

History
of
ROSS and HIGHLAND
COUNTIES, OHIO

The book was found in the Fairview Park, Ohio Library

Sparger, Spargur and Wolfensberger families
who migrated from North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia

Book was found by Dottie Millen in 1995, author not listed



tween him and the commissioners being dated January 27th of that year. The amount which he received was four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars. His securities were John Smith, David Miller, and Benjamin Chaney. At that time Newton Doggett, John H. Mitchell, and John H. Spargur, were the commissioners;

As they passed a resolution that the work should be superintended by one of their number, Newton Doggett was assigned to that duty.

The present infirmary farm, in Liberty township, on the Marshall road, was bought of Steward Irvine in 1844, and, for several years, a dwelling house situated there was used by the court.

HISTORY OF ROSS AND HIGHLAND COUNTIES, OHIO.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL LIST OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Contributions to the Civil Service of the United States.—To the Civil Service of the State.—County Officials from 1805 to 1880.

FOLLOWING is the civil roster of Highland county:

GOVERNOR.

January 7, 1822, to December 28, 1822, Allen Trimble. Being speaker of the senate, became acting governor in the place of Governor Brown. Resigned to accept the office of United States senator.

1826-'27-'28-'29-'30, Allen Trimble.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1831-'32, Moses H. Kirby.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

1818-'22, William A. Trimble elected in 1819, and served until his death.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1843-'44, Joseph J. McDowell served two terms; 1850, Nelson Barrere, one term; 1854, Jonas R. Emrie, one term; 1868, John A. Smith; 1870, John A. Smith; 1876, Henry L. Dickey.

STATE SENATORS.

1808-'9, George W. Barrere; 1810-'11, Samuel Evans; 1812-'13-'14-'15, George W. Barrere; 1816, Samuel Evans; 1817-'25, Allen Trimble, speaker from 1819 to 1825; 1826-'28, John Jones; 1829-'32, Moses Carothers; 1833-'35, Joseph J. McDowell (extra session); 1835-'36, Jacob Kirby; 1839-'40, Thomas Patterson; 1843-'44, John M. Barrere; 1847-'48, Jonas R. Emrie; 1849-'50, Ruel Beeson; 1851-'52, Samuel E. Hibben; 1854-'55, John M. Barrere; 1856-'57, Jacob Hyer; 1860-'61; W. O. Collins; 1866, Silas Irion; 1867-'69, Henry L. Dickey; 1874-'75, Henry A. Shepherd.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1808, Joseph Swearingen; 1809, John Gossett; 1810, Samuel Reece; 1811-'12, James Johnson; 1813-'14,

John Davidson; 1815, James Johnson; 1816, Allen Trimble; 1817-'18, Joseph Swearingen; 1818, John Jones; 1820, Moses Patterson; 1821-'22-'23, Richard Collins; 1824-'25, Moses Patterson; 1826, Richard Collins; 1827 and 1830, Moses H. Kirby; 1831, David Reece; 1832, Joseph J. McDowell; 1833, Robert D. Lilley; 1834 and 1835, Jacob Kirby; 1836, David Reece; 1837, George Collings; 1838, Thomas Patterson; 1839, Andrew Baskin; 1840, David Reece; 1841, John A. Smith; 1842, Lowman; 1844, Ezekiel P.

1860-'61, John H. Jolly, C. Miller; 1862-'63-'64-'65, N. H. Hickson; 1866-'67; David M. Barrett; 1868-'69-'70-'71, John L. Hughes; 1872-'73; P. N. Wickerham; 1874-'75, Thomas H. Baskin; 1876-'77-'78, H. C. Dawson; 1879, Jacob J. Pugsley.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1805 (court held at New Market), Robert Slaughter; 1807 (court held at Hillsborough), Levin L. Belt; 1808, Levin L. Belt; 1810, John Thompson, who held the office until 1824, when Joshua Collett was elected; 1829, George J. Smith; 1834, John W. Price; 1841, Owen T. Fishback; 1848, George Collings; 1851 (August term), Shepherd T. Norris.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1805, Richard Evans, John Davidson; Jonathan Berryman; 1807 and 1808, same; 1810, Nathaniel Pope, John Boyd, Samuel Bell; 1816, John Boyd, Nathaniel Pope, G. W. Barrere; 1818, John Boyd, G. W. Barrere, Moses H. Gregg; 1822, John Boyd, G. W. Barrere, Joseph Swearingen; 1830, John Boyd, Moses Patterson, John Matthews; 1833, Moses Patterson, John Matthews, Hugh Smart; 1836, Moses Patterson, John Matthews, R. D. Lilley; 1837, William C. Scott, R. D. Lilley, John Matthews; 1844, R. D. Lilley, Philip W. Spargur, John Eckman; 1850, Philip W. Spargur, John Eckman, John Durall; 1852, John Durall, Thomas Barry, N. N. Delaplaine.

JUDGES UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

1852, John L. Green; 1857, James Sloane; 1858, A. S. Dickey; 1860, R. M. Briggs; 1861, A. S. Dickey and R. M. Briggs; 1869, William H. Safford, 1872, Samuel F. Steel; 1874, T. M. Gray; 1876, John M. Vanmeter; 1876, S. F. Steel, re-elected in October, and is the present incumbent.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Elected under the constitution of 1851.

1851, Jonas R. Emrie; 1854, A. G. Matthews; 1857, R. D. Lilley; 1860, A. G. Matthews; 1863, William M. Meek; 1872, J. C. Norton; 1878, George B. Gardner.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1805, David Hays; 1808, Allen Trimble; 1816, Samuel Bell (appointed); 1852, John W. Bell; 1855, G. F. Stephens; 1859, Ben Flora (Flora resigned, and W. H. Woodrow was appointed in his place); 1860, John

A. Trimble; 1869, R. W. Spargur; 1870, Johnston E. Jackson; 1872, R. W. Spargur (appointed); 1873, Jesse K. Pickering (appointed); 1874, R. T. Hough; 1876, J. M. Hughey; 1879, same.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1805, Abram J. Williams; 1810, James Daniels; 1811, John W. Campbell; 1812, Levin L. Belt; 1814, Samuel Daniels; 1815, Wade Luffborough; 1816, Richard Collins; 1821, G. R. Fitzgerald; 1823, Richard Collins; 1824, G. R. Fitzgerald; 1831, John W. Price; 1833, William Scott; 1837, W. O. Collins; 1841, Daniel Scott; 1849, John Tome; 1850, John Torrie; 1853, R. B. Stevenson; 1855, James H. Rothrock; 1857, C. A. Sheaf; 1859, John M. Dorman; 1861, W. H. Irwin; 1868, E. M. De Bruin; 1874, James M. Dumeuil; 1879, John T. Hire.

SHERIFFS.

1805, Anthony Franklin; 1808, Augustus Richards; 1811, Samuel Harvey; 1813, William Curry; 1815, John Jones; 1819, Joseph Dryden; 1821, William Wright; 1823, John Jones; 1827, Amos Grantham; 1831, David Miller; 1835, Andrew Baskin; 1839, Benjamin Chaney; 1843, Edward S. Beeson; 1848, Thomas S. Rhodes; 1849, David Fenwick; 1853, Joseph H. Muellenix; 1857, Thomas H. Baskins; 1859, R. W. Spargur; 1867, John B. Hays; 1871, Carey T. Pope; 1875, William C. Menell; 1879, Thomas H. Long.

AUDITORS.

[Under the act of the general assembly, passed February 8, 1820, creating the office of county auditor, and making elective by the general assembly of the State].

1821, William Keys, elected by the legislature, and continued in office by subsequent elections made by the people, after the office became elective by them until 1829; 1829, Joseph Woodrow—he died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, Joshua, jr., (appointed) who served until 1833; 1833, Matthew Waddell; 1839, Joshua Woodrow; 1841, Matthew Waddell; 1845, Samuel Johnson; 1847, Matthew Waddell; 1849, William H. Woodrow; 1855, James Reece; 1857, John A. Patterson; 1859, James Reece; 1863, Joseph Morrow; 1865, Edwin Arthur; 1869, Daniel Murphy; 1873, Edward M. De Bruin (present incumbent).

TREASURERS.

