

ATLAS and HISTORY

OF

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Compiled and Drawn

BY

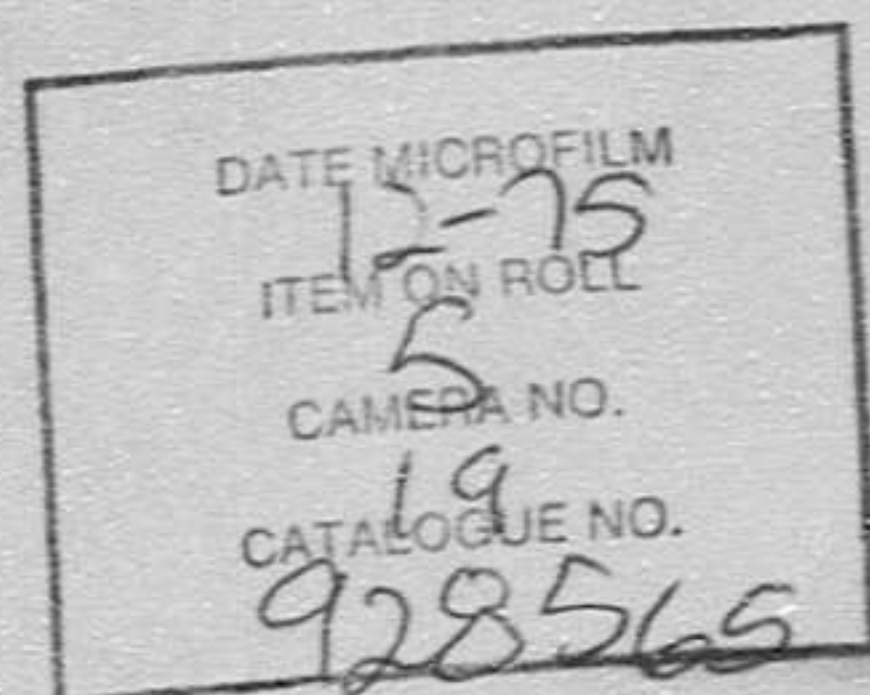
J. H. MEYER

ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

WAPAKONETA, OHIO

1917

THE MAGEE BROS. CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS, PIQUA, OHIO





HON. J. H. GOEKE,
WAPAKONETA

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Sincerely Yours,
J. A. Meyer

FOREWORD

N presenting this volume to the people of Auglaize county, the author feels that he has covered, in a more or less condensed manner, all of the subjects which should be treated in a first class Atlas. The first part of the work is devoted to Township, Village and City maps, and the latter part to a short history of the county, and its political sub-divisions, with biographical sketches of many of the county's most prominent citizens.

While all the work has been covered by a careful process of triple re-checking, and every effort has been made to eliminate errors, we are conscious of the fact that some have, undoubtedly, crept into it, and we shall ask our readers to remember that we have had to deal with much information, concerning which no reliable records were available. Whatever criticisms are given the work can be applied directly to the author, as he has had no outside help in its compilation. Six years has been necessary for its completion, and the task has indeed been large and tedious.

The following authorities have been consulted as references in the preparation of the historical and biographical matter: History of Western Ohio and Auglaize County; Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio; Walsh Atlas of Auglaize County, Ohio; Sutton Atlas of Auglaize County, Ohio; Atwater's History of Ohio, and Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley.

J. H. M.

Wapakoneta, Ohio,
April 30th, 1917

EXPLANATORY NOTES

CONCERNING MAPS

County Road Map.

The notes appearing upon the same page (13) with this map, are self-explanatory:

Macadam Roads are shown in Red,
Gravel Roads are shown in Yellow,
Earth Roads are shown in White.

Township Maps.

1.—Roads are indicated by parallel lines, spaced, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.

2.—Section numbers are given in large numerals as near the center of each section as is possible.

3.—Ditches are shown by heavy black lines and their names are marked along these lines.

4.—Ditch Water sheds are designated by light dotted lines encircling the ditches.

5.—The figures in the small circles indicate the acreage of that portion of the various farms which drain into any of the ditches.

6.—Bridges have all been numbered, which numbers are given on the maps. These bridge numbers are so arranged as to give the section in which the structure is located. For instance:—"Br. 312" means bridge "Number 2" located in section "Number 31," while "Br. 19" means bridge "Number 9" in section "Number 1." Steel Bridge plates numbered as shown on these maps, and bearing the name of the Townships in which they are located, will be found attached to every bridge in

Auglaize County. The arrows at the bridge locations on the maps indicate the direction of the water flow in the several streams and creeks.

7.—All culverts, sewer pipes, etc., crossing the various roads are shown, and the arrows at their locations indicate the direction of the water flow through them.

Their sizes and character are shown as follows:—

C. I.	means	Cast Iron Pipe
S. C.	means	Stone Culvert
G. P.	means	Galvanized Iron Pipe
Bx.	means	Wood Box Culvert
S. P.	means	Sewer Pipe
C. C.	means	Concrete Culvert.

The numerals immediately following these letters indicate the diameter or width of the culvert or Pipe, thus:—"C. I. 20" means cast iron pipe, 20 inches in diameter.

"S. C. 48" means stone culvert, with an average opening of 48 inches.

8.—Other abbreviations are as follows:—

T.	means	Township
R.	means	Range
Sec.	means	Section
Ac.	means	Acres
Fr.	means	Fraction
Cem.	means	Cemetery
Scl.	means	School

Ch.	means	Church
Sub.	means	Subdivision
O. L.	means	Out Lot
Est.	means	Estate
Et. al.	means	and Others.

City and Village Lots.

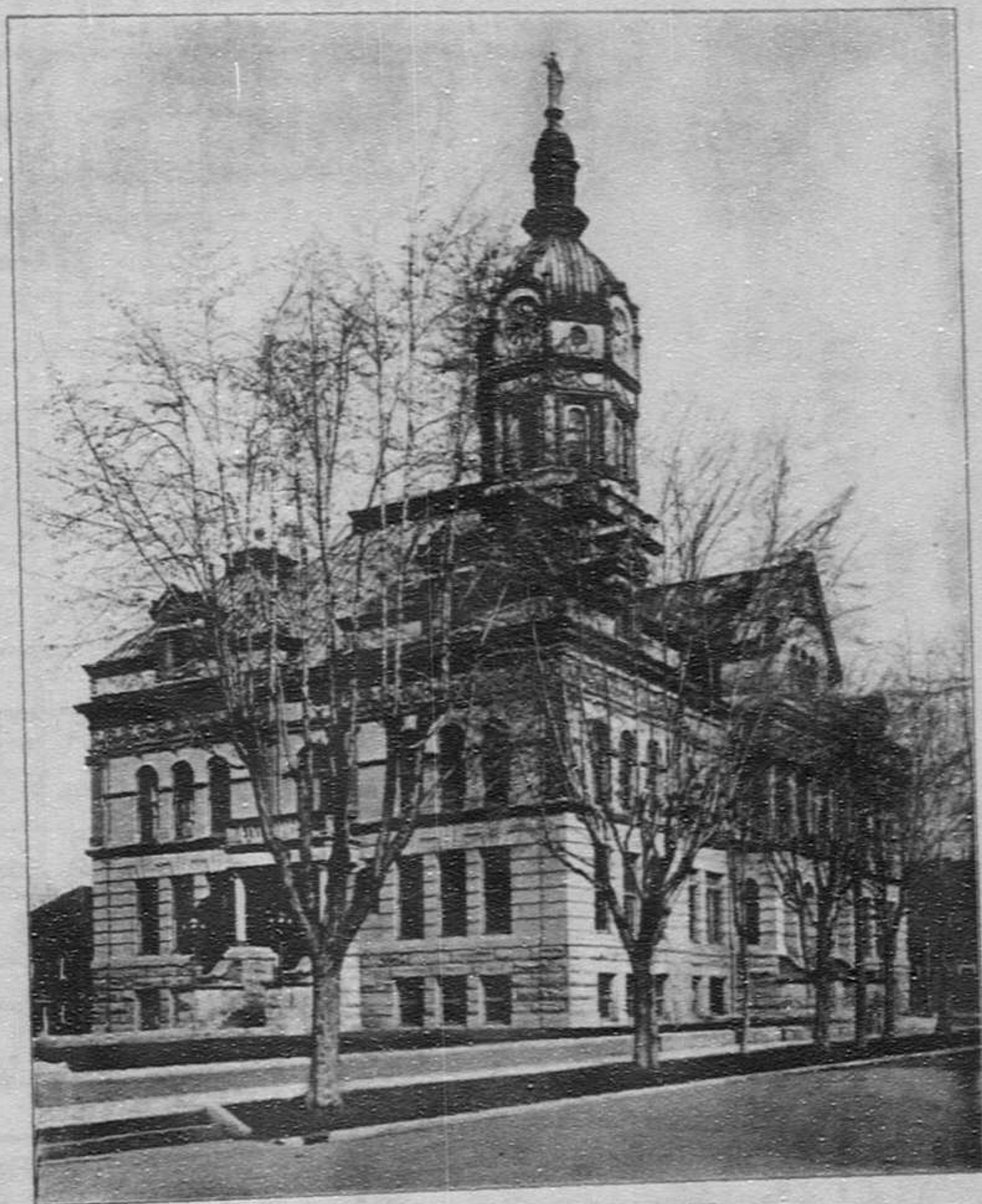
1.—The various colors indicate addition or allotment divisions.

2.—Manufacturing establishments and Public Buildings are shown and named.

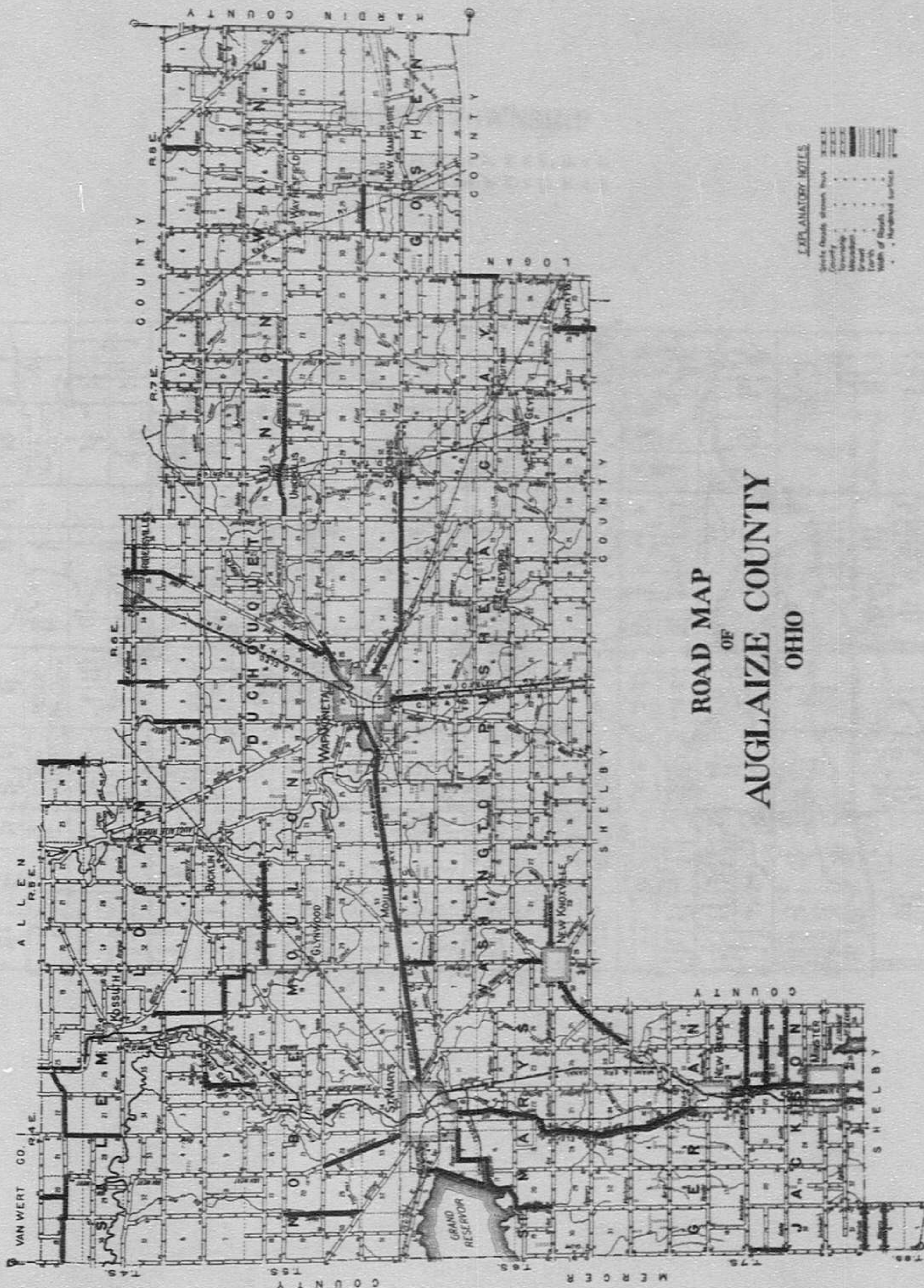
3.—The dimensions of lots and fractions and also the width of all streets and alleys are given.

4.—Abbreviations are as follows:—

Sub.	means	Subdivision
S. D.	means	Subdivision
Add.	means	Addition
'	means	Foot or feet
"	means	Inches
Br.	means	Bridge
Fr.	means	Fraction
O. L.	means	Out Lot
Sec.	means	Section
ST.	means	Street
Corp.	means	Corporation
St.	means	Stope
Pt.	means	Part
Mid.	means	Middle.



AUGLAIZE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, WAPAKONETA

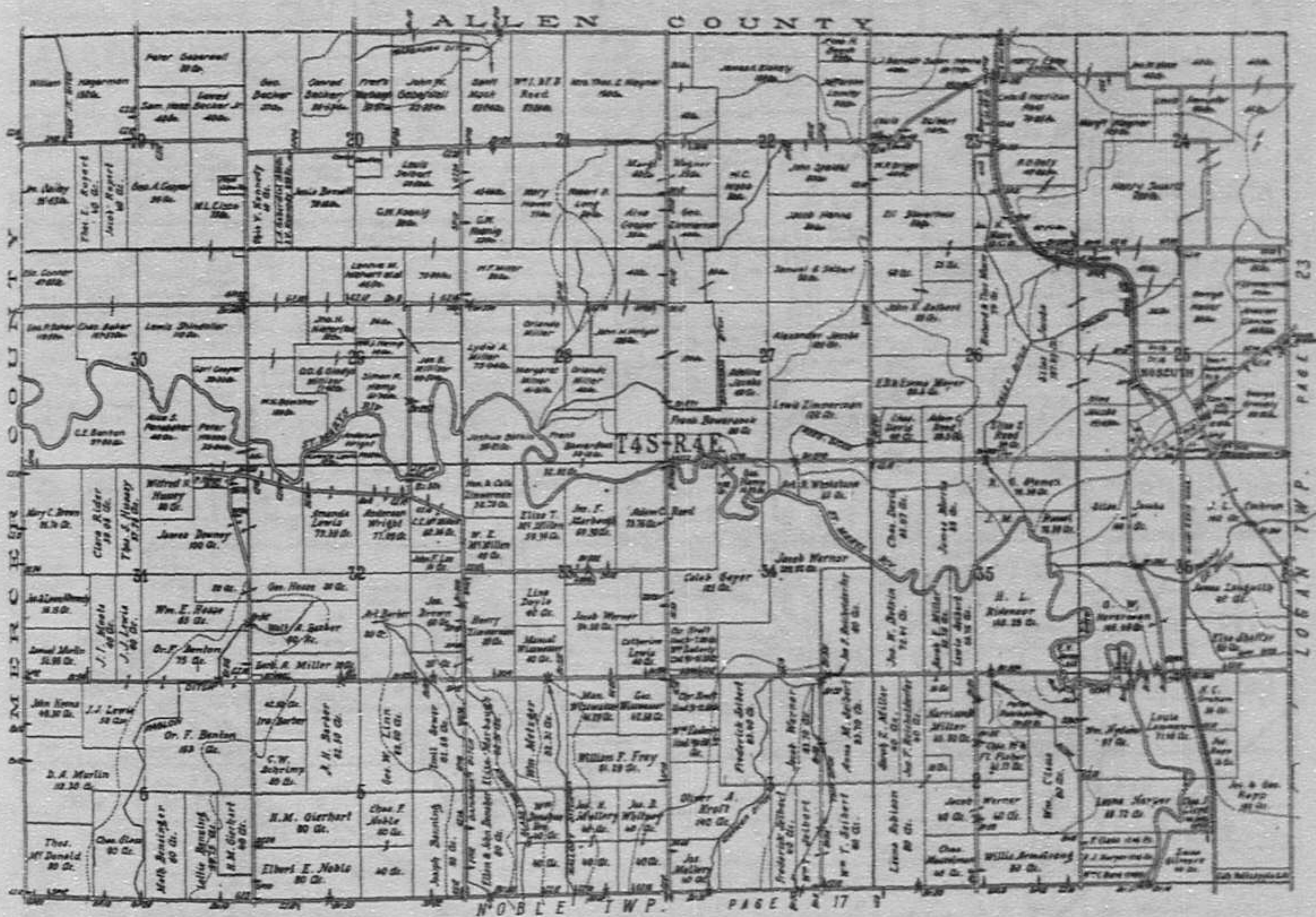


ROAD MAP OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY OHIO

SALEM TOWNSHIP

Sections 19 to 36 are in T. 4 S., R. 4 E.

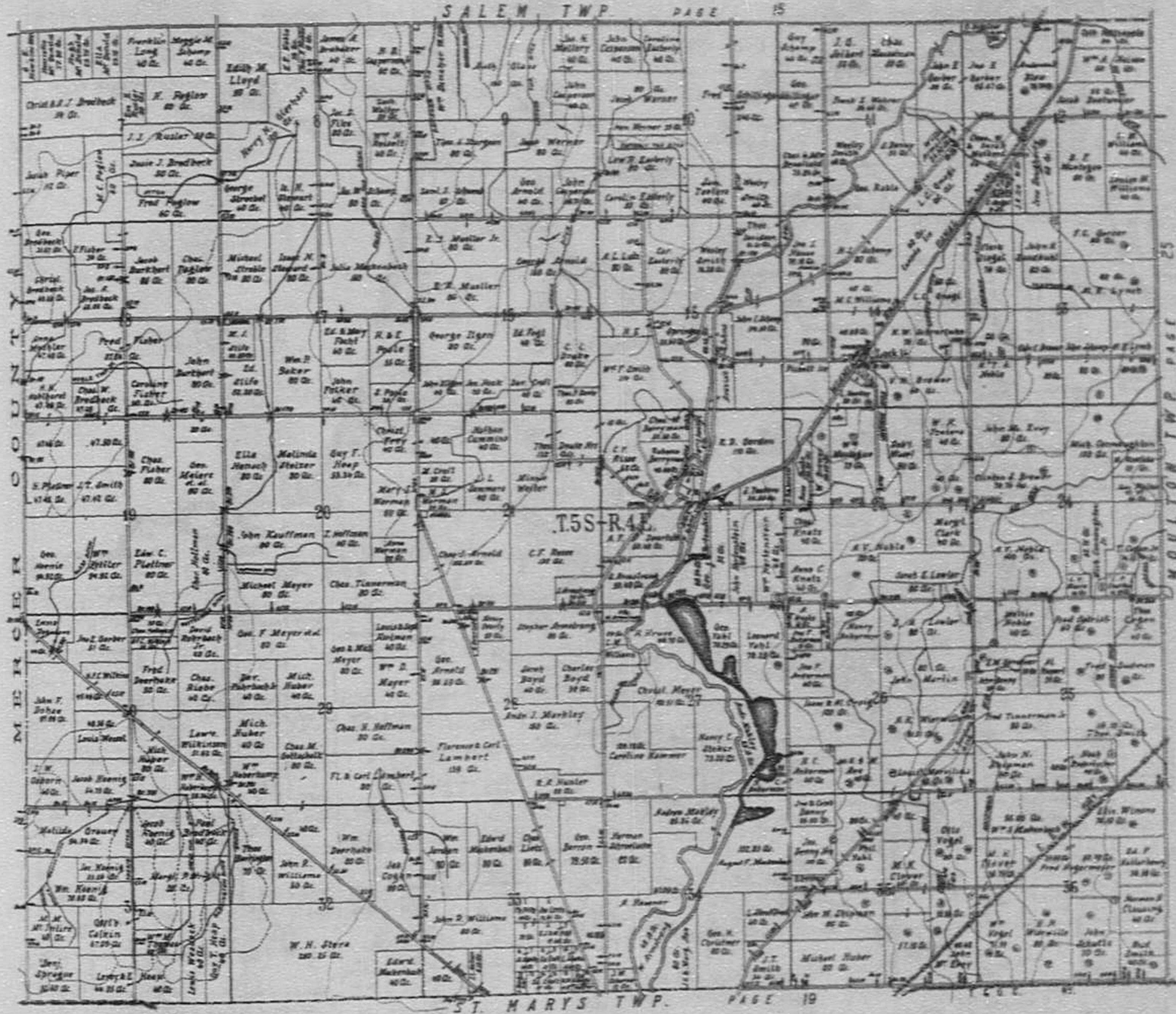
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NOBLE TOWNSHIP

Town 5 South, Range 4 East

SALEM, TWP. PAGE 15



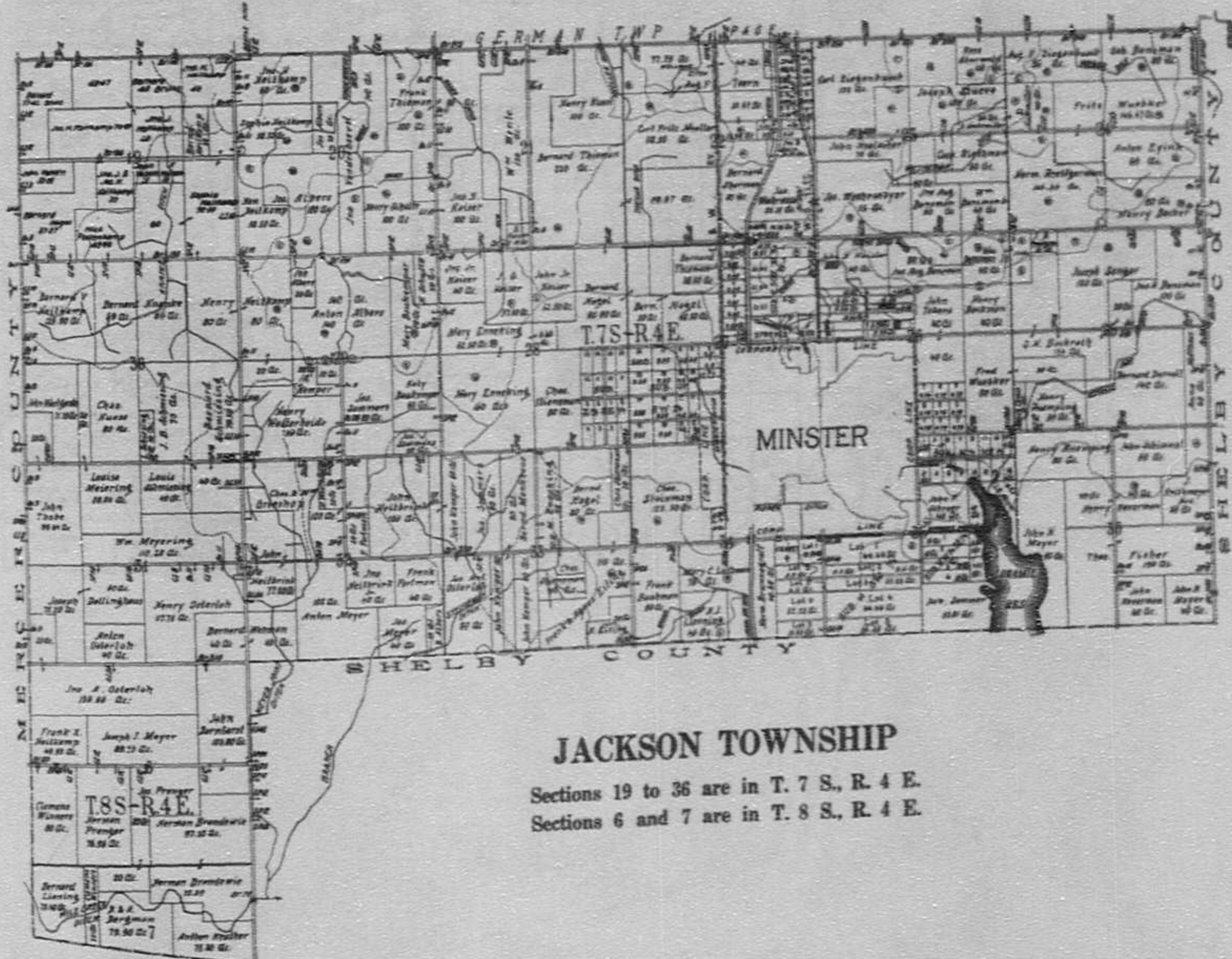
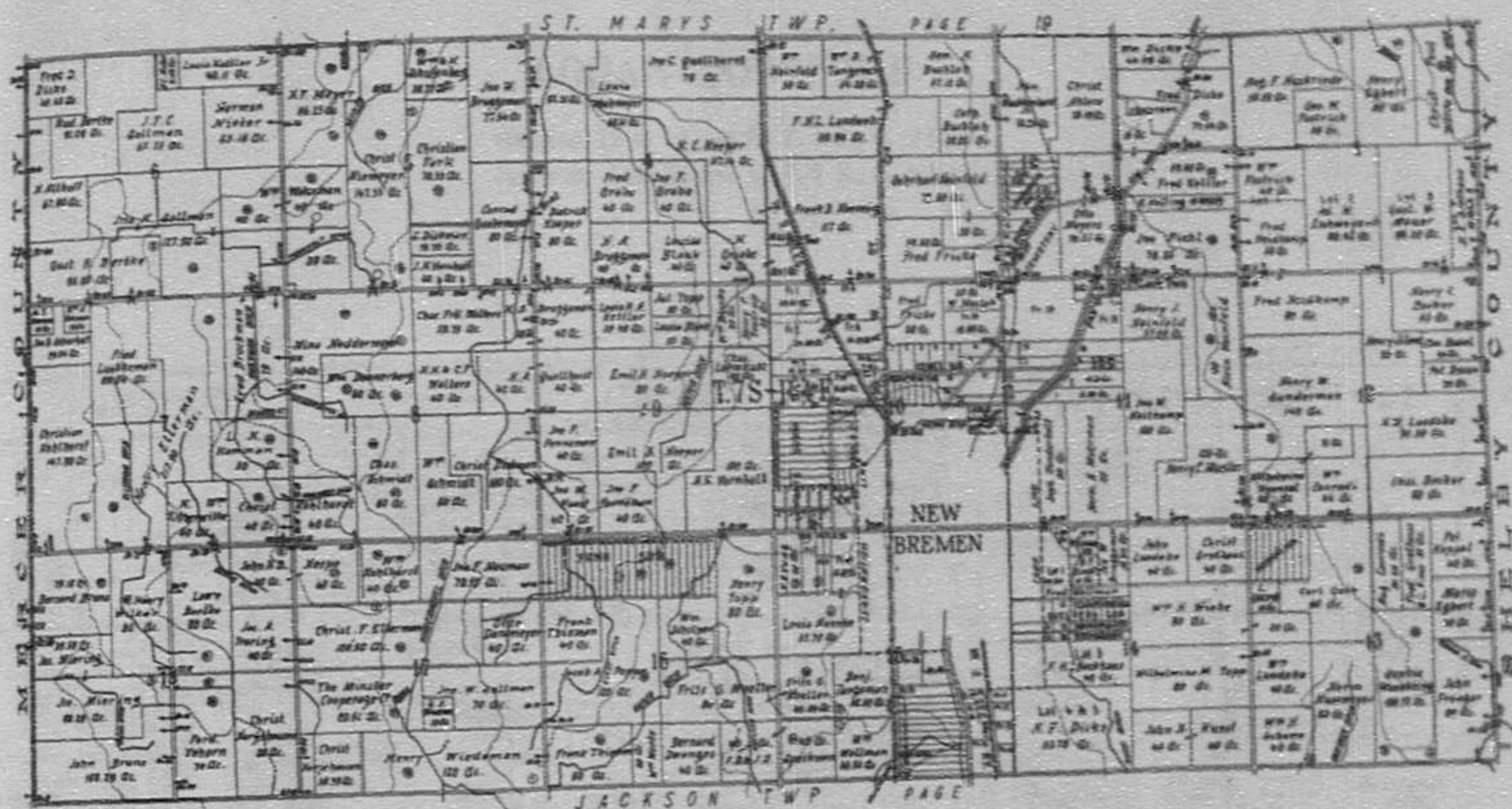
ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP

