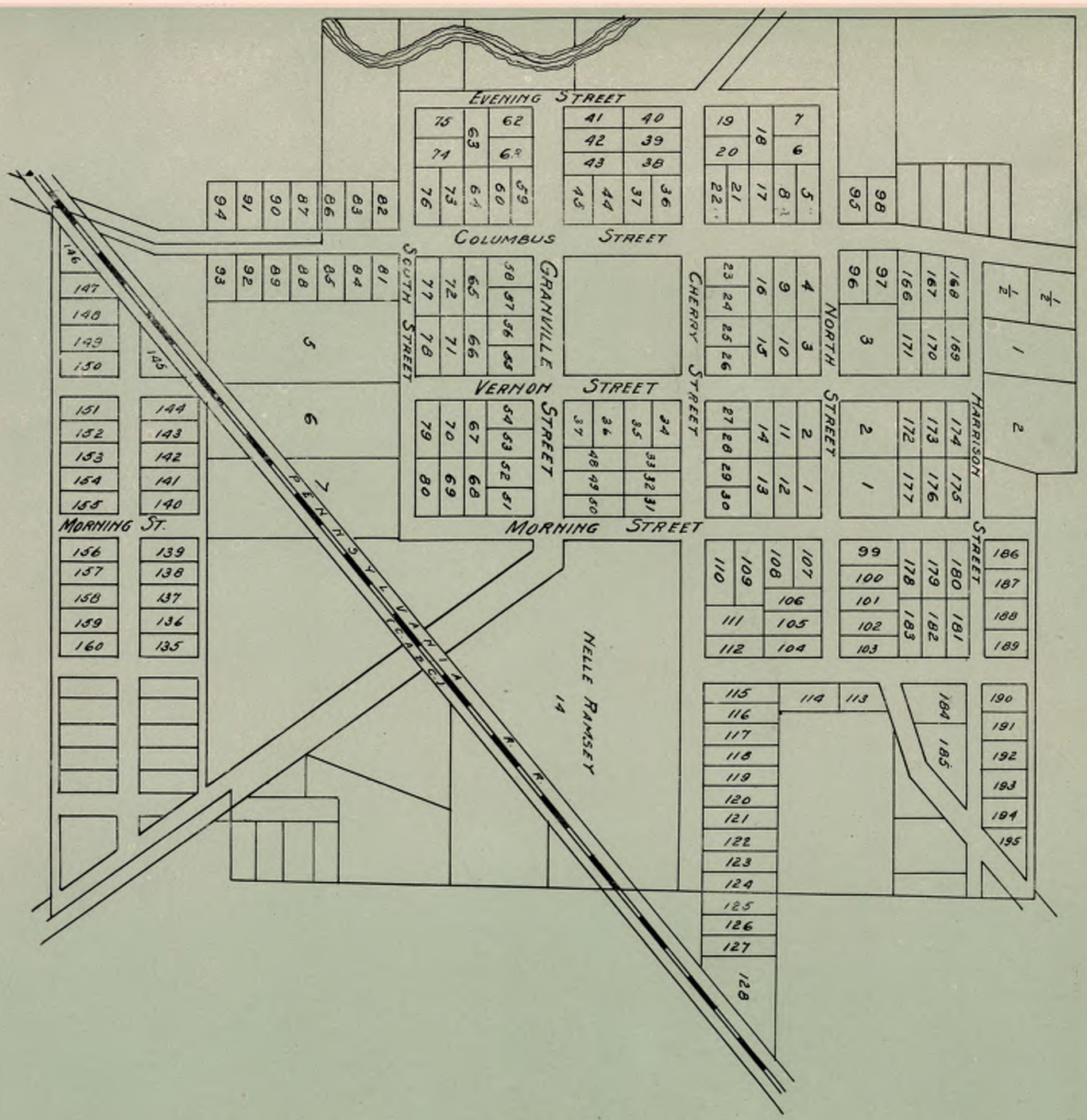
OSTRANDER



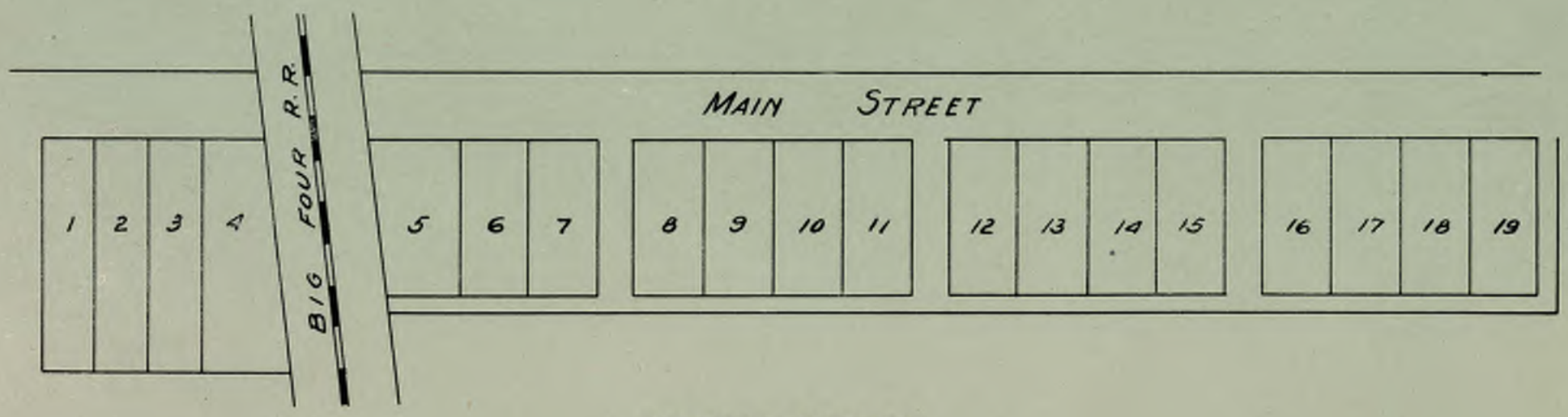
HARLEM



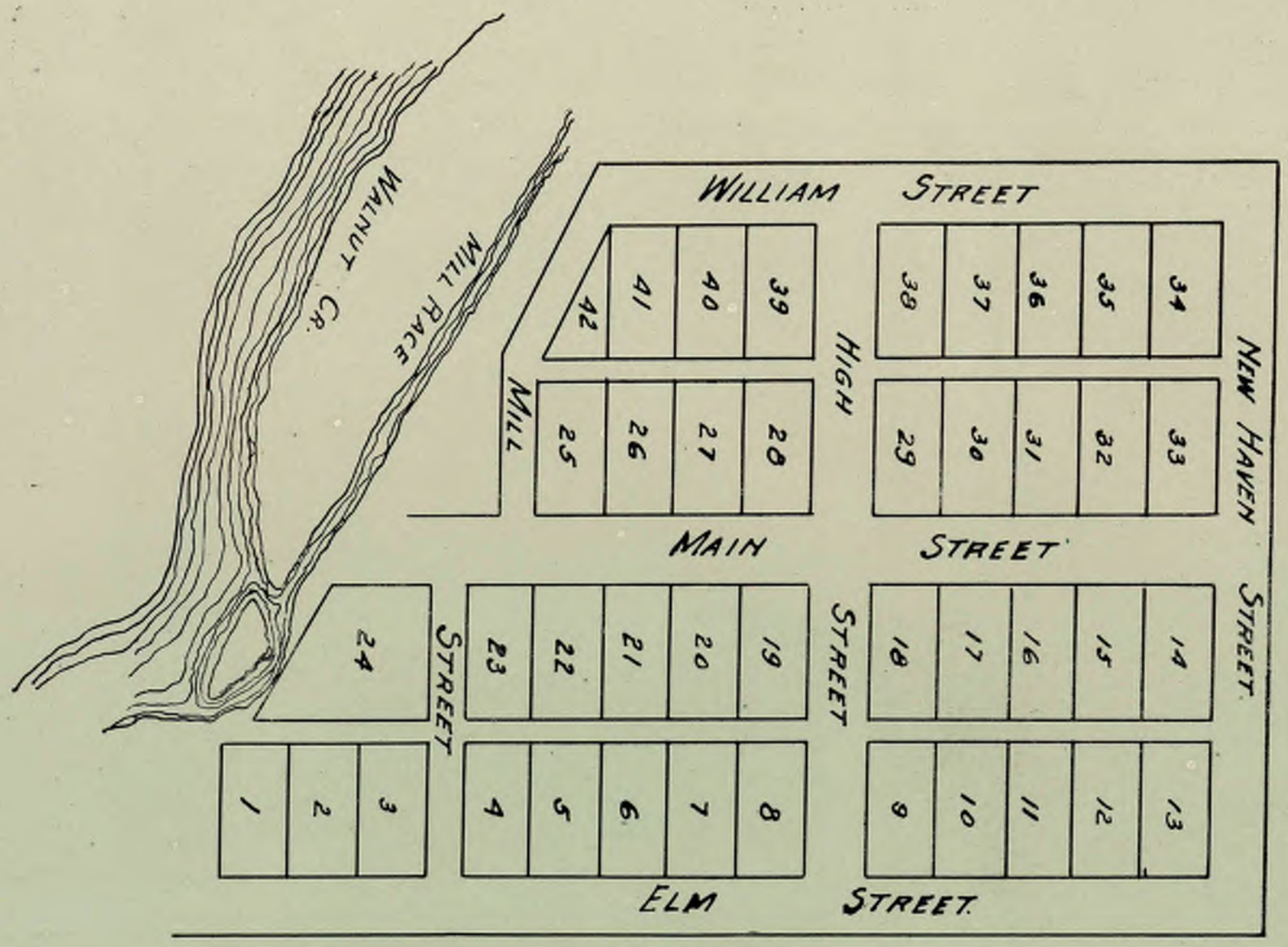
CENTERVILLE