1806, John Richards; 1808, George Shinn; 1810, John Smith; 1842, John M. Johnson; 1850, William McReynolds; 1854, David Fenwick; 1858, Joseph J. Woodrow; 1862, George Lawrence; 1864, James Reece; 1868, J. W. Spargur; 1871, William H. Glenn; 1876, William S. Patterson; 1879, Edward Pierson.

RECORDERS.

This office was established February 25, 1831.

1836, Samuel Bell; 1842, David Miller; 1845, James M. Keys; 1854, John Baskin; 1856, W. C. Winter; 1863, John Baskin; 1866, J. M. Matthews; 1869, Isma

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

This office was made elective by an act of the general assembly of March 3, 1831. Prior to that time, from all that can be ascertained, Thomas M. Sanders was holding the office of county surveyor in 1819, and continued to hold the office until 1835.

1835, Jesse Barrett; 1843, Thomas Berryman; 1849, Thomas Wilson; 1855, Thomas Berryman; 1858, Thomas M. Boyd; 1861, William J. Boyd; 1864, Edward Burnett died, and William J. Boyd appointed to fill vacancy; 1867, William Siders; 1870, Eli Stafford; 1876, William J. Boyd; 1879, Eli Stafford.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The records prior to 1811 have been lost or destroyed. From that year down to the present the following have been the occupants of the office:

1811, E. B. Smith, Jesse Baldwin, Morgan Vanmeter; 1812, E. B. Smith, Jesse Baldwin, Moses Patterson; 1813, Jesse Baldwin, Moses Patterson, John Matthews, jr.; 1814, Moses Patterson, John Matthews, jr., Amos Evans; 1815, John Matthews, Amos Evans, Jesse Baldwin; 1816, Pleasant Arthur, Jesse Baldwin, Amos Evans; 1817, Jesse Baldwin, Pleasant Arthur, Moses Patterson; 1818, Moses Patterson, Newton Doggett, Pleasant Arthur; 1819, Newton Doggett, Pleasant Arthur, Amos Evans; 1822, Newton Doggett, John Matthews, John Wasson; 1823, John Matthews, John Wasson, William Davidson; 1825, William Davidson, John Matthews, David Reece; 1828, John Matthews, William Davidson, Moses Carothers; 1829, John Matthews, David Reece, Samuel McClure; 1830, Samuel McClure, David Reece, John Farris; 1831, Pleasant Arthur, Phillip W. Spargur, William Carothers; 1832, Pleasant Arthur, William Carothers, Thomas Patterson; 1833, William Carothers, Thomas Patterson, Newton Doggett; 1834, Thomas Patterson, Newton Doggett, John H. Mitchell; 1835, Newton Doggett, John H. Mitchell, John W. Spargur; 1837, John H. Mitchell, Newton Doggett, Claiborn Lea; 1838, Newton Doggett, Claiborn Lea, Philip Wilkins; 1839, Claiborn Lea, Philip Wilkins, John Baskin; 1840, Philip Wilkins, John Baskin, Samuel Smith; 1841, John Baskin, Samuel Smith, John Littler; 1842, Samuel Smith, John Littler, John W. Spargur; 1843, John Littler, John W. Spargur, David Fenwick; 1844, John W. Spargur, David Fenwick, William Cochran; 1845, John W. Spargur, David Fenwick, N. W. Ayres; 1846, N. W. Ayres, Joel Thurman, John W. Spargur; 1847, John W. Spargur, N. W. Ayres, Joel Thurman; 1848, N. W. Ayres, Joel Thurman, Sampson Renoc; 1849, N. W. Ayres, Sampson Renoc, Edward Easton; 1850, Sampson Renoc, Edward Easton, Charles Robinson; 1851, Charles Robinson, Edward Easton, Henry Wilkins; 1852, Charles Robinson, Henry Wilkins, Benjamin Cowgill; 1853, Charles Robinson, Henry Wilkins, Benjamin Cowgill; 1854, Charles Robinson, Benjamin Cowgill, John Haigh; 1855, Charles Robinson, John Haigh, Philip Roush; 1856, John Haigh, Philip Roush, Abraham Lowman; 1857, Philip Roush, Abraham

ber, is shown the recess of the "Chief's Throne." Most of the chambers of this cave are spacious, and generally dry. No great fatigue is incurred, even by delicate persons, in exploring its recesses. But little climbing has to be done, as the floor of its chambers is generally on a level, and continuous, extending several hundred yards into the cliff. Though many of its passages are narrow, yet its chambers at every turn exhibit curious and beautiful formations of mica and magnesia, and being so dry, are often very white.

Though they extend a little farther up on the other side of the creek, here on this side those grand old pentamerous beds may be said to terminate with a sudden break. For three miles up the stream they have remained continuous. Their flint-like, unstratified solidity of over a hundred feet in depth, proclaims that they successfully resisted glacial action, changing the character of the post glacial formation to the east and south. Upon their backs, as it were, they have borne safely through the roar and din of mighty denuding forces, the Devonian, and other more recent geological formation. And while those formations were being stripped from Highland county, and carried past them down the valley of Paint creek, they remain as the western outliers of those subsequent formations. They constitute, also, enduring monuments that witness within, to science and to mankind, the sure record of Silurian time, and on their surface the end of silurian conditions, while upon their sides have been inscribed a like sure record of glacial action, and the action of the elements.

Standing upon the cliff at the break on the other side, one can readily trace the outlines of what must have been at one time a beautiful little lake, extending up the creek perhaps a mile, to where the cliffs of a lower Niagara formation close in upon the stream. The shore line on either side could not have been many hundred yards wide.

A few hundred yards above this we reach, on the left bank of the stream, as we ascend at the mouth of a branch known in earlier periods as Saw Mill run, now better known as Distillery branch. This branch has its source to the eastward; contrary to the general system of natural drainage in the vicinity, its general course is from the east to the west along the foot of Rapid Forge mountain, and as the geological dip is eastward, and having its source away up in the Waverly sandstone that crowns the summit, cuts its way through every foot of the whole geological formation of the mountain. Every line of junction delivers copious springs of water, each differing in character from the rest, some freestone, some sulphur, one of which was the Miami Deer lick, celebrated in Indian annals; others from the Huron shales with their peculiar salts and sulphates of iron and other minerals peculiar to this formation. Near its mouth, and on the distillery lot, we have a spring at the line of junction of an imperfect stratum of Oriskany sandstone with the Helderberg and other limestone, overlaid with Champlain drift, all of which formations are found highly charged with mineral a spring quite chalybeate in its character.

Upon an estuary of this lake stood the entrance to the Dry cave. The present bed of the stream has lost its rocky character, the rock bottom being many feet below.

A couple of lively little tributaries join the creek at the "Mussett hole," one of which has worn a narrow passage for itself through the solid rock. This remarkable fissure is some thirty feet deep for at least two hundred yards, and over which one could almost step across from brink to brink at the top. A noble spring of clear, cold limestone water bursts from the rock at the mouth of this rivulet, leaping about four feet into the creek.

From this point down past the Wet cave branch, on the opposite bank, a pleasing walk under the overhanging cliffs may be enjoyed, our path all the way embowered midst waving foliage of evergreen and deciduous growth. At every step almost, some chasm, fissure, cavern, cave or natural bridge attracting attention, each vying with the other to command admiration the whole constituting a combination of natural beauty and scientific interest which entitles Rocky fork to a place in the hearts of the people at large such as it already holds in the estimation of those who have learned to know it.

ORGANIZATION.

The date of the erection of Paint township cannot be definitely ascertained, but it probably occurred in the year 1808. We find, in that year, the first authentic account of an election held in the township, and the unusual date (September 6th) indicates that it was the first. Probably the direction to hold it was given

that day Jesse Lucas and Nicholas Robinson were duly elected justices of the peace; Zeur Combs, Josiah Tomlinson, and Jesse Lucas, trustees; and Joshua Lucas, clerk.

The present township officers are: William J. Redkey, treasurer; W. S. Easton, clerk; Robert R. West, J. V. Cowman, and Ewing Newby, trustees; J. C. Ferguson and William H. Wright, justices of the peace.