Town 6 South, Range 4 East



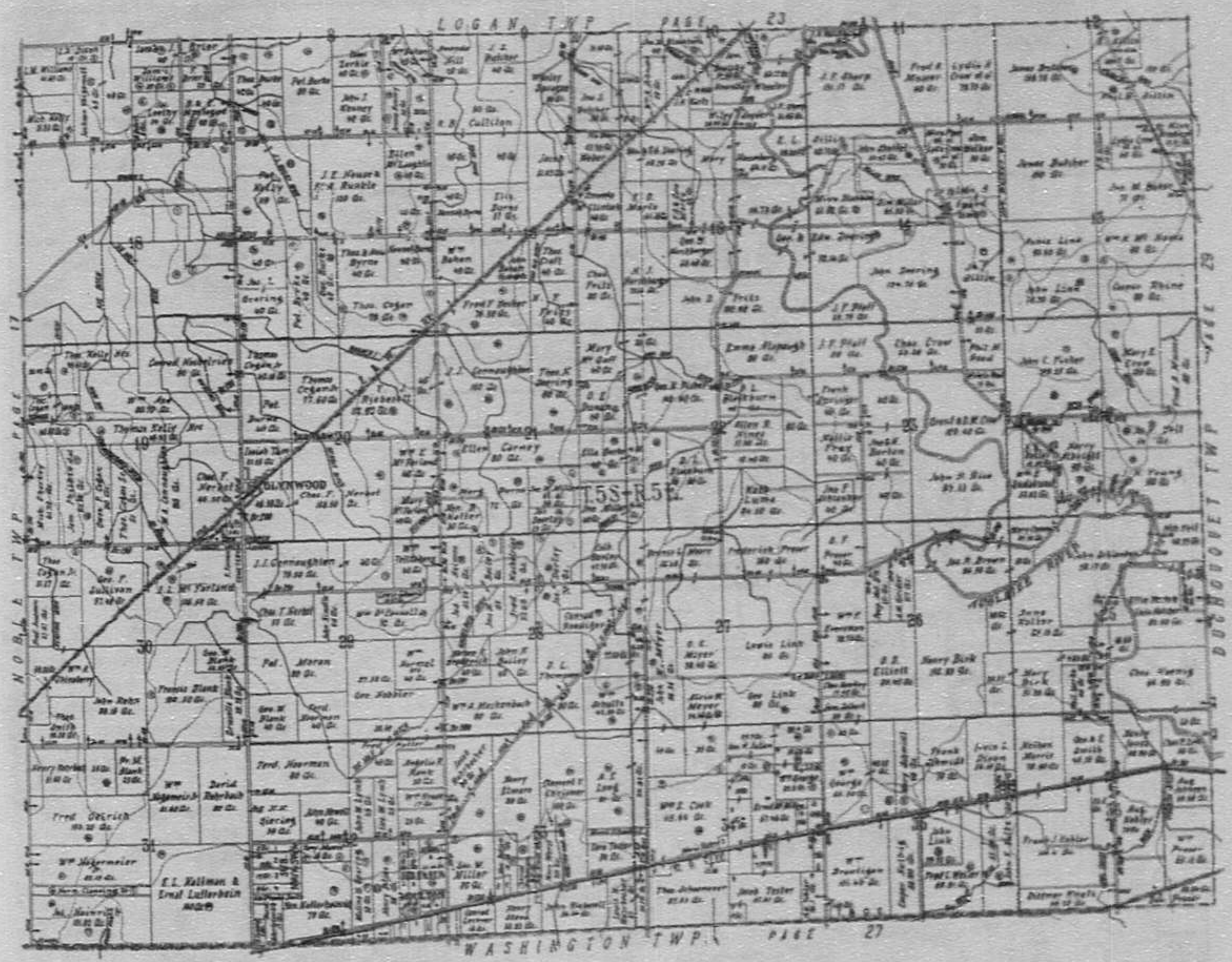
GERMAN TOWNSHIP

Town 7 South, Range 4 East



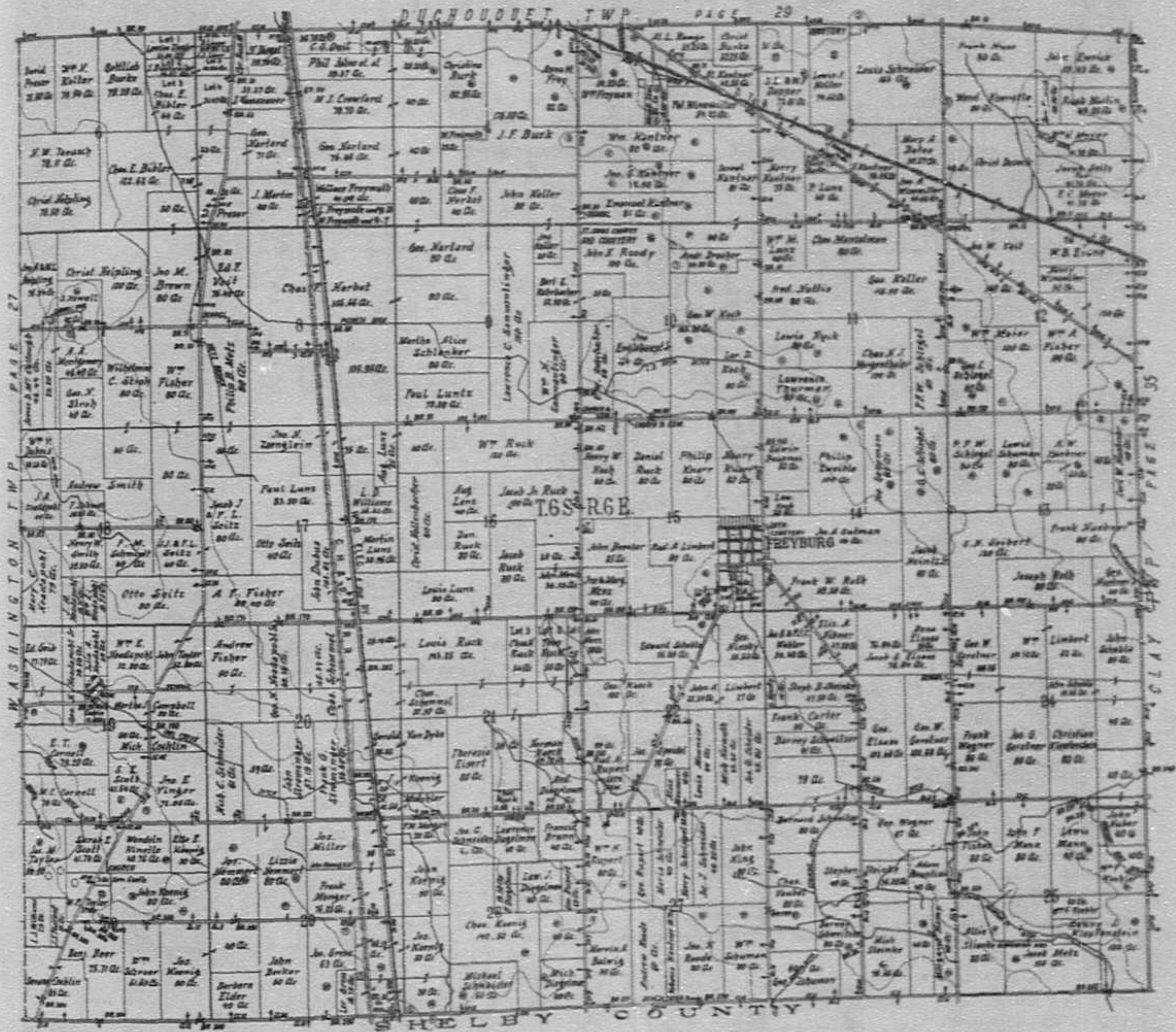
MOULTON TOWNSHIP

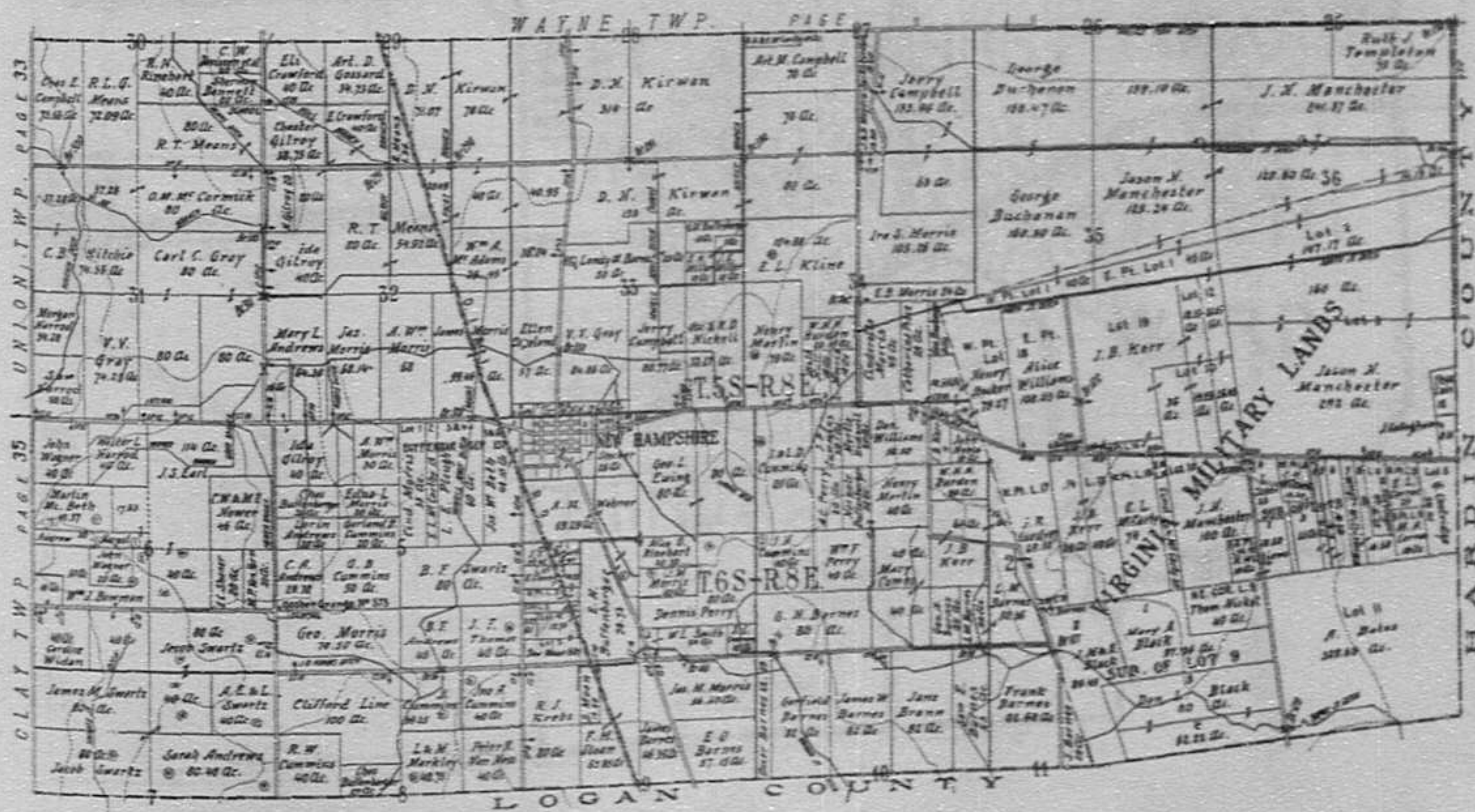
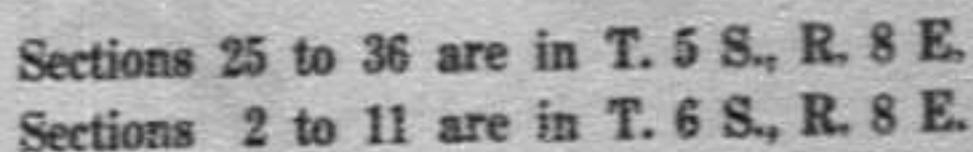
Town 5 South, Range 5 East

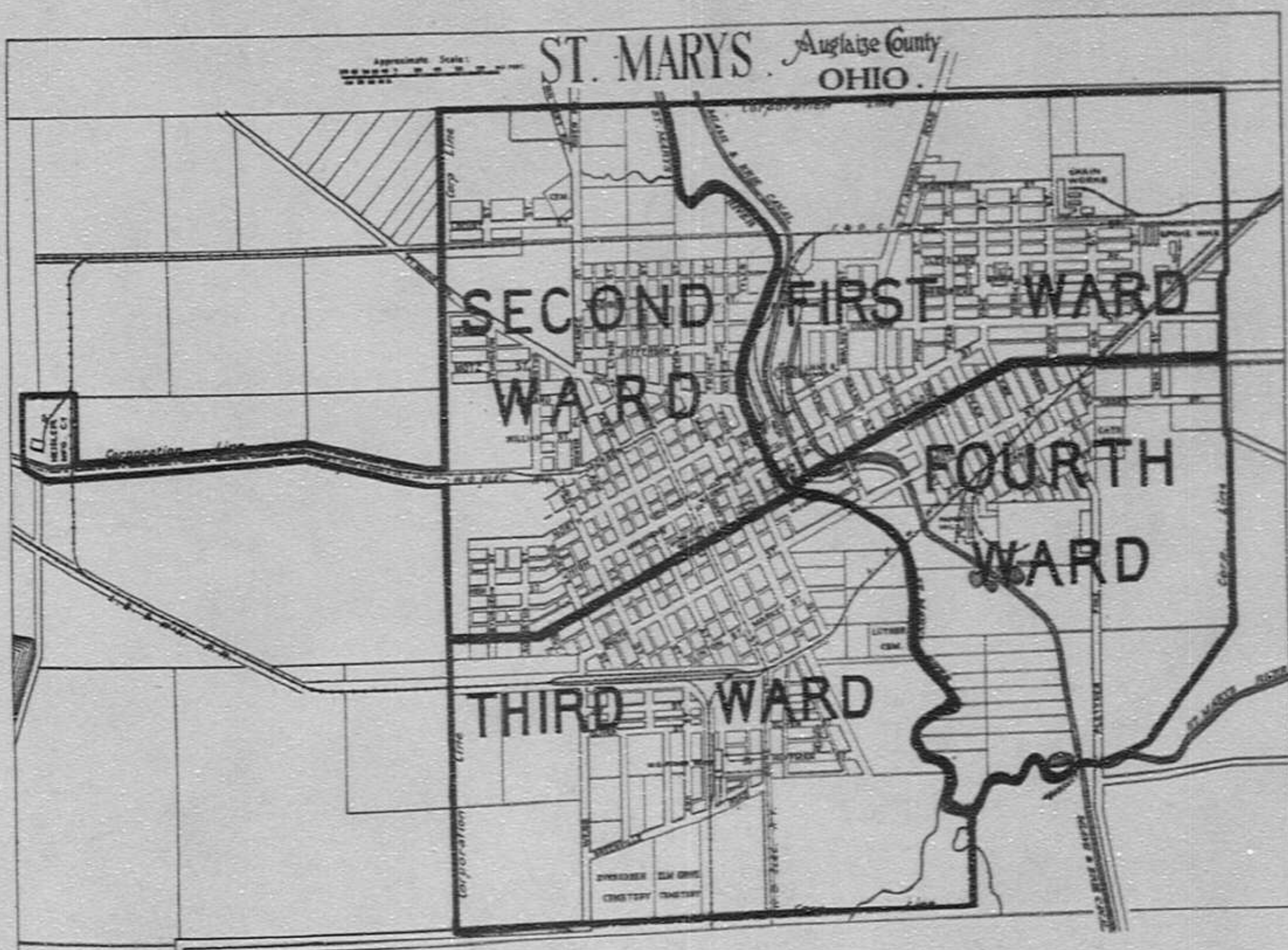
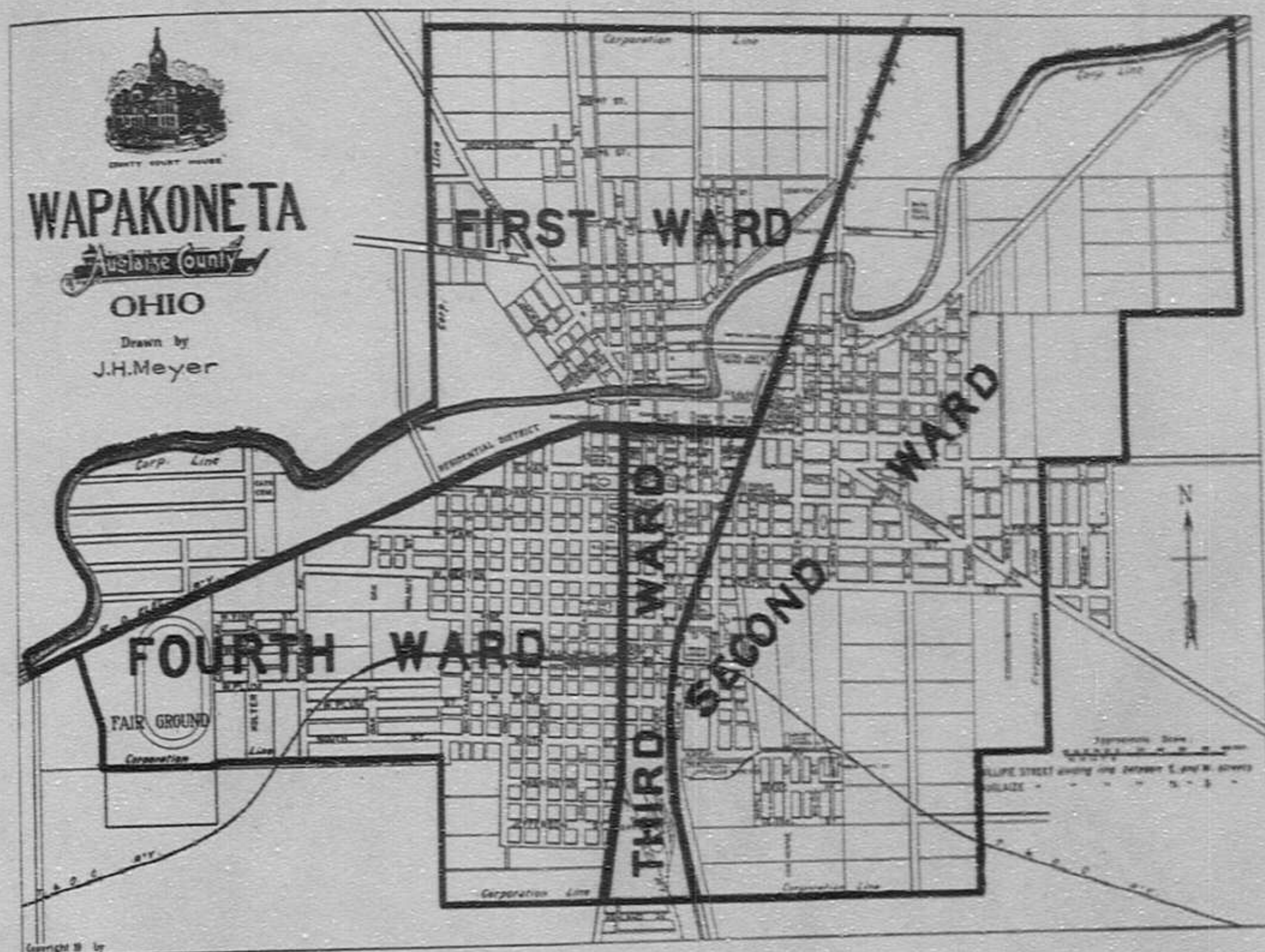


PUSHETA TOWNSHIP

Town 6 South, Range 6 East





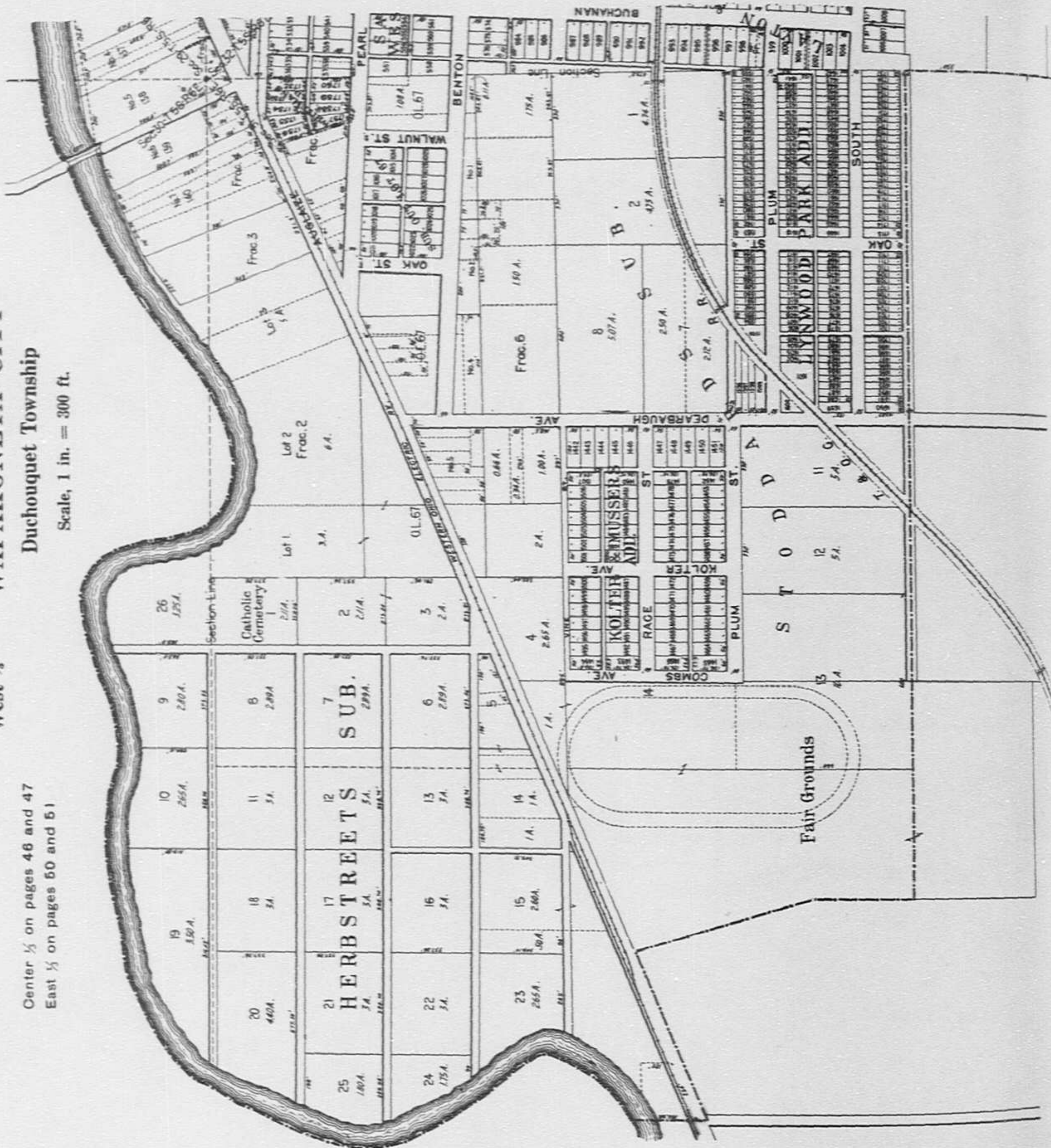


West ½ WAPAKONETA CITY

Duchouquet Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

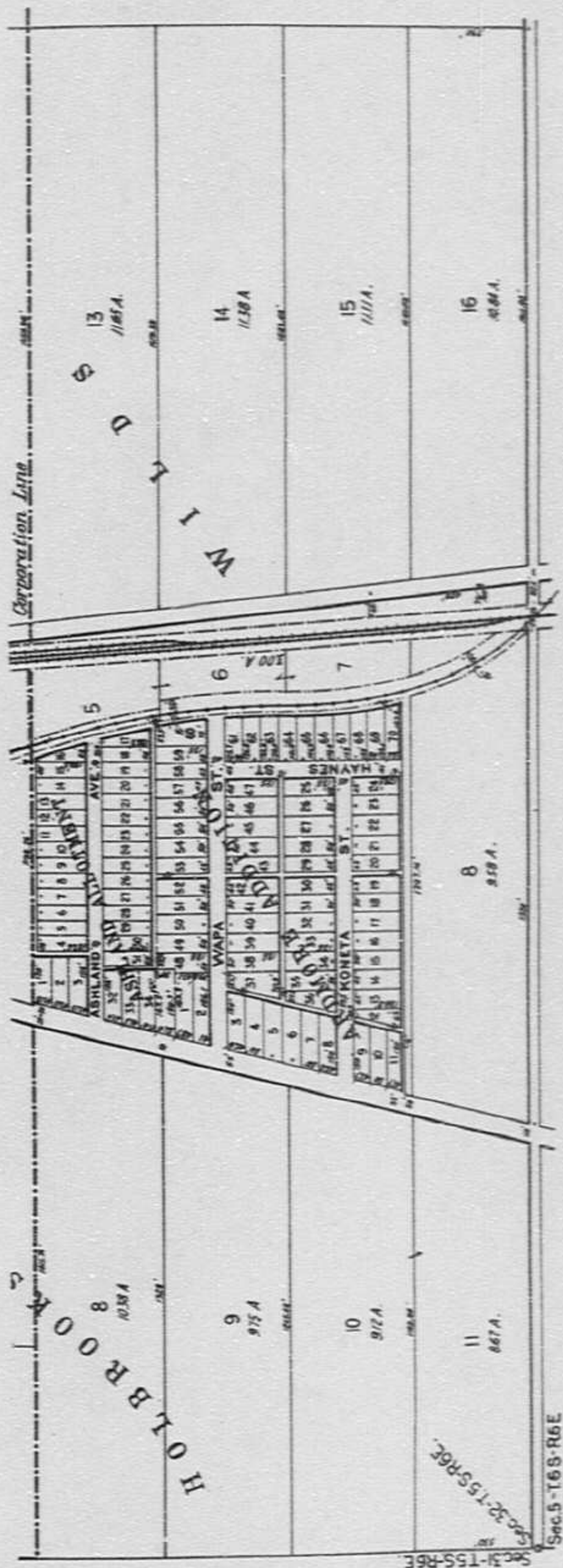
Center ½ on pages 46 and 47
East ½ on pages 50 and 51



ADDITIONS

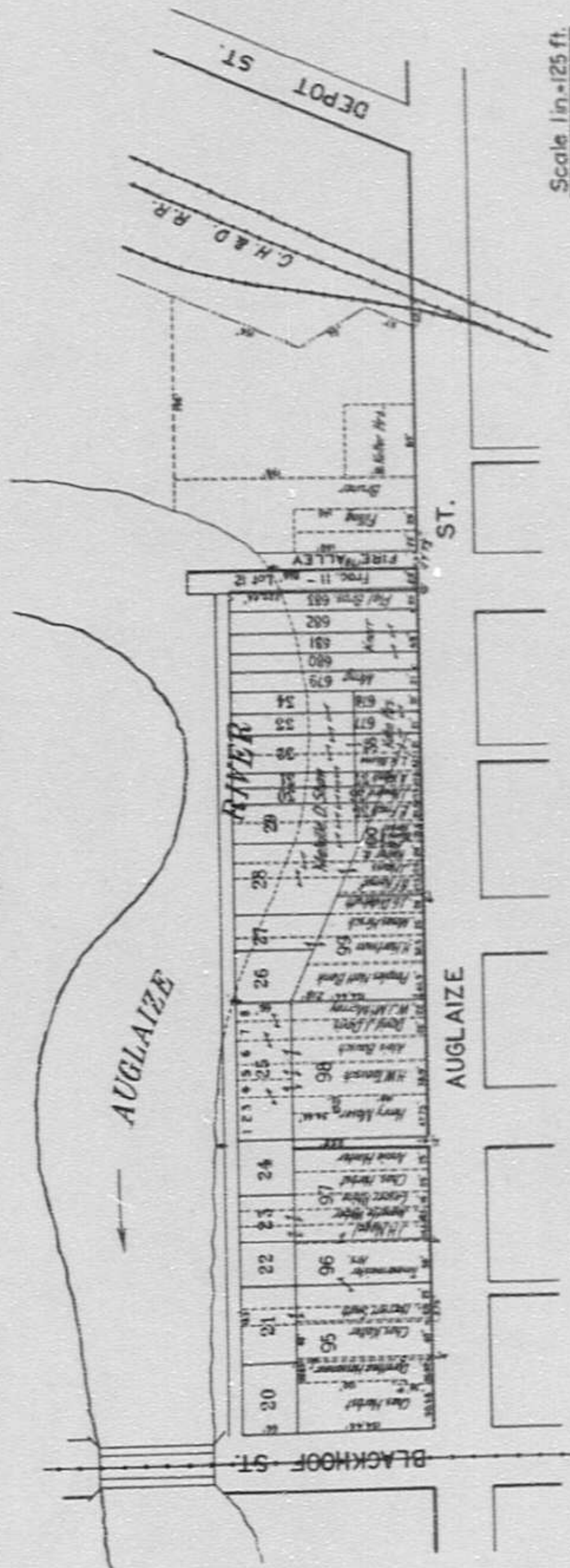
South of Corporation

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS SECTION

Scale, 1 in. = 125 ft.



Center 1/3 WAPAKONETA CITY

Duchouquet Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

East 1/3 on pages 50 and 51

West 1/3 on pages 42 and 43





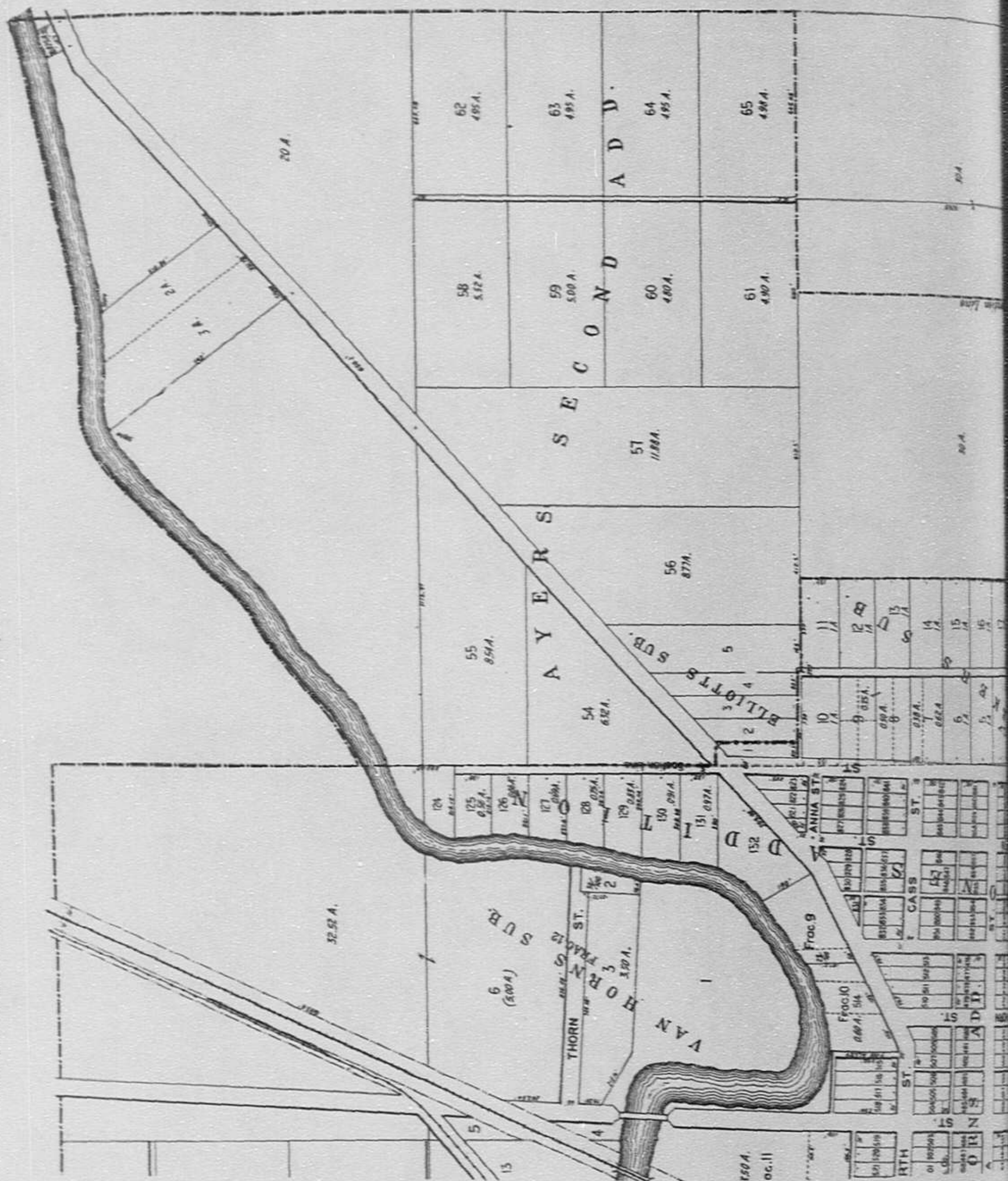
East $\frac{1}{2}$ WAPAKONETA CITY

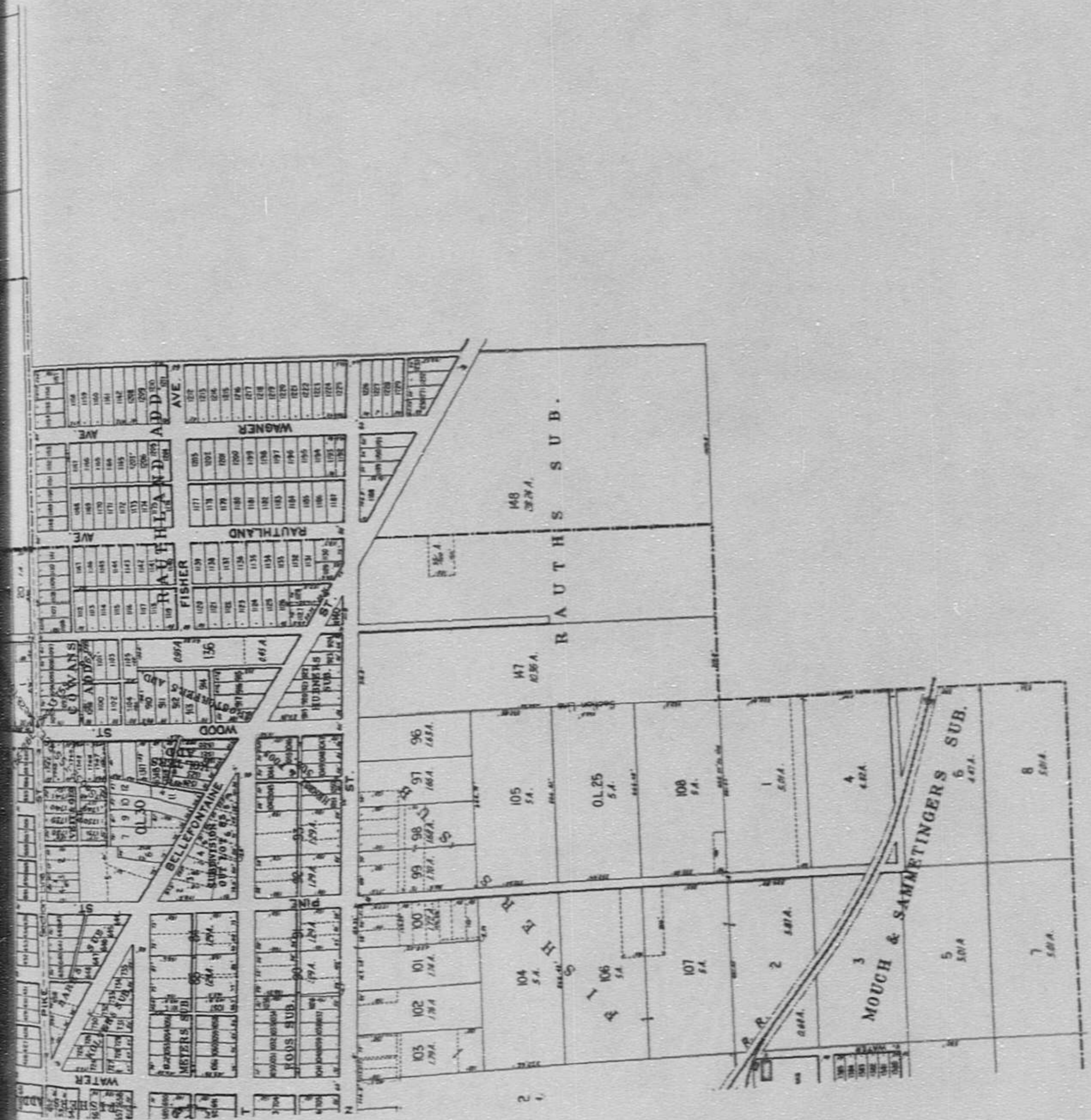
Duchouquet Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