SUNBURY



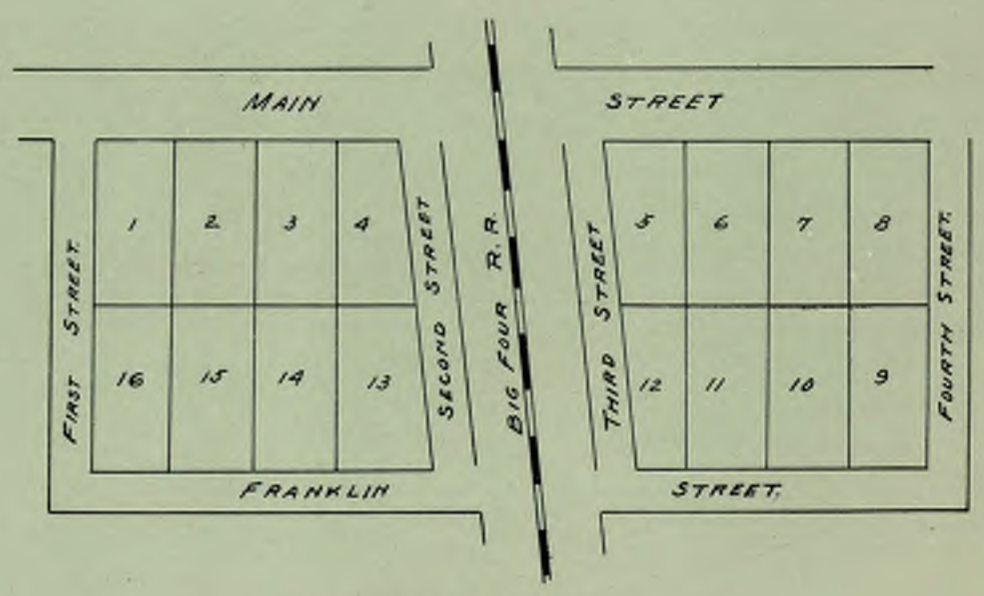
ORANGE STATION



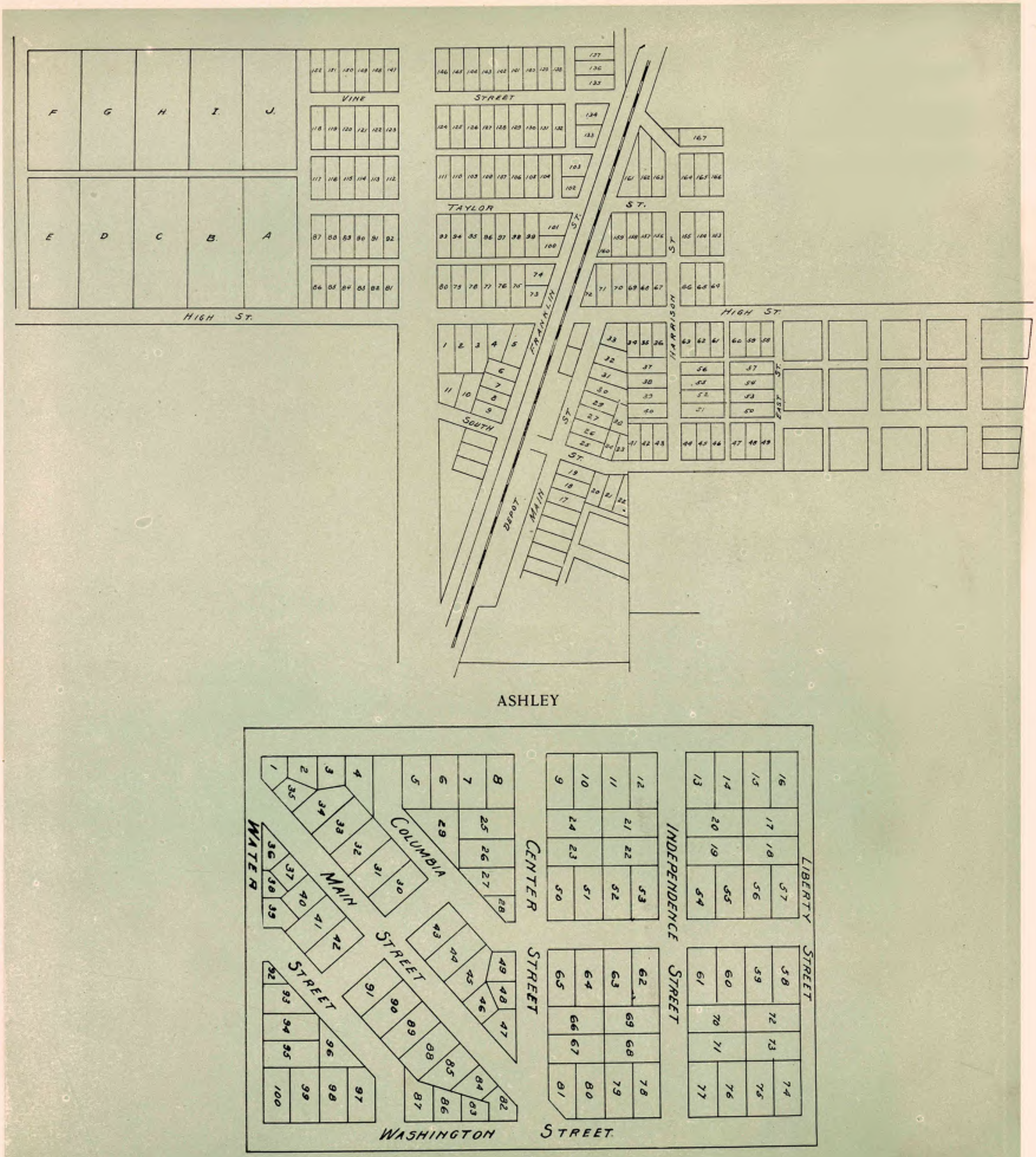
EAST LIBERTY

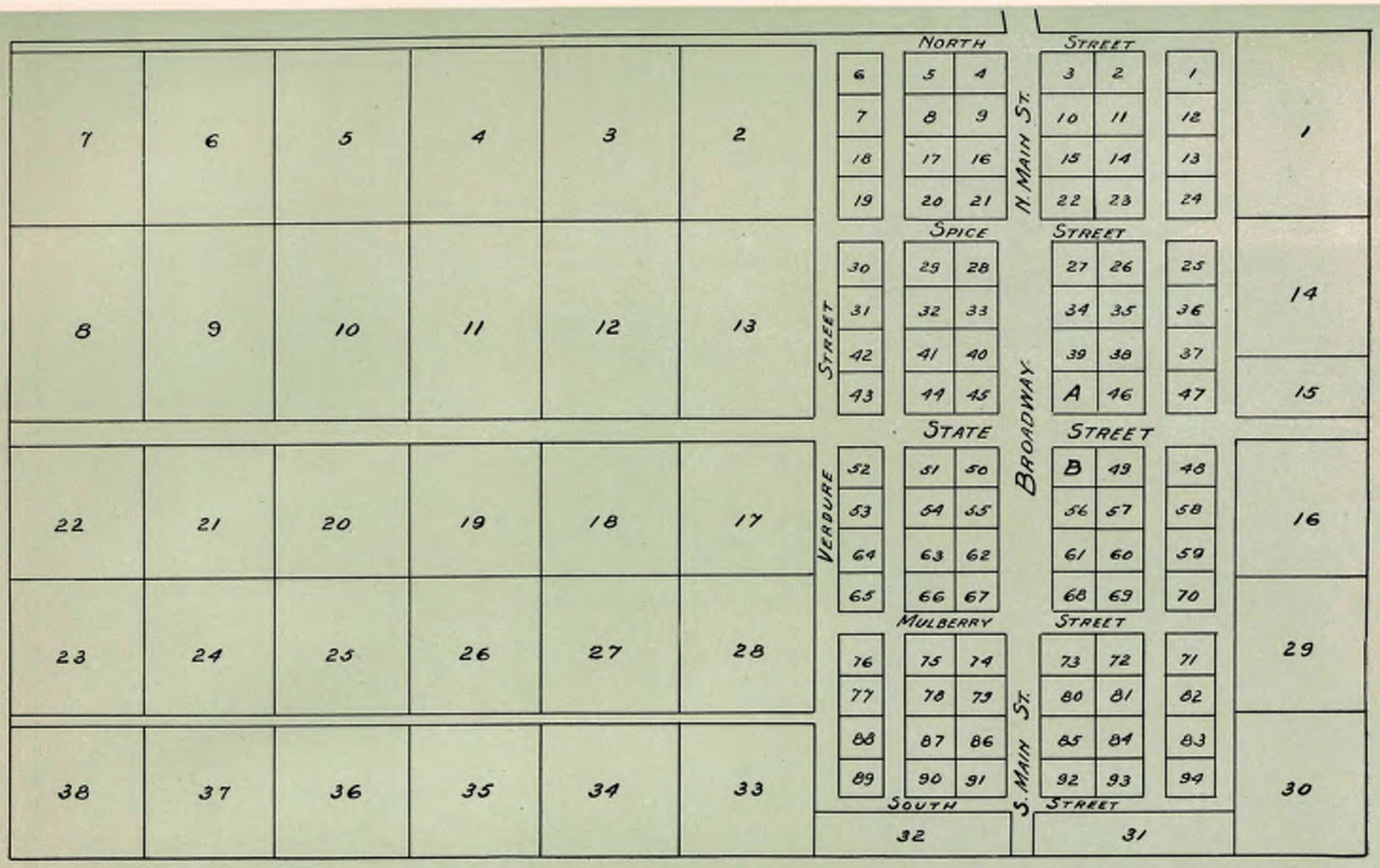