On the eleventh day of October, 1808, was held the State and county election; probably the first after the erection of the newly organized township of Paint. This election is chiefly significant to us in that it occurred at a time when men were singularly attentive to political duties, and that the full list (which is in existence) probably gives an almost complete list of the electors of the township, thus conveying, better than any amount of desultory and detached items could do, an idea of what the community of the day consisted of. The following is a list of the voters on that day: Jesse Lucas, Josiah Tomlinson, Zeur Combs, Jonathan Boyd, Daniel McKeekin, William Lucas, sr., Reuben Spargur, John C. Burris, Obadiah Overman, John White, William Ubanks, Walter Cannady, Charles Lucas, John Burris, jr., William McKinney, Joel Havens, Andrew McCrary, sr., Thomas Ballard, Benjamin Bloomer, Parker Hillod, Henry Worley, Isaac Overman, Job Stevens, David Brown, Jacob Griffin, William Wittee, Joseph Hart, Joseph W. Spargur, James Hiatt, Eli McMeanus, William Ballard, Bourter Sumner, Richard Ballard, Jesse Baldwin, William Baldwin, Joshua Lucas, Joseph Bloomer, Bourter Burtis, Nicholas Robinson, Thomas Bails, Basil Lucas, Moses Tomlinson, Henry Ault, William Mandclue, Heth Hart, Hezekiah Betts, Thomas Tucker, William Lucas, jr., Demsey Overman, Obadiah Overman, sr., and Daniel McCrary, making a total poll of fifty-four voters.

Joseph and Reuben Spargur, the first of the extensive and prominent family of that name who came to Ohio, emigrated from North Carolina to Highland county, in the year 1804, and settled on Fall creek. Here they cleared land, and between 1810 and '12 built a grist-mill. In 1814 they sold the mill, and Reuben returned to North Carolina, while Joseph, packing his household goods on wagons, cut a track to the present well known Spargur place on Rocky fork, and, in 1815, built the Spargur mill on the site of the present building. The mill which he first built is the one now known as the Worley mill. He left, at his death, a family of eighteen children, sixteen of whom still (1880) live.

Philip Spargur, brother of Joseph and Reuben, came from North Carolina to Highland county in 1809, and settled on a farm near the later established village of New Petersburg. The land was unbroken forest, and, during his long and industrious life, he made it one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Spargur left a family of ten children.

Henry Spargur joined his brothers in 1833, bringing his father, John W. Spargur, with him, and settled near Ransborough. He had a family of twelve children.

It will be seen from this statement that the three remained in Ohio contributed forty chil-

dren to the population, most of whom grew to maturity and had children of their own, making one of the largest families in the county.

During the year 1806, Adam Redkey came from Pennsylvania, and settled where Centerfield now is, bringing with him his son Jacob, aged, at that time, about eight years. With him also came his wife and Joshua, John, George, Adam, Nancy and Sarah Redkey, his other children. After making one payment on the purchase price of his farm, Adam set out to go to Pennsylvania and obtain money for the second. On his way, he was attacked by fever and died, leaving his widow with this large family of almost helpless children to provide for. She gave up the farm upon which he had settled, but, later, purchased the farm upon which James W. Roads now lives. Jacob Redkey married Mary, daughter of Basil Lucas, and his children's children are now married, and, in turn, have children of their own. The family has fully recovered its hold upon the soil lost by the sudden death of Adam Redkey, and is connected with the principal families of the township,—the Spargens, Lucas, and Roads, in a manner very confusing to a stranger. John L. Redkey, grandson of Adams, and son of Jacob, is living on a farm near Rainsborough, while William J. Redkey, his son, is a merchant in Rainsborough.

Richard Hulitt came from New Jersey in the year 1806. He brought with him a wife and two children, and, after a long and tedious wagon journey, arrived at a point in Paint township, near the Indian ford over Paint creek, after the full rigor of winter had come on. He had made arrangements for the purchase of fifteen hundred acres of land in Ross and Highland counties; and, on a part of the tract where the house of John Roads now stands, he proceeded to erect a cabin. He raised the log sides of the building, and the first night after his family arrived was spent in this pen, with no roof between them and the driving snow storm, which had come on. The next day a pole roof, abounding in chinks and holes, was put on, and a large door was cut, wide enough to allow of driving on a team to haul logs for a fire, which was built in the middle of the house, innocent as it was of chimney. Having no sawed plank, this door was left open, and the family spent a long time with no better protection from cold and storm than was afforded by crouching at the ends of the room farthest removed from the door, and also from the fire. The nearest neighbors Mr. Hulitt had at that time were Jacob Ault, three miles distant on the Anderson road, in one direction; Joseph Rockhold, in Ross county, in another, and Richard Evans, on Clear creek in a third. In spite of all the hardships of this beginning, Mr. Hulitt's family prospered and his estate increased. He had by his wife, *nee* Sarah Culliss, eleven children of whom two, David and Richard Hulitt, still remain in the township, and upon the ancestral acres. The history of Mr. Hulitt's military enterprises will be given elsewhere.

During the years 1806-07 two brothers, William and Isaac Troth, came to Paint township, and settled in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Hulitt.

Daniel Weyer came from Little York, Pennsylvania, about 1806, and took up a farm in the Nathaniel Pope survey, on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, where his widow (whose maiden name was Elizabeth McCollister, still lives. Mr. Weyer was one of those unfortunate pioneers who bought under the defective Pope title, and were obliged to pay two prices for their land. The survey was an extensive one, and all of the purchasers, though buying in perfect good faith, were ousted under a superior title.

Isaac and Abraham Taylor, brothers, came from Delaware to Paint, and settled on Rocky fork, near the present village of Boston—the former about 1807, and the latter in 1811. Nancy Taylor, wife of Isaac, now lives near Rainsborough, at a very advanced age.

Henry Ault, father of Adam Ault, came to this locality about 1800, emigrating from Maryland. He lived one year in Chillicothe, and then removed to Paint township, residing for one or two years at the falls of Paint, when he changed his location to the eastern part of Paint, south of Rattlesnake creek. During the first summer of his location in this township he lived in a tent, but got into his cabin before the approach of winter. He died at his home in Paint township.

Prominent among the early names in Paint is that of Crawford. This settlement does not strictly belong to that township, but so fully identified has the family been with its growth that the subject of its settlement may be fairly stated here. Alexander Crawford emigrated from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1796, memorable in the annals of Ross county, and settled at Chillicothe, being one of the original colonists there. After a stay of two years at that place, he removed to Deer Creek, and from Deer Creek went, in 1799, to Centerfield, in Fairfield township, of Highland county. In 1805 he removed to a point in Paint township, of Ross county, near the county line—his land extending into the Highland county Paint. In 1807 he built, on the Highland county bank of Paint creek, a grist-mill, which was an important factor in the domestic life of the neighborhood. In 1823 Mr. Crawford was drowned in the creek, a canoe, in which he was seated, upsetting in mid-stream. Alexander Crawford, jr., had, in 1815, removed across the line to the mill, and lived there until 1825. He then removed to Plum run, about a mile distant, and built a saw-mill. There he remained until his death, which occurred in 1875. The saw-mill which he erected was in use until 1865, when it was washed away. In 1856 Alexander and Jesse, sons of Alexander Crawford, jr., removed to a fine farm near New Petersburg, which they own and operate as partners.

John Pulse settled in this township in 1807, emigrating from Botetourt county, Virginia. He located on Rocky fork, on the present farm of his son, John Pulse. He lived a quiet, peaceable life, never suing any one and never being sued, and, furthermore, was never a witness in court.