Center $\frac{1}{2}$ on pages 46 and 47

West $\frac{1}{2}$ on pages 42 and 43





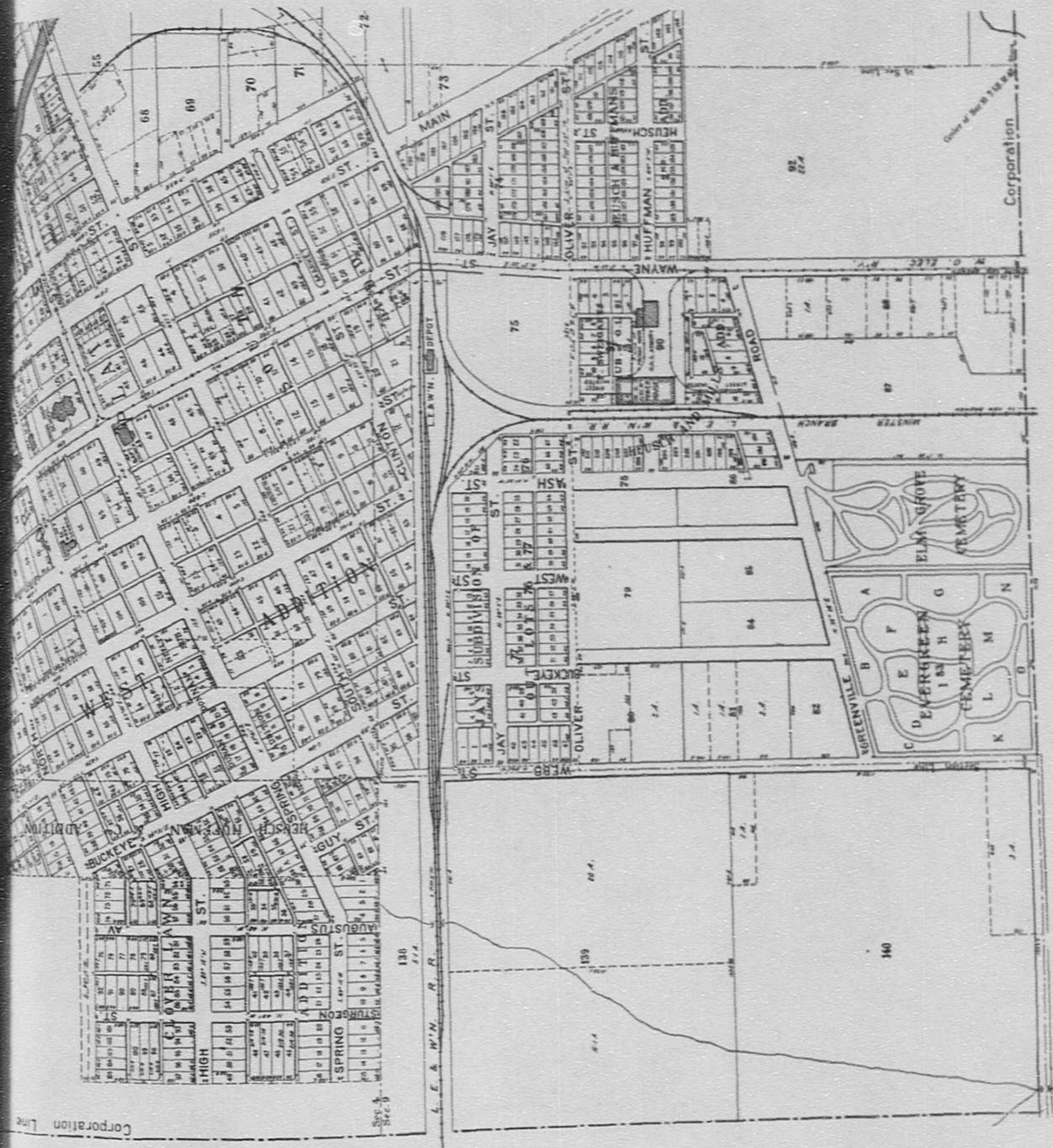
West 1/4

St. Mary's Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

East 1/4 on pages 58 and 59



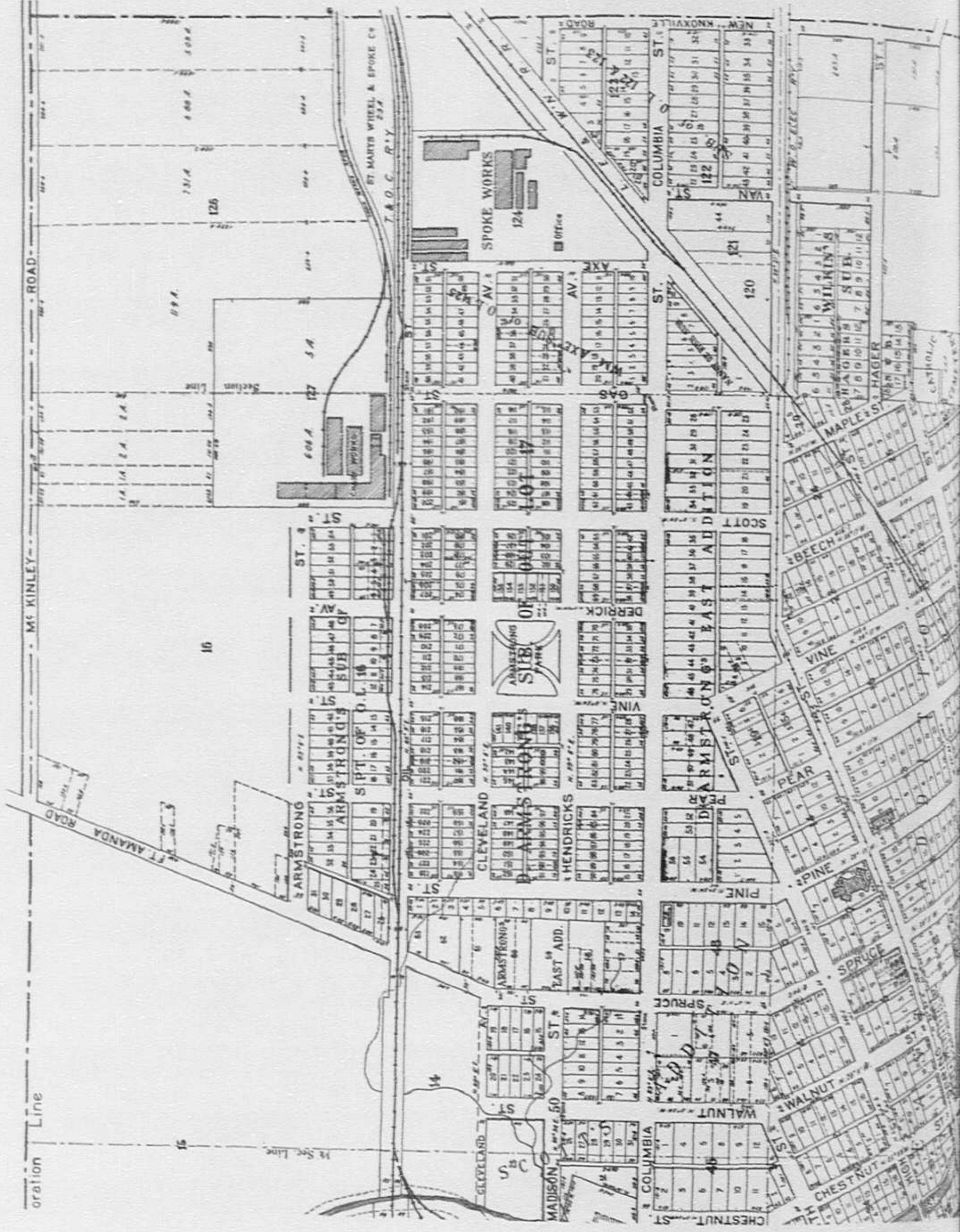


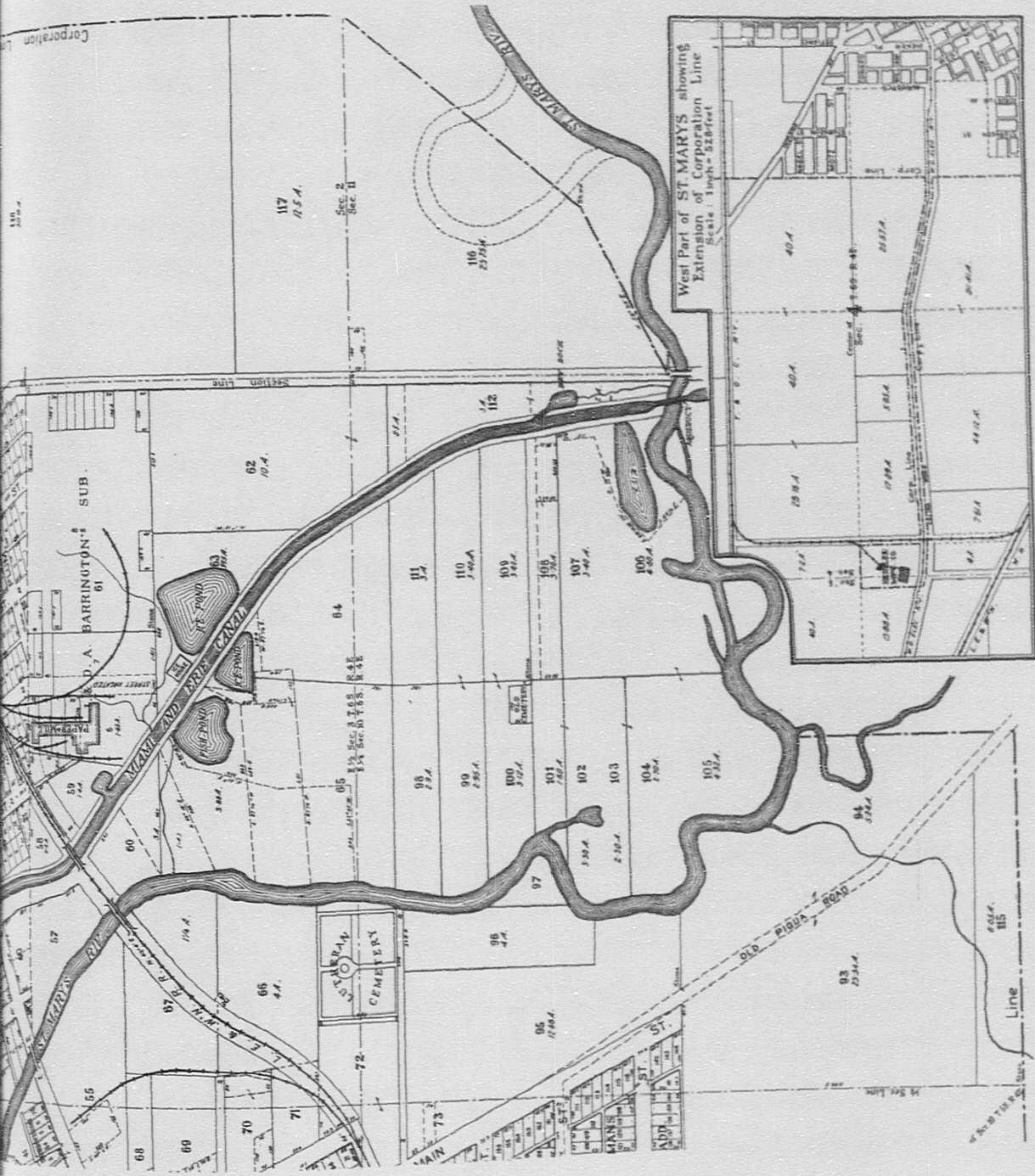
East 1/4 ST. MARY'S CITY

St. Mary's Township

West 1/4 on pages 54 and 55

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



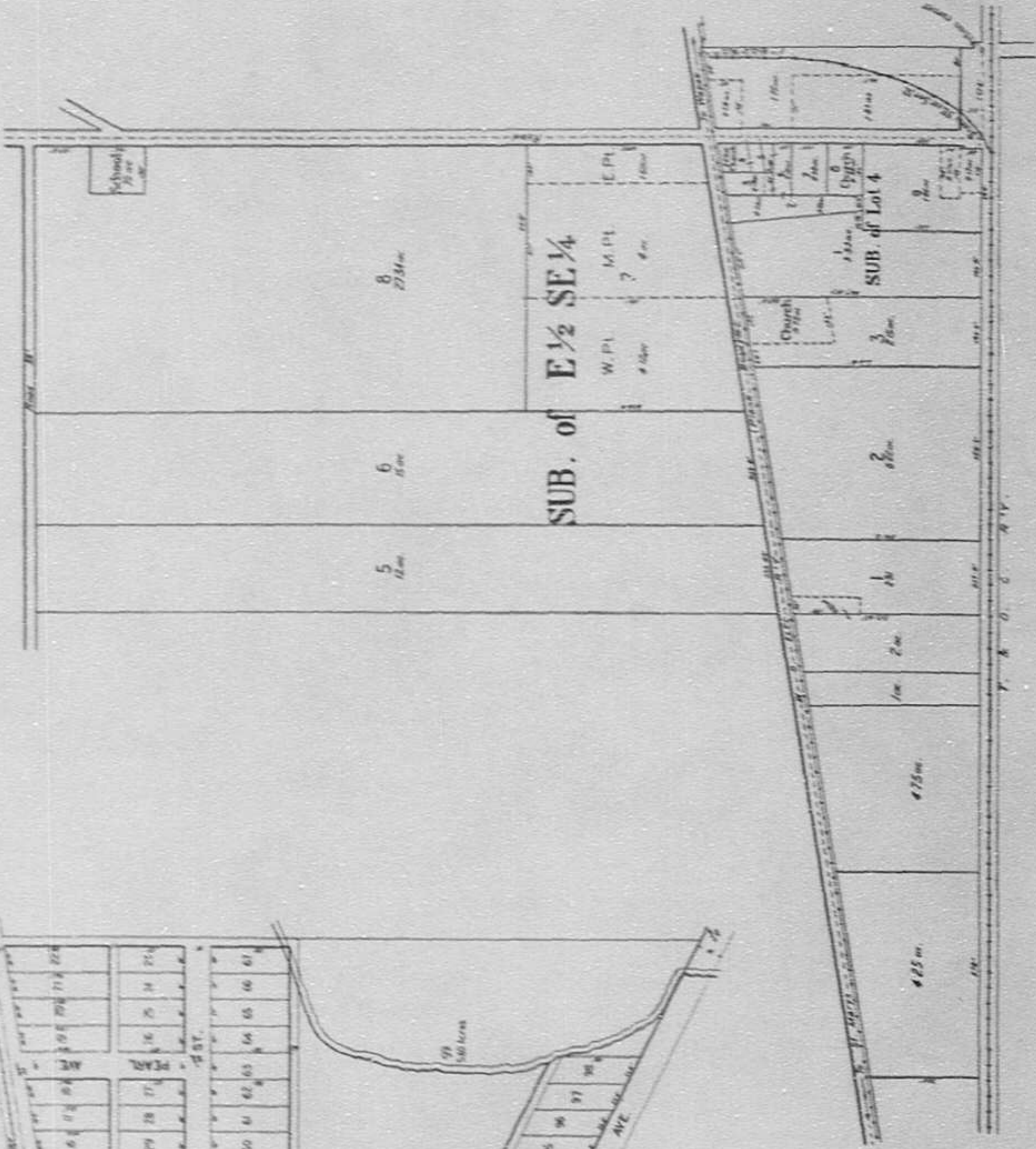


MOULTON
(Not Incorporated)
Moulton Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

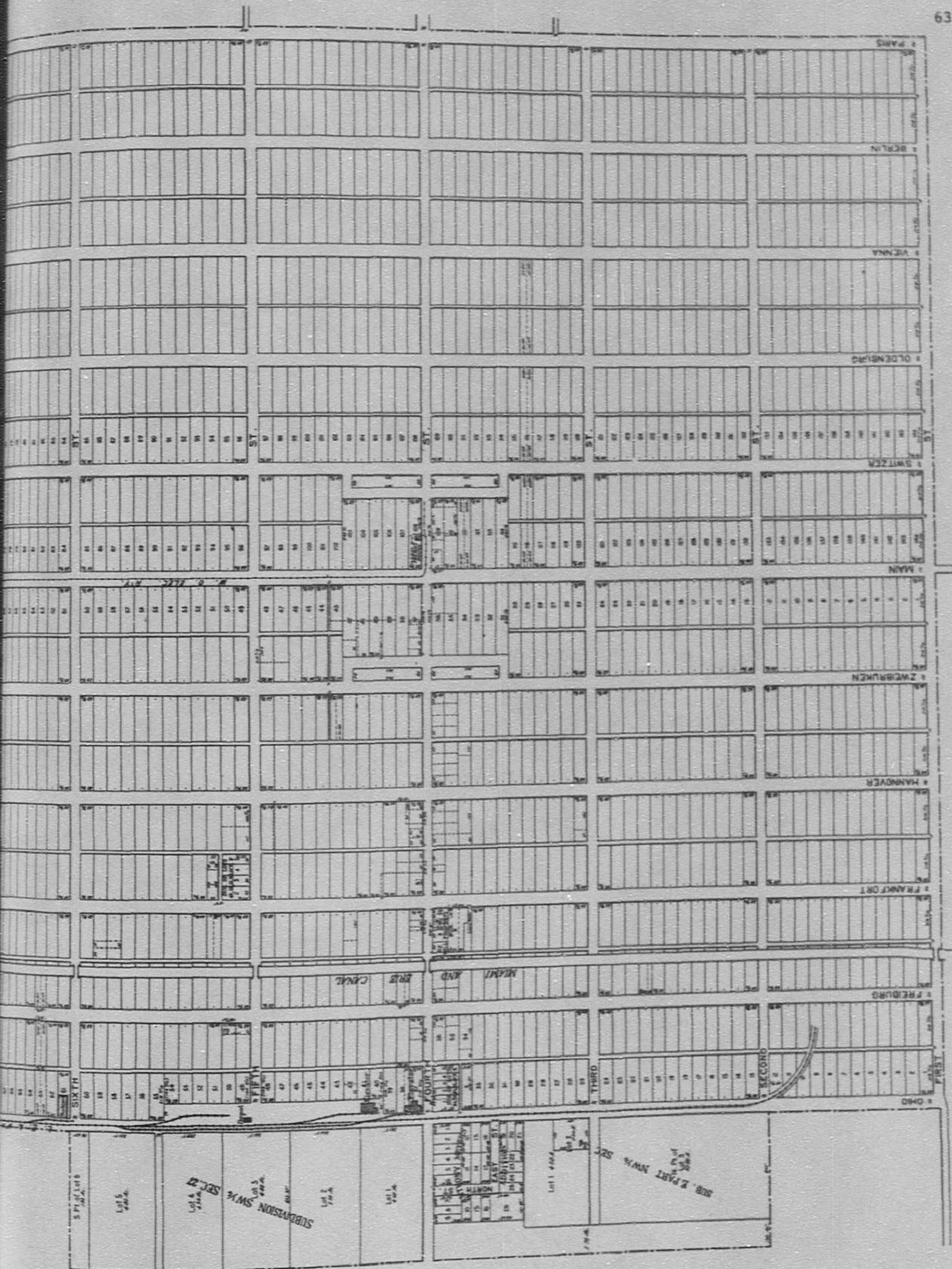


F.P. LESTER & F.C. POWERS
HIGHLAND ADDITION
ST. MARYS CITY
Scale 1" = 100'



MINSTER
Jackson Township
Scale, 1 in. = 350 ft.

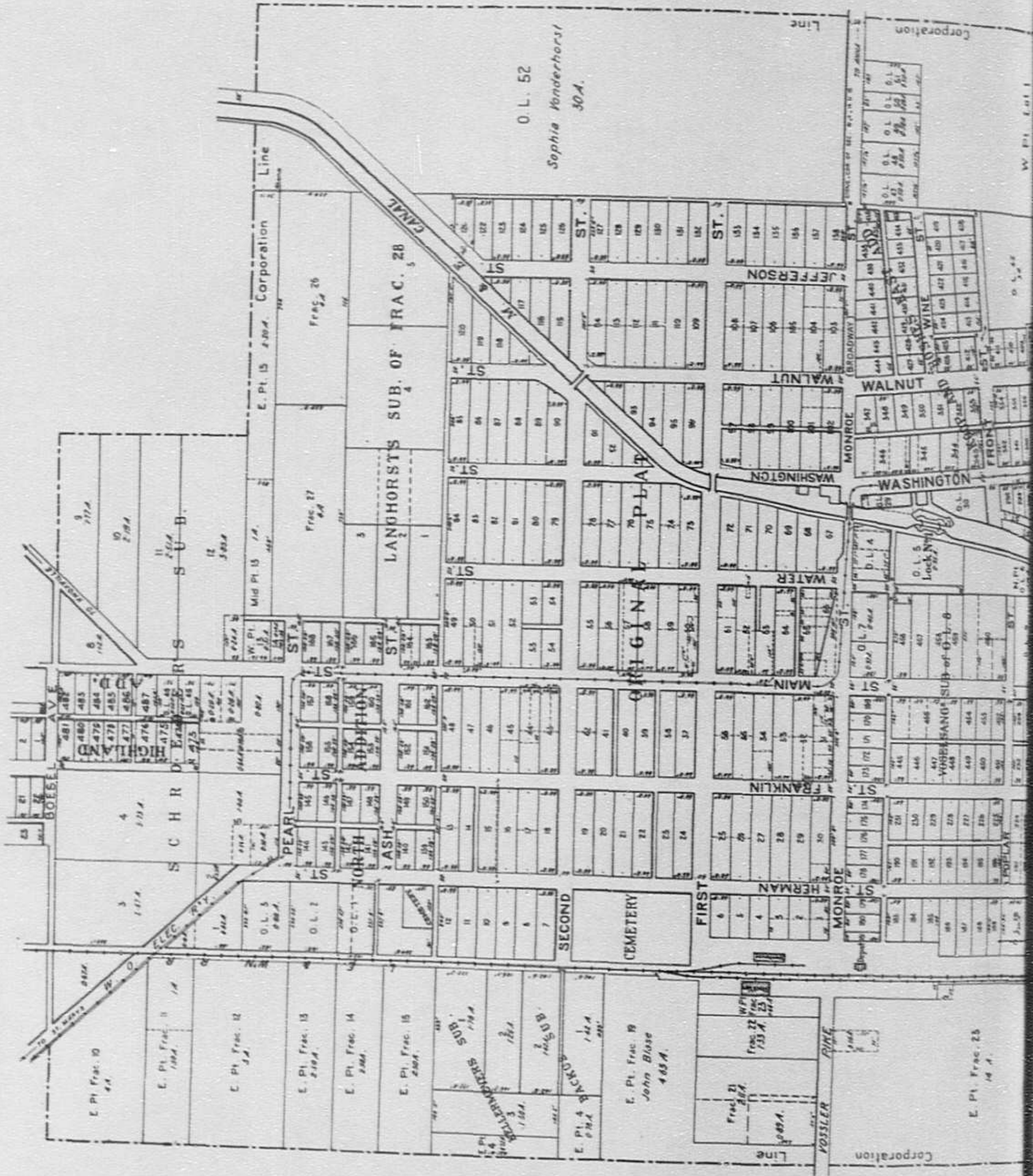
K I H G F E D C B A A B C D E F G H I K

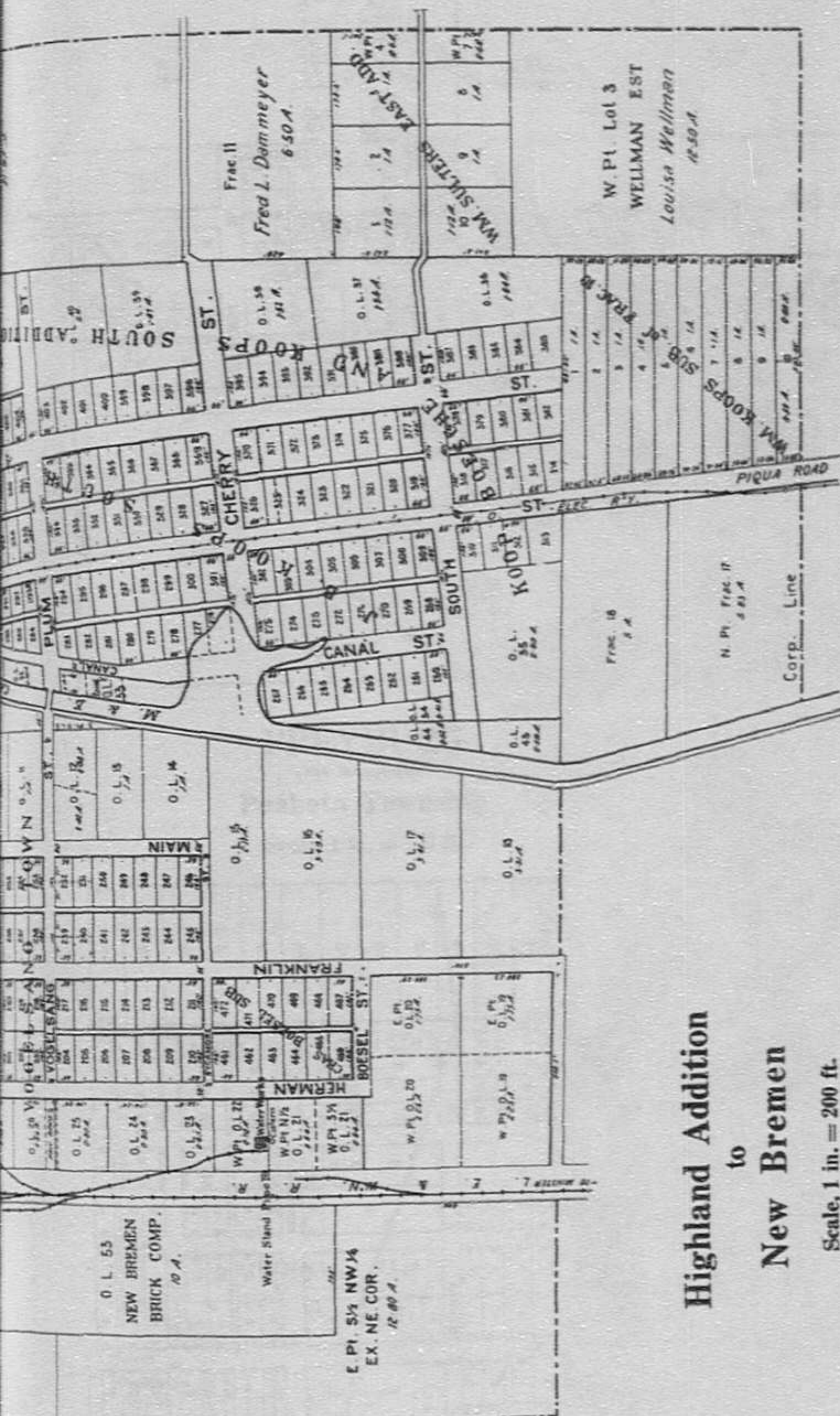


NEW BREMEN

German Township

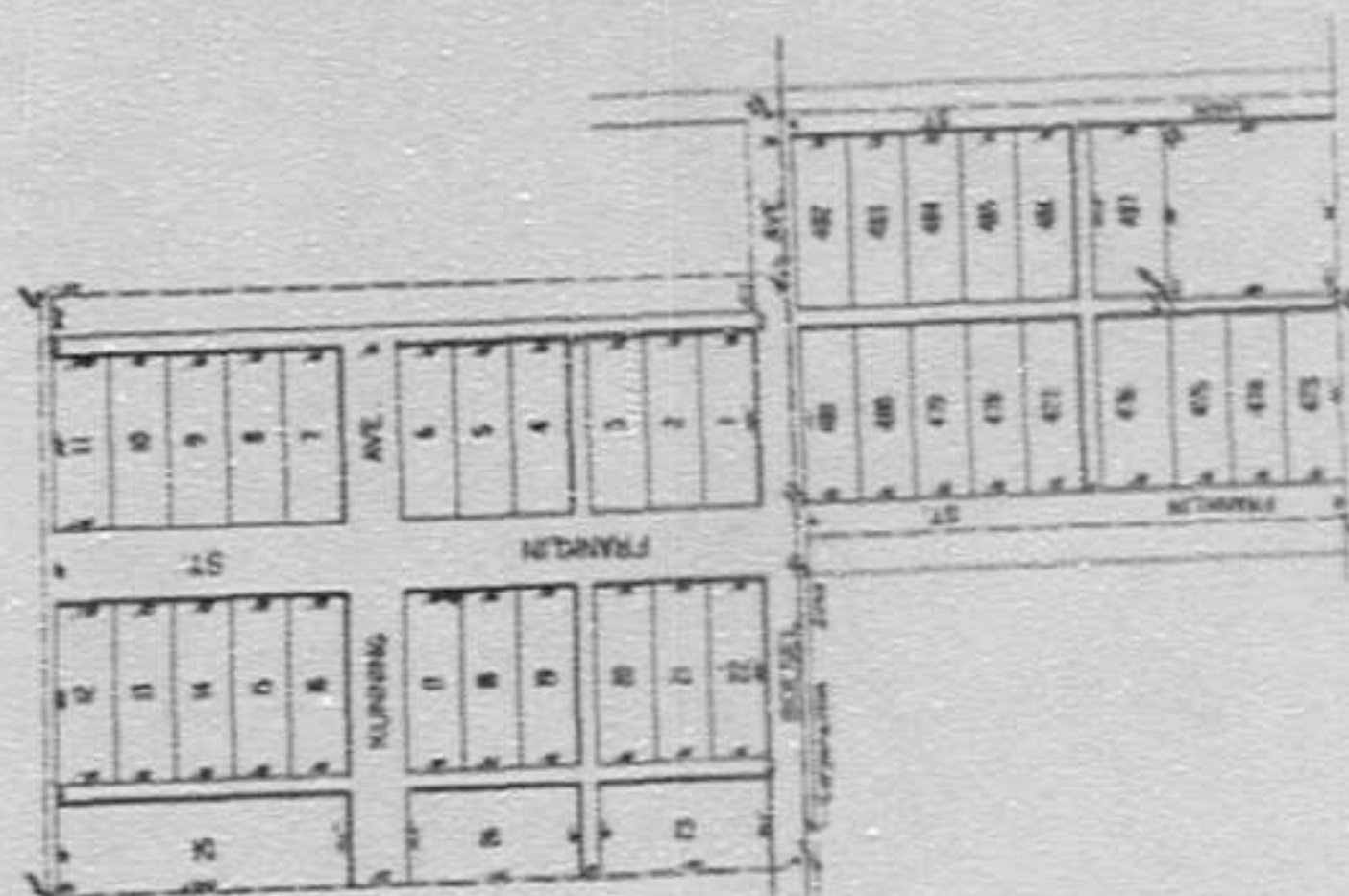
Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.





Highland Addition to New Bremen

Scale, 1 in. = 200 ft.

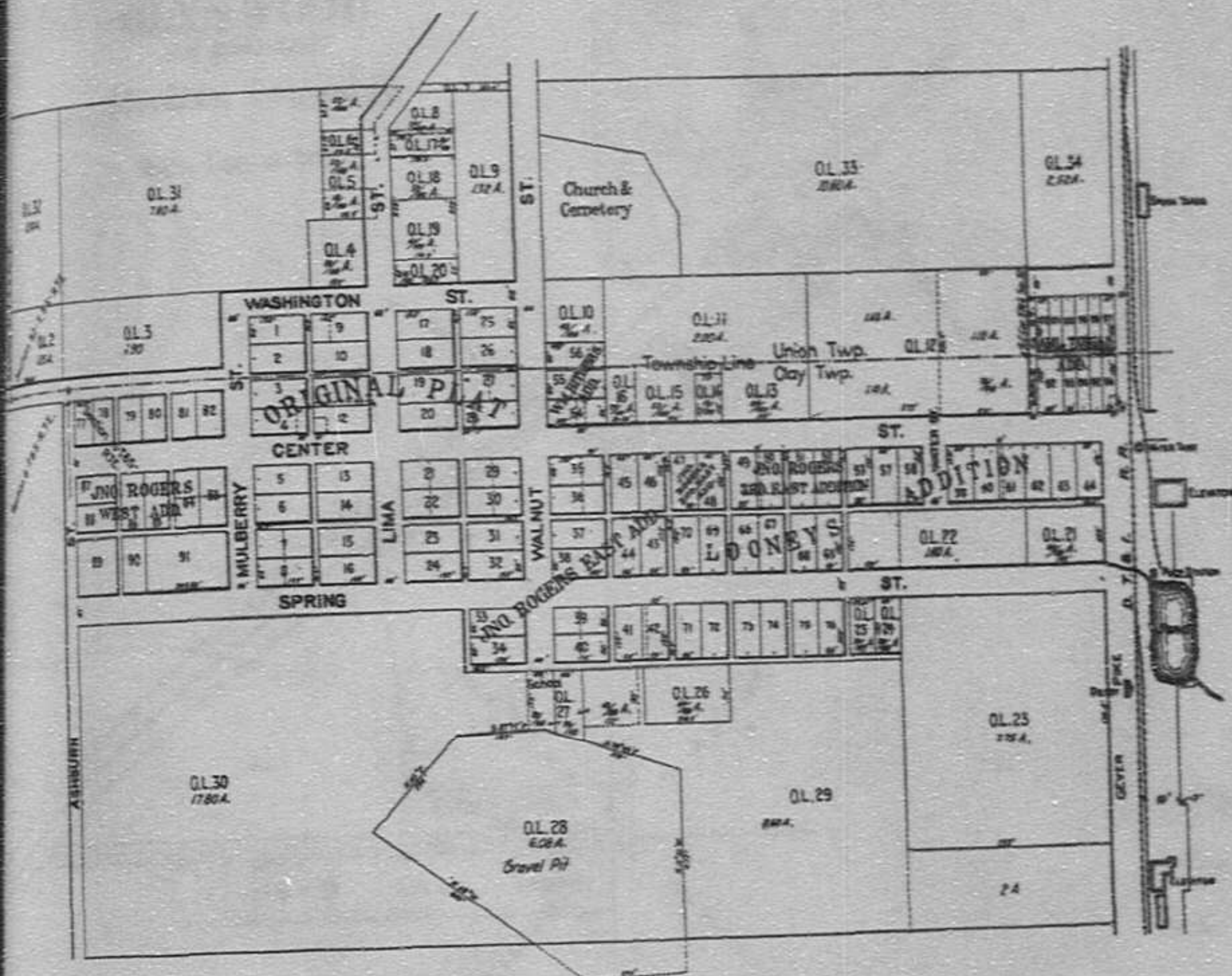


ST. JOHNS VILLAGE

(Not Incorporated)

Union and Clay Townships

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

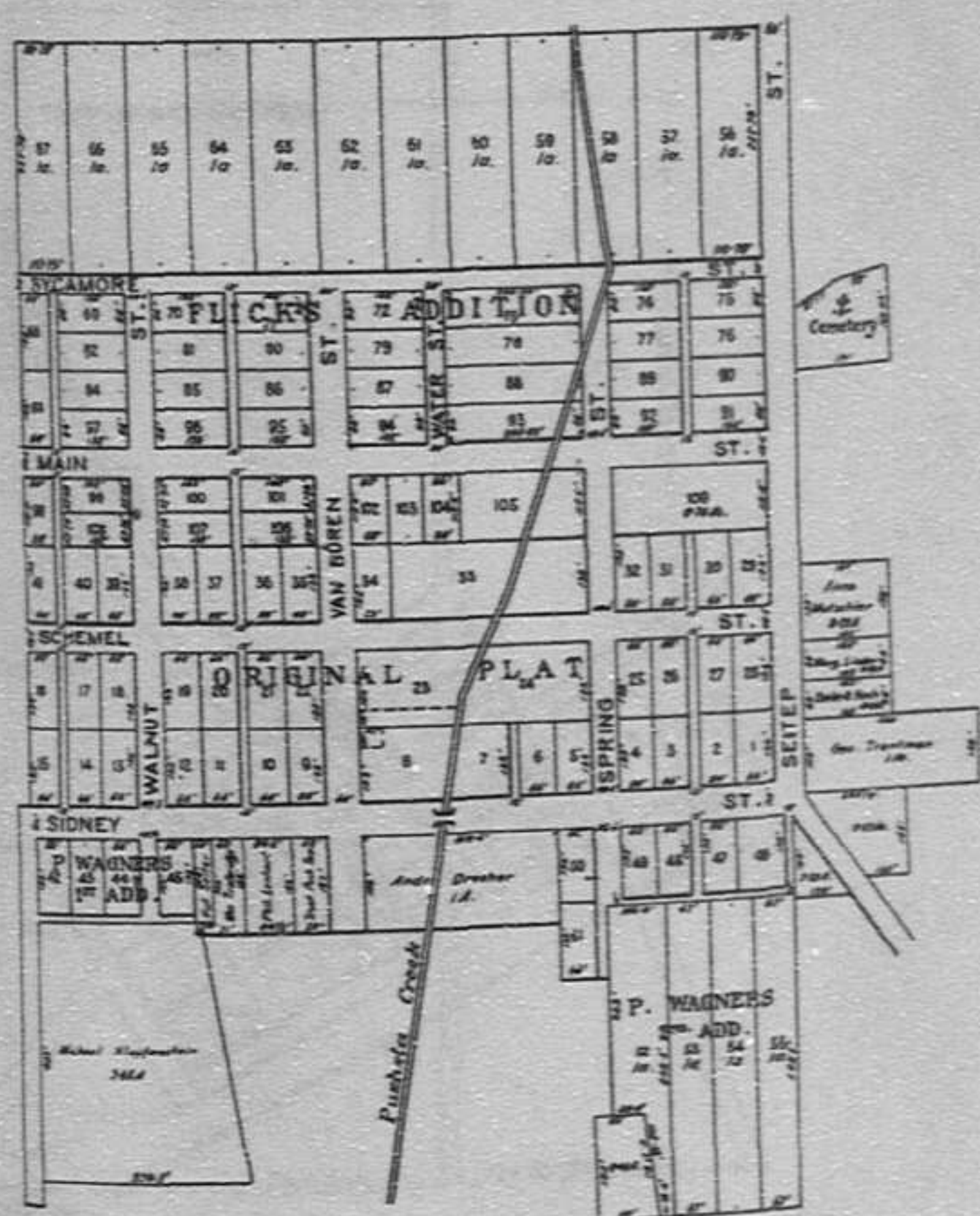


FREYBURG

(Not Incorporated)