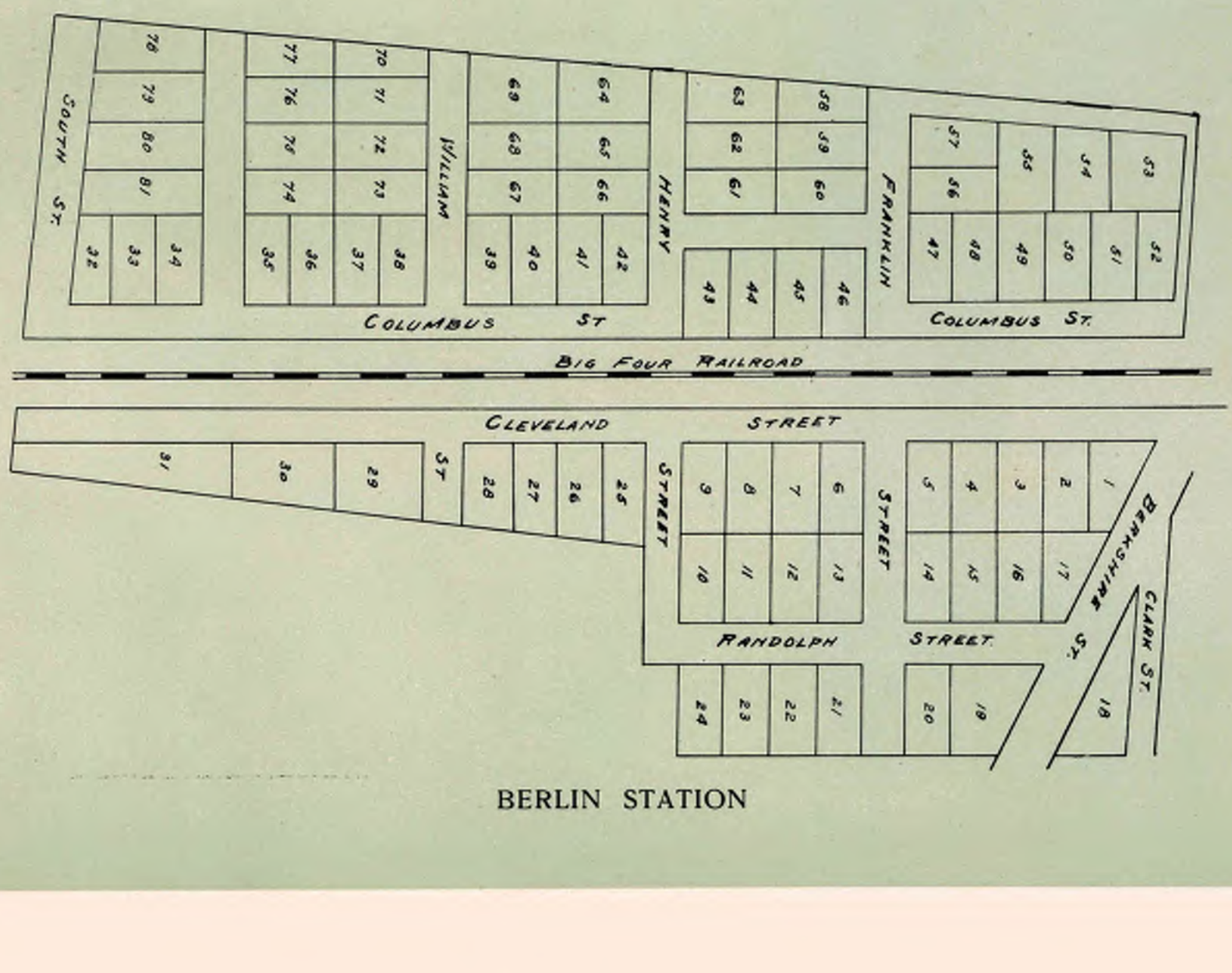
POWELL

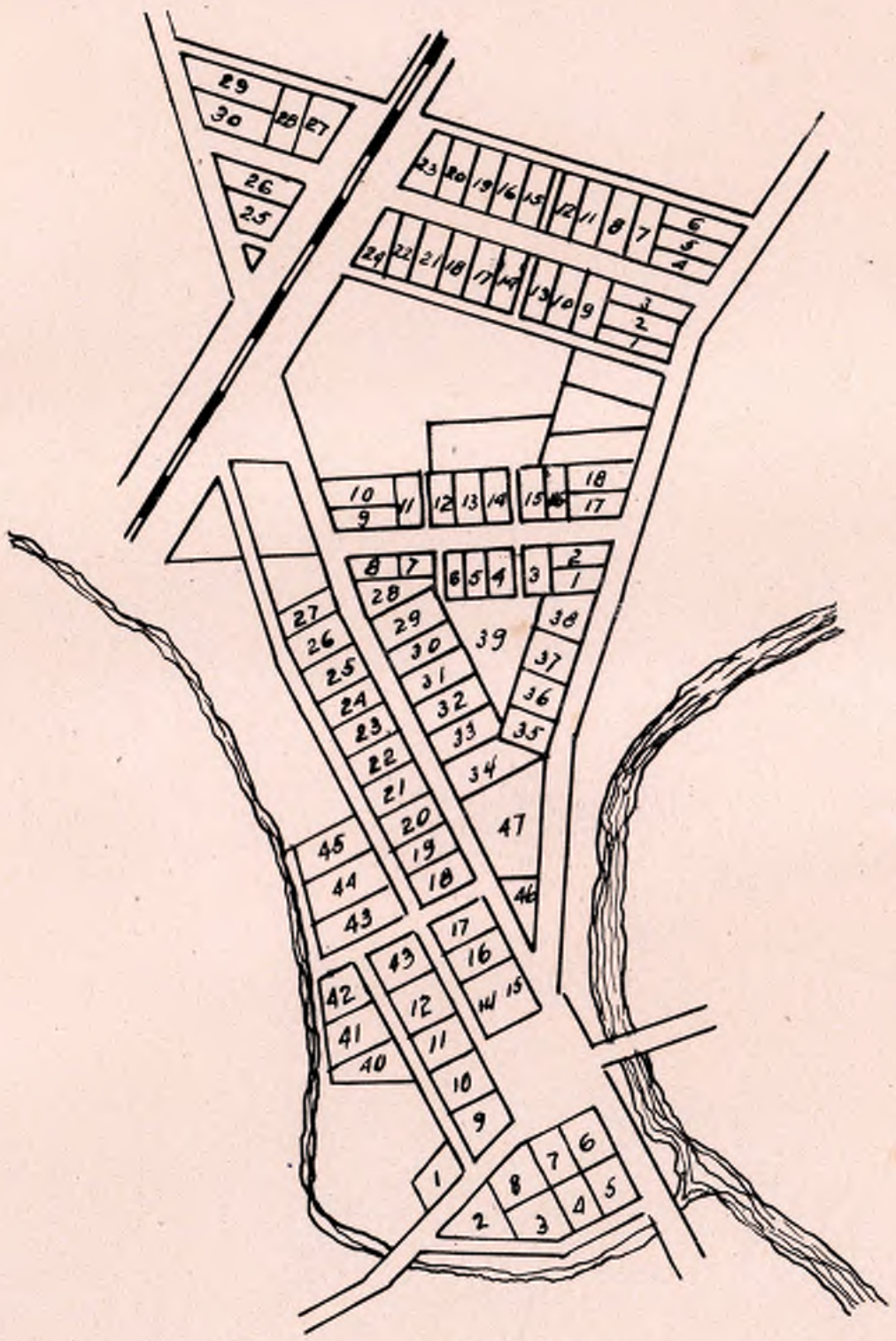


LEWIS CENTER


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VINE
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TAYLOR
FRANKLIN
ST.
HARRISON
HIGH ST.
SOUTH
DEPOT
MAIN
ST.
EAST
ST.
ASHLEY
COLUMBIA
MAIN
WATER
CENTER
STREET
INDEPENDENCE
STREET
LIBERTY
STREET
WASHINGTON
STREET
OLIVE GREEN


NORTH STREET
N. MAIN ST.
SPICE STREET
STREET
BROADWAY
STATE STREET
VERBURE
MULBERRY STREET
S. MAIN ST.
SOUTH STREET
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NORTON


SOUTH ST.
WILLIAM
HENRY
FRANKLIN
COLUMBUS ST
COLUMBUS ST.
BIG FOUR RAILROAD
CLEVELAND ST
STREET
STREET
RANDOLPH STREET
BERKSHIRE ST.
CLARK ST.
BERLIN STATION


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GALENA