James Fairley came to Ohio from Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1815, and settled on the farm now owned by Charles and Samuel Patton, in Paint township. He was

Southard, shoemaker. It was scarcely a business center at that time. Nathan Reeves had a tannery on his land two miles east, Massie had mills, furnace and distillery not far from the same distance to the westward. Christian Benner conducted his business a half a mile away to the northward. Only by virtue of the stone could it claim any precedence over any one of these other points until, at the very early day, a post-office was established. Elisha Kelley, first blacksmith and first justice of the peace, as first postmaster. Then it assumed a new importance, and other families began to come in, one by one. Aeneas Foulk bringing his goods in saddle-bags from Chillicothe, was not destined long to enjoy his tremendous monopoly. David Adams soon opened a store, and a man named Crockett also appeared in the field. So the business stood for some years. Then R. R. Seymour and A. R. Seymour became the owners of the Foulk business. Elijah Rockhold, son of Joseph Rockhold, the pioneer, who had been a clerk for David Adams, became that gentleman's partner, and then his successor about 1833. In 1845 J. P. Brown bought out his employers, Seymour & Co., and still continues the business. In 1848 the principal merchants of the place were J. P. Brown, continuing the business of Aeneas Foulk, Elijah Rockhold, succeeding David Adams, and William M. Fitz Williams, whose trade has passed to T. C. Campbell & Co. We find in the three leading houses of to-day the direct outgrowth of the early mercantile establishments of Bainbridge. The town was incorporated by act of general assembly, March 2, 1838.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Peter Kern, mayor; A. S. Jones, clerk; J. R. High, marshal; John H. Giffin, treasurer; J. A. Head, W. H. Soale, F. H. Dunn, T. J. Atkins, John Robb, and E. C. Rockhold, council.

BAINBRIDGE BUSINESS.

The following are sketches of some of the principal business establishments of the town:

ROCKHOLD, COOK AND COMPANY, BANKERS.

This firm, consisting of Elijah Rockhold, Aaron Fernow, J. P. Brown and William A. Cook, was organized in the month of August, 1867, and has since conducted a considerable discount and deposit business. Mr. Cook died, a few years since, and the interest of his estate was withdrawn, but the business has continued under the same name, and with that exception, in the hands of the same person.

The Paint Valley mills, built in 1872-3 by the Sprinkle brothers, is owned and operated by Rockhold, Cook and Company. It is the first and only steam flouring mill in Paxton.

SPARGUR, HULITT AND COMPANY, BANKERS.

This firm embarked in the banking business July 1, 1878. It counts among its depositors many of the wealthiest citizens of the western part of Ross county, and merchants from Greenfield, Frankfort, Hillsborough, and other neighboring towns, bring paper to the bank for discount. The firm consists of the following gentlemen:

J. B. W. Spargur, John Hulitt, B. C. Hulitt, William W. Clyburn, and Asa W. Spargur.

BAINBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

Of this paper full notice is given on another page. It is, as it deserves to be, successful, and Mr. Adolphe Voigt, its editor and proprietor, shows a commendable and unusual spirit in endeavoring to make it a sheet of more than ephemeral value. Our historian acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Voigt for much valuable information which he has laboriously collected.

E. ROCKHOLD AND SON.

Reference has already been made to the business of David Adams, continued by Elijah Rockhold. Mr. Rockhold's name constantly recurs in any history of Bainbridge. He is its oldest active citizen, and the story of his business life is the history of the material development of the village. The firm now consists of Elijah Rockhold and Elijah C. Rockhold, his son, and continues to carry on a large general store at the old stand. In addition to the store, the tannery founded by James Gaskle is owned and conducted by the firm.

T. C. CAMPBELL AND COMPANY.

This firm removed from Cynthiana, where they were formerly in business, in 1869, and, buying out the old establishment of William Fitz Williams, carried on their trade in the little building which Fitz Williams had for years occupied, on the site of their present store. Finding the limits of their store too small, they built, in 1879, their present fine building, and occupied it, for the first time, December 23, 1879. They now have a floor room of five hundred and twenty-five square yards, and are doing a large trade in general merchandise. The firm retains its original constitution, T. C. Campbell and J. W. McCague.

J. P. BROWN.

Little more need be said of Mr. Brown's business than that the pioneer establishment of Bainbridge seems to bear the seventy years gracefully. Mr. Brown's business history is given fully elsewhere.

CHARLES ROBBINS

was the first druggist in Bainbridge. He established his business on the fifteenth day of September, 1847, in the store where Charles West now carries on the grocery trade. He continued in the drug business until 1864, when he embarked in the dry goods trade. In 1869, however, he returned to his first love, removing to his present store. Mr. Robbins was postmaster of Bainbridge, under the Buchanan administration, and has, at various times, held the offices of township treasurer and corporation clerk.

J. H. HULING.

In 1860 this gentleman established the first and only hardware store Bainbridge has ever had, and has conducted the business to this day. He now has a large trade in his line, and keeps well up to the times. Mr. Huling has earned the gratitude of travelers by the establishment, in 1873, of the very comfortable hotel which bears his name, and which he carries on in addition to his other business.

prospect that it would be furnished with a bell. This deficiency was supplied, however, in a most unexpected and extraordinary manner; and was the cause of an unaffected surprise to the agent at the railroad depot. Let it be remembered that we are speaking of ante-steam-whistle times, and the bewildered state of our friend, the agent, will be appreciated, when, on a certain morning, wishing to give the usual signal that the iron horse was impatient of delay, and could not in fact be restrained beyond ten minutes, he caught the rope; but no answering clang resounded through the frosty air. What had happened? This was explained when he stepped out upon the platform and looked up at the—spot where the bell had hung. A remarkable coincidence was apparent soon to the entire population of the seat of Justice. The engine house was supplied with a bell; and it was gravely asserted by many, that those members of the fire corps who exhibited on the discovery of this fact, the most unbounded surprise, were open to the Shakespearean criticism,

“The lady doth protest too much.”

While the rights involved in this case were still receiving the most deliberate consideration, the steam whistle had screamed its defiance to all opposition, and the stationary bell at the depot was abolished. The final conclusion was, that the affair should be looked upon more as a practical joke, than as a case of larceny.

The steam fire engine was bought in 1876, and is named Hillsborough. Ahrens, Philadelphia, is the maker, and it is a very fine engine. Its cost was five thousand five hundred dollars.

The fire service continued free until 1870, when an ordinance was passed, authorizing the payment of ten dollars per year, to each member of the company. Since the purchase of the steam engine, the engineer receives six hundred dollars per year; stoker, one hundred dollars; captain and secretary, thirty dollars each. The present officers are as follows: S. Lemmon, captain; A. W. Thornberg, lieutenant; J. S. Black, secretary; Peter E. Brown, treasurer; John M. Moore, director of engine; John Reckley, director of hose; Lakin Richards, director of ladders and wagon; J. Duffy, engineer; James B. Rowe, stoker.

BANKING INTERESTS.

The history of the Hillsborough banks does not, like that of the banks of Chillicothe, extend back to a remote antiquity; nor does it embrace a large number of institutions. The three National banks now existing here, are the only incorporated, public banking institutions the town has ever had. They all had their origin in private banks which, however, were of comparatively recent date.

THE FIRST, OR HILLSBOROUGH NATIONAL BANK

succeeded the private bank of Barrere & Co., which was established in October, 1853. John A. Smith, Nelson and Benjamin Barrere constituted the company. This firm continued to do a successful private banking business till March, 1865, when they organized as a national bank. John A. Smith was the first president, and Benjamin Barrere the first cashier. The original capital was

one hundred thousand dollars, and remains still at the same figure.

Benjamin Barrere is now president, and L. S. Smith cashier. The location is on the east side of High street, between Main and Walnut.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

is the successor to a private bank, named also the Citizens' bank, which was organized August, 1869, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars—the stockholders being J. C. Gregg, Burch Foraker, Elias Overman, G. J. Evans, F. I. Bumgarner, Edwin Arthur, and John H. Jolly. It was organized as a national bank September 4, 1872, the officers being John C. Gregg, president; William Scott, vice-president; and Burch Foraker, cashier. The directors were William Scott, David Noble, Elias Overman, Jacob J. Pugsley, F. I. Bumgarner, J. C. Gregg, and Burch Foraker.

The capital is one hundred thousand dollars; circulation ninety thousand dollars; and deposits from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars.

The present officers are J. C. Gregg, president; William Scott, vice-president; C. M. Overman, cashier; and O. S. Price, assistant cashier. The directors are the same as at first, except that John L. West has taken the place of Burch Foraker, resigned. The location is on Main street, nearly opposite the court house.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

succeeded the private bank of Foreman Evans & E. L. Ferris, who commenced business, near the present location of the bank, southeast corner of Main and High streets, in the spring of 1866. The institution was reorganized as a national bank February 1, 1880, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and the following officers: H. Strain, president; E. L. Ferris, cashier; A. Matthews, assistant cashier. The directors are H. Strain, J. D. W. Spargur, R. S. Evans, W. G. Smith, I. A. Feibel, Fred. Zane, George Gilmore, Joshua Hatcher, and J. H. Guthrie.