Pusheta Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

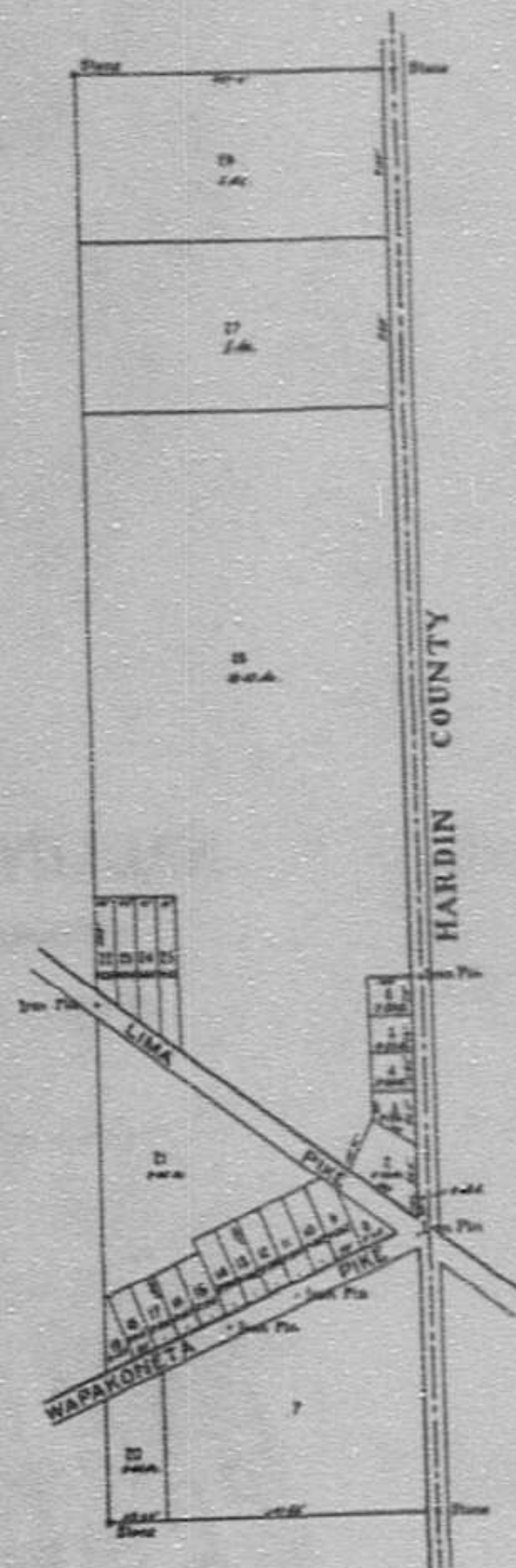


HOLDEN

(Not Incorporated)

Wayne Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

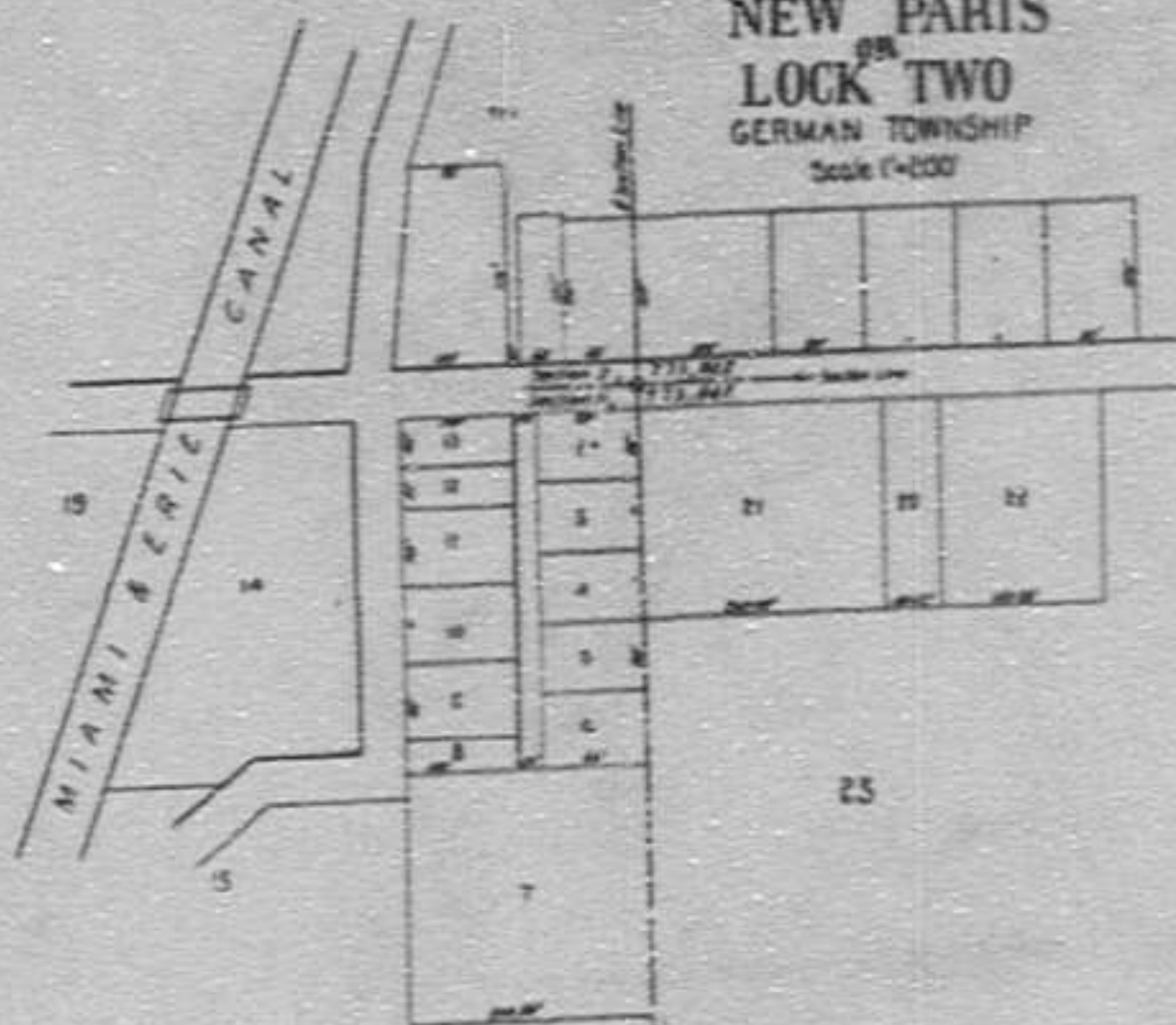


NEW PARIS

LOCK TWO

GERMAN TOWNSHIP

Scale 1"=100'

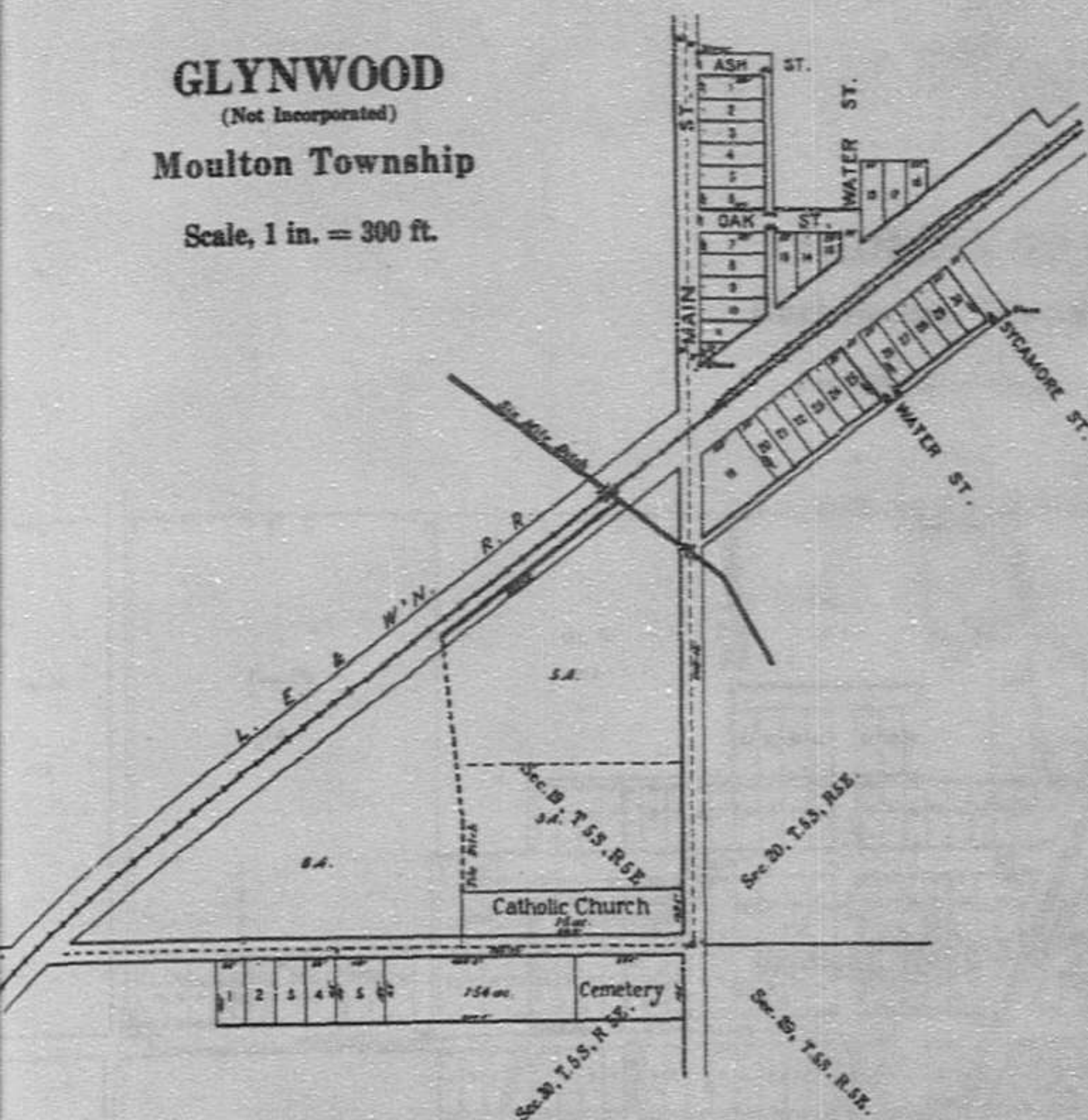


GLYNWOOD

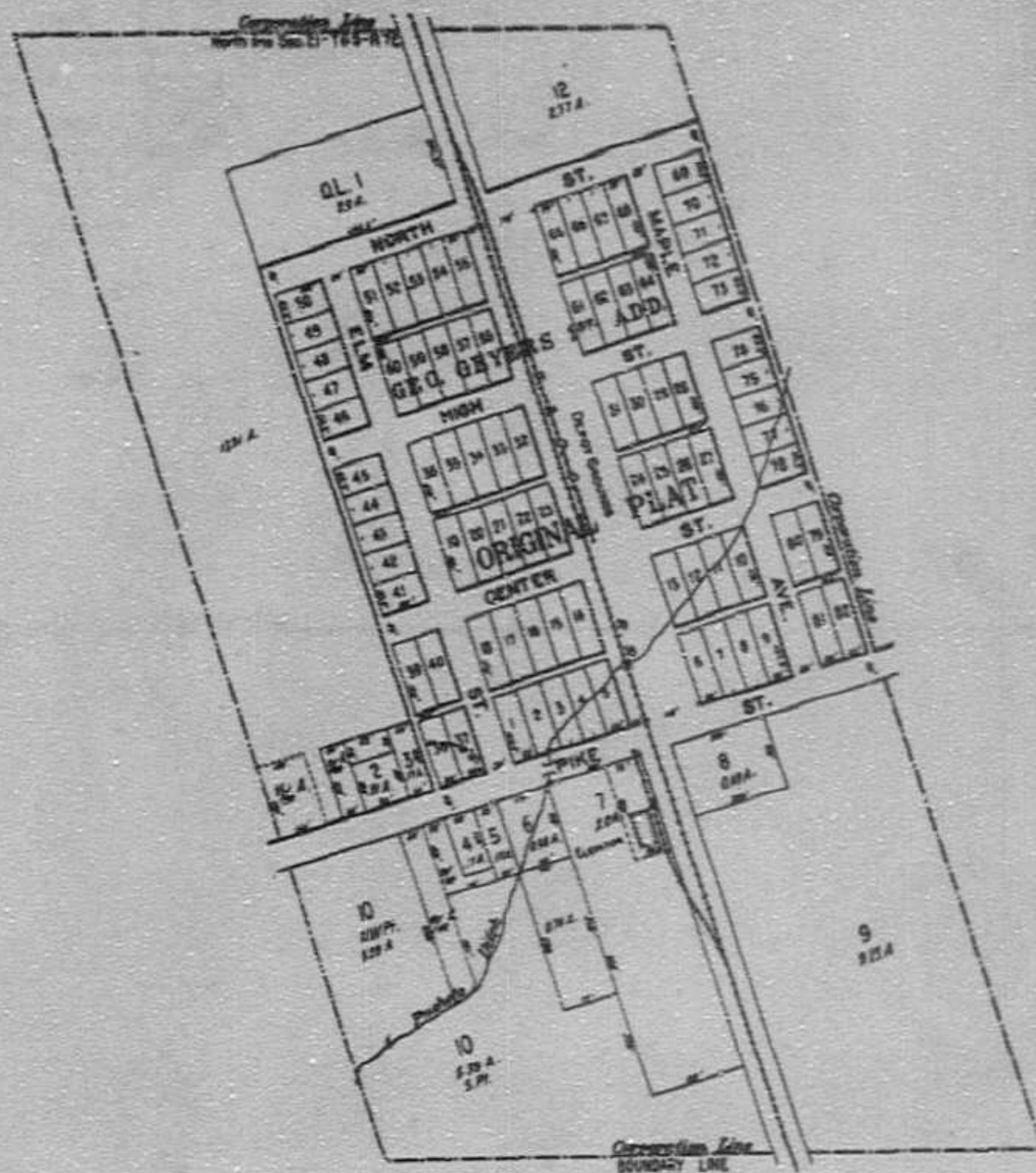
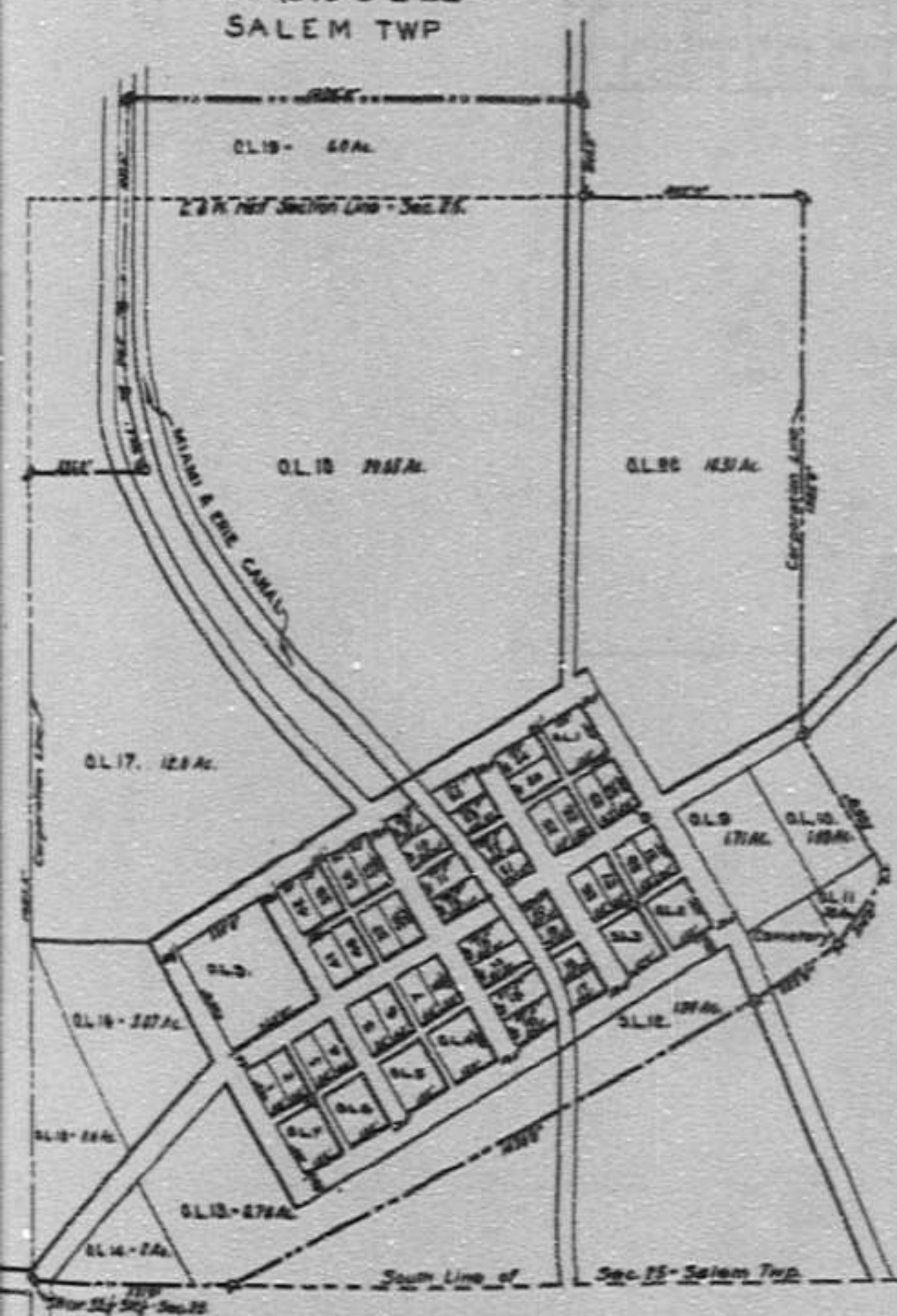
(Not Incorporated)

Moulton Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

**GEYER VILLAGE****Clay Township**

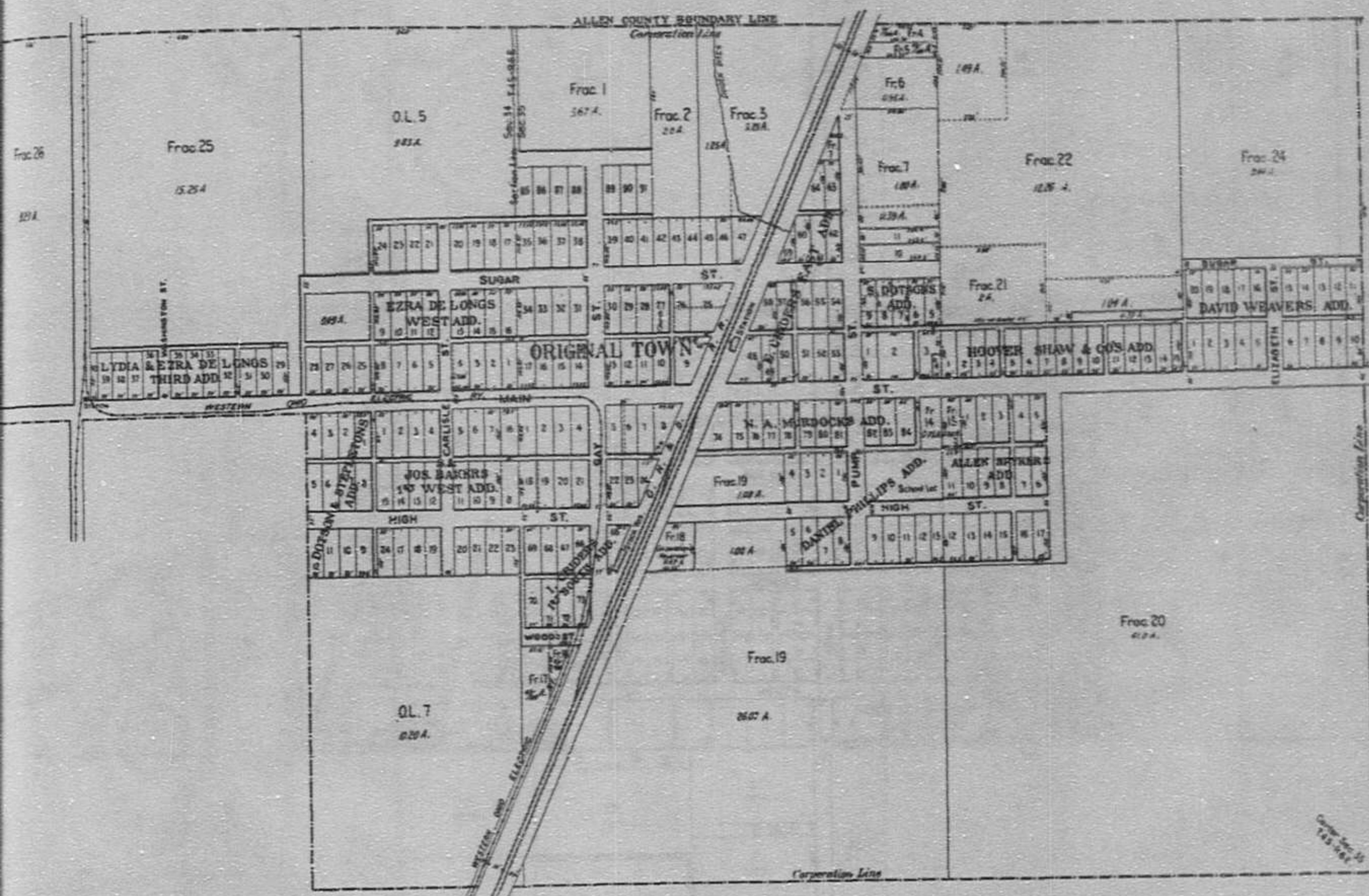
Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

**KOSSUTH****SALEM TWP**

CRIDERSVILLE

Duchouquet Township

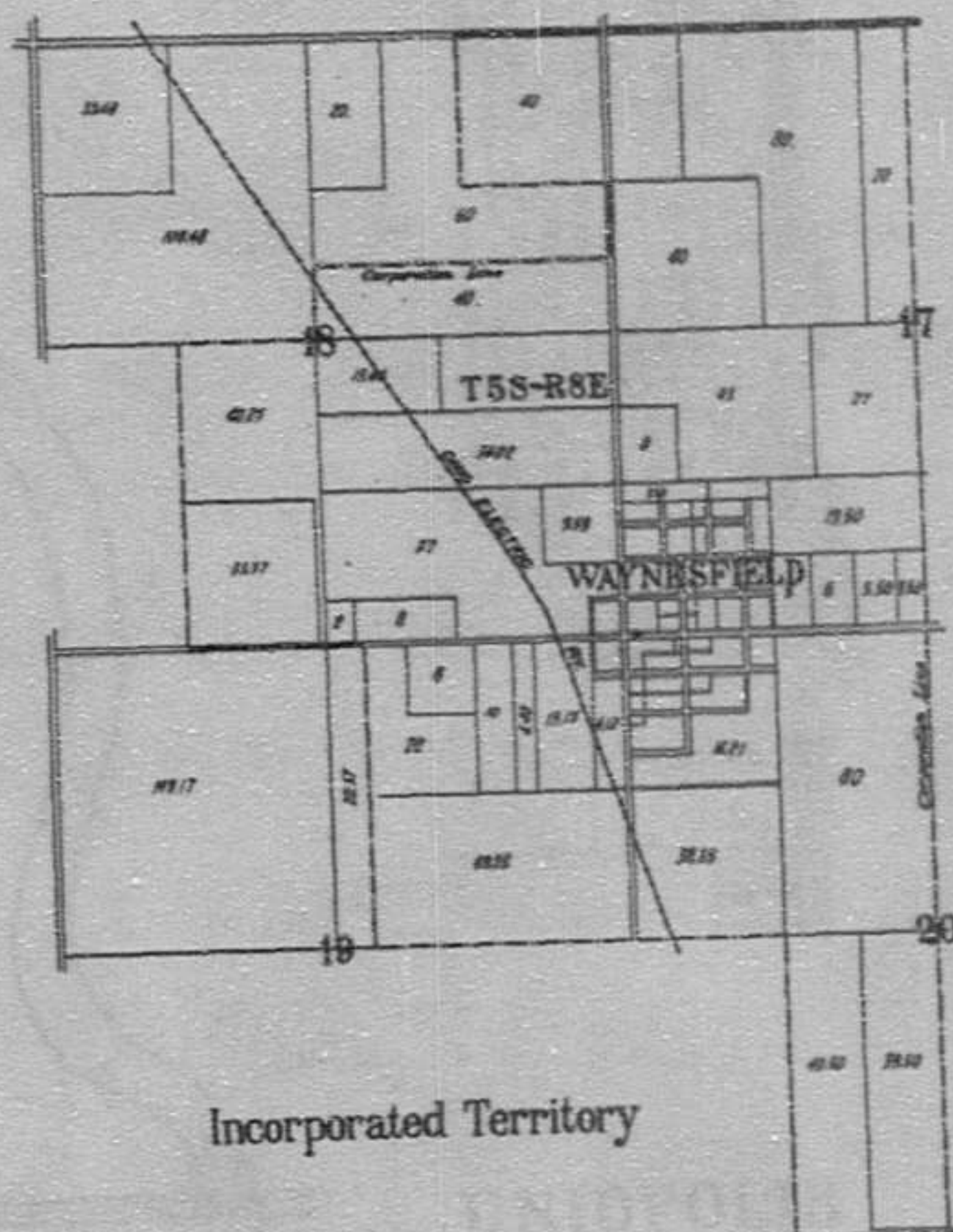
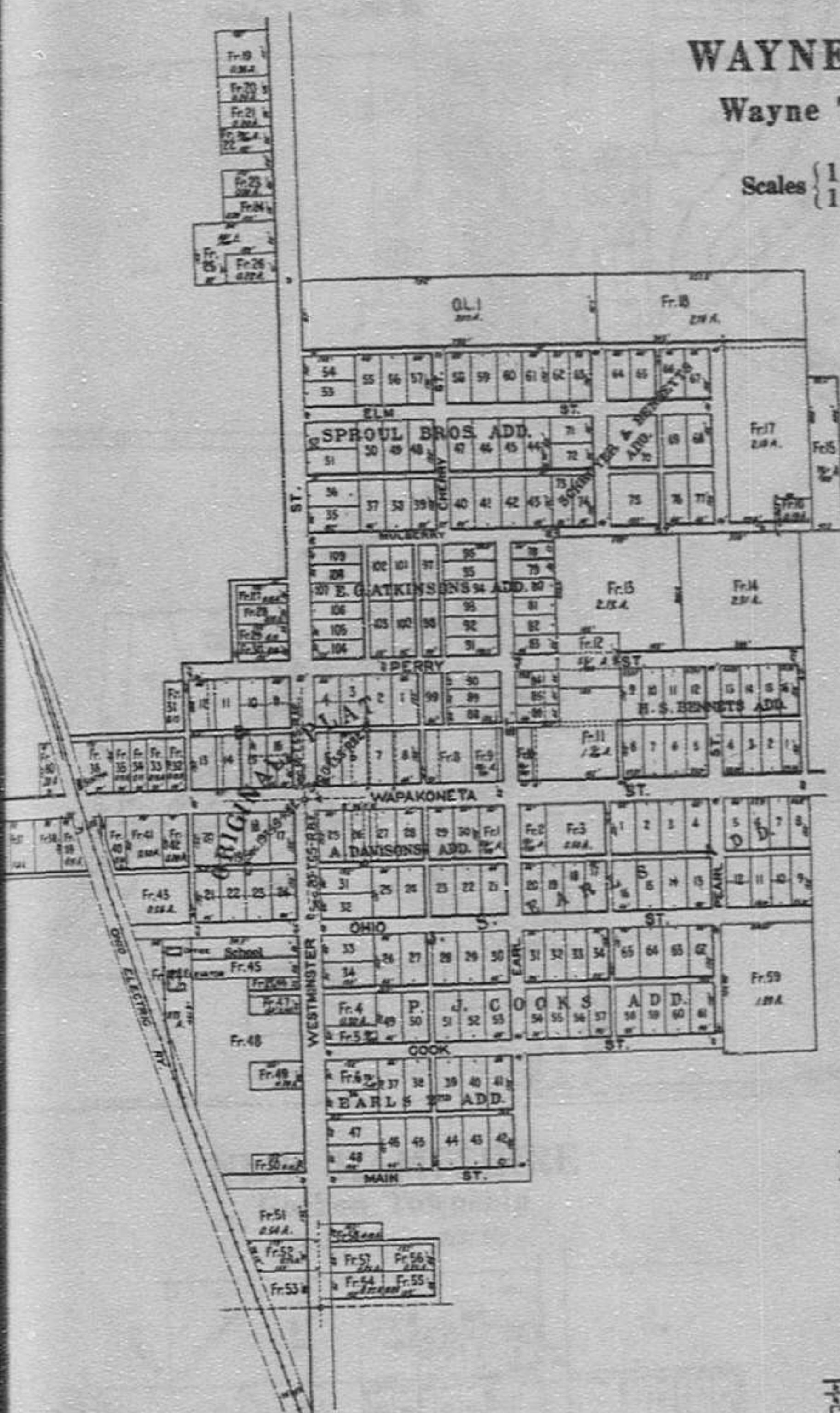
Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



WAYNESFIELD

Wayne Township

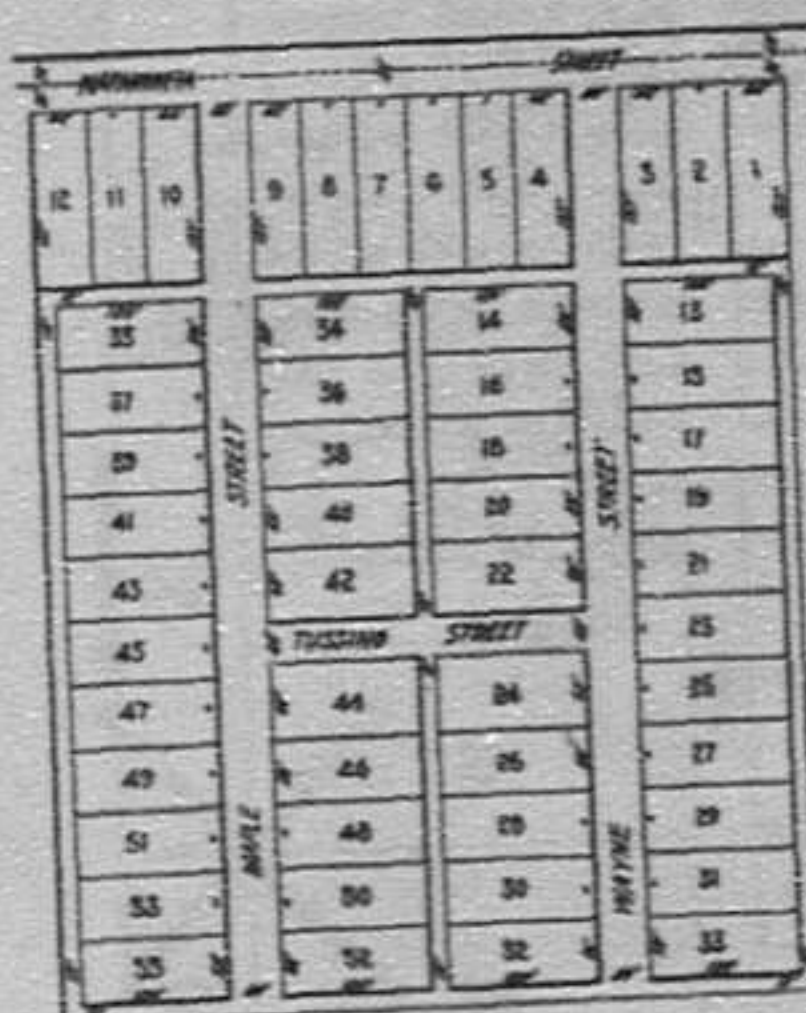
Scales { 1 in. = 300 ft.
1 in. = 1530 ft.