All these banks are doing a safe, legitimate and healthy business, and enjoy the entire confidence of the community.

HILLSBOROUGH PUBLIC READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.*

When the new city hall building in Hillsborough was planned, provision was made for a public library. A large and handsome room in the west part of the building was constructed for this special purpose. On the completion of the building, it was the general desire of the people of the town that the library room be utilized. The first move in this direction was made in the spring of 1877. It was then thought that if a public reading room should be opened in the library room that it would help on the temperance reformation then going on in the community. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in the city hall, on the thirty-first of May, 1877. At this meeting a committee was appointed to inaugurate the work of opening a free reading room in the library room.

*By Professor H. S. Doggett.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Thomas N. Sellers, mustered out with company.
 Sergeant Charles J. Bell, " " "
 Sergeant Hamilton J. Sellers, " " "
 Sergeant John N. Hays, " " "
 Sergeant John B. Schmur, " " "
 Corporal William G. Moore, died November 29, 1862.
 Corporal Thomas A. Blain, died March 19, 1863.
 Corporal Alexander M. Long, mustered out with company.
 Corporal John S. Anderson, " " "
 Corporal William J. Parrett, " " "
 Corporal John R. Porter, " " "
 Corporal John T. Collier, " " "
 Corporal Robert J. McAlpin, promoted to sergeant, mustered out with company.
 Musician Archibald B. Middleton, mustered out with company.
 Wagoner Mahlon C. Swan, " " "

PRIVATES.

The following were mustered out with company: Stephen T. Allen, James C. Anderson, David Allemang, John S. Baker, William R. Barrett (recruit), James N. Beatty, James M. Binns, Josiah Binns, Mason R. Blizzard, George A. Buchanan (promoted to corporal), Jacob Burst, Daniel Campbell, Benjamin Campbell, William Coffee, James A. Collier, William W. Crawford, George Crawford, David Crawford, Jonas Crawford, Lorenzo D. Creete, Elijah G. Davis, James M. Dolohan, Benjamin Eddyburn, Peter Egan, Joseph S. Fernow, James H. Freshour, Thomas N. Ghormley, John W. Griffith, Jesse Harper, George W. Heslep, John E. A. Heimiller, Isaiah Hudnell, Junius Hudnell, Peter J. Kline, Garland King, George B. Kline, George W. Knedler, Alexander Leake, James M. Lemon, Richard Lucas, John W. Mains, William Martin, Jacob McFarland, Joseph McClain, Robert McDill, William E. McCreary, August Meier, Jacob M. Meier, Zachariah Michael, Henry T. Musselman, Peter Miles, John Myers, Henry C. Nevin, Joseph H. Nixon, Morris T. Parrett, Joseph Shum, William Stoops, Philip Stoops, William B. Summersett, Henry R. Templeton, Joseph M. Tudor, William Naugh (promoted to corporal), George W. Wise, William L. Wise, Bernard Witte, Henry C. Workman (promoted to corporal), Grant S. Wright.

The following were discharged: George Beeler, March 7, 1863; John W. Knedler, January 1, 1864.

The following were absent: Lafayette Coffee (sick), James Heavilin (sick), Henry Long, Alexander Long, Allison B. Michael, Aurelius C. Middleton.

The following were transferred: William B. Hennes, to Company C; David C. Johnson, to Company C.

Cornelius C. Platter, promoted to quartermaster sergeant; Andrew Stout, appointed brigade postmaster.

DIED.

Mitchell G. Collier, February 10, 1863; George W. Day, April 4, 1863; Edward McGuire, May 26, 1863; George H. Reed, March 19, 1863; Henry Robinson, June 6, 1863; Alexander B. Rodgers, April 18, 1863.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The records show that six companies in this regiment were wholly, or partially recruited in the counties of Ross and Highland. The regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on August 26, 1862, and on September 3rd, it went into camp near Covington, Kentucky, and from there it moved into Western Virginia, and in November it went into winter quarters five miles above Fayetteville Court House.

Shortly after the battle of Stone River, this and the Ninety-second Ohio were ordered to reinforce General Rosecrans, at Nashville, Tennessee, and embarking on steamers, moved down the river, arriving at Nashville, on the Seventh of February, 1863. From here it moved to

into the "dread art of war" with a vengeance. After the enemy had been driven from Chattanooga, and beyond, the Eighty-ninth encamped at Dechard. During this campaign the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Glenn, late captain of Company A. On the morning of September 19th, the regiment moved into line and engaged in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. During the afternoon of the 20th, the Eighty-ninth went into the hottest of the fight; and, with the Twenty-first Ohio and Twenty-second Michigan, held its position against fearful odds, until dark, when they were surrounded and all captured. The non-commissioned officers and privates were sent to Belle Isle, and from there to Andersonville, where the majority of them were systematically starved to death—by order of that now great patriot and statesman, Jeff. Davis. Lieutenant Colonel Glenn was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed under the fire of our guns, with many another brave defender of the flag. Another beautiful illustration of Southern chivalry. Falling back on Chattanooga, our army went into the intrenchments. Monday morning, at nine o'clock, Surgeon Crew, of the Eighty-ninth, sick and hardly able to ride on horseback, found himself half a mile in front of our line of battle with forty wounded, twenty sick, and seventy-five well men—all that was left of the Eighty-ninth.

The regiment was recruited to two hundred men, and next was engaged at Mission Ridge, then at Rocky Face, and Resaca, where it was actively engaged May 13th, 14th, and 15th, and during the Atlanta campaign, it was almost constantly in a fight for four months. While at Atlanta, Lieutenant Colonel Glenn returned from captivity and resumed command of the regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. The regiment went with Sherman to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas, participating in almost every engagement. On May 24, 1865, it participated in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, where it was mustered out of service on June 7th, subsequent. It was carried by rail to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was discharged June 13, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 26, 1862. Mustered out of service near Washington, District of Columbia, June 7, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel James Rowe, resigned February 28, 1863.
 Captain J. W. Patterson, quartermaster.
 Lieutenant P. W. Spargur, adjutant.
 Commissary Sergeant James F. Doggett, appointed from private Company A September 10, 1862.
 Sergeant Major James B. Elliott, Died May 1, 1863.
 Sergeant Major A. E. Magoffin, discharged October 27, 1863.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Andrew R. Jaques, discharged November, 6, 1863.
 Principal Musician Alfred Irod, mustered out with company.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

in California. Dr. Leight is now literally monarch of all he surveys, in all the region of country around Sinking Spring. He is a native of New England, excellent well read in his profession, as also in general scientific literature. He might have shone as a city practitioner, but he not preferred to hide his light under a bushel. And yet the village of Sinking Spring has been to Dr. Leighton the village of rising fortune. His practice has brought him in plenty of money, furnished him with a beautiful residence, filled his library with choice books, and surrounded him with all the comforts of a home—with, alas! one strange and almost fatal exception—an exception which, we wish privately to inform him, it will soon be too late to supply; and that is—a wife!

Here is a mystery which will doubtless puzzle the minds of future historians. But we think we have found the key to its solution. The worthy doctor probably takes his diploma as a certificate of marriage to his profession, and thinks that any subsequent marriage would be a species of bigamy. Such constancy may properly be held up for the admiration of young and enthusiastic practitioners, but hardly for their imitation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE BYRD.

Charles Willing Byrd emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, under an appointment as attorney and land agent, by Robert Morris, the great American financier, who had extensive claims and land titles in the west. He was born at Westover, Charles City county, Virginia, in July, 1770. He enjoyed the highest educational advantages, having been sent at an early age to Philadelphia, where he remained several years, afterward studying law with his uncle, William Nelson, professor of law in William and Mary college. He was looked upon as a young man of promise and ability, and, immediately upon his settlement in Kentucky, in 1795, he took rank among the foremost of the practitioners at the bar of that State, practicing both at Frankfort and Lexington.

In 1799, he left Kentucky, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was appointed that year, by President Adams, secretary of the Northwest Territory. He was afterward a member of the convention which framed the first constitution for the State of Ohio, and, in 1803, was appointed by President Jefferson, judge of the supreme court of the United States, for the district of Ohio.

In the spring of 1823, Judge Byrd removed to Sinking Spring, Brush Creek township, Highland county, where he lived until his death, which took place in August, 1828. Though noted for his eccentricities, he was a man of fine character, and great legal attainments. He and the late President Harrison were school-boys together, and were, as long as they both lived, warm personal friends. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Head, of Kentucky, and the second, Mrs. Miles, of Massachusetts. He was the father of eight children, two of whom are still living.

Samuel Otway Byrd, the fourth son of Judge Byrd, received a fine education, and was a popular and leading citizen of Highland county. He was at one time a member of the legislature of Ohio, and died in 1869, at the age of forty-six years. W. Otway Byrd, the only living child of Samuel O. Byrd, was born in 1850, and resides on the old homestead at Sinking Spring.

MAJOR ANTHONY FRANKLIN.

Several allusions are made to this distinguished pioneer, in the history of Hillsborough, in another part of this volume; but we give here a connected sketch of his life.

Major Franklin was born in Amherst county, Virginia, July 17, 1778—his parents being of English extraction. His relatives were patriots during the Revolutionary war; Many of them holding responsible positions in the army.

Born during the stormy period of the Revolution, Anthony's nature partook of the stirring and sterling character of the times. The father died while the son was quite young, leaving a widow with a large family to support; which accounts, in part, for Anthony's being put, early in life, to learn the carpenter's trade with General Massie, an honored friend of the family.

He came to Massie's station, now Manchester, about the year 1795. He assisted General Massie in making many of his numerous land surveys in what are now Adams, Ross, and Highland counties; and, in return for said services, he received several grants of land—to which, in after years, he made many additions by purchase.

In the early part of the present century he selected for his home the farm in Brush Creek township, upon which he lived for sixty years, and upon which he died. That farm is still in the possession of the family—being now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, James P. Keech, esq. Thus, for nearly or quite sixty years, has this farm been known as the "Franklin Farm." His first house was of logs, covered with boards fastened on by means of wooden pins.

Shortly after selecting this home he married Polly, daughter of Captain Nelson, then of Kentucky, but formerly of Virginia. To them were born ten children, the eldest of whom, Hon. Nelson A. Franklin, was born in Kentucky. When Major Franklin settled in Highland county, the family of George W. Barrere, esq., who lived upon the present site of New Market, were his nearest neighbors—the distance being twelve or fifteen miles. The family, however, were not without neighbors; for they were frequently aroused from their slumbers at night by the squealing of hogs, which were being devoured by bears; and often when they went to feed their cattle in the morning, a deer would leap down from the partially consumed haystack, where it had reposed during the night, and gallop away.

Major Franklin kept an inn on the old road from Chillicothe, via New Market, to Cincinnati; and many noted men have stopped at his home when passing between these points. He took part in the first organization of the militia of the county, and held the rank of major. His fine appearance in uniform has already been mentioned. He was an excellent horseman, and took great pride in military parades, for which his broad fields afforded ample space. Here, also, general muster brought the patriots together, at least once a year; at which times foot-races and wrestling matches were indulged in. Major Franklin was the first sheriff elected by the people of the county; and some anecdotes relating to his term of office have been recorded elsewhere.

Of his children just half are still living. Nelson A., formerly of Pickaway county, now resides in Jasper county, Missouri. He represented Pickaway county in the Ohio legislature, before the late war, and it is said that he was the first to volunteer for the Union service in Pickaway county. His age, however, prevented his being accepted. His son, Spencer, served with the celebrated "Guthrie Grays," and was sent by Governor Dennison as adjutant of Colonel William O. Collins' cavalry regiment, promising that his commission should be sent to him. But Governor Tod coming into office just then, and finding (perhaps) too many officers serving, declined to forward the young man's commission. This so chagrined the father that he wrote to his son to "shake the dust off his feet, and come home."

Maria, the second child of Major Franklin, and wife of the late John W. Spargur, died at her home, near Marshall, some years ago. Their daughter, Sarah Amanda, married Addison Gall, esq., of Brush Creek township, where she still resides.

Susannah, the third child, died unmarried at the old homestead, a few years since.

Joel Lewis, the fourth child, was a merchant at Circleville, and at one time cashier of a bank at that place. After he removed to La Rue, Marion county, and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. He afterward went to Lincoln, Nebraska, continuing in the same business until his death, a year or two since. He was a faithful and efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal church; always carried a certificate of membership with him traveling, and regarded a recommendation from a young man's Sunday-school teacher or superintendent, the best certificate of character. Joel Lewis had one son, Nelson Gregg, who served in the Union army—first as a private, and afterward as an

ere they arrived in December, 1791. From there they veled by sleigh as far as possible, and Mr. Dick carried most of the remaining distance on his back, often being obliged to remain for weeks in one place, owing to sufferings and the inclemency of the weather. They ally arrived at Pittsburgh on the eighth of March, 1792, and soon reached their home in Ligonier valley. In November, 1793, they removed to Kentucky, and in there to the Scioto valley in 1796, being among the first party that settled at Chillicothe. There Mrs. Dick died, and Mr. Dick removed to this county. Mr. Dick was married, and his son, C. G. Dick, was the first white child born in Marshall township, where he passed his life.

Joel Brown settled on Rocky fork, four miles south of Hillsborough, in the fall of 1804. He came from the pepper county, Virginia, and soon after his arrival planted an orchard from which he raised good fruit, from which he made cider. His house and land has long since passed out of the hands of the family.

Isaac Stockwell came to the county before 1807, and settled on the land now owned by the Patterson heirs, in the north part of the township, on Rocky fork. He afterwards sold this property and removed to another part of the country.

David Kinsely settled on land now owned by J. L. Hughes, previous to the year 1812. He made a clearing and a home, which he afterwards disposed of to 'Squire Hughes, and removed into Brush Creek or still further north.

Peter Moore settled on Rocky fork soon after 1800, where he cleared a farm and passed his life. He was a prominent Methodist, and the first regular services of that denomination were held at his house. He was afflicted with a wen or tumor on his arm, which appeared as large as a child's head. It is not now known whether this was the immediate cause of his death, but any rate he lived to be an old man. After his death the cabin was torn down and the timbers were taken to Marshall, where it was rebuilt, and is still in use as a wagon shop.

A man named Stultz had a small distillery in the north part of the township, on land now owned by William Keys, where he worked as early as 1812 or 1815. He was scalded to death by the cap of the still blowing off, and was buried on that farm, but the timber and other landmarks have been effaced and his grave is now lost. John Spargur afterwards settled on this land, where he died. The property was purchased by William Keys a few years since, and is now occupied by him.

Henry Smith came from Lewis county, Kentucky, to Highland county, in 1815, and settled about a mile northwest of Marshall, where he bought a farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres. He passed his life on this farm, where he raised a family. He was an earnest Methodist, and the early meetings of the members of this church were held at his house. His sons Aquilla and Henry live in Marshall township; another son, John, lives in Painton, Paint township. Five sons live in Iowa. Mrs. Smith is still living, aged eighty-eight years.

Soon after the settlement of Henry Smith, William Bouseman came to the county and settled on the south part of the same survey, where he remained until soon after 1840, when he sold to Jacob Miller and removed to Indiana, where he died. When a young man, he passed many years among the Indians, and during his life with them acquired many of their wild habits, which clung to him after he settled down.

John Norton settled still farther south, near Bouseman, in about 1820, where he made a clearing and a home, on which his widow still remains.

Near Norton, Henry Battin settled not far from the same date. He also made and improved a farm on which he passed his days. The property is now owned by George Murphy.

Jacob Wires came into the settlement about the same time, and made a home for his family on the land now owned by Jonathan Barrett. He was by trade a hatter, and worked at his calling in a shop on his place, where he made wool and fur hats. He also bought furs of various kinds which he worked up and manufactured into hats. At that day, this business was one of the important industries of the country, shops being established in many of the larger places. After he gave up his business, William Hilliard occupied the farm for a time.