Incorporated Territory

Parkland Addition to Waynesfield

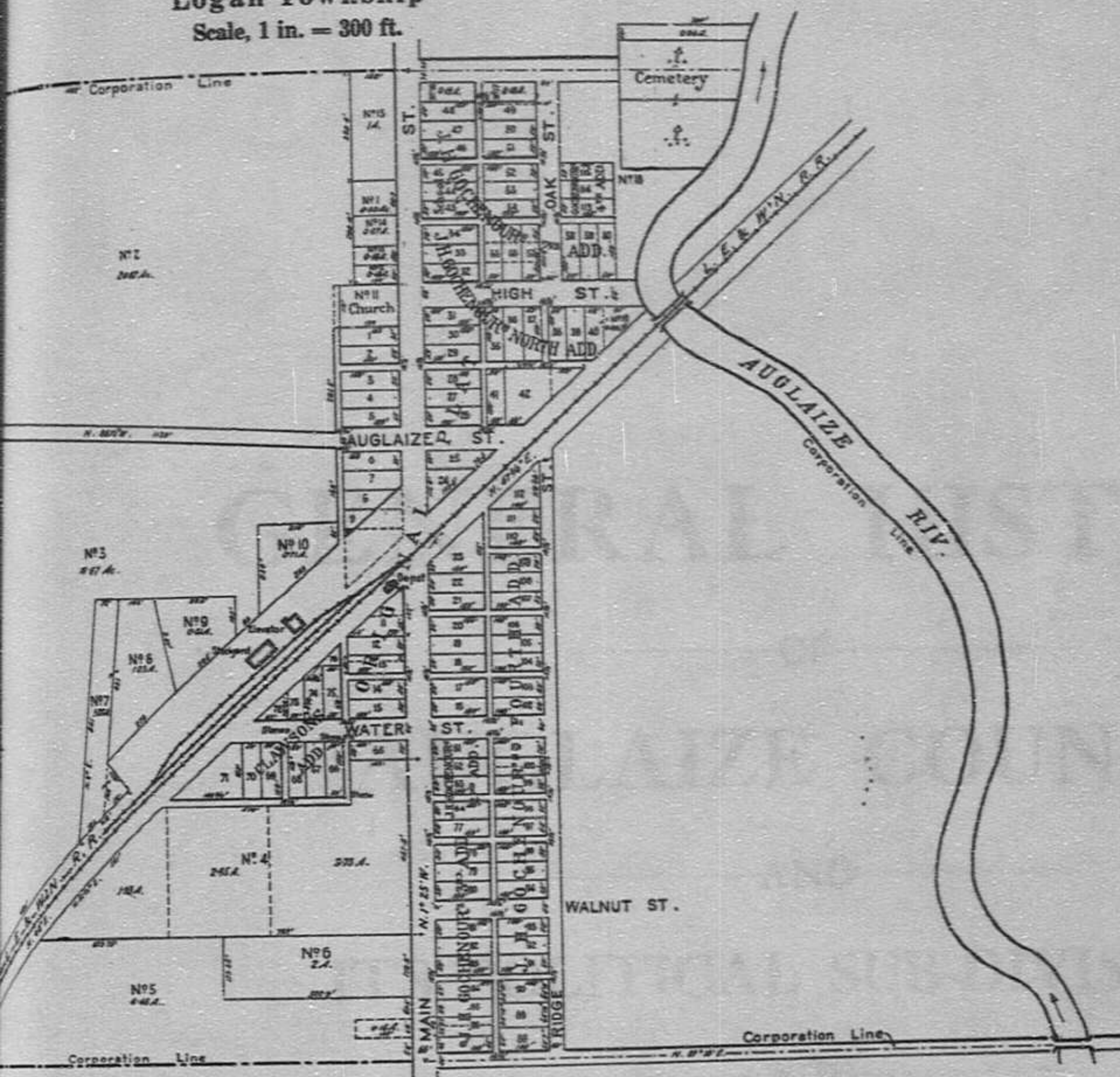
Scale, 1 in. = 200 ft.



BUCKLAND

Logan Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.

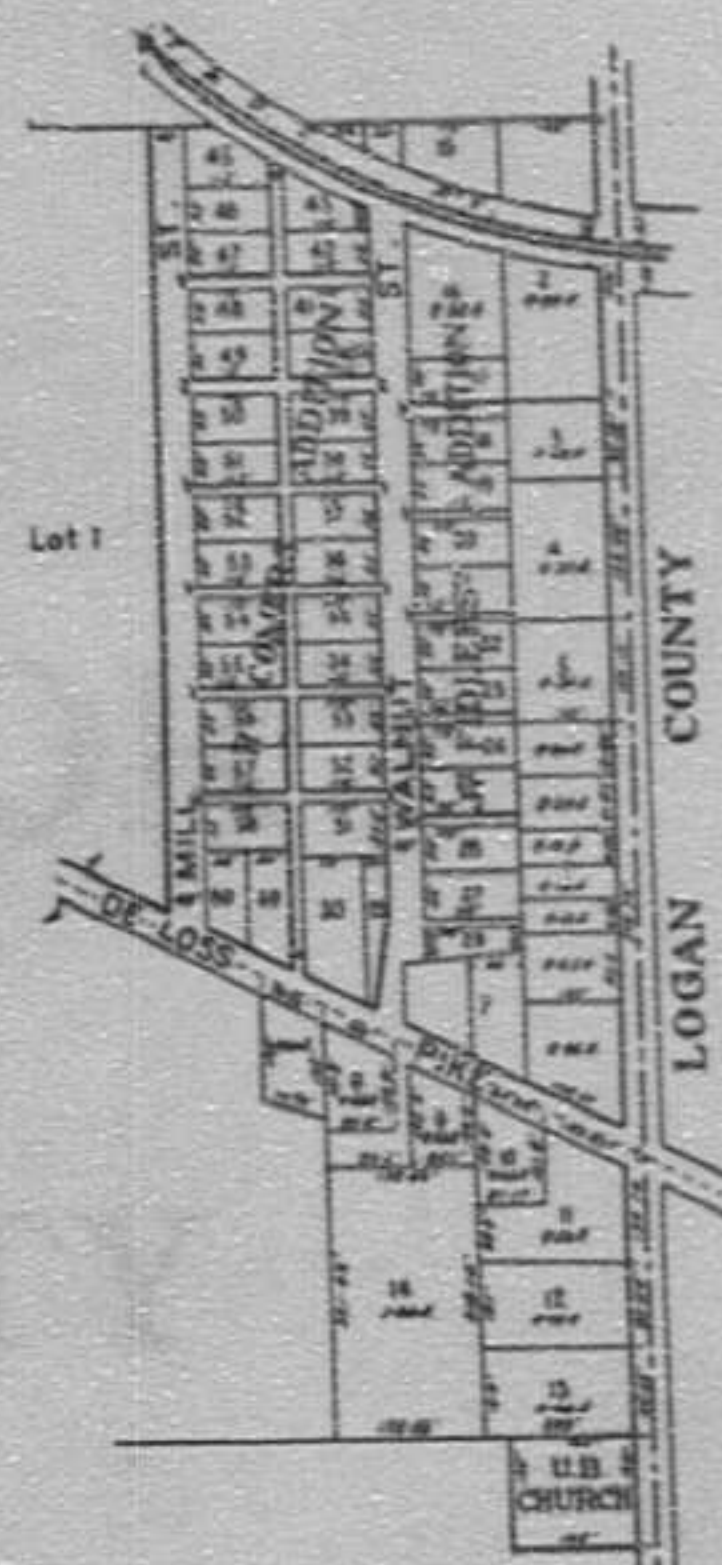


SANTA FE

(Not Incorporated)

Clay Township

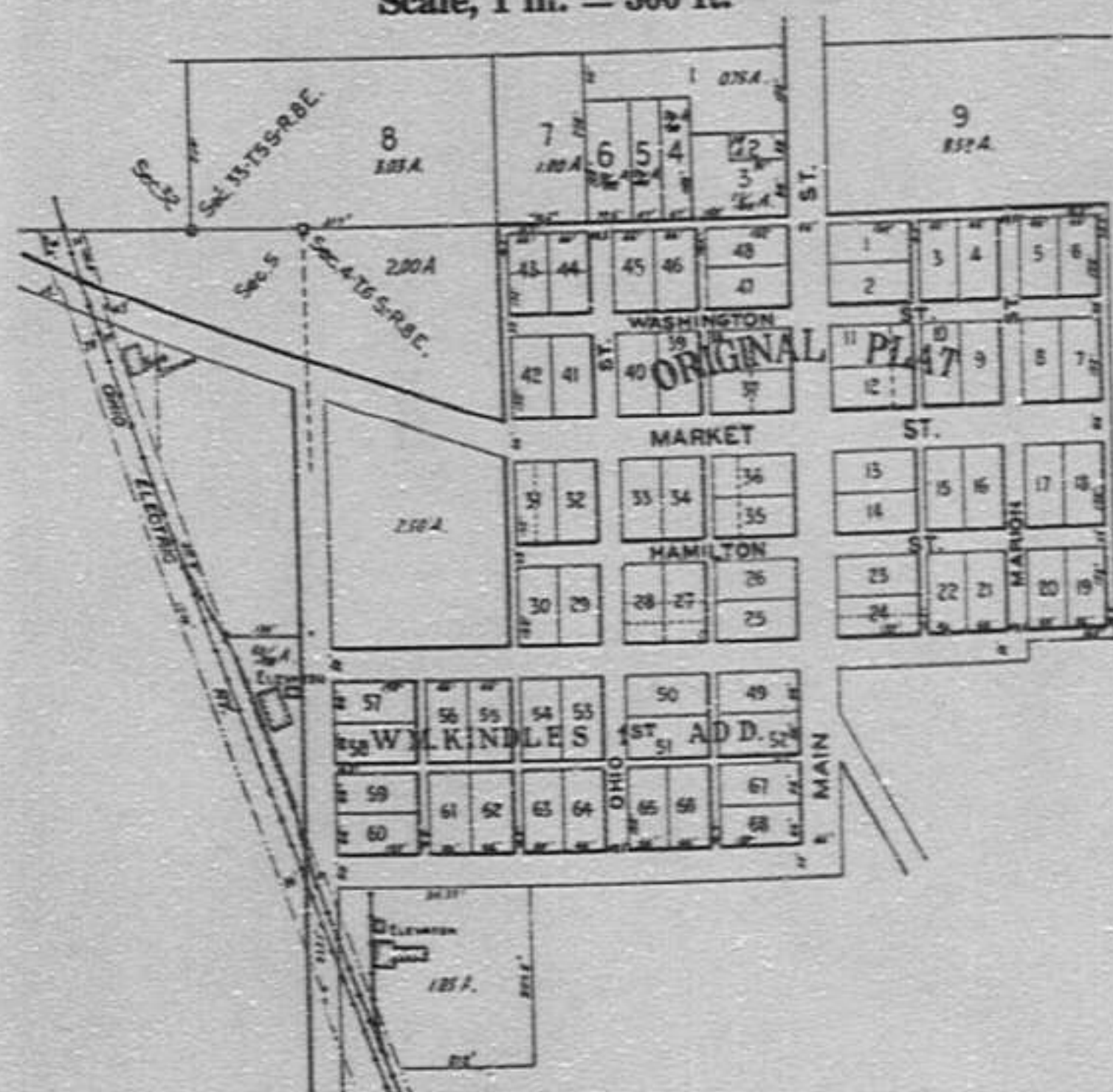
Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Goshen Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



UNIOPOLIS

Union Township

Scale, 1 in. = 300 ft.



GENERAL HISTORY

—OF—

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

—AND—

ITS POLITICAL SUB-DIVISIONS

—WITH—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

HISTORY OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY

ESTABLISHMENT

AUGLAIZE County was established by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio on February 14th, 1848. It was made up of parts of Allen and Mercer Counties and is described in section number one of the act, as follows:—

"Beginning at the north-east corner of Shelby county; thence west on the north boundary line of Shelby county to the south-west corner of section thirty, in township number six, south, of range number five, east; thence south on the township line to the south-east corner of section number thirty-six, in township number seven, south, of range number four, east; thence west on the township line to the south-east corner of section thirty-one, in said township; thence south on the section line to the Darke county line; thence westerly on said line to the south-west corner of section seven, in township number eight, south, of range number four, east; thence north on the township line to the north-west corner of section nineteen, in township number four, south, of range number four, east; thence east on the section line to the north-east corner of section thirty-four, in township number four, south, of range number five, east; thence south on the township line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six, in said township; thence east on the section line to the north-east corner of section thirty-six, in township number four, south, of range number six, east; thence south to the south-east corner of said section; thence east on the township line to the north-east corner of section one, in township number five, south, of range number eight, east; thence south on the Hardin county line to the north line of Logan county; thence west on the Logan county line to the north-west corner of Logan county; thence south on the Logan county line to the place of beginning."

County Size and Township Divisions

Auglaize county is comprised of 384 full sections and parts of 10 others together with about 2410 acres of Virginia Military Lands. Its total acreage is slightly in excess of 252,000 of which about 240,000 are available for use; the remaining 12,000 acres being occupied by Lake St. Marys, the Loraine Reservoir, the various rivers and streams, and its many roads and pikes which alone occupy more than 4600 acres.

There are fourteen township divisions, namely: Salem, Noble, St. Marys, German, Jackson, Logan, Moulton, Washington, Duchouquet, Pusheta, Union, Clay, Wayne and Goshen. The following is their sectional make-up:

Salem	sections 19 to 36, T. 4. S., R. 4. E., and sections 1 to 6, T. 5. S., R. 4. E.
Noble	sections 7 to 36, T. 5. S., R. 4. E.
St. Marys	sections 1 to 36, T. 6. S., R. 4. E.
German	sections 1 to 18, T. 7. S., R. 4. E.
Jackson	sections 19 to 36, T. 7. S., R. 4. E., and sections 6 & 7, T. 8. S., R. 4. E.
Logan	sections 19 to 36, T. 4. S., R. 5. E., and sections 1 to 6, T. 5. S., R. 5. E., and North ½ of sections 7 to 12, T. 5. S., R. 5. E.
Moulton	sections 13 to 36, T. 5. S., R. 5. E., and South ½ of sections 7 to 12, T. 5. S., R. 5. E.
Washington	sections 1 to 30, T. 6. S., R. 5. E.
Duchouquet	sections 31 to 36, T. 4. S., R. 6. E., and sections 1 to 36, T. 5. S., R. 6. E.
Pusheta	sections 1 to 30, T. 6. S., R. 6. E.
Union	sections 1 to 36, T. 5. S., R. 7. E.
Clay	sections 1 to 30, T. 6. S., R. 7. E.
Wayne	sections 1 to 24, T. 5. S., R. 8. E., and North ½ of sections 25 to 30, T. 5. S., R. 8. E.
Goshen	sections 31 to 36, T. 5. S., R. 8. E., and South ½ of sections 25 to 30, T. 5. S., R. 8. E., and sections 2 to 12, T. 6. S., R. 8. E., and Virginia Military Lands.

Partial Abstract of Real And Personal Property in Auglaize County. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	11,190	\$ 1,212,895.00	\$108. **
Cattle	20,788	740,705.00	35.
Mules & Asses	332	36,775.00	110.
Sheep	5,855	36,230.00	6.1

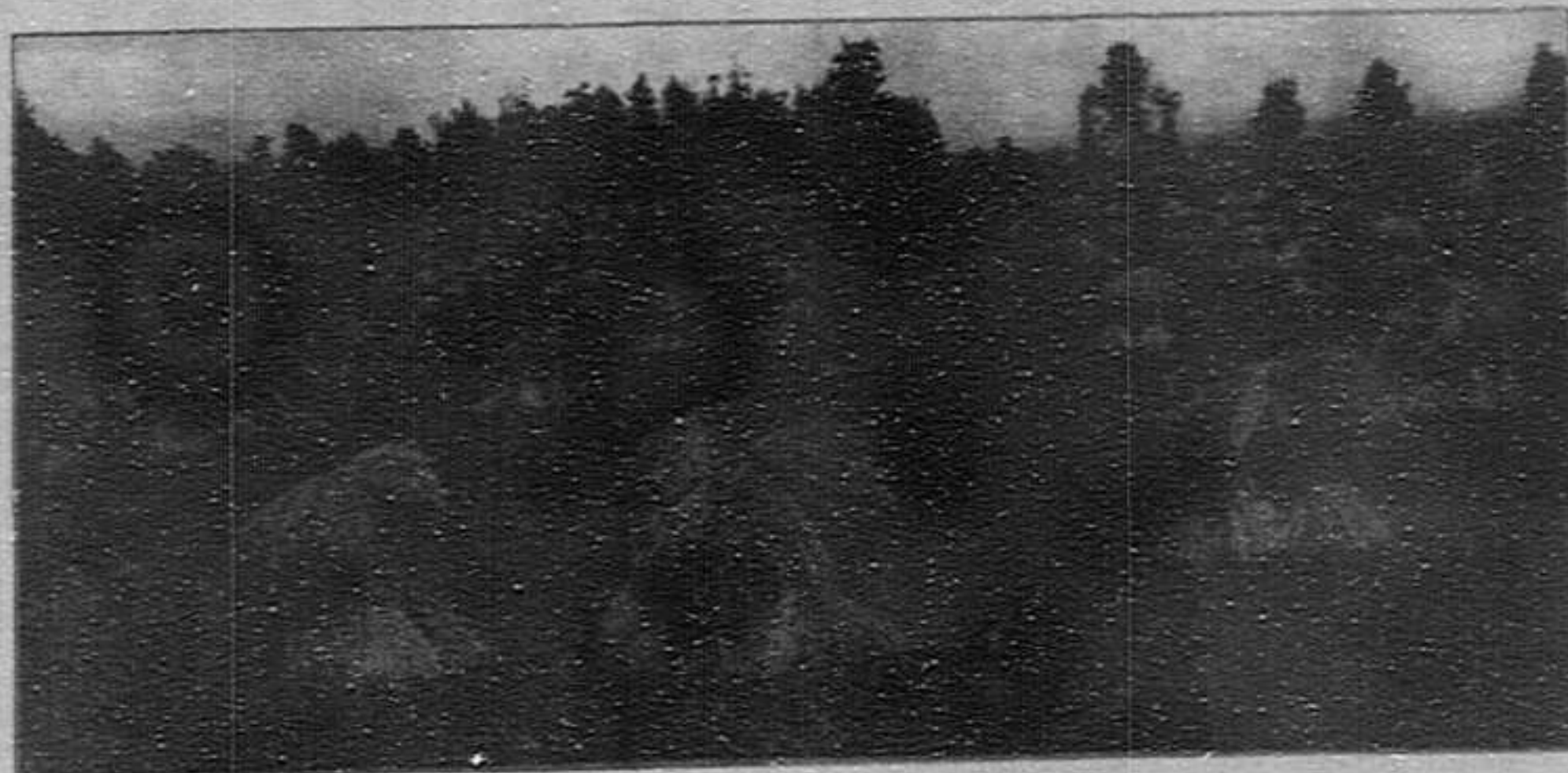
Hogs	38,074	301,290.00	7.9
Automobiles	887	367,920.00	414.
Motor Trucks	35	14,570.00	416.
Motorcycles	67	4,915.00	73.
Other Vehicles		66,265.00	
Household Goods	2,198	297,760.00	135.
Silverware, etc	67	3,660.00	
Books, etc	70	7,420.00	
Jewelry	216	27,920.00	
Farm Machinery, etc	2,273	203,770.00	129.
Other Machinery		96,220.00	
Grain, Wool, etc		229,405.00	
Motor Boats	10	1,040.00	104.
Other Vessels		415.00	
Office Furniture		79,480.00	
Other Property		137,365.00	
Watches	685	9,075.00	13.
Pianos & Players	1,557	170,920.00	109.
Organs, Victrolas, etc	207	8,686.00	42.
Merchandise		927,260.00	
Broker and Stock Jobber		1,425.00	
Raw Material		1,125,560.00	
Monies		1,859,350.00	
Credits		1,529,605.00	
Bonds and Stocks		271,995.00	
Non-Taxible Securities		5,100.00	
Dogs for Property Tax	22	695.00	31.
Banks		822,960.00	
Total		\$10,698,330.00	
Public Utilities		3,927,490.00	
Real Estate (Township) 243837 Acres		\$21,951,390.00	\$ 90.
Real Estate (Cities and Villages) 3,384 Acres		\$10,162,160.00	
Grand Total		\$46,739,370.00	

Note: **Not figured to cents.

people of the county, as it formed the main artery for travel to the county-seat from the west and south-west. In 1867, the Wapak-St. Johns road was built by a similar company. It was not, however, until 1864, that pikes were constructed by the county commissioners under the provisions of the then existing "Ohio Road and Pike Laws" which provided for an assessment, according benefits, over the territory lying within two miles of the improvement. In the short time of four years (1860-64) nearly two hundred miles of pikes were constructed by the county commissioners and since that time the amount of construction has been governed only by the funds available in the county for that purpose.

In February, 1917, a County Good Road Organization was effected at a meeting held in the Brown Theatre at Wapakoneta. Over three hundred citizens and taxpayers from every township in the county were present at the meeting, which organized by selecting one director from each township and incorporated city or village in the County. The directors were chosen as follows:—Salem Township, J. T. Reed; Noble Township, John Schamp; St. Marys Township, Theo. Rees; German Township, Frank Kuennig; Jackson Township, Henry Westerheide; Logan Township, A. J. Walther; Moulton Township, John Riebesell; Washington Township, Chester Howell; Duchouquet Township, G. W. Romsh; Pusheta Township, Geo. Huebner; Union Township, F. E. Nans; Clay Township, Erwin Harrod; Wayne Township, C. Stanley Harrod; Goshen Township, C. C. Grey; St. Marys City, Albert Herzing; New Bremen Village, C. V. Huenke; Minster Village, Fred Goeke; Cridersville Village, E. E. Arthur; Wapakoneta City, J. H. Meyer; Buckland Village, Wallace Bruner; Waynesfield Village, E. Benj. Yale; Uniopolis Village, F. J. Rinehart. The officers were elected as follows:—Albert Herzing of St. Marys, President; E. Benj. Yale of Waynesfield, Vice President; J. H. Meyer, of Wapakoneta, Secretary; E. E. Arthur of Cridersville, Treasurer.

The organization was formed for the purpose of out-lining a program for road improvement in the County, and to be generally active in the securing of Auglaize County's share of the State and Federal appropriations. It has a big field for activities and if kept



Forty-seven bushels per acre in Auglaize County

Public Highways

It has been said that roads and pikes are the barometers of a community's prosperity. This has been especially true in Auglaize County whose growth can be accurately judged by the number of road and pike improvements.

Probably the first effort at improved road construction in the county came in the years 1850-1 when a stock company of citizens of Wapakoneta and Sidney was organized for the purpose of building a gravel pike along the old army road which connected those two towns. In 1852-53, another company of citizens of Wapakoneta and St. Marys was organized, and the Wapak-St. Marys Plank Road was constructed. It was operated as a toll road for more than a quarter of a century, and gave excellent service to the

alive should accomplish much good along these lines.

Appended will be found a list of all the pikes of the county, showing the time of their construction, cost data, etc.

Name	Date	Length	Cost	Material
German Twp. Pike	1874	2.00	\$ 2,700.00	Gravel
Schneider	1876	7.64	22,840.00	Gravel
Vossler	1876	3.97	8,830.00	Gravel
Uniopolis and				
Waynesfield	1876	16.39	20,670.00	Gravel
Finke	1886	9.90	14,875.00	Gravel
St. Marys & New Knox	1876	6.13	11,720.00	Gravel
Goshen	1876	4.82	5,936.24	Gravel
Nickell	1876	5.91	6,775.00	Gravel

Name	Date	Length	Cost	Material
Wayne	1880	3.02	\$ 4,431.58	Gravel
Unico	1880	6.09	11,483.04	Gravel
Cook	1880	2.20	3,940.55	Gravel
Middle Road	1880	5.45	8,136.27	Gravel
Kossuth	1880	8.00	36,146.27	Gravel
Kossuth	1880	5.15	36,146.27	Gravel
Wrestle Creek	1880	3.00	4,762.59	Gravel
Five Points	1880	7.97	15,611.79	Gravel
Lima	1880	5.79	12,552.06	Gravel
Washington Branch	1880	17.21	51,995.18	Gravel
Bremen	1880	5.48	10,814.20	Gravel
Glynwood	1880	8.80	22,076.68	Gravel
Axe	1880	6.21	14,587.65	Gravel
Amanda	1880	5.66	15,625.45	Gravel
Van Wert	1880	10.25	34,693.24	Gravel
Neptune	1880	3.96	10,928.21	Gravel
Doenges	1881	3.00	8,819.37	Gravel
Fairmount	1881	3.00	5,168.46	Gravel
Virginia Creek	1881	3.00	6,569.01	Gravel
Lahman	1882	2.97	5,790.47	Gravel
Cumberland	1882	2.97	7,370.90	Gravel
Crawford	1882	2.95	7,826.11	Gravel
Elliott & Branch	1882	7.76	19,694.97	Gravel
Ashburn	1882	7.29	14,145.06	Gravel
Geyer	1882	5.54	9,335.99	Gravel
Freyburg	1882	5.30	16,631.25	Gravel
Goeke	1882	4.50	19,082.95	Gravel
Barth	1882	3.35	11,347.12	Gravel
Amsterdam	1882	5.60	23,327.84	Gravel
Montezuma	1882	3.10	10,821.69	Gravel
Noble	1882	2.16	6,729.40	Gravel
Allentown	1882	7.98	25,776.55	Gravel
De Loss	1882	2.63	8,671.00	Gravel
St. Johns	1882	6.50	6,500.00	Gravel
Sidney	1882	5.56	9,308.45	Gravel
Hardin	1882	7.85	22,029.50	Gravel
Wapakoneta and				
St. Marys	1884	9.14	22,000.00	Gravel
Lutterbeck	1884	3.28	6,000.00	Gravel
Egypt	1884	5.54	16,853.51	Gravel
Holtkamp	1884	0.80	850.82	Gravel
Reservoir	1884	5.14	11,300.00	Gravel
Blank	1887	6.65	10,995.00	Gravel
Valley	1887	2.58	3,750.00	Gravel
Boundry Line	1887	3.00	3,675.00	Gravel
Graham	1888	1.00	1,400.00	Gravel
Two Mile	1888	6.00	11,999.00	Gravel
St. Marys & Kossuth	1888	8.93	17,000.00	Gravel
Plattner	1889	12.25	23,890.00	Gravel
Gray	1889	2.53	5,200.00	Gravel
Hobbs	1890	1.00	1,343.00	Gravel
Western	1892	2.74	5,999.00	Gravel
Quellhorst	1892	3.25	6,500.00	Gravel
Brorein	1892	6.98	12,469.00	Gravel
Fair Ground	1892	1.37	3,949.00	Gravel
River Road	1893	11.95	20,230.00	Gravel
Cemetery	1896	3.19	3,990.00	Gravel
Gossard	1898	2.49	4,625.00	Gravel
Heitt	1898	.37	686.00	Gravel
Bowers	1898	4.06	5,892.00	Gravel
Moyer	1898	3.21	4,732.00	Gravel
Minster Br.		.50	1,500.00	Gravel
Blackhoof	1900	5.00	6,367.00	Gravel
County Line		1.00	2,000.00	Gravel
Fledderjohann		2.50	5,000.00	Gravel
Holtkamp		1.75	2,200.00	Gravel
County Line		.50	1,500.00	Gravel
Bensman	1901	2.00	4,322.00	Stone
Osterloh	1902	1.00	2,541.75	Stone
Wuebker	1902	2.00	4,885.00	Stone
Werner	1902	2.00	3,578.92	Gravel
Amsterdam	1906	2(x)	4,995.00	Stone
Reservoir		.25	500.00	Stone
Miller Jt. Road	1907	1.00	1,247.00	Gravel
Loyer Jt. Road	1907	.50	993.68	Stone
Maier	1907	2.50	5,300.00	Stone
Schillinger	1908	1.25	4,657.60	Stone
Bowman	1908	1.50	5,006.30	Stone
Montague Jt.	1908	2.50	4,300.00	Gravel
Schillinger No. 2	1909	1.25	2,258.87	Gravel
Seaman	1909	1.00	1,784.32	Gravel
Gilmer	1909	1.00	2,092.97	Gravel
Eisley	1910	2.00	4,291.04	Gravel
Wagner	1911	1.00	3,166.50	Stone
Kelly	1911	2.50	7,501.35	Stone
Santa Fe Jt.	1911	1.13	5,156.50	Stone
Winners	1912	1(x)	4,582.45	Stone

Name	Date	Length	Cost	Material
Gant Pike	1912	1.00	5,316.30	Stone
Cisco	1912	1.50	10,978.90	Stone
Wright	1913	3.00	16,998.75	Stone
Kirwan	1913	1.30	5,210.28	Stone
Laufersweiler	1914	.50	1,386.55	Stone
Wapak-St. Johns	1914	4.80	14,960.00	Macadam
Vehorn Jt.	1915	1.00	5,000.00	Stone
Rapp	1915	3.25	21,400.00	Stone
New Bremen-Minster	1915	1.80	14,210.00	Macadam
Totals		415.73	\$965,895.00	

Drainage

THE western and central portions of the county are drained principally by the Auglaize and St. Marys rivers, while the eastern and south-eastern watersheds are toward the Miami and Scioto rivers. These streams furnish the outlet for the majority of the artificial ditches which have been constructed privately and under the provisions of the Ohio Ditch Laws.

Probably no other county in Ohio has given as much attention to its land drainage as has Auglaize. There is scarcely an eighty acre farm within its boundaries which has not been touched by one or more county or township ditches. These are of two kinds of construction, viz: "open" and "tile." The tile ditches vary in size from six inches to thirty inches in diameter; the open ditches have been dug with bottom widths of from one foot to thirty-six feet. A vast amount of money has been expended on their construction, but without them, thousands of acres of the most fertile soil would have remained useless. The following is a tabulation of all the county ditches which have been constructed during the past forty-eight years. The reader will observe that the number per year has been constantly increasing.