Solomon Blunt settled on the place now owned by B. W. Creed, about the time that Wires came to the country. This place he partially improved, after which he sold it to Mr. Main. It was afterwards owned by Mr. Milburn, and then by its present possessor.

Zadock Bundy established a blacksmith shop on a run which empties into Rocky fork, where he settled somewhere about 1815 or 1820. He afterwards erected a small overshot wheel-mill on the same run, which was in use several years.

Adam Redkey, his wife Mary, and their children, Nancy, Rachel, Joshua, John, Jacob, Adam, George, and William, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and located on the west bank of Rattlesnake creek, in Paint township, in 1808. Mr. Redkey was born in Pennsylvania, in 1763, and returned to Washington, in that State, where he died in 1810. He served some time in the Revolutionary war, and several years after its close married Mary, daughter of Captain Joshua Davis, who also served under General Washington in the same war. Mr. Redkey had no aspiration for worldly honors; on the contrary, he sought that which comes from above. Soon after his marriage, both himself and wife joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and established a place of meeting at their house, where services continued until his death. His son, Adam Redkey, is at present a resident of Marshall township.

John W. Templin settled in the west part of Marshall, in 1826, on the farm which was for many years known as the "little pigeon roost," it having been a favorite roosting place for untold numbers of these birds. His farm was located a mile and a half west of the present village of Marshall, and there he lived until 1834, when he was seized with a desire to remove to the prairies of Indiana, which he did. His father, Terah Templin, who

a distiller, built a distillery on his farm on Falls creek in 1818, died in 1866, and was the father of eleven children, five of whom are dead, viz.: William, Jane, William, Nancy Y. and Addison. The living children are Samuel M., Mary A., James Y., Amanda, Christina and David A.

James Y., son of James Fairley, was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 25, 1822, and married Rozanna Barrett in 1844. Ten children were born to them, all living at the present time: Sarah J., wife of Joseph Dwyre, lives in Highland county; Nancy E., wife of Valentine Graff, lives in Iowa; William C. married Hannah Swain, and resides in Highland county, Mary L., David M., Richard B., Ella E., John W., Charles G. and William P. are unmarried. James Y. is one of the leading farmers of Highland county.

W. O. Weyer, born in Highland county, January 12, 1845, is a son of William H. Weyer. He was married to Lida Barrett, January 12, 1866. He is a farmer; was elected township trustee April 5, 1880; is the father of five children, viz.: Clifton, Lizzie P., John W., Frederick and Edgar B.

Silas Cowman, son of John Alexander Cowman, married Ida McWilliams in 1879. He has one child named Debert, and lives on the farm formerly owned by his father, J. A. Cowman.

Richard C. Barrett was born July 23, 1839; married Miss Johnson, March 2, 1871; is one of the sturdy farmers of Paint township, and a member of the Friends church, and has two children: Richard W. and Walter C.

Thomas McCoy came to Paint township from Rockbridge county, Virginia, in the year 1812, and settled on Fall creek near New Petersburg. Soon after, Arthur McCoy, a brother of Thomas, came out from Virginia, and settled in the same neighborhood, where he was joined about 1830, by his son, John A. McCoy. John married Mary Schermerhaus, and now lives on the David Hulitt farm near Paint post-office.

Valentine Roads and Phelps S. Roads, his son, came to Paint township, from the State of Virginia, during the year 1813, and settled on the farm now owned by the latter, about a mile east of the village of Rainsborough. From Sinking Spring, where Jacob Hiestand had settled, in 1806, to the site selected for their settlement, was an unbroken wilderness, devoid of roads or trails, and through the broken and hilly country, now forming Brush Creek and the southeastern portion of Paint townships, the newcomers, doubly pioneers, were obliged to cut a way for their teams and cattle. Before the advance was made from Sinking Spring, Valentine rode forward to "spy out the land," and to select the best line of march. This, at best, difficult undertaking was rendered more trying by the fact that Mr. Roads was encumbered by a wife and eight children. Among Mr. Roads' neighbors (in which term are included all the settlers for five miles around) were Abner Jessup, Caleb Summers, Seman Acers, George Howsman, John Davis, Jesse George, Philip W. Spargur, Peter Weaver. (the founder of New

P. S. Roads is still living, and, although a bachelor, has attained the good old age of eighty-three years. Another son, Henry W. Roads, died, June 19, 1875, leaving Elizabeth Parker, his widow, who lives on the farm formerly owned by her husband, near Mr. P. S. Roads. Her father, Jonathan Parker, came from Virginia, in 1810, and settled on a farm of two hundred acres, near New Petersburg, where he lived the remainder of his life.

During the year 1816 Michail Mackerly came from Morris county, New Jersey, and settled on Paint creek, at a point five miles south of Greenfield. With him came his wife, his son, Benjamin, now a resident of the township, and eight other children. He purchased eighty-two acres of land, paying for it the sum of five dollars per acre, and on that farm he died. Benjamin Mackerly is a skilled mechanic, and has invented many valuable and ingenious labor-saving contrivances, upon several of which he secured and holds patents. Like most men of his class, the practical and pecuniary benefit of his work has been reaped by others. His patents are the first covering the application of atmospheric pressure to use upon car and machinery brakes, and cover all the points claimed by Westinghouse and other later inventors, except the idea of direct pressure. Mr. Mackerly also invented and patented the principle of the horse tread-mill, and it was in the endeavor to regulate the motion of this that he discovered the brake. He was early employed by manufacturer James; first in putting in machinery at his furnace in Brown county, and afterward to perform a similar duty at the Rapids Forge establishment, then building. Born in 1799, he has lived for sixty-five years near his present home, and few men are more conversant with its history.

In the year 1805, Pleasant Johnson emigrated from Campbell county, Virginia, to what is now Paint township, and settled on the big branch of Rattlesnake creek. With him he brought his wife, Nancy (*nee* Moorman), and one son, Thomas Johnson. The names of the children of Pleasant and Mary Johnson are as follows: Thomas, deceased; William, deceased; Effracia, deceased; Edwin, residing in Greene county; Paulina, deceased; Jarvis L., residing in Greene county; E. P., now a retired merchant of Leesburgh; Nancy (Smith), in Illinois. Pleasant Johnson died in the year 1843, and his wife in 1856.

William Johnson, father of Pleasant, removed to Paint, and settled near his son, during the year 1807. Both he and his wife died at a very early day. They were accompanied to Ohio by the following children, all of whom are now deceased: Mildred (afterwards wife of Ashley Johnson), Charles, Nancy, Christopher, Moorman, and William Johnson.

Thomas Moorman and Effracia, his wife, emigrated, in the year 1809, to the same neighborhood where William and Pleasant Johnson had previously settled. In 1812 they removed to Greene county, Ohio, where they remained for many years.

Zebulon Overman, a native of Green Briar, Virginia.

and thirty-two original surveys of the Virginia Military district."

CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

When the county was first organized it was divided into four townships, viz: New Market, Liberty, Fairfield, and Brush Creek.

All records of the proceedings of county commissioners previous to 1811 have been lost, or more probably, destroyed, and so it is impossible to ascertain definitely any but the most meagre facts in regard to this portion of the civil history of the county.

At a meeting of the commissioners April 14, 1825, an order was issued "that the boundary lines of all the townships in the county should be collected in one view." The record sets forth the boundary lines of the four original townships, and of four others—Paint, Union, Madison, and Concord subsequently established, but gives no dates of their creation or organization, and, while it is almost absolutely certain that the last four townships were erected by the civil authority of the county, it is a matter of doubt, by what authority the four original townships were created. It is said by one* who has made an exhaustive search for information upon this topic, that no records exist in the auditor's, clerk's, or recorder's offices of Ross, Adams, Clermont, or Highland counties, from which any information can be gained of this matter.

The same authority, from whom we have above quoted, says in regard to the law defining the duties of county officials in making township divisions:

"The county commissioners were, for the first, exclusively authorized to organize and create new townships, by the act of the general assembly, of February 19, 1810, and previous to that time, the justices of the court of quarter sessions, prior to the State constitution of 1803, and the commissioners of each county, and the associate judges of the court of common pleas of each county, after the adoption of that constitution had, concurrently, exercised the powers by law, of organizing new townships until 1810."