No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name
1	1868	Open	—	Wendeln
2	1868	Open	—	Fueling
3	1869	Open	—	—
4	1869	Open	—	Wust
5	1869	Open	—	Neal
6	1869	Open	—	Shipman
7	1870	Open	—	Schubert
8	1870	Open	—	Moore
9	1870	Open	—	Schillinger
10	1870	Open	—	McKircher
11	1871	Open	—	Smith
12	1871	Open	—	Gilroy
13	1871	Open	—	Huchison
14	1871	Open	—	Kishler
15	1871	Open	—	Wells
16	1872	Open	—	Allenbach
17	1872	Open	\$ 606.64	Cooney
18	1872	Open	42.25	Fenneman
19	1872	Open	366.28	Moyor
20	1872	Open	687.29	Elliott
21	1872	Open	116.11	Winegardner
22	1872	Open	405.82	Wheeler
23	1872	Open	216.79	Blume
24	1873	Open	457.17	Smith
25	1873	Open	—	Brandewie Jt.
26	1874	Open	—	Wheeler
27	1874	Open	184.00	McMurray.
28	1874	Open	—	Arnold
29	1874	Open	—	Means
30	1875	Open	105.90	Vaubel
31	1875	Open	2,588.60	Osterloh
32	1875	Open	385.80	Faler
33	1875	Open	456.90	Fursattel
34	1875	Open	339.20	Barnhart
35	1875	Open	1,131.50	Krahach
36	1875	Open	193.85	Koch
37	1875	Open	789.00	Gracely
38	1875	Open	112.60	Schroer
39	1876	Open	7,165.60	Brodbeck
40	1876	Open	—	Petition Dismissed
41	1876	Open	1,652.80	Hausfeld
42	1876	Open	2,733.20	Kruse
43	1876	Open	402.40	Neese
44	1876	Open	2,458.60	Hickman
45	1876	Open	174.20	—
46	1876	Open	1,250.00	Graham Jt.
47	1877	Open	631.05	—
48	1877	Open	1,895.94	Winegardner
49	1877	Open	1,521.80	Butcher
50	1877	Open	532.45	Mayer
51	1877	Open	376.77	Davidson

No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name
52	1877	Open	\$ 840.82	Hirshfield
53	1877	Open	1,777.00	Scott
54	1877	Open	575.25	Wirling
55	1878	Open		Dismissed
56	1878	Open	168.37	Accuntins
57	1878	Open	679.50	Swan
58	1878	Open	401.78	Culp
59	1878	Open	340.98	Wendeln
60	1878	Open	515.26	Brown
61	1878	Open	243.80	Frymuth
62	1880	Open	311.30	Johns
63	1880	Open	746.30	Bupp
64	1880	Open	454.50	Kelly
65	1882	Open	71.20	Englehaupt
66	1882	Open	585.80	Smith
67	1882	Open	793.40	Brewer
68	1882	Open	152.80	Zwiebel
69	1882	Open	1,098.74	Steinke
70	1883	Open	409.75	Huebner
***	1884	Open	338.00	Kelly
	1883	Open	446.85	Schamp
	1884	Open	137.70	Fisk
	1884	Open	175.00	Koch
	1884	Open	519.00	Burns
	1884	Open	3,773.00	Barnes Jt.
	1884	Open	258.97	Graham Jt.
	1884	Open	643.00	Wehrman Jt.
	1884	Open	18.90	Holden
	1884	Open	353.40	Garber
	1885	Open	552.00	Spencer
	1885	Open	13.75	Dearbaugh
	1885	Open	19.40	Lotridge
	1885	Open	1,151.00	West Prairie Jt.
	1885	Open	218.00	Huber
	1885	Open	156.00	Peter Huber
	1885	Open	107.00	Vaubel
	1885	Open	342.25	Menkner Jt.
	1885	Open	7,217.50	Pusheta
	1885	Open	264.00	Bennett
	1885	Open	1,499.00	Swartz Jt.
	1885	Open	535.25	Foreman Jt.
	1885	Open	273.00	Pepple
	1886	Open	149.00	Mefford
	1886	Open	660.00	Stricker Jt.
	1886	Open	3,635.00	Arling Jt.
	1886	Open	208.50	Wisely
	1886	Open	6,207.00	Loomis Jt.
	1886	Open	923.75	Helminger Jt.
	1887	Open	2,874.00	Hoffhaus Jt.
	1887	Open	1,027.22	Shablo
	1887	Open	722.50	Wuebker
	1887	Open	4,440.00	Meyer Jt.
	1887	Open	1,045.05	Stroup
	1887	Open	63.50	Blakely Jt.
	1887	Open	865.00	Wheeler
	1888	Open	405.00	Kuest
	1888	Open	1,850.00	North Jt.
	1888	Open	1,098.66	Arnold
	1888	Open	961.00	St. Joe D. & W.
	1888	Open	662.00	Harrod
	1888	Open	524.75	Foreman Jt.
	1888	Open	1,800.00	Metz Jt. Clean Out
	1888	Open and Tile	982.00	Richardson Jt.
	1888	Tile	365.00	Ashburn
	1889	Open	95.00	Wisener
	1889	Tile	387.00	Huffman
	1889	Open	271.00	Barnes Jt.
	1889	Open	1,646.50	Gracely
	1889	Open	172.45	Montague Jt.
	1889	Open	392.00	Co. Line Ditch
	1889	Open	174.00	Glass
	1889	Tile	268.00	Ohler
	1889	Open and Tile	345.00	Cummins
	1889	Open	1,315.00	Hamilton
	1890	Open	240.00	Gross
	1890	Open	40.00	Bennett
	1890	Open	641.68	Veit
	1890	Open	1,299.00	Woehrmeyer
	1890	Open	998.50	Bushman Jt.
	1890	Tile	307.50	Bodwell
	1890	Open	134.00	Kelly
	1890	Open	255.54	Graham Jt.
	1891	Open	1,634.00	Foltz
	1891	Open and Tile	238.00	Musser
	1891	Open	567.50	Wright

No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name	No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name	No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name
1891	Open		\$ 220.00	Bressler	149	1902	Tile	2,702.50	Gossard	235	1906	Tile	2,051.00	Clover
1891	Tile		1,250.56	Mott	150	1902	Open	\$ 143.52	Nolte	236	1906	Tile	1,909.00	A. E. Ritchie
1892	Open		801.48	Mack Jt.	151	1902	Tile	413.34	Welker	237	1906	Tile	232.06	Howell
1892	Tile		101.50	Jacobs	152	1902	Tile	1,175.00	Helminger	238	1906	Tile	1,075.00	Reed
1892	Open		280.00	Wheeler	153	1902	Tile	1,372.00	J. A. Klopfenstein	239	1906	Tile	4,487.00	Distelrath
1892	Open and Tile		249.00	Dixon	154	1902	Open	3,363.00	Warman	240	1906	Open	230.00	McKee
1893	Open and Tile		1,202.00	Thieman	155	1902	Tile	1,522.58	Butcher	241	1906	Tile	676.34	Barrington
1893	Tile		576.50	Brewer	156	1902	Tile	484.94	Holden	242	1906	Tile and Open	4,540.00	Waesche
1893	Open		205.25	Kenefake	157	1902	Tile	2,948.55	Thieman	243	1906	Tile	1,871.60	Hengstler
1893	Open		160.00	Miller	158	1902	Tile	2,501.00	Cook Jt.	244	1907	Tile	1,770.00	Schaub
1893	Open		4,117.40	Line	159	1902	Tile	1,563.95	Kuest	245	1906	Open	\$ 995.00	Egley
1893	Open		643.45	Schaub	160	1902	Tile	385.21	Brown	246	1907	Tile	489.58	Braun
1893	Open and Tile		27,508.00	West Prairie	161	1902	Tile	526.37	Culp Jt.	247	1907	Tile and Open	1,845.07	Paglow
1893	Open		2,270.00	Va. Creek	162	1902	Tile	285.50	Eachmeyer	248	1907	Tile	201.00	Miller
1893	Open		1,595.00	Axe	163	1902	Tile	1,712.91	Plummer	249	1907	Tile	1,113.00	Ziegenbush
1893	Open		5,280.00	Blackhoof	164	1903	Tile	905.00	McGown	250	1907	Tile	1,085.05	Crow
1894	Tile		374.00	Nedderman	165	1903	Tile	957.28	F. M. Smith	251	1907	Tile	734.48	Montague
1894	Open and Tile		11,847.50	Metz Jt.	166	1903	Tile	333.50	Kachelries	252	1907	Tile	369.00	Brockman
1894	Open and Tile		11,516.00	Pusheta	167	1903	Tile	698.55	Trotter	253	1907	Tile	745.00	Lusk
1894	Open		1,925.00	Sims Run	168	1903	Tile	129.00	J. S. Butcher	254	1907	Tile	714.90	Heidt
1894	Tile		709.00	Lusk	169	1903	Tile	137.00	Cummins	255	1907	Tile	566.25	Ellerman
1894	Open		1,311.00	Wallace Fork	170	1903	Tile	2,550.71	Horn Jt.	256	1907	Tile	433.12	Thos. Barrington
1894	Tile		1,003.00	Musser Jt.	171	1903	Tile	1,863.00	Gierhart	257	1907	Tile	4,620.50	Cook
1895	Tile		187.00	Wade	172	1903	Tile	1,843.00	Lawrence	258	1907	Tile	1,579.06	Rogers
1895	Tile		956.00	Metzger	173	1903	Tile	3,072.00	Steinke	259	1907	Tile	1,788.88	Wuebker
1895	Tile		738.90	Steineman	174	1903	Tile	774.25	Day	260	1907	Open	1,595.00	Place
1895	Tile		403.90	Davison	175	1903	Tile	1,775.23	Duess	261	1907	Tile	1,821.96	Grauer Jt.
1896	Open		986.00	Burns	176	1903	Tile	2,240.00	Gutman	262	1908	Open	1,795.00	Graham Jt.
1896	Open and Tile		3,233.00	Line	177	1904	Tile	615.00	Klopfenstein	263	1907	Tile	1,308.00	Ranga
1896	Open		845.04	Hamilton	178	1904	Tile	701.00	Reichelderfer	264	1907	Tile	651.00	Kelly
1896	Open		1,646.65	Moore	179	1904	Tile	1,222.00	Nieberg	265	1907	Tile	1,211.00	Kellermeyer
1896	Tile		971.90	Skinner Run	180	1904	Tile	852.39	Kate Rensch	266	1907	Open	17,992.77	Smart Jt.
1897	Tile		437.00	Idle Jt.	181	1904	Tile	1,129.00	S. L. Frazier	267	1908	Tile	739.00	Spiker
1897	Tile		398.00	Meier	182	1904	Tile	3,970.00	J. H. Frazier	268	1907	Open and Tile	5,282.81	Frazier
1897	Open		556.65	Neely	183	1904	Tile	2,926.00	Harroff	269	1907	Open and Tile	3,123.93	Frederick Jt.
1897	Tile		594.00	Means	184	1904	Tile	1,831.90	Hooper	270	1907	Dismissed		Stewart
1897	Tile		889.00	Focht	185	1904	Tile	1,465.75	Brautigam	271	1907	Tile	2,156.00	O'Connell
1897	Tile		274.00	Cummins	186	1904	Tile	457.00	Moore	272	1908	Tile	142.28	Ruck
1897	Open		445.00	Rapp	187	1904	Open	10,501.78	Gerlich	273	1908	Tile	118.00	Lawler
1897	Tile		1,753.68	Adams	188	1904	Tile	648.70	Hitepole	274	1908	Tile	1,309.00	Paul Jt.
1897	Tile		580.00	Honchin	189	1904	Open	4,836.57	Pusheta W. & D	275	1908	Tile	793.82	Edgington
1897	Tile		795.00	Myers	190	1904	Open	19,629.50	Muchinippi Jt.	276	1908	Tile	419.54	Burke
1898	Open		663.00	Scheblo	191	Records Lost				277	1908	Tile	2,223.81	Mackebach
1898	Tile		567.26	Campbell	192	1905	Tile and Open	2,810.90	Craft Jt.	278	1908	Open	14,752.93	Six Mile
1898	Tile		542.50	Keyser	193	1905	Tile	2,065.00	Ambos Jt.	279	1908	Tile	\$ 714.00	Bush
1898	Tile		1,034.50	Annesser	194	1904	Tile and Open	7,816.75	North	280	1908	Tile	1,350.63	Manning
1898	Tile		1,148.30	Swartz	195	1905	Tile	2,293.00	Gray	281	1908	Open and Tile	7,566.56	Dry Run-Buchanan
1898	Tile		914.50	Vertner	196	1905	Tile	403.00	Thompson	282	1908	Tile	3,528.95	Rinehart Jt.
1898	Tile		867.35	Lotz	197	1905	Tile	1,400.00	Grubbs	283	1908	Open	98.00	Holiet Jt.
1898	Tile		3,389.00	New Bremen	198	1905	Tile	613.00	Hardin	283-A	1908	Tile	3,409.00	Sidney Sprague
1898	Open and Tile		1,329.79	Rockhold	199	1905	Tile	769.40	Morris	284	1908	Tile and Open	16,600.00	Howell Jt.
1898	Tile		6,381.58	Hoffhaus Jt.	200	1905	Tile	429.90	Rinehart	285	1908	Tile	594.00	Woehrmeyer
1898	Open		457.00	Kerr	201	1905	Tile	621.00	John A. Elsas	286	1908	Tile	1,761.48	Sillen
1898	Open		2,307.00	Gracely	202	1905	Tile and Open	759.00	Wiseman	287	1908	Tile	1,875.70	Hengstler
1898	Tile		230.58	Gary	203	1905	Tile	1,385.94	Sieverin	288	1908	Tile	2,898.00	Sellers
1899	Tile		1,284.00	Hutchison	204	1905	Tile	1,669.00	Kuhlhorst	289	1908	Open	350.00	Bowersock
1899	Tile		2,198.15	Klopfenstein	205	1905	Open and Tile	4,310.00	Barnes Jt.	290	1908	Tile	219.90	Sarah Howell
1899	Tile		724.00	Harrod	206	1905	Tile	2,537.97	Moeller	291	1908	Tile	3,080.00	Vanderhovel
1899	Open		3,530.00	West Prairie Jt.	207	1905	Tile	929.02	Slater	292	1908	Tile	1,367.00	Deorley
1899	Tile		6,301.00	Wierth	208	1905	Tile	1,758.00	Ritchie	293	1908	Tile	454.88	Zimmerman
1899	Tile		1,173.50	Huebner	209	1905	Tile	1,394.00	Jackson	294	1908	Tile	2,660.82	Kettler
1899	Tile		1,626.00	Lotridge	210	1905	Tile		Uniopolis	295	1908	Tile	1,222.00	Taylor
1899	Tile		141.55	Marbaugh	211	1905	Tile	549.67	Sprague	296	1908	Tile	3,566.25	Tobens
1900	Tile		135.40	Coleman	212	1905	Open	499.00	Bertke	297	1908	Tile	665.24	Marbaugh
1900	Tile		715.00	Smith	213	1905	Tile	1,615.18	Young	298	1908	Tile	779.00	Huenke
1900	Tile		200.00	Horn	214	1905	Tile	990.00	Ludwig Koch	299	1909	Open	9,942.00	Huffman Run
1900	Tile		183.00	Brentlinger	215	1905	Open	1,374.00	Morgan Harrod	300	1909	Tile	295.36	Fogt
1900	Tile		508.00	Burgoon	216	1905	Tile	655.65	Ziegenbush	301	1909	Tile	1,207.05	Bailey
1899	Tile		1,137.83	Dearbaugh	217	1905	Tile	782.38	Shuler Jt.	302	1909	Tile	244.00	Brentlinger
1899	Open		1,048.00	Virginia Creek W. & D.	218	1905	Tile	2,038.74	Schultz	303	1909	Tile	329.00	Beeler
1900	Open		959.00	Garber W. & D.	219	1905	Tile and Open	1,044.00	Sutman	304	1909	Tile	1,082.31	Dearbaugh
1900	Tile		1,940.00	Roetgerman	220	1905	Tile	815.00	Mimster	305	1909	Open	457.00	T. A. Lawler
1900	Tile		397.00	L. D. Koch	221	1905	Tile	6,001.95	J. L. Focht	306	1909	Tile	1,030.92	Hudson
1900	Open		86.50	L. C. Brewer	222	1905	Tile	259.70	Ohler	307	1909	Tile	472.80	Botkin
1901	Tile		358.00	Mary M. Hull	223	1905	Tile	2,903.59	Pieper	307-A	1909	Tile	23.50	Jacob Heintz
1901	Tile		301.00	Alvin Cline	224	1905	Open	2,427.00	Ashburn	307-B	1909	Tile	43.50	Jacob Heintz
1901	Tile		878.00	Renk	225	1906	Tile	171.06	Berg	308	1909	Tile	578.75	Howard Taylor
1901	Tile		131.00	Rensch	226	1906	Tile	486.00	Shuman Jt.	309	1910	Tile	269.30	James Miller
1901	Tile		835.06	Adams	227	1906	Tile	627.00	Bruns	310	1910	Tile	351.00	Kenny
1901	Open		5,120.19	Metz Jt.	228	1906	Tile and Open	1,306.35	Hunt	311	1910	Tile	\$1,222.00	Connaughton
1901	Tile		970.35	Beeler	229	1905	Open	1,639.00	Prairie Creek	311-A	1910	Tile	1,099.00	D. F. Zimmerman
1901	Tile		1,374.20	Shaw	230	1906	Open and Tile	1,427.00	Swartz Jt.	312	1910	Tile	113.00	Martin Holl
1901	Tile		549.86	Feikert	231	1906	Tile	234.07	Frank Will	313	1910	Tile	2,563.60	Jerry Campbell
1901	Tile		2,085.00	Copeland	232	1906	Tile and Open	4,427.00	Akers	314	1910	Tile	533.00	Fisher
1902	Tile		2,120.00	Knapke	233	1906	Tile	504.88	Stiles	315	1910	Tile	814.00	J. L. Kelly
					234	1906	Open	550.00	Owl Creek	316	1910	Tile	409.00	C. E. Campbell

Note:---Not Numbered

No.	Date	Kind	Contract Price	Ditch Name
317	1910	Tile	\$ 1,680.00	Monter
318	1910	Tile	264.00	Frank
319	1910	Tile	2,930.00	Eisley
320	1910	Tile	1,168.00	Scholl
321	1910	Tile and Open	4,751.94	Leining
322	1910	Tile	288.97	Horn
323	1910	Tile	2,633.00	Bennett
324	1910	Tile and Open	17,271.43	Blackhoof
325	1910	Tile	3,903.33	Wierwille
326	1910	Dismissed		Wm. Range
327	1911	Open	39,970.00	Muddy Creek
328	1911	Dismissed		Wilkins
329	1910	Tile	654.00	Ewald
330	1910	Open	9,541.00	Wrestle Creek
331	1911	Tile	6,601.00	Shearer
332	1911	Tile	440.00	McDougle
333	1911	Tile	249.00	Jerry Campbell
334	1911	Tile	250.34	Hill
335	1911	Tile	5,057.00	Doenges
336	1911	Open and Tile	9,419.00	Metz Jt.
337	1911	Tile	1,701.00	Smith
338	1911	Open and Tile	1,847.00	Barnes Joint
339	1911	Tile	1,568.18	Gilmer
340	1911	Tile	32.00	Shaw
341	1911	Dismissed		Carl Ziegenbusch
342	1912	Open	14,953.00	Puszeta
343	1912	Tile	988.50	Gossard
344	1912	Tile	266.00	Coplin
345	1912	Tile	778.00	Weiler
346	1912	Open	1,412.01	Quaker Run
347	1912	Tile	1,059.00	Beckman
348	1912	Tile	7,650.00	Kaiser
349	1912	Tile	4,225.00	P. B. Sillin
350	1912	Dismissed		Graessle
350-A	1913	Tile	735.00	Mallory
351	1912	Tile	118.50	Chas. Taylor
352	1912	Dismissed		Whitehead
353	1913	Open	212.00	McKee
353-A	1913	Tile	164.00	Heinrich
354	1913	Tile	612.00	Herbst
355	1913	Tile	240.49	Brookhart
356	1913	Tile	802.00	Wellman
357	1913	Open	129.00	Dicke
358	1913	Tile	257.84	Glasser
359	1913	Tile	719.00	Dull
360	1913	Tile	402.00	Axe
361	1913	Tile	4,476.00	Ohler Jt.
362	1913	Tile	3,210.00	Accountius Jt.
363	1914	Tile and Open	2,029.00	Gross Jt.
364	1914	Tile	689.00	Koenig
365	1914	Tile	1,136.00	Brackney
366	1914	Tile	986.00	Kaack
367	1914	Tile	1,565.00	Atkinson
368	1914	Tile	4,509.00	Danaher
369	1914	Tile	1,564.00	Schneider
370	1914	Tile	493.00	Marvin Harrod
371	1914	Tile	1,212.00	Cort Moeller
372	1914	Open	1,070.00	H. W. Vornholt
373	1914	Tile	582.00	Isaac Mack
374	1915	Tile	1,670.00	Reichelderfer
375	1915	Tile	1,110.00	Bernard Thiemann
376	1915	Tile and Open	4,869.00	Henry Schroeder
377	1915	Open	59.00	Emil Doenges
378	1915	Tile	929.00	E. A. Hauss
379	1915	Tile	1,454.00	Grauer Joint
380	1915	Tile	106.00	Chas. Croft
381	1915	Tile	424.00	Chas. Dixon
382	1915	Tile	794.00	Blue
383	1915	Tile	4,015.00	Culliton
384	1915	Tile	978.00	Freyman
385	1915	Tile	1,255.00	Shaffer
386	1915	Tile	4,045.00	Dearbaugh
387	1916	Tile	925.00	Ohler
388	1916	Open	1,685.00	Meyer

County Official Statistics

SINCE its organization in February, 1848, Auglaize County has been represented through its various elective offices by 246 officials, all of whom to some extent, have been responsible for its rapid development in all lines of agricultural and industrial improvements.

The big majority of those to whom have been entrusted Auglaize County's Official duties have been faithful, honest and loyal

and have carefully guarded the interests of the tax-payers. However, there have been several notable cases wherein officials have utterly disregarded their oaths of office and violated the confidence of the voters who elected them.

On the morning of September 7th, 1877, the announcement was made that the County Treasury had been robbed on the night preceding. Not for many years had any current report created so much excitement; business in Wapakoneta was practically suspended for the day; a meeting of the County Commissioners was called and a reward of One Thousand Dollars was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers; all activity seemed to be centered upon a possible plan for the hasty arrest of the offenders.

Lewis Myers, who was the incumbent in the Treasurer's Office at that time, reported that the robbery had been committed in the following manner:—

"As I was passing a dark alley near my home, on the evening of September 6th, a blanket was thrown over my head and I was carried back through the alley to the river bank where I was kept for about an hour and then taken across the lots to the Court House. The Court House doors were opened by some mysterious means by one of my captors and I was immediately carried inside the building. Revolvers were then pressed to my head and I was ordered to open the doors of the safe. Thinking that some assistance might come at any moment, I protested that I did not have the keys with me; but my trouser pockets were examined by one of the quartette and the keys were located. I was then again ordered to open the safe and I again refused."

"The robbers then consulted among themselves after which they gathered some paper and pieces of wood which were strewn on the hall floor, and placed them on a pile. They then tied my hands behind me and forced me to kneel on the floor in such a manner that the pile of wood and paper was forced between my legs with my hands resting on top of the pile. A fire was then started in the paper and as the flames burned through my clothing and blistered my hands, I finally agreed to do their bidding, and accordingly opened the doors of the safe. Three of the band took the money and made a bold get-away while the fourth kept guard over me with a drawn revolver for nearly two hours, after which he left me with my hands and feet still bound."

As a result of the large reward offered by the County Commissioners, a number of detectives appeared and were soon engaged in investigations of every nature. One of the number, John T. Norris, of Springfield, Ohio, secreted himself under Myers' home in order that he might hear any conversations taking place amongst members of the family. He heard nothing suspicious in their talks and decided to work from a different angle, but as he was crawling from under the house, he found a portion of a broom handle with the end cut off. This he took with him and upon the following day it was compared with the gag reported to have been used on Myers. The ends which had been cut were matched and found to fit each other so exactly that the evidence was considered sufficient to warrant his arrest and accordingly he was turned over to the sheriff.

Within a few days, James F. Smith, the County Auditor, was also arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the robbery. He was given a jail berth near the former Treasurer.

Both Myers and Smith were indicted by the Grand Jury in session in October of that year and shortly thereafter were arranged in Common Pleas Court where Myers pleaded "guilty" and Smith "not guilty" as charged in their respective indictments.

Myers was sentenced to three years in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. Smith was finally acquitted after his third trial but the general public had learned to look upon him with suspicion and he never was able to regain the confidence of any considerable proportion of his former friends.

An examination of the records of the Treasurer's office revealed a deficit of \$27,155.59. The return of this money into the County Treasury, naturally devolved upon the bondsmen many of whom were in no financial condition to sustain a loss of that kind. The County Commissioners however, arranged that each bondsman be given the privilege of paying his liability on the bond in three equal annual installments. In this manner the County was finally reimbursed for its loss but only after the people, in an election held in 1880, had refused to relieve the bondsmen of their liability.

Israel Lucas Embezzles \$31,643.94.

The Auglaize County Treasury was again in dishonest hands during the term of Israel Lucas, for on August 29th, 1887, it was reported that he had left the county and that there was a shortage of \$31,643.94 in the accounts of his office.

Lucas had been engaged in his usual labors around the office on Saturday, August 27th, and on the evening of that day had announced to his nephew and assistant, Gemmi Lucas, that he and his wife were going to visit relatives in Toledo on Sunday and that he would return sometime during Monday.

When Tuesday came and he did not return, the deputy became somewhat suspicious and his father, Middleton Lucas, was

called into the office for an investigation. Later in the day the County Commissioners were consulted and an examination of the contents of the safe was made. The examination revealed a shortage and Mr. Lucas was immediately under suspicion.

On the second of September, Lucas had not been located, and the County Commissioners declared the office vacant and in turn tendered the position to three citizens of different parts of the county but each of them refused to accept. Finally, C. C. Pepple, of Wayne Township was prevailed upon to fill the vacancy and was duly sworn into office.

It was not until February of the following year, that Lucas was located in Toronto, Canada. He had been seen and recognized by A. Borquin of New Bremen, O. and was immediately placed under arrest by Borquin with the assistance of Burrows and Cuddy, detectives of Toronto. Within a few hours Mrs. Lucas was also arrested and held along with her husband to answer to charges of embezzlement. The following County Officials and bondsmen, left immediately for Toronto, to aid in the prosecution of Lucas: Sheriff, William Schelenberg, Commissioners, George Van Oss and Henry Koop and Bondsmen, Charles Huebner, J. Rumshe, and Christian Heiser.

Because of his location in Canada, it was legally impossible to hold Lucas under embezzlement charges and after several days a settlement was effected whereby he returned \$12,000.00 of the stolen money and in turn the Prosecutor and County Commissioners relinquished all civil claims and demands against him, and he and his wife were released.

Of the twelve thousand dollars recovered, \$8,545.83 was placed in the County Treasury, \$2,848.61 was paid C. A. Layton in accordance with a reward of 25% offered by the County Commissioners, and \$605.56 was paid to the Crown attorneys and for Canadian Court Costs.

The Court of Common Pleas.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas in Auglaize County was held in the old Methodist Church in Wapakoneta, in May, 1848; Patrick G. Goode, a prominent lawyer and politician was appointed presiding judge by the legislature; Geo. W. Hoolbrook, John McLean and David Simpson were the Associate Judges.

Under the act of April 8th, 1858, a new judicial District comprised of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam Counties was created and Benj. F. Metcalf was elected Common Pleas Judge of the District in October of the same year.

Auglaize County has furnished three Common Pleas Judges for the district in the persons of Hon. E. M. Phelps, Hon. William T. Mooney and Hon. Fernando C. Layton.

Under an act of The General Assembly passed April 18th, 1913, a Common Pleas Court was established in each county, to be held by one or more Judges. The present (1916) incumbent, Hon. Fernando C. Layton is the first Judge in the new district.

Representatives in U. S. Congress.

Auglaize County is a part of the Fourth Congressional District and is comprised of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Darke, Shelby and Miami Counties. The total population of the district according to the 1910 census was 228,005.

Hon. Fernando C. Layton, Hon. Robert B. Gordon and Hon. J. Henry Goeke all prominent citizens of Auglaize County have represented the district in Congress, the latter two having served two terms and the former three terms.

Auglaize County Officials and Dates of Service.

Following will be found a list of the names of all County Officials and the times of their induction into office and the length of their individual services.

Associate Judges.

George W. Holbrook, John McLean and David Simpson 1848-52

Senators.

E. M. Phelps 1855-59
Charles Boesel 1869-71
George W. Andrews 1875-77
J. P. Schmieder 1881-85
M. D. Shaw 1889-93
W. G. Brorein 1897-1901
D. F. Mooney 1906-10
Geo. Holl 1917-

Representatives.

S. R. Mott, Sr. 1848-49
Henry Sipps 1849-50
William Blackburn 1850-51
J. J. Rickey 1851-53
John Walkup 1853-55
William Sawyer 1855-57
George W. Andrews 1857-61
Charles Boesel 1861-65
Robert B. Gordon 1865-69
S. R. Mott, Jr. 1869-73
Henry Mesloh 1873-77
L. C. Sawyer 1877-81
George W. Holbrook 1881-85
M. D. Shaw 1885-89
Jacob Boesel 1889-93
W. G. Brorein 1893-97
Joseph E. Schmieder 1897-1901
B. A. Flodderjohann 1902-06
L. G. Neely 1906-10
J. J. Connaughton 1910-14
Geo. Holl 1914-16
T. J. Cartmell 1916-

Probate Judges.

Michael Dumbroff 1852-55
William L. Ross 1855-58
A. H. Trimble 1858-64
J. S. Williams 1864-67
Levi Hamaker 1867-79
John McLean 1879-88
Benjamin Linzee 1888-97
J. J. Walter 1897-1903
C. A. Stueve 1903-09
Christian Langhorst 1909-11
*Jacob Koenig 1911-13
Jacob T. Koenig 1913-17
J. C. Kridler 1917-17

Note: *Appointed.

Auditors.

Otto Boesel 1917
M. W. Smith 1848-51
A. H. Trimble 1851-57
J. B. Craig 1857-61
M. W. Smith 1861-67
James Wilson, Sr. 1867-71
James F. Smith 1871-77
Jerome L. McFarland 1877-83
W. F. Torrance 1883-90
R. B. Gordon 1890-96
G. A. Orphal 1896-1902
W. H. Meyer 1902-09
A. E. Schaffer 1909-13
F. W. Langhorst 1913-17
Chas. E. Fisher 1917-

Commissioners.

Shadrack Montgomery 1848-51
Hugh T. Rinehart 1848-50
John M. Drees 1848-49
John Morris 1849-51
Elisha Noble 1850-53
Samuel Focht 1851-57
John M. Drees 1851-58
Nicholas Brewer 1853-59
Christian Ellerman 1856-58
William Bush 1857-63
William Fine 1858-61
William Nelson 1859-65
John H. Gossard 1861-64
L. Sammetinger 1863-72
John B. Krusie 1864-70
J. L. McFarland 1865-74
L. H. Heusch 1870-76
Christian Heisler 1874-
Joel Loomis 1872-78
William Craft 1876-80
J. H. Dunathan 1876-82
Daniel Focht 1878-84
John A. West 1880-86
George Van Oss 1882-89
John Reichelderfer 1884-90
Henry Koop 1887-89
William Kelly 1889-95
William Barth 1890-96
J. W. Logan 1891-97
J. S. Butcher 1895-1901
Henry Hellbusch 1896-02
Samuel Plummer 1897-03
Fred Kellermeyer 1901-07
Richd. Barrington 1902-09
W. J. Howell 1903-09
C. S. Brewer 1907-11
F. E. Bailey 1909-13
Henry Ruemping 1909-13
C. H. Dixon 1911-15
Wm. Frey 1913-15
L. D. Koch 1915-17
D. W. Whetstone 1915-
Adam Holl 1915-16
*D. H. Kirevan 1916-17
D. H. Kirwau 1917-
Herman Brandewiw 1917-
L. D. Koch 1917-

Note: *Appointed.

Treasurers.

John J. Rickley 1848-51
B. A. Wendlen 1851-55
Daniel 1855-57
B. A. Wendlen 1857-61
M. Miller 1861-63
B. A. Wendlen 1863-65
A. Bitler 1865-69
M. Mouch 1869-73
L. Myers 1873-77
Theodore Dickman 1877-79
William Heinrich 1879-82
Middleton Lucas (appointed and elected) 1882-85
Israel Lucas 1885-87
C. C. Pepple (appointed and elected) 1887-90
S. W. McFarland 1890-94
A. O. Pepple 1894-98
D. A. Clark 1898-1902
J. H. Grothous 1902-06

Geo. Van Oss 1906-11
H. W. Brinkmeyer 1911-15
E. J. Emrick 1915-17
Thos. Marshall 1917-

Prosecuting Attorneys.

George W. Andrews 1848-50
Christian Barr 1850-52
John Walkup 1852-54
Joseph Craig (resigned) 1854-
Samuel R. Moot, Sr. 1854-56
C. W. Cowan 1856-60
Joseph Plunkett 1860-62
R. D. Marshall 1862-66
W. V. M. Layton 1866-70
R. D. Marshall 1870-74
F. C. Layton 1874-78
F. C. Van Anda 1878-84
C. A. Layton 1884-96
J. H. Goeke 1896-1901
S. A. Hoskins 1901-07
C. L. Smith 1907-11
Theo. H. Tangeman 1911-15
Jno. Mummer 1915-

Clerks.

Thomas E. Nichols (appointed Pro tem May 10) 1848-49
William Crane 1849-52
Samuel R. Moot, Sr. 1852-53
John S. Williams (first regular term) 1853-54
F. T. Bates (deceased) 1854-
Anthony D. Dieker 1856-63
Edward Meyers 1863-69
C. P. Davis 1869-79
T. B. Baker 1879-85
J. A. Nichols 1885-88
Anthony Culliton (appointed) 1888-89
John Keller 1889-95
T. B. Baker 1895-1901
Emil Koop 1901-07
W. P. Sillin 1907-11
Chas. Herrman 1911-17
Ed. Lusk 1915-

Sheriffs.

John Elliott 1848-50
M. Miller 1850-54
John Merts 1854-58
William Wae 1858-62
M. Mouch 1862-66
William Wehrman 1866-70
Frederick Kohler 1870-72
Theodore Dickman 1872-76
T. B. Baker 1880-82
Frederick Kohler 1876-80
William Schulenberg 1882-84
John Distelrath 1884-88
Nicholas Shubert 1888-92
Charles W. Nichols 1892-96
Charles Haue 1896-1901
W. L. Melching 1901-05
Aug. Smith 1905-09
Wm. Lear 1909-13
James Shockey 1913-17
Ora Hinton 1917-

Recorders.

Simon Dresber 1848-51
C. G. Galezio 1851-54
J. S. Williams 1854-57
Edward Meyers 1857-60
James H. Skinner 1860-66
S. R. Mott, Jr. 1866-70
Robert McMurray 1870-76
Henry Ruck 1876-82
Henry C. Settlege 1882-88
J. J. Connaughton 1888-94
Charles Frech 1894-1900
R. B. Anderson 1900-06
S. H. Beale 1906-11
James Killian 1911-15
Leo Kellermeyer 1915-

Surveyors.

Dominicus Flaiz 1848-51

J. B. Craig	1854-57
John Cutler (appointed)	1854-57
Eli Dennison	1857-60
William Limbacker	1860-66
Samuel Craig	1866-72
William Limbacker	1872-75
Samuel Craig	1875-84
John B. Walsh	1884-93
Samuel Craig	1893-1902
F. A. Runkle	1902-11
J. H. Meyer	1911-15
F. C. Keuthan	1915-17
J. E. House	1917-

Infirmary Directors.

M. Mouch	1858-51
Russell Berryman	1858-60
Sabirt Scott	1858-61
Samuel Focht	1861-73
Henry Noble	1863-74
John A. Shubert	1864-
Michael Schneider	1865-72
Cornelius Winegardner	1872-77
Melchoir Mayer	1875-81
Thomas Barrington	1874-
Henry Reiselt	1877-89
Christian Eberly	1881-87
Thomas M. Elliott	1883-88
Asa Martin, Sr.	1887-92
Jacob Grebe	1888-94
Henry Schmidt	1889-95
M. V. Buffenbarger	1892-96
Thomas M. Elliott	1894-1901
Henry Holliet	1895-02
John Bowers	1897-03
Ed. Lump	1901-07
Fred Rehn	1902-09
Jno. Craft	1903-09
W. H. H. Burden	1907-09
Michael M. Schneider	1909-13
Henry Wiedeman	1909-1013
Theo. Dickman	1909-13

Coroners.

T. W. Underwood	1858-62
W. S. Bailey	1862-66
M. A. Ferguson	1866-70
Henry Mesloh	1870-72
M. Lucas	1872-76
O. W. Jacobs	1877-78
John A. West	1878-80-
J. T. Moore	1880-84
F. C. Hunter	1884-93
N. T. Noble	1893-97
F. C. Hunter	1897-1902
S. H. Sibert	1902-06
E. F. Heffner	1906-09
F. C. Hunter	1913-15
C. L. Muller	1913-15
S. H. Sibert	1915-

**MEMBERS OF THE
AUGLAIZE COUNTY BAR 1917.**

W. T. Copeland	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Arthur Combs	Wapakoneta, Ohio
J. H. Goeke	
R. B. Anderson	Goeke, Anderson & Boesel
Otto Boesel	Wapakoneta, Ohio
S. A. Hoskins	
J. J. Connaughton	Hoskins, Connaughton & Stout
Lewis Stout	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Eugene A. Hauss	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Chas. F. Herbst	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Mark Kolter	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Roy E. Layton	
Herman S. Vaubel	Layton & Vaubel
C. A. Sueve	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Theo. H. Tangeman	Stueve & Tangeman
M. D. Shaw	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Francis Bowsher	Wapakoneta, Ohio
C. W. Williamson	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Karl Timmermeister	Wapakoneta, Ohio
J. H. Musser	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Jacob H. Koenig	Wapakoneta, Ohio
John H. Koenig	St. Marys, Ohio
Anthony Culliton	St. Marys, Ohio

L. C. Hirsch	St. Marys, Ohio
L. C. Brodbeck	St. Marys, Ohio
D. A. Armstrong, Jr.	St. Marys, Ohio

Public Buildings

THE first County Offices were located in rooms rented from John H. Nichols in a building owned by him and occupying parts of lots 57 and 58 in Wapakoneta. A contract with the County Commissioners shows the rental price to have been Sixty Dollars per annum.

The old Methodist Church which stood near the present church site, was rented of James Elliott for the purposes of holding Court whenever it was necessary. The rental price was "such a sum as would seat it and erect a pulpit or stand, not to exceed the sum of Fifty Dollars."

The First Court House.

Before any Public Buildings could be erected it was necessary to decide definitely upon a County Seat. According to the provisions of Section Eleven of the Act establishing the County, a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars had been presented to the County Commissioners by citizens of Wapakoneta. It was signed by George W. Holbrook, R. J. Skinner, William Craft, John Elliott, Anthony Roth, George Emrick, Jeremiah Ayers, Michael Dumbuff, John C. Bothe, and James Elliott, and provided for the payment of One Thousand Dollars on or before September 1st, 1848; Fifteen Hundred Dollars on or before September 1st, 1849; One Thousand Dollars on or before September 1st, 1850; and the balance Fifteen Hundred on or before September 1st, 1851.

While the majority sentiment in the County seemed to favor St. Marys for the County Seat, and the citizens of that town especially insisted upon its location there, nevertheless, Wapakoneta was finally chosen mainly through the efforts of George W. Holbrook who was careful to see that the yearly payments on the bond were promptly made. The contest over the County Seat location was practically dropped after the second installment of the bond was paid, as it was then generally conceded that there was no doubt as to the future payments by the Wapakoneta endorsers.

On the first day of September, 1848, the Board of County Commissioners had made a conditional contract for the purchase of lots 51, 52 and 53 of Skinner's Second South Addition to Wapakoneta with "this express understanding that if the conditions of the Five Thousand Dollars Bond executed by citizens of Wapakoneta are not complied with, then this contract to be null and void" and with a further provision "that if the conditions of said bond are complied with, then the obligers of that bond be given a credit of two hundred dollars upon the last payment of said bond."

An entry upon the Commissioner's Journal of that date, says "these lots are for the erection of public buildings, and it is determined that the county buildings shall be located upon said lots."

Bids for the furnishing of labor and materials for the erection of the Court House and County Jail were received at the Office of the County Commissioners on January 18th, 1850, and G. W. Andrews and Co., of Wapakoneta, were awarded the contract.

For some reason, not given in the records of the Commissioner's office, the bid of Andrews and Company was withdrawn on the following morning and "the board then found that Messrs. S. Scott and James Elliott were the next lowest bidders for the erection of the Court House, and they were accordingly awarded the contract." Bond in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars was furnished by them to the satisfaction of the Board.

The bid of George W. Holbrook being the lowest for the construction and erection of the County Jail, he was awarded the contract and gave bond in the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars.

Both buildings were completed during the early part of January of the following year (1851) and the different County Officers moved into their new quarters during the middle of the month.

The final settlement with the contractors was as follows:
George W. Holbrook, Constructing Jail \$ 2,350.00
Scott and Elliott Constructing Court House \$11,499.00

The New Court House

The first Court House had not been in service many years before it became apparent that it was inadequate in every respect for the needs of the County. In 1892, when it was found absolutely necessary to make some new provision for the housing of the officers and accumulated records, the grand jury reported that a more commodious building was needed. The discussions throughout the county, which followed this recommendation, soon led those in charge of the affairs of the county to understand that a bond issue for such purposes would not meet with any great favor among the voters and accordingly it was planned to have a bill submitted to the legislature authorizing and requiring the construction of a new

Court House. Such a bill was finally formulated by the Prosecutor and County Commissioners and was introduced in the General Assembly by Hon. M. D. Shaw, then a member of the upper house. It provided that the County issue bonds in the sum of \$125,000.00 for the erection of a new Court House. It was duly passed by both houses of the legislature and became a law February 2, 1893.

Kremer and Hart of Columbus, Ohio, were then employed by the Board of County Commissioners composed at that time of Jacob Logan, William Barth and William Kelly, to prepare plans and specifications for the new building. Upon the receiving of bids, E. M. Campfield was found to be the low bidder and was awarded the contract for the sum of \$102,536.80. An entire city block had, in the meantime, been purchased by the commissioners in the central portion of Wapakoneta, bounded by Willipie, Perry, Pearl and Main Streets and being 316½ feet North and South by 150 feet East and West. Actual construction on the building was started on July 2, 1893 and the work was entirely completed in the early part of December, 1894.

The cost of the entire improvement including real estate, furniture, fixtures and power house was \$259,481.21. The following itemized statement taken from the records of the County Auditor's Office, gives in detail the various items of cost.

Contract Price	\$102,536.80
Fireproofing	6,600.00
Extra Foundation (Quick sand excavations)	5,982.00
Changing iron trimmings to copper	3,300.00
Changing Gal. Iron Cornice to Stone	9,000.00
Extra for Steel beams in roof and floors	8,625.41
Tunnels form power house to Basement	920.00
Changing Gal. Iron Cornice on tower to Stone	3,000.00
Finishing Basement	\$ 3,600.00
Plastering Basement	891.60
Supplementary contract for tile flooring, steel shutters and vault doors	2,125.00
Supplementary contract for tile and wainscoting	2,500.00
Supplementary contract for frescoing	4,500.00
Supplementary contract for mantles	600.00
Supplementary contract for inside window blinds	1,600.00
Supplementary contract for tower clock and house	2,100.00
Supplementary contract for burglar-proof steel and concrete vault in Treasurer's Office	3,500.00
All other extra work in building	9,943.68
Supplementary contract for plumbing	3,083.47
Lightning rods, F. Winget and Sons	493.50
	\$184,526.46

Power House and Fixtures.

Contract Price	\$ 4,500.00
Extra for inside paving and other extras	1,291.20
Electric Light Plant	5,860.00
Engine and belt for Light plant	1,255.63
Steam Heating plant and appurtenances	5,310.20
	\$ 17,217.03

Yard Improvements.

Sidewalks	\$ 2,433.71
Stone curb and gutter	736.91
Stone fence around yard	5,112.00
Grading yard (Conrad Esser)	275.60
Court House Sewer to river	1,100.00
	\$ 9,658.22

Furniture and Fixtures.

Wood furniture (Conant Bros.)	\$ 13,390.00
Steel furniture (Bernard and Co.)	6,473.00
Electric light and gas fixtures	3,963.50
	\$ 23,826.50

Architect Fees.

Architect Fees (Kremer and Hart)	\$ 10,620.00
	\$ 10,620.00

Building Site.

Building lots (Jacob Koch et. al.)	\$ 12,862.50
	\$ 12,862.50
Total cost of improvement	\$259,481.21

The County Infirmary.

On October 8th, 1857, nine years after the organization of the county, the commissioners purchased from William L. Ross and wife, 120 acres of land located in section number 19, township 5 south of range 6 east in Duchouquet Township and situated about one and one-half miles north of the County seat. On the same day they also purchased of John Fisher and wife an adjoining 80 acres in section 20. Two thousand dollars was the purchase price of the former piece and eighteen hundred dollars for the latter. These two hundred acres have since been known as the County Poor Farm.

Among the buildings on the Fisher farm, was a two-story log house which served for county infirmary purposes for the first year. Wm. A. Smith was appointed the first superintendent and during that year he and his family occupied one-half the house while the other part was used for the indigent poor.

The following year (1858) a frame building was erected at a cost of \$600.00 and was used without further improvements until 1867. It consisted of only five rooms and was intended to be used in conjunction with the log house; the one for the inmates and the other for the superintendent and his family. In 1861, bids were received for the erection of a substantial brick building but because of the high prices prevailing during that time, (Civil War period) all were rejected. A limit of \$5,000.00 had been set by the County Commissioners and the bids were all greatly in excess of that price.

On July 30th, 1867, bids were again received upon the same plans, and contracts for the construction of the building were awarded as follows:

The contract for the stone masonry work was awarded to Sproul and Lear at their bid of One dollar and fifty cents per perch of sixteen and one-half feet.

The contract for the brick work was awarded to Christian Heiser at his bid of four dollars and ninety cents per thousand; twenty-two and one-half brick to be counted to the cubic foot, mason's count, openings included etc.

The contract for the carpenter work was awarded to Nichols and Craft at their bid of \$3,820.00. They were to furnish all timber, lumber etc.

The contract for the tin work was awarded to Thomas Moss at his bid of twenty-five cents per foot for best quality 24 inch tin and twelve and one-half cents per foot for spouting.

The aggregate cost of the building as compiled from the various bills allowed by the County Commissioners was \$10,026.48.

In 1891, the quarters again became crowded and a contract for the construction of an addition was given to H. P. Neumeier of Wapakoneta at his bid of \$8,440.00. This addition was constructed as a wing attached to the east side of the former building and gave all additional room needed in the building.

The Old Building Burns.

At three thirty o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1907, a fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the old infirmary building and many of the sheds and out-buildings. Effort to save the structure were futile and it was a complete loss. The building and contents destroyed were valued at approximately \$30,000.00. Insurance to the amount of \$19,963.75 was carried in the various insurance companies as follows:—

German American Insurance Company	\$1,100.65
Hartford Fire Insurance Company	1,100.65
Penn. Fire Insurance Company	965.00
The Royal Insurance Company	1,565.00
The Anchor Fire Insurance Company	1,165.00
Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company	1,173.75
National Fire Insurance Company	1,280.00
The Ohio German Fire Insurance	1,040.00
Fidelity Fire Insurance Company	965.00
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company	2,880.00
The Niagara Fire Insurance Company	3,000.00
Farmers Mutual Insurance Company	1,280.00
The Germania Fire Insurance Company	1,280.00

Of the above amounts \$15,050.00 was carried on the building, and \$4,913.75 on the contents.

There were thirty-eight inmates in the building at the time the fire was discovered but although all were in their beds, superintendent Shaw had all conducted to safety. They were immediately transferred to infirmaries in the adjoining counties.

The New Infirmary.

Steps were immediately taken by the board of County Commissioners, then composed of William J. Howell, C. S. Brewer, and Richard Barrington, to provide for the re-building of the structure. William M. Runkle, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, and Marriott and Allen of Columbus, were employed as architects to prepare plans and specifications for a new building.

Because of the fact that the location of the infirmary farm did not seem to meet with the necessary requirements, nor present the proper conveniences for handy and quick access, it was decided by

the County Commissioners that some better location ought to be chosen for the new building. The Johnson farm, located one and one-half miles west of Wapakoneta along the Western Ohio traction line and the Wapakoneta-St. Marys road, was chosen by the board as being the most suitable and convenient of the many farms which they had viewed. There was considerable opposition, however, among citizens in certain portions of the county toward the proposed change in location, so it was finally decided by the County Commissioners, at a meeting held on December, 27, 1907, to submit to the voters of the county the question as to the location of the new building. The proposition was decided at the election held on the 30th. of November, 1908, when a majority of 778 votes out of 7410 cast was in favor of the old site.

Bids were received by County Commissioners, for the construction of the new building on the old site, on February 19, 1909. Thirty-eight bidders were present but the contract was not awarded until March the 6th., when it was announced that The Frances Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, had been awarded the contract at their bid of \$67,249.00.

The new building is modern in every respect and is no doubt one of the most complete and beautiful Infirmary Buildings in the State. The walls are of brick and reinforced concrete and the floor and roof supports of steel and fire-proof construction. It is lighted by electricity which is furnished by the Wapakoneta city plant. Its water supply is also secured from the city. A complete sewerage system, including a modern disposal plant has been installed to take care of the sanitary requirements of the institution. The building also contains a complete laundry plant equipped with the most modern of laundry machinery including an automatic dryer. Although the final total cost of the improvement was considerable more than the original contract price, it must be remembered that such items as fire-proofing, sewerage disposal, laundry etc., were not included in the original plans.

The following is an itemized statement of the expenditures for the various items in its construction as they were secured from a somewhat hurried canvas of the records of the County Auditor's office:

Bess Laundry Company, Laundry Plant	2,145.16
Gilbert Smith, Electrical Supplies	115.80
	\$ 85,220.81

Sewerage Disposal Plant.

E. H. Fauver, Contract Price	\$ 6,036.75
	\$ 6,036.75

Other Expenses.

The Frances Bros. Co., Laying Pipe	\$ 52.50
F. F. Kelter, Laying Water Lines	22.85
O. Kentner, Hauling Pipe etc.	24.60
T. and O. C. Ry., Freight	169.37
Jas. B. Clover, Water Pipe	2,273.98
A. Crouse, Hauling Pipe	27.00
Neely-Clover Co., Rent of Pipe	80.00
Board of Public Affairs, Light poles, Meters etc.	856.98
J. A. Bitler, Hauling Supplies	5.50
Lima Water Works, Water Pipe	65.24
	\$3,577.42
Total Cost of Improvement	\$100,344.08

Railroads

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton (now Baltimore & Ohio)

IN the same year that the County was organized, the proposition of constructing a railroad from Dayton to Toledo was being discussed, and in the following year (1849) a preliminary line was surveyed from Troy to Toledo.

Because of lack of finances the organizers of the new Company had at first intended to have the northern terminus of the railroad at Sidney, Ohio, but when the bill was before the State Legislature



The New Infirmary

Legal Advertising and Printing.

Total for all papers	\$ 469.76
	\$ 469.76

Architects and Engineers.

Marriott and Allen, Architects on building	\$ 2,248.48
M. Wm. Runkle, Architect on Building	2,250.98
M. Wm. Runkle, Superintendent on Disp. Plant	225.00
M. Wm. Runkle, Superintendent on Refrigerator	39.80
M. Wm. Runkle, Superintendent on Laundry	77.08
Bradbury and Shute, Plans for Disposal Plant	200.00
	\$ 5,039.34

Building.

The Frances Bros. Co. Contract Price	\$67,249.00
The Frances Bros. Co., Supplementary Contracts	14,118.85
Ft. Wayne Refrigerator Co., Refrigerator	1,592.00

to charter the Dayton & Michigan railroad, a committee from Auglaize County, consisting of Doctor George Holbrook, and Hon. G. W. Andrews, succeeded in procuring the sum of \$70,000.00 as a bonus inducement to the projectors of the road, to extend it through to Wapakoneta in Auglaize County. Work upon the actual construction was started some time thereafter, and was completed in 1858, giving the County an outlet to the north and to the south.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The Lake Erie & Western Railroad, although contemplated for a number of years, was not completed through the County until 1872. It crossed 7 of the 14 Townships of the County, giving a much needed outlet to its western and southern portion. The branch which now extends from St. Marys to New Bremen and Minster was not constructed until 1877.

The Ohio Southern Railroad. In 1893 the Ohio Southern Railroad, which crosses the eastern part of the County, in the Townships of Union and Clay, was completed. It has a total track mileage in the County of 11.244 miles, and a siding length of .918 miles.

The Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. Although the County had already three railroads, still there was no direct outlet toward either the east or the west, and an agitation, which had been started a number of years before, finally resulted in the construction of the

Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad from St. Marys, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio. A bonus of \$47,000.00 was given the Railroad Company to construct that portion of the road in Auglaize County.

The Western Ohio Electric Railway. Perhaps of as much value to the County as either of its steam roads, is the Western Ohio Electric Railway. Its main line extends from Lima to Piqua, passing through Wapakoneta, and the central portion of the County. A branch line has also been completed extending from Wapakoneta, through St. Marys to Celina, and from St. Marys to New Bremen, Minster and Fort Loramie. The power house for the system is located at St. Marys, while the car barns are located at Wapakoneta. The first cars on the line were operated in 1902.

Flora and Animals of Auglaize County

WORK of this nature would not be complete unless some information were given concerning the plant growths and animals which have been common in the territory. A general treatise on these subjects, however, will not be attempted, but only an outline of the principle forest trees and plants will be given with a partial list of the most common of the animals, reptiles and birds which were numerous in the county during the early days when the vast wilderness afforded them the protection which nature intended.

FLORA.

Forest Trees. Ten varieties of the Oak are found in the county and four of the Ash, five of the Hickory, two of the Walnut, five of the Beech, one of the Sycamore, two of the Linden, four of the Elm, four of the Poplar, four of the Maple, two of the Wild Cherry, one of the Locust, two of the Mulberry, and also several other varieties, including the Cucumber trees and the Coffee tree, which were not so common however as those above listed.

Among the bushes or smaller trees can be mentioned the following:

Poison ivy	Gray willow
Hazel-nut	Wild crab-apple
Pawpaw	Wild gooseberry
Spice wood	Leatherwood
Red haw	Dogwood
Elder	Red-bud
Box-elder	Currant
Buckthorn	Black thorn
Iron-wood	Black haw
Black willow	Red thorn-apple
Low bush willow	Wild red plum

Flowering Plants. More than sixty varieties of flowering or blooming plants have been classified by Botanists in the county. The partial list following, includes the names of many plants which are undoubtedly familiar to most of the readers:

Wake-robin	Twin-leaf
Lady's slipper	White violet
Yellow pond lily	Yellow violet
Wild sunflower	Blue violet
Golden rod	Spring beauty
Touch-me-not	Liver-wort
Large white trillium	Blood-root
Lily of the valley	Jack-in-the-pulpit
Rose-colored crest	Wild potato
Deer's tongue	Blue bell
Dog's-tooth violet	May apple
Rose anemone	Birchroot
Hound's tongue	Meadow rue
Jacob's ladder	Boneset
Cowslip	Wild primrose
Dandelion	White ear-drop
Bellwort	Cardinal-flower
Pepper-root	Chicory
Strawberry	Yellow puccoon
Sweet William	Jamestown-weed
Yellow lily	Skunk cabbage
Blue flag	

The author has met with practically all of the above listed flowers in his various engineering trips through out the county and has analyzed and mounted specimens of the large majority of them.

In addition to the above blooming flowers, Professor James E. Yarnell, a former Principle of the Wapakoneta High School has classified twenty-two varieties of ferns as having been discovered in the County.

Weeds. Not much interest is usually attached to those plants which are commonly termed weeds, but a mention of those which

have been met with in Auglaize might be of interest to our readers. Out of twenty varieties now growing in the county, exactly one-half are native to the United States while the remaining fifty per cent have been carried here from Foreign Continents within comparatively recent years. For instance, the common thistle which has grown to be quite a source of concern to farmers in some parts of the county and state, had its original home in Europe as did like-wise the Burdock plant. A total list of weeds in the county, is as follows:

Common thistle	Burdock
Ragweed	Wheat-thief
Pigweed	Foxtail
Smartweed	Bracted bindweed
Wild lettuce	Crab-grass
Milk-weed	Ironweed
White-top	Cocklebur
Horseweed	Purslane
Burr-grass	Lamb's quarters

Green spring frog
Common spring frog
Wood frog
Common tree toad
American toad

Eighteen kinds of fishes were common to the waters of Auglaize County, as follows:

Mud-eel	Ringed Perch
Blue Pike	Rock Bass (Goggle Eye)
Stone Roller	White Sucker
Yellow Cat-Fish	Black Sucker
Blue Cat-Fish	Club Sucker
Carp	Gar Pike
Blue Sun-Fish	Hickory Shad
Large-Mouthed Black Bass	Common Sun-Fish
Yellow Perch	Shiner
	Channel Cat-Fish



Female Bat carrying three of her young

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

Animals. In addition to the different animals at present in existence in the county, the following register of names contains those of many, such as the Deer, Wild Turkey, and Bear which were at one time very numerous in this territory:

Wild Cat (extinct about 1850)
Lynx (extinct about 1850)
Wolf (extinct about 1858)
Black Bear (extinct about 1845)
Red Fox and Gray Fox (both extinct in very recent years)
Mountain Lion or Panther (extinct about 1850)
Mink
Weasel
Otter, (extinct about 1875)
Skunk
Beaver, (extinct about 1830)
Muskrat
Wild Rabbit
Opossum
Porcupine (extinct in recent years)
Red Squirrel
Fox Squirrel
Gray Squirrel
Black Squirrel
Flying Squirrel
Mole
Black Rat
Brown Rat
Meadow Mouse
House Mouse
Buffalo, (extinct about 1790).
Deer, (extinct about 1865)
Elk, (extinct about 1800)

Reptiles and Cool-Blooded Animals.

Rattle snake
Blue racer
Milk snake
Garter snake
Striped garter snake
Graham's snake
Snapping turtle
Mud tortoise
Box turtle
Soft-shelled turtle
Ground lizard
Blue-tailed skink
Water dog
Bull frog

Contained in the catalogue of resident or migratory birds of the county are nearly one hundred distinct species (96), the majority of which are familiar to nearly all. They are as follows:

Pewee	Belted Kingfisher
Great Crested Flycatcher	Black-Billed Cuckoo
Kingbird (Bee-Martin)	Hairy Woodpecker
Blue Jay	Downy Woodpecker
Crow	Yellow Bellied Woodpecker
Raven	Red-Header Woodpecker
Blackbird	Flicker
Baltimore Oriole	Barn Owl
Red-Winged Blackbird	Great Horned Owl
Chewink	Schreech Owl
Cardinal Redbird	Long-Eared Owl
Indigo Bird	Saw-Whet-Owl
Fox Sparrow	Snowy Owl
English Sparrow	Barred Owl
Field Sparrow	Great Gray Owl
Chipping Sparrow	Short-Eared Owl
Tree Sparrow	Sparrow Hawk
Snowbird	Pigeon Hawk
Song Sparrow	Chicken Hawk
Butcher Bird	Coot
Yellow-throated Vireo	American White-Fronted Goose
Red-Eyed Vireo	Canada Goose, (Wild Goose)
Martin	Mallard
House Swallow	Pintail
Barn Swallow	American Widgeon
Summer Redbird	Wood Duck
Scarlet Tanager	Blue Winged Teal
Redstart	Red-Head
Water Wagtail	Canvas-Black Duck
Yellow Red-Poll Warbler	Dipper Duck
Blackburnian Warbler	Pied-Billed Dabchick
Wood Pewee	White Crane
Nighthawk	Great Blue Heron
Whippoorwill	American Woodcock
Chimney Swift	Turkey Buzzard
Bald Eagle	Wild Pigeon
Carolina Dove	Common Wild Turkey
Pheasant	Quail
Killdeer Plover	Wood Thrush
Olive-Backed Thrush	Catbird
Brown Thrush	Bluebird
Caerulean Warbler	Black-Throated Green Warbler
Summer Warbler	Brown Lark
Long-Billed Marsh Wren	Brown Creeper
Sapsucker	Tufted Titmouse (Chick)
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

REPORT OF THE FORT AMANDA MEMORIAL COMMISSION

THE historic interest which attaches to Fort Amanda in Logan Township of this County, long ago suggested that the spot ought to be marked by a memorial in honor of the soldiers who sleep there and of the deeds done in the service of the nation. But more than a century passed before the sentiment took concrete form.

The movement, which resulted in the erection of the monument, was started in a meeting called by William Rusler, Shawnee township, Allen County, and held on February 4, 1913, in Memorial Hall, Lima. The Fort Amanda Memorial Association was formed and later incorporated. Its purpose was to create sentiment for a Fort Amanda memorial. Resolutions asked the support of Governor Mooney, Representative Kennedy, Allen county; Cox, Senator Representative Holl, Auglaize county, and of all patriotic and historical societies.

The officers chosen were: President, Jacob B. Sunderland, Spencerville, son of James Sunderland, whose father was Dye Sunderland, one of the earliest settlers at Fort Amanda; Rollin R. Zurnehly, Lima, secretary, and as vice-presidents, C. W. Williamson, Wapakoneta; Daniel Harpster, West Cairo, and of Lima. Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. M. Moulton, Mrs. S. J. Derbyshire, Mrs. James Sullivan, Thomas H. Jones (deceased), the Rev. M. C. Howey, Clinton Hover and Dr. George Hall.

The executive committee was named as William Rusler, Shawnee township, chairman; Mrs. D. J. Cable, Lima; Clarence Lathrop Logan township, Auglaize county; George Feltz, Lima; and James Pillars, Lima (deceased). The incorporators of the association were Mable Thrift Gray, A. C. Hover, Amanda J. Sullivan, the Rev. M. C. Howey and R. R. Zurnehly, all of Lima.

Governor Cox visited Lima shortly after the organization, and a delegation of the association presented to him claims upon the state for a Fort Amanda memorial. The governor was in sympathy with the project and said that if an appropriation was obtained by Senator Mooney and Representative Kennedy he would not veto the bill.

Senator Mooney and Representative Kennedy worked to such purpose that an appropriation of \$5,000 for a memorial was passed in April of 1913, and the governor was authorized to name an honorary commission of three to erect the memorial.

Governor Cox named William L. Mackenzie, Lima; Alva V. Noble, St. Marys and William Rusler, Shawnee township, Allen county. The commission organized with Noble as chairman, Mackenzie as vice chairman, and Rusler as secretary.

The commission bought of Clarence Lathrop a tract of two and one-half acres, covering the Fort Amanda site, and decided that the memorial should be in the form of a monument.

The contract was let for \$4,500, to the Allen County Mausoleum Co., Lima, but the work was executed by the Hughes Granite Co., Clyde, Ohio. The negotiations were made through Ernest C. Klink, Lima, and the accepted design was the joint work of John B. Kling and John Mork.

The committee named to have charge of the unveiling of the monument, were:

Arrangements—William Rusler, Shawnee township, chairman; Adam Schaffer, Wapakoneta; W. L. Mackenzie, Lima; Alva Noble, St. Marys and J. B. Sunderland, Spencerville.

Finance—Clint Hover, Chairman; J. Boyd Douglass, Dr. A. W. Bice, Harold Cunningham and Walter Parmenter, all of Lima.

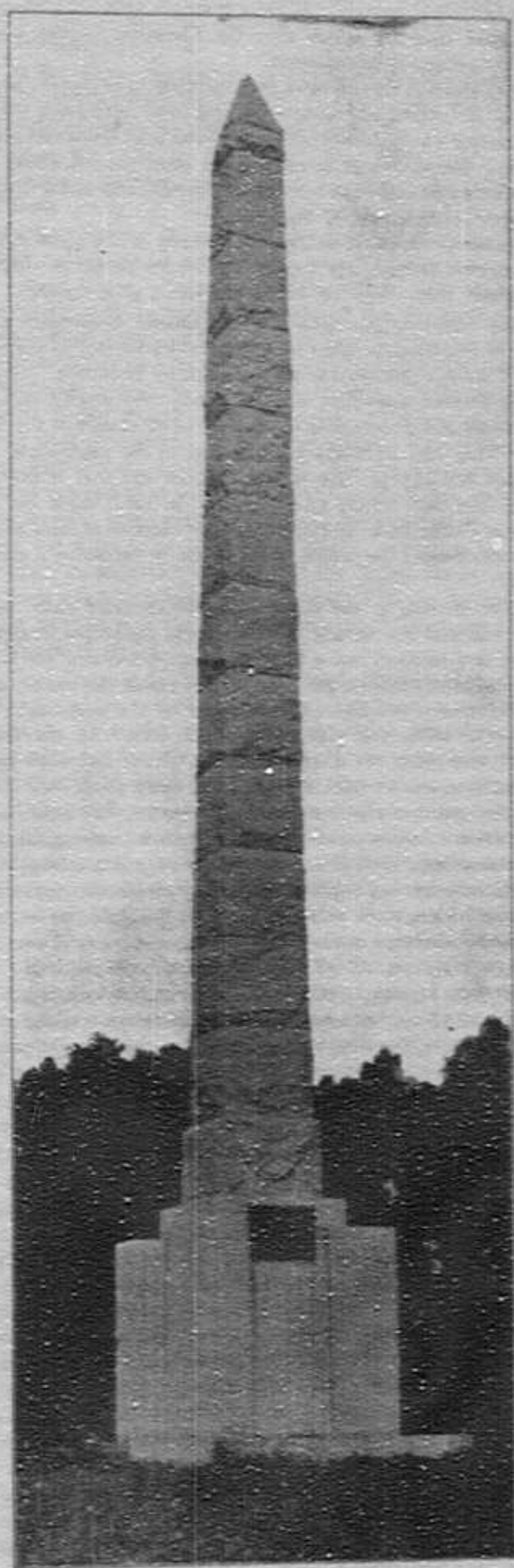
Decorations—Dr. J. H. Blattenberg, chairman; Miss Ella Mackenzie, Mrs. James Sullivan, G. L. Breese, Eva Davis and Mrs. Grace Hollister, all of Lima.

Music—Daniel Harpster, Cairo, chairman, and the Rev. M. C. Howey, E. C. Klink, Calvin Osburne and Col. A. E. Gale, Lima.

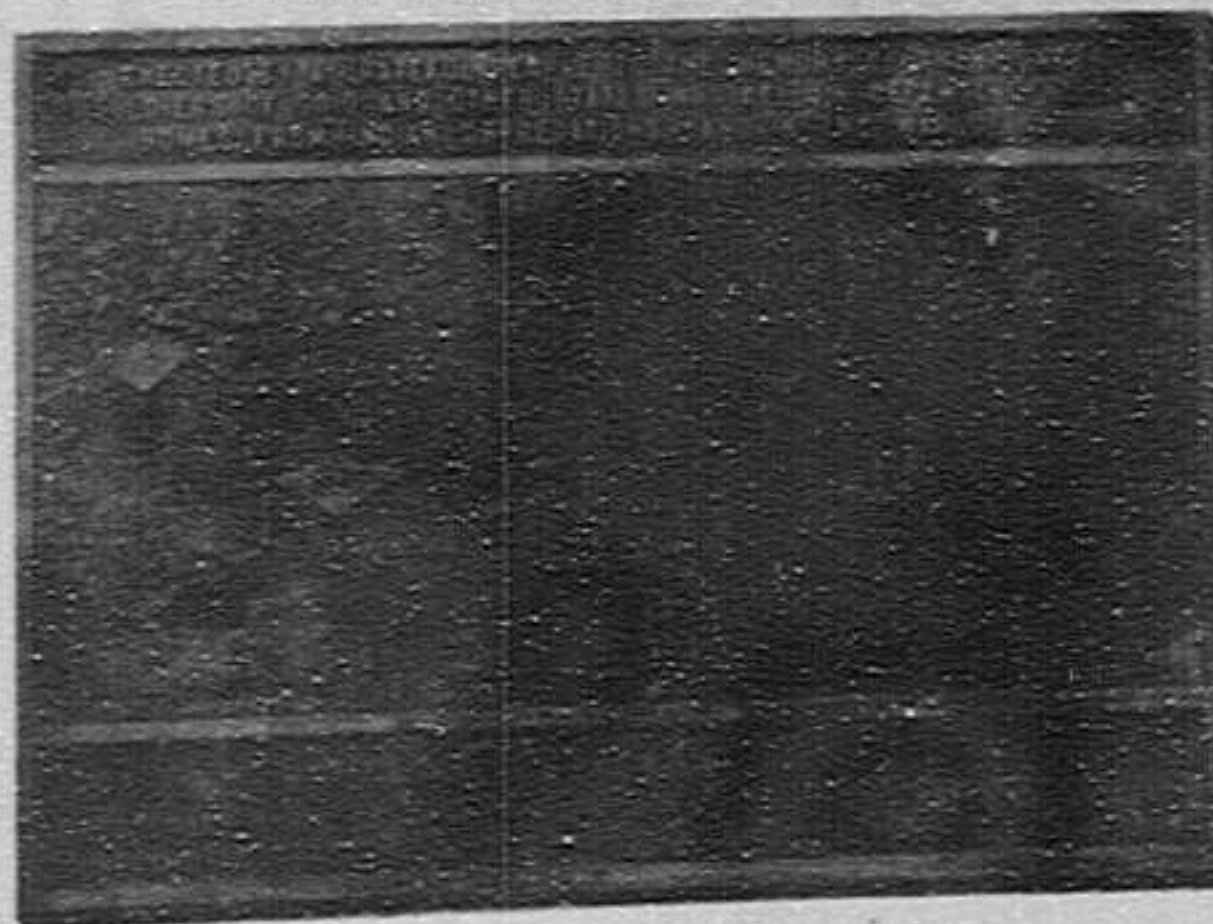
Souvenir—Grant M. Sprague, chairman; O. B. Selfridge, A. Weixelbaum, Ezekiel Owen, Lima, and Prof. C. W. Williamson, Wapakoneta.

Grounds—Lehr Miller, Lima, chairman; Clarence Lathrop, Buckland; Hubert Sunderland, Spencerville; Al. Baber, Lima, and J. L. McClure, Lima.

Privileges—R. R. Zurnehly, Lima, chairman; C. A. Graham, Lima, and Wm. Neff, Spencerville.



Ft. Amanda Memorial, Ft. Amanda, Logan Township



Bronze Plate on Ft. Amanda Memorial Shaft

Reception—Judge George H. Quail, Lima, chairman; Judge F. C. Layton, Wapakoneta; Judge J. F. Lindemann, Delphos; Hon. S. D. Critch, Elida; Hon. R. D. Kennedy, Spencerville; N. W. Cunningham, Bluffton; W. L. Parmenter, Lima; Hon. M. D. Shaw, Wapakoneta; Hon. Wm. G. Breese, Tampa, Fla.; T. A. Bowsher, Buckland, and W. B. Berryman, Lima.

The Monument was unveiled on July, 5th, 1915. A suitable patriotic program was arranged, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning and continuing through the day. Gaylord M. Salzgaber of Van Wert Ohio, United States Commissioner of Pensions, was the orator of the day.

The present Board of Trustees of the Fort Amanda Memorial Association is as follows:

H. D. Bowsher, President.
Wm. Neff, Vice President.
C. N. Breese, Secretary and Treasurer.

Clarence Lathrop, J. B. Sunderland, R. R. Kennedy, H. J. Sunderland, Dr. J. H. Blattenberg, D. W. Whetstone, J. B. Edman, W. H. Mackenzie, Lehr Miller, R. R. Zurnehly, Dr. A. Bice and C. A. Hover.

The Monument, The Site and Environment.

"Rugged simplicity characterizes the design and the material of the monument, symbolic of the character and lives of the men whom it commemorates.

The shaft of gray granite, in the obelisk form, towers nearly fifty feet. At the base the stone is carved to suggest the stockade which enclosed Fort Amanda.