Following are the dates of the organization of the townships, which are found on the journals, and the territory of which they were formed:

<i>Names of townships.</i>	<i>Time of organization.</i>	<i>From what townships created.</i>
Jackson...	Sept. 24, 1816	Brush Creek and Concord.
Salem.....	Aug. 19, 1819	New Market and Union.
White Oak	1821	New Market and Salem.
Dodson....	June 7, 1830	Union, Salem and New Market.
Clay.....	Dec. 5, 1831	White Oak and Salem.
Marshall...	Jan. 15, 1844	Liberty, Jackson, Brush Cr. and Paint.
Hamer....	June 5, 1849	Salem, New Market, Union and Dodson.
Wash'g'n Penn.....	June 6, 1850	Liberty, Concord, Jackson and Marshall.
	March 2, 1852	Liberty, Fairfield and Union.

Highland county was so named from the fact that it consists of the high lands lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami.

THE FIRST COURTS.

The first court held in the county was at New Market, in 1805, Robert Slaughter being the presiding judge, with Richard Evans, John Davidson and Jonathan Berry-

iff. It is related that at one term of the court held at New market, one Joseph Quillon being found guilty of the charge of theft, was sentenced by the court to be fined and imprisoned ten days, and that for want of a jail he was imprisoned in an unfinished well, with rails placed over it for security.

Court was first held at Hillsborough, November 9, 1807, with Levin L. Belt as presiding judge, sustained by the same trio of associate or side judges who sat with his honor, Judge Robert Slaughter, at New Market. A small court house was built upon the public ground where the present edifice stands. In 1808, at the October term, a novel judgment was entered, and subsequently executed. The entry reads as follows: "The State of Ohio *versus* Francis Knott. The prisoner was brought to the bar in custody of the jailor, and being demanded by the judge if any objection he had why judgment should not be pronounced against him, replied he had none; whereupon it is considered by the court that he be whipped eleven stripes on his naked back—that he shall pay to John Moore, the person from whom he took the money, ten dollars; that he be fined ten dollars; also, that he pay the cost of this prosecution, and that he be imprisoned until the judgment of this court be complied with." The sentence of the court was carried into effect; and thus, in the autumn of the year 1808 there was a public whipping in Hillsborough. Francis Knott, the unlucky prisoner, says Judge Thompson, was tied to a beech tree upon Short street, and the stripes were laid upon his naked back by Sheriff Augustus Richards.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court house and jail in the county stood in the village of Hillsborough, upon the ground occupied by the newer structure, and they were built in 1807-8. They were built by Shields and Pye.

The present court house, a two-story brick edifice, sixty-eight by forty-five feet in dimensions, built in the old-fashioned style, with panelled walls and front relieved by pillars, dates back to the year 1832. The records show that on February 13, 1832, the county commissioners—Pleasant Arthur, William Carothers, and Phillip W. Spargur—met pursuant to adjournment, and, in addition to their routine business, awarded to Jonathan Harvey the contract for building a new court house, according to elaborate specifications by them provided. Harvey undertook the job upon an agreement that he should receive therefor six thousand six hundred dollars. John Smith and John Jones, the record states, were his securities. Harvey died in 1832, and the work being uncompleted, a second contract was awarded to Christopher Arthur, February 4th, with Joshua Woodrow, John Smith, and John A. Trimble, as securities. The final payment was made to Arthur on the fourth of April, 1835.

The old jail was purchased by Thomas Mullenix De-

and the postmaster, Mr. Trimble, as agent for the government, had charge of the money and papers until the trial and conviction of the party, at the ensuing term of court in the spring. Young Mr. Rule, of the St. Louis firm came on, soon after being apprised of the recovery of their lost money, which he identified by their schedule of corresponding numbers, and was the prosecuting witness at the trial.

Young Smith was a prepossessing stranger, of pleasing address and modest deportment, and had relatives in a neighboring county, of high standing, which secured to him a good deal of sympathy with the public. He was sent to Columbus, to the penitentiary, for a term of five years.

At that period bank exchange was not known in commercial business, in the west, and United States notes, or eastern bank notes, were the only means of making remittances, and it was rare that a loss was reported.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first settlers of Hillsborough were men of intelligence, and at an early day evinced a great interest in schools. Many of these pioneers were men of liberal education for that day, and were always ready and anxious to provide schools for their children. Very soon after the settlement of the town, pay or subscription schools were taught at intervals by James Daniel and others. The first of these schools, deserving of particular notice, was taught by Robert Elliott, who came here from Kentucky, at the instance of Allen Trimble, who had known him as a teacher in that State.

Elliott opened his school in 1814, in a building on Walnut street, nearly opposite the Methodist church. At the start he had between thirty and forty pupils, and the number was somewhat increased afterward. He was considered a good teacher, and his school was continued for the following three years. It was attended by the children of the town, and by some from the adjoining country. Several of the pupils of this school are yet living, among whom are John A. Trimble, John M. Barere, and Colonel Trimble.

While this school was going on, the citizens of the town agitated the subject of the purchase of a lot and the erection of a school-house. A public meeting was held, at which it was determined to buy a lot and build a house, all to be paid for by subscription, and to be the property of the town for school purposes. Three managers were elected: Joseph Woodrow, J. D. Scott and George Shinn. They purchased of Jesse Williams, the lot on east Main street, on which John D. W. Spargur now resides, for fifty dollars. The deed bears date May 15, 1815. Very soon afterward a log school-house, twenty-five by thirty-five feet was erected upon this lot. The house was of hewn logs, and, in the language of the articles of agreement with the contractor, was "to be chunked and daubed with good lime and clay mortar on the outside, and to be lined with plank on the walls in the inside, and ceiled above head." On the completion of the house it was furnished with seats and desks of simple construction, but in consonance with the means of the people and in accordance with the furniture of their

homes. Elliott first occupied this house, removing his school from the house on Walnut street. He remained in it till 1817.

The next movement in the direction of better schools occurred in 1818. At that time the Madras or Lancastrian school system was attracting considerable attention in this country and Europe. Captain John McMullin came to Hillsborough from Virginia, and proposed to teach a school upon this plan. Several prominent citizens became interested in getting up the school, and a meeting was held, and articles of agreement and subscription were drawn up and signed by nearly all the citizens of the town. For the welfare and good government of the school, Allen Trimble, William Keys, Samuel Bell, John M. Nelson, Joshua Woodrow, sr., John Boyd and William Wright were chosen trustees of the "Hillsborough Lancastrian School." These trustees were empowered to contract with McMullin to teach the school, and were to pay him a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars for the first year. They were also authorized to provide fuel and other necessaries. All expenses were to be paid by assessment on the subscribers in proportion to the number of scholars each sent to the school. The school was to be in session forty-eight weeks each year. To this school Allen Trimble subscribed four pupils, John Boyd four, William Keys three, John Jones three, Francis Shinn three, John Smith, Pleasant Arthur, Newton Doggett, and some forty others, one or two each. The school was opened in the log house on Main street, in September, 1818, and all the appliances of the Lancastrian system were provided. Among these latter was the sand desk, which supplied the place of the modern blackboard. Between sixty and seventy pupils were enrolled at the start, and the number was afterward increased, during the continuance of the school, to ninety.

In 1821 an addition, twenty feet in length, was added to the school-house. This school seems to have prospered for four years, and whatever the defects of the system have been, it had the merit of turning out good readers, writers and spellers. Many of the present old residents were pupils in this school, among whom are Joshua Woodrow, jr., Mrs. G. W. Tucker, William H. Woodrow, Mrs. Dr. Kirby, Colonel Trimble, Mrs. J. M. Trimble and Mrs. J. P. Ellis. Several others are still living at other places. In these two early schools no provision was made for indigent pupils, excepting what assistance was given them by their abler neighbors, and that assistance was rarely withheld from the deserving.

The Lancastrian school, under Captain McMullin, closed in 1823. An effort was made by John S. McKelvy to continue it, but he carried it on only for a short time, when the system was abandoned. No effort was made in these schools to teach anything beyond the common branches, excepting an occasional class in book-keeping.

The next school of any note was taught by Eben Hall and his wife, in the year 1826. The Halls were from Massachusetts, and both were well educated. Hall was a man of classical acquirements. He taught the ad-