On the west face of the monument, which is placed according to the points of the compass, is a bronze tablet upon which the old fort is reproduced in relief from sketches and descriptions.

Below the reproduction is the legend: "Fort Amanda, erected by order of General William H. Harrison in October, 1812, and became an important depository of army stores during the war."

Above the reproduction are the words: "Erected by a grateful people to the memory of the pioneer soldiers of Ohio and other states who fell in the defense of their homes from Indian depredations and in the war of 1812."

The monument stands in the center of what was once Fort Amanda, but all external traces of the structure have disappeared. It was only through the butts of the logs which formed the stockade, unearthed in plowing, that the outline of the enclosure was determined. Until a few years ago, a depression showed where was the well of the fort, but that also has now vanished.

The monument stands upon a bluff upon the west bank of the Auglaize river, in Logan township, Auglaize county, just across the line of Amanda township, Allen county, and ten miles southwest of Lima.

In the river bottom below the bluff on the east bank was the ship yard which was conducted by the garrison of the fort. All evidence of that, too, has gone, except traces of the channels through which flatboats were launched.

The only existing reminders of the men who died at the fort are the graves of 75 unknown dead, marked by the government, in the national cemetery north of the site of the fort. The identities of the soldiers were lost because of the destruction of military records when British troops burned the capitol at Washington.

The only graves that are marked are those of Captain Enoch Dawson, who was murdered by an Indian while gathering wild grapes, and of Peter Sunderland, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at Bunker Hill, ancestor of the Sunderland family of Allen county. Three hundred feet north of the monument still exists a grape vine, from which, it is believed Captain Dawson was gathering the fruits when he was shot and scalped.

Near the monument is a flag staff, designed in height according to the United States garrison regulations. From it will fly the national banner. Both staff and flag were presented by the Lima Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Three quarters of a mile north of the monument on the William Bice farm, until recent years, was an interesting relic of early days. It was an apple tree, which probably grew from seed sown by "Johnny Apple Seed," that strange pioneer character who wandered about strewing apple seed wherever he found fertile soil."

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY

THE following Indian biography is taken from "History of Western Ohio and Auglaize County." It is very complete and interesting and was compiled by Professor Williamson only after years of careful study and research. The author desires to herewith especially thank Professor Williamson for the use of these sketches.

BLACKHOOF, OR QUASKEY.

Of the many distinguished chiefs in Indian history there are but few who rank higher in prowess, bravery and wisdom in council, than did Blackhoof, chief of the Shawnee tribes. He was born in Florida in 1711, and afterward lived in the Carolinas until the Shawnees emigrated to the Cumberland Valley. In that valley he grew to manhood. When the tribes afterward obtained permission to occupy certain portions of the Ohio Territory, he accompanied them to the Miami Valley.

The cabin in which he lived for many years was located on the west bank of the Miami River, a short distance south of the mouth of the Loraine creek near a spring, known at the present day as Blackhoof's spring. There he continued to reside until General Clark made his celebrated raid on the Mad river and Piqua towns. After the destruction of their villages, the Shawnees retreated to localities further north and west. The tribe to which Blackhoof was attached located at Wapakoneta.

Blackhoof, or Quaskey, was present with other tribes of Shawnees, at the defeat of General Braddock, near Pittsburgh in 1755. In that battle and other engagements that followed soon afterward, he so distinguished himself for his desperation, and military ability, that he became known far and wide. It was probably about this time, or soon afterward, that he was proclaimed Head Chief of all the Shawnee tribes. "He was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made nor negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repossess the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the red men." He was one of the ablest orators of all the Indians nation. Tecumseh, no doubt, acquired much of his inspiration from listening to the oratory and conversation of Blackhoof. Colonel Johnston is the authority for the statement that Blackhoof had probably been in more battles than any living man of his day. As an evidence of his prowess he had one hundred and twenty scalps on his string. He led war parties in their attack on boats, descending the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, in which many lives were lost, and many captives were led to Shawnee towns, and put to death by torture. He commanded one hundred and fifty warriors at St. Clair's defeat, and participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers.

After the defeat of the allied Indian nations by Wayne, Blackhoof and his band of Shawnee warriors returned to Wapakoneta. Later Blackhoof and his trusted followers established themselves at Blackhoof-Town, now the site of the flourishing village of St. Johns. There, on the summit of a mound that afforded an extensive view of the surrounding country, he built a cabin in which he lived until his death in the summer of 1831.

After their gallant defeat by Wayne, followed by a winter of suffering from the losses they had sustained, Blackhoof and his adherents decided to sue for peace along with other tribes. It was with great reluctance that he made his melancholy journey to Greenville to sign away the domain of his countrymen. He did not appear at Greenville until the last days of the treaty. Having signed the resolution never again to take up arms against the white man. The resolution was adhered to, although, he was frequently importuned by Tecumseh and numerous agents of the British army to join them in the war of 1812.

When General Harrison mobilized six thousand Indians around the Indian agency at Piqua, Blackhoof erected his tepee on the bank of the Miami river, near where he had formerly resided, and during the years of war that followed gave valuable aid by his counsel, and by furnishing scouts and spies to the army.

The courtesies extended to Blackhoof by Colonel Johnston and other governmental officers, did much to soften the asperities of the final defeat of his nation.

His roving disposition would not permit him to remain quiet at his encampment. To relieve the monotony he made frequent visits to the different military posts. On the occasion of one of his visits to Fort McArthur in 1813, he was shot by some miscreant who could not be discovered. "The ball struck the cheek, but glanced to the neck, making a very serious wound, by which he was disabled for several weeks."

At the close of the war Blackhoof returned to his former residence five miles east of Wapakoneta, and spent the remainder of his life in cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of the early pioneer white men, and such tribal duties as his age would permit him to perform. In his intercourse with the trading station and Quaker mission at Wapakoneta, a strong attachment was

formed between him and Henry Harvey, that continued until the death of the old warrior. As their intimacy grew they frequently exchanged visits, at which time the Christian religion was the principal subject of conversation.

Blackhoof is said to have been opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning of prisoners (?). He lived forty years with one wife, raising a large family of children, who both loved and respected him. He was small in stature, not more than five feet eight inches in height. He was favored with good health and unimpaired eye-sight to the period of his death.

Quaskey, his eldest son, possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He went west with his people in 1832, and died about 1860. He, like his father, was a good speaker.

The following description of the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Blackhoof is taken from "Harvey's History of the Shawnees." Harvey and his wife were present, by invitation. He says, "Being present upon that occasion, I was very much struck with the solemn and disconsolate appearance of all classes of the Shawnees. They had for many years looked to the experienced chief in peace and in war. He was of such an age that recollections carried him back to the men who had, in 1682, made the great treaty at Philadelphia, and with a clear recollection of these transactions, encouraged the people of his nation in becoming a civilized people."

"On arriving at the residence of the deceased chief, on the day the funeral was to take place, we found the corpse wrapped in a clean new blanket, and a large quantity of fine new goods, such as calico, belts, ribbons, etc., around and about the corpse, which was laid upon a new clean slab prepared for the purpose; his gun, tomahawk, knife, and pipe lying by his side. All the Indians present, and there was a large number of them, had their clothes hanging loose around them, their hair also down about their shoulders in the loosest manner—many of them having their faces painted in the ancient Indian style. All the men were smoking, all classes were seated near where their ancient beloved, and faithful chief was laid. He, who had been their leader and counselor in peace and war, was lying lifeless there before them. They had their eyes set on him in solemn silence not one word was spoken for hours in that large concourse of people, all felt their bereavement in the loss of him, tears were to be seen in every eye. No one could distinguish between his own children (a number of them being present) and others; all grieved alike the departure of the great chief; no affection, but real, heartfelt grief; as a group of children for the loss of an only parent, and no one left to look up to."

"In the yard in front of the cabin of the deceased, was a very large quantity of meat from wild animals, such as deer, turkeys, etc., the spoil of a two days' hunt by young men selected for that express purpose. Twenty deer were killed: besides a large number of turkeys and what smaller wild animals they considered fit to eat—no tame animal or fowl was suffered to be eaten on that occasion, though there was a large quantity of bread prepared. All this vast amount of provisions lay in one pile, stacked up handsomely together, and carefully guarded by some boys, so nothing should molest it. Although the Indians, on ordinary occasions, always have a large number of dogs with them at their gatherings, here was scarcely one to be seen. At the arrival of the time to proceed to the grave with the corpse a few of the choice young men, provided for the deceased, arranged the clothing about the body, took four large straps, and placing them under it, one taking hold of each end, started off directly to the place of its final rest. No child was taken along in the procession—my wife had her babe with her; when about starting an Indian woman offered to keep it for her, which she did, as they feared it might make a noise. The children of the deceased proceeded next the corpse, then the head chief, who was to succeed Blackhoof in that office, then the other chiefs in succession, then ourselves, and after us, the whole company. On arriving at the grave they all gathered round in a group. The grave was about three and a half feet deep; at the bottom a split puncheon was placed and one was set on edge at each side about ten inches wide; the corpse was let down, the clothing of the deceased, which he last wore when in health, laid on his body, then his old moccasins were cut in pieces and placed with the rest, but no weapon was put in; then another puncheon was laid over him. This being done John Perry, head chief, took some small seeds from a cloth, and, commencing at the head of the grave, walked carefully around it, sprinkling them all over it as he went; this done, he set off on the path directly to the house, and in this was followed by all present, except three men, who remained to close the grave. After this was finished the men went toward the creek, and in about half an hour returned to the house. On their return the smoking and conversation commenced."

(The Indian cemetery in which the chief was buried was located on the summit of a gravel-mound about eighty rods north-east of the village of St. Johns.—Editor.)

"When the company started from the grave they moved in single file, one after another, not one looking back. On the arrival of those who had filled up the grave, I observed them to commence conversation. I inquired of Henry Clay, one of them, and also a chief, what they went to the water for. He replied, 'that as I was their friend he would tell me: it was to purify themselves by puking and washing their bodies.'"

"Soon after they had smoked around the company, they commenced their feast, but it being now late in the day, they pleaded with us to remain and partake with them still we were compelled to leave for home, which was about ten miles distant."

"We attended on this occasion at the particular request of the chiefs, and I can truly say that this was altogether the most solemn and orderly funeral I have ever attended; and was said to be conducted entirely after their ancient Indian style. We were the only white people present."

TECUMSEH.

The name of this celebrated chief signifies "shooting star." The place of his birth and date are not known with certainty. Howe, in his History of Ohio, fixes the locality at Piqua, an Indian town on Mad river. "His father's name was Pukeesheno, which means 'I light from flying.' He was killed in the battle of Kan-hawa, in 1774. His mother's name was Meethetash, which signifies, 'a turtle laying her eggs in the sand.' She died among the Cherokees. She had, at one birth, three sons: Ellskwatawa, which signifies a door opened, was called the Prophet; Tecumseh, the orator; and Kumshaka, a tiger that flies in the air."

Tecumseh, like Napoleon, in his boyish pastimes exhibited a passion for war; he was the acknowledged leader among his companions, by whom he was loved and respected, and over whom he exercised an unbounded influence. "It is stated that the first battle in which he was engaged occurred on the site of Dayton, between a party of Kentuckians under Colonel Benjamin Logan, and some Shawnees." At the age of seventeen he accompanied marauding bands of warriors along the Ohio. It is related of him that at one time he participated in the capture of a number of boats near Limestone, when every person on board the vessels were killed, except one person who was burnt alive. After witnessing the horrible torture, he expressed his abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence persuaded his party never to burn any more prisoners." The story, if true, accords to him a humanity that was not practiced by any tribe or nation in the North-West Territory. If he did succeed in inducing his party to discontinue the practice, there is an abundance of evidence to show that many captives were tortured after that time.

Tecumseh was inclined to stoutness, but possessed, withal, the agility, perseverance and endurance peculiar to Indian character. In the early part of his life he became addicted to intemperance, but when he reached the age of manhood he perceived the danger of the habit, and resolved to quit so vile a practice. "Beyond one or two glasses of wine he never afterwards indulged." That he was endowed with a genius that towered above his cotemporary chiefs there is no doubt. It is believed by writers that he secretly admired the manhood and customs of the white people.

All histories agree in the statement that Tecumseh led a wandering restless life. Drake, in his life of this celebrated chief, relates that for a time "he was established on Deer Creek, near the site of Urbana, where he engaged in his favorite amusement of hunting. While residing on this creek an incident occurred which greatly enhanced his reputation as a hunter. A number of Shawnees of his own age proposed to bet with him that they could kill as many deer, in the space of three days, as he could. Tecumseh promptly accepted the overture. The parties took to the woods and at the end of the stipulated time returned with the evidence of their success. None of the party, except Tecumseh, had more than twelve skins; he brought in over thirty nearly three times as many as any of his competitors. From this time he was generally conceded to be the greatest hunter in the Shawnee nation." At later dates he resided at Greenville, at Wapakoneta, at the mouth of the Auglaize river, at Fort Wayne, and on the Wabash river.

Tecumseh became prominent as a warrior about 1804, and would probably have gained distinction in any nation in the world. The Indians generally regarded him as endowed with supernatural powers. He was entirely devoted to the interests of his countrymen, and, in the Indian wars, obtained great celebrity as one of the bravest and most sagacious of the warriors. He led in many of the terrible inroads which the savages made into the territory of Kentucky. And no one could boast of having plundered more houses, or having intercepted more boats on the Ohio river than he.

The love of gain with the common Indian was the crowning motive. Tecumseh was an exception. Clothes and other valuables of spoil had often been his; yet he invariably wore a deer

skin coat and pantaloons. He had frequently levied subsidies to a comparatively large amount; yet he preserved little or nothing for himself.

A military man, a Mr. James, in an article published in a London journal soon after the death of Tecumseh, states that, "He (Tecumseh) was an excellent judge of position, and not only knew, but could point out the localities of the whole country through which he had passed."

"His facility of communicating his information was displayed in his description to General Brock of the country through which his army, after crossing the Detroit river, would necessarily pass to reach Detroit. Tecumseh, taking a roll of elm bark, and extending it on the ground, drew forth his scalping knife, and with the point etched upon the bark a plan of the country, its hills, woods, rivers, morasses, and roads; a plan which, if not neat, was for the purpose required, fully as intelligible, as if it had been drawn by a military draughtsman. Pleased with this unexpected talent of Tecumseh, General Brock took off his sash, and placed it around the body of the chief. Tecumseh received the honor with evident gratification, but was, the next day, seen without his sash. General Brock, fearing something had displeased the chief, sent his interpreter for an explanation. The latter soon returned with an account that Tecumseh, not wishing to wear such a mark of distinction, when an older, and, as he said, abler warrior than himself was present, had transferred the sash to the Wyandot chief, Round-Head."

"The life of Tecumseh, as an individual, at times exhibits deeds of fidelity, prompted by his noble nature, when not influenced by his sordid ambition. As an individual he was brave and generous, but led warriors of hyena-like propensities. To keep these in check sometimes demanded an iron hand."

As a matter of historic fairness, it should be stated that all the record we have of Tecumseh and his Indians has come to us from their enemies. The Indians have had no chance to tell their story. There are many indications that the narratives which have descended to us respecting the designs of Tecumseh, have not been given in entire impartiality.

In the death of Tecumseh "the hope of the prairie and lake tribes became extinct." The danger to the settlements was over. The calumet was again smoked, and friendly relations restored between the two races which were never again seriously interrupted in Ohio.

ELLSKWATAWA, THE PROPHET.

The name Ellskwatawa signifies, a door opened. He is often referred to as the "One Eyed Prophet," from his being blind in one eye. The brother of Tecumseh was an orator of great renown, and a religious teacher. Much has been said and written about this impostor that can not be relied upon by one, desiring to know the truth. Samuel G. Drake, in his "Aboriginal Races of North America," quotes from a well written article in a foreign periodical (The New Monthly Magazine), in which the statement is made that, "during the first fifty years of Ellskwatawa's life he was remarkable for nothing except his stupidity and intoxication. In his fiftieth year, while in the act of lighting his pipe, he fell backward in his cabin upon his bed, and, continuing for sometime lifeless, to all appearances, preparations were made for his interment; and it was not until the tribe was assembled, as usual on such occasions, and they were in the act of removing him, that he revived. His first words were, 'Don't be alarmed. I have seen heaven. Call the nation together, that I may tell them what has appeared to me.' When they were assembled he told them that two beautiful young men had been sent from heaven by the Great Spirit who spoke thus to him: 'The Great Spirit is angry with you, and will destroy all the red men unless you refrain from drunkenness, lying and stealing, and turn yourselves to him, you shall never enter the beautiful place which we will now show you.' He was then conducted to the gates of heaven, from whence he could behold all its beauties, but was not permitted to enter. After undergoing several hours' tantalization, from extreme desire of participating in its indescribable joys and pleasures, he was dismissed. His conductors told him to tell the Indians what he had seen; to repent of their ways, and they would visit him again. The same author states, that, on the Prophet's visiting the neighboring nations his mission had a good effect on their morals."

This story is at variance with facts. The Prophet was born in 1768. If he received the revelation at the age of fifty years, the important event must have occurred about 1818. The author of the article quoted should have placed the date of the revelation about the year 1802.

Secondly, it is not true that his preaching had a good effect on the morals of the nations he addressed; for it is known to a certainty that none would hear him but the most abandoned young warriors of the tribes he visited, and their miserable condition in colonizing themselves upon the Wabash, in 1811, is well known.

It is reported, on the authority of a Mr. Chadbury, an English gentleman, at one time a resident of Quebec, that the Prophet, at

the age of fifteen, disappeared from his relatives, and was considered as finally lost. That he strolled to Quebec, and from thence to Montreal, where he engaged to pilot a vessel to Halifax, at which point he remained for several years; and in this period of time received an education that enabled him to act the part of prophet and medicine man.

In his intercourse with the British he no doubt learned that a comet would appear in the year 1811, a fact that he and Tecumseh used with considerable effect in their prophecies.

After five years of continuous effort, the Prophet, assisted by Tecumseh collected a motley horde of a thousand warriors, gathered from among the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Kickapoos, Chippewas and other nations, and located themselves on territory that had previously been ceded to the United States. Tecumseh and the Prophet sent messages to General Harrison, in which they asserted that the territory ceded to the United States at the treaty of Fort Wayne, was made by irresponsible parties—that the chiefs who negotiated the treaty had no authority to cede the lands of the nations. Tecumseh and the Prophet finally visited General Harrison at Vincennes to make known their grievances. The General received them and consented to discuss the questions at issue. The Prophet, however, instead of proceeding at once to set forth his complaints, indulged in many singular antics with the intention, as he expressed it, of conjuring the white man, after which strange exhibition he paused and made an imperious demand that the United States surrender the lands which had been ceded by treaty with the several tribes. At the conclusion of the Prophet's harangue, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated philippic.

The alternative being war, General Harrison accepted the challenge and the council broke up with both parties resolved upon hostilities. Tecumseh departed to enlist the nations of the South, and the Prophet betook himself to Tippecanoe to hold the disputed territory until his brother should return.

While Tecumseh was in the South, the Indian aggressions still continuing, Governor Harrison decided to penetrate to the Prophet's town and bring about some adjustment of existing difficulties. Accordingly on the 6th, of November, 1811, he encamped with a force of nine hundred men, within a mile of the Prophet's headquarters. At four o'clock the next morning the Indians attacked the American force, in which they suffered a signal defeat.

The defeated Indians were greatly exasperated with the Prophet, and reproached him in bitter terms for the calamity he had brought upon them, and accused him of the murder of their friends who had fallen in the action. It seems that after pronouncing some incantations over a certain composition which he had prepared on the night preceding the action, he assured his followers that, by the power of his art, half of the invading army was already dead, and the other half in a state of distraction; and that the Indians would have little to do but rush into their camp and complete the work of destruction with their tomahawks. "You are a liar," said one of the surviving Winnebagoes to him, after the action, "For you told us the white people were dead, or crazy, when they were all in their senses, and fought like the devil." The Prophet appeared dejected and sought to excuse himself on the plea that the virtue of his composition had been lost by a circumstance of which he had no knowledge until after the battle. His sacred character was so far forfeited that the Indians bound him with cords, and threatened to put him to death.

With the battle of Tippecanoe the Prophet lost his popularity and power among the Indians. His magic wand was broken, and the mysterious charm by means of which he had, for years, played upon the superstitious minds of this wild people, scattered through a vast extent of country, was dissipated forever.

The Prophet seems to have passed out of notice during the remainder of the war of 1812, as no mention is made of him by writers of those years. Drake, in his "History of the Aboriginal Races of North America," states that "after the termination of the war of 1812, he received a pension from the government of Great Britain, and resided in Canada. In 1826 he was prevailed upon to leave that country, and went, with others, to settle beyond the Mississippi. At the same time also went the only surviving son of Tecumseh."

The date in the foregoing statement is incorrect. Henry Harvey in his history of the conviction of Polly Butler for witchcraft, states that the Prophet was a resident of Wapakoneta in June 1823, and that he was instrumental in having her convicted. It is not known how long he resided in Wapakoneta. The Shawnees who adhered to Tecumseh until his defeat and death at the Thames, probably felt that they were outcasts in their own nation, as they had been barred from participating in the annuities and land grants bestowed upon their brethren for neutrality in the war of 1812; as a result of that feeling, it is probable that the Prophet, Blue Jacket, and Tecumseh's only surviving son, departed for the "Far West" about 1824 or 1825.

It is not known with any degree of certainty when or where the Prophet died.

BLUE JACKET.

It has been remarked by writers that the cruelty and blood-thirsty character of the Indians of the Northwest Territory, greatly exceeded their practices prior to 1760. The intrusions of the English on their territory, and the harsh measures practiced against them no doubt intensified an inborn spirit of retaliation that reached a climax in the Indian wars of Ohio. The premiums paid for American scalps did much to cultivate savage cruelty. It is no wonder, therefore, that wars continued through three generations should produce a race of Indians, whose bravery and skill in the defense of their rights, should baffle the efforts of the armies sent against them. And it is not surprising that individuals should arise in the different tribes, noted for their desperate daring and bravery in their attacks on the common enemy. They had a long list of such warriors, who became leaders of the tribes.

Many chiefs are known, only, in history, for their prowess and bravery in the engagements in which they participated. Nothing is known of the earlier portion of their lives, and little of the latter part of them. This is especially true of Blue Jacket. There is nothing known of him with certainty until the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair. In those engagements he served as a subordinate officer under Little Turtle. In those two battles, he so distinguished himself that he was made commander-in-chief at the Battle of the Fallen Timbers.

It is said that on the night preceding that battle a council was held in which seven Indian nations were represented. The expediency of attacking Wayne at Presque Isle was then considered. Blue Jacket warmly favored the proposition, and Little Turtle in a speech of much ability opposed it. Blue Jacket's advice and influence, however, prevailed. A battle was fought with desperation, and the Indians were disastrously defeated.

The Indians were greatly discouraged after their defeat, and no one more so than Blue Jacket. They were, indeed, in a pitiable condition. Many councils were held, resulting in a desire to treat for peace. Preparations were about completed in October, for Blue Jacket, at the head of a deputation of chiefs, to proceed to Greenville to sue for peace, when the mission was arrested by the receipt of a message from Governor Simcoe, inviting him to attend a meeting to be held at the mouth of the Detroit river, on the 10th of October. Blue Jacket consented, which caused a delay of the peace negotiations until the next year.

After the Detroit meeting he moved to Wapakoneta, and attended the Greenville meeting the next fall. After moving to Wapakoneta he engaged in the liquor traffic, in which business he continued until about 1825 or 1826, when he and the Prophet, and a few Shawnees from Indiana, emigrated to the West and joined the Shawnees in western Missouri. His history, after leaving Wapakoneta, and date of his death is unknown.

In the treaty made at Maumee Rapids in 1817, provision was made for his family at Wapakoneta, in which James, George and Charles Blue Jacket received each about one thousand acres in the reservation. James Blue Jacket engaged in the sale of whisky at the time of his father's departure, and continued in the business until the emigration of the Indians to Kansas in 1832.

CAPTAIN LOGAN, OR SPENICA LAWBE.

This distinguished chief and Indian ally of the Americans was born in Southern Ohio about the year 1774, and was taken prisoner along with the famed Grenadier Squaw and others, by Colonel Benjamin Logan, at a Mascot village in Logan County in 1786. The troops were wrought up to such a frenzy by the engagement that it was with much difficulty that the officers were able to save the life of the subject of this sketch. General William Lytle, who participated in the engagement, states that "a young man by the name of Currier had been to one of the springs to drink. He discovered the young savage by my side, and came running toward us. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him. A lightning bolt struck him in the twinkling of an eye he let fly an arrow at Currier, for he was armed with a bow. I had just time to catch his arm, as he discharged the arrow. It passed through Currier's dress and grazed his side. The jerk I gave his arm undoubtedly prevented his killing Currier on the spot. I took away his arrows and sternly reprimanded him."

General Logan took the boy home with him and sent him to school until "he acquired considerable education, when he gave him his liberty and his own name." His mother was a sister of Tecumseh and the Prophet. He was in no way related to Logan the Mingo chief, but was equally as great, and in the hands of a Jefferson would have been equally celebrated.

After the surrender of Detroit in 1812, it soon became apparent that an attack would be made on Fort Wayne. At that time there were many women and children in the garrison, who, in case of an attack, would have been detrimental to its defense, and it therefore became necessary to have them speedily removed to a place of safety. By order of the military authorities, Colonel Johnston of Piqua assembled the Shawnee chiefs, and stating the case requested volunteers to bring the women and children from Fort Wayne to

Piqua. Logan immediately arose and offered his services, and soon started with a party of mounted Indians, all volunteers. They reached the post, received their interesting and helpless charge, and safely brought them to the settlement through a country infested with marauding bands of hostile savages. The women spoke in the highest terms of the vigilance, care and delicacy of their faithful conductors. It is said that Logan did not sleep from the time that he left Piqua until he returned.

When General Harrison reached Piqua, September 5th, 1812, he requested Colonel Johnston to furnish him a sufficient number of Indian spies to reconnoiter Forts Wayne and Defiance to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy. The spies detailed to go to Fort Wayne were placed under the command of Captain Logan. On the trip to Fort Wayne he and his comrades eluded the vigilance of the enemy, got into the fort, and returned with the information of its being besieged. He also brought intelligence that Stephen Johnston, a brother of the Indian agent at Piqua, had been killed in sight of the fort, while attempting to escape as an express, and the Indians had tried every stratagem to get possession of the fort.

As soon as General Harrison received the information that the fort was besieged, he ordered a forced march of a sufficient number of troops for its relief. Logan and two other Shawnees acted as scouts, but before the relief reached the fort, the enemy beat a hasty retreat.

General Harrison, while at Fort Defiance in November, 1812, directed Logan to take a small party of his tribe and reconnoiter the country in the direction of the rapids of the Maumee. The chief and his scouts met a body of the enemy and were compelled to make a hasty retreat from the superior number of the enemy. They were so closely pursued that they were obliged to separate for safety in their retreat. Logan, Captain Johnny, and Bright-Horn, each succeeded in making his escape to General Winchester's command. On the occasion of his interview with General Harrison, concerning his escape, General Perkins, commander of the Kentucky troops, without the slightest ground for such a charge, accused Logan of treachery, and of giving intelligence to the enemy. Indignant at the unjust accusation he resolved to distinguish himself in a manner that would leave no doubt as to his loyalty to the United States.

He, accordingly, on the 22nd, proceeded down the Maumee in company with his faithful companions, Captain Johnny and Bright-Horn. After going about ten miles down the river on the north side, they were surprised by a party of six Indians and a white man, named Elliott, the eldest son of Colonel Elliott of infamous memory. The Indians were commanded by Winnemac, a Potawatamie chief. Logan made no resistance, but, with great presence of mind, extended his hand to Winnemac, who was an old acquaintance, and proceeded to inform him that he (Logan) was going to the Rapids to give information to the British. That he was tired of the American service, and was just leaving Winchester's army to join the British. Winnemac was not satisfied with this declaration, and disarmed Logan and his companions. After marching several miles, Logan's address was such as to inspire confidence in his sincerity to a degree that Winnemac restored to them their arms. After marching a few miles further Winnemac became suspicious again, and proposed to Elliott to seize and tie them. Elliott replied that it was unnecessary, that if they attempted to escape they would be shot down, or easily run down by their horses. This conversation was overheard by Logan, who had previously intended to go on peaceably till night, and then make his escape; but he now decided to make an attack on them at the first favorable opportunity. As they were marching along Logan succeeded in communicating his design to Captain Johnny and Bright-Horn. Their guns being loaded each put a bullet into his mouth to facilitate the reloading of his gun. Captain Johnny afterward related that fearing that the man at his side had observed his movement in putting the bullet into his mouth, adroitly dispelled the impression by remarking "Me chaw heap tobac."

Toward evening the suspicions of their captors had become so far dispelled, that a part of them began to ramble about the place selected for their encampment, in search of haws. As soon as they were out of sight Logan gave the signal of attack upon those who remained behind; they fired, and two of the enemy fell dead the third being only wounded, required a second shot to dispatch him. When they had all fired three rounds apiece, the advantage was in favor of the three: having driven adversaries a considerable distance, and cut them off from their horses. By the first fire both Winnemac and Elliott fell; by the second a young Ottawa chief lost his life; and another of the enemy was mortally wounded about the conclusion of the combat, at which time Logan himself as he was stooping down, received a ball just below the breast bone, which ranged downward and lodged under the skin on his back. In the mean time Bright-Horn was also wounded by a ball which passed through his thigh. As soon as Logan was shot, he ordered a retreat; himself and Bright-Horn, wounded as they were, jumped on the horses of the enemy and rode to Winchester's camp, a distance of twenty miles in five hours. Captain Johnny, after taking

the scalp of the Ottawa chief, also retreated in safety and arrive at the camp on the morning following. It was afterward ascertained that the two Indians of the British party, who were last wounded, died of their wounds, making in all five who were killed out of the seven by Logan and his companions.

It is said that no one more deeply regretted the fatal catastrophe than the author of the charge upon Logan's integrity.

Logan was universally esteemed for his unquestioned bravery, his nobility of character, and his fidelity to the American cause. He lived two days after reaching camp, in extreme bodily pain. He was buried with the honors of war, within the enclosure of Fort Winchester to prevent his enemies from disinterring the body to obtain his scalp.

Before his death he stated to his friend Mr. Oliver that he prized his honor more than his life; and having now vindicated his reputation from the imputation cast upon it, he died satisfied. Logan's wife was taken prisoner by Colonel Hardin in 1789, and remained in his family until the treaty of Greenville. Her marriage occurred to Logan soon after the treaty. After his marriage Logan formed a very strong attachment to Colonel Hardin, which continued unbroken until the time of his death. Logan upon his arrival at Fort Winchester sent for Colonel Hardin, whom he requested to see that what was due him for his services should be paid over to his family, which was done.

Howe, in his History of Ohio, says that Colonel Johnston, in a communication to him, said that "Logan left a dying request that his two sons be sent to Kentucky, and there educated and brought up under the care of Colonel Hardin. As soon as peace and tranquillity were restored among the Indians, application was made to the chiefs to fulfill the wish of their dead friend to deliver up the boys, for conveyance to Frankfort, the residence of Major Hardin. The chiefs were embarrassed, and manifested an unwillingness to comply, and in this they were warmly supported by the mother of the children. On no account would the consent to send them so far away as Kentucky, but agreed that Colonel Johnston should take them and have them schooled at Piqua; it being the best that could be done, in compliance with the dying words of Logan, they were taken to this point, put to school, and boarded in a religious, respectable family. The mother of the boys, who was a bad woman, thwarted all the plans for their improvement, frequently taking them off for weeks, giving them bad advice, and even, on one or two occasions, brought whiskey to the school-house and made them drunk. In this way she continued to annoy the school, and finally took them away altogether to raise with herself among the Shawnees at Wapakoneta. I made several other attempts, during my connection with the Indians, to educate and train up to civilized life many of their youth, without any encouraging results all of them proved failures. The children of Logan, mother, emigrated to the West twenty years ago, and have there with them become some of the wildest of their race."

BUCKONGAHELAS.

The name of this distinguished Delaware chief has been variously spelled by different writers. Taylor, in his History of Ohio gives the following spelling, taken from different authorities: Bockengehelas, Bukongehelas, Shingess, Buckengilla, and Pachgantschihillas. We have adopted the spelling used by Judge Burnett in his "Notes on the North-West."

The first information we have of this chief is from Washington's diary. In his well known trip in 1753 across the alleghanies to the forks of the Ohio, he records that "About two miles from this, on the south-east side of the river, at the place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a fort, lives Shingess, king of the Delawares." Washington called upon him to invite him to council at the Log-town. Shingess at first attended, but afterward made his wife's sickness an excuse for absence. He was probably in the French interest.

He was so active in the border war of 1755 that the Governor of Pennsylvania offered a reward of seven hundred dollars for his head, and that of Captain Jacobs.

Heckewelder says of Shingess that he was "the greatest Delaware warrior of his time," and that were his war exploits on record, they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one. He gives him a good character and adds: "Passing a day with him in the summer of 1762 at Tuscarora, on the Muskingum, near by where his two prisoner boys (about twelve years of age) were amusing themselves with his own boys, and he observing me looking that way, inquired what I was looking at. On my replying that I was looking at his prisoners, he said, "When I first took them they were such, but they are now my children; eat their victuals out of the same bowl, which was saying as much as that they, in all respects were on an equal footing with his own children."

Shortly before Bouquet's expedition to the Muskingum, Shingess, or Buckongahelas moved to the west, and settled on the Maumee river. Later he moved up the Auglaize river and located at the Ottawa towns near Fort Amanda.

He and his tribe of warriors participated in the battles of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne.

Buckongahelas was not only a great but a noble warrior. He took no delight in shedding blood. He had been so much under the influence of the Moravian missionaries that he might be almost deemed a civilized man. His magnanimity of character was exhibited in 1792, when Colonel Hardin, Major Truman and several others were sent, in May of that year, by President Washington with a flag of truce, to the Indian nations of the west. The Commissioners proceeded on their way to a point about five miles west of Sidney in Shelby County, where they were taken prisoners by a party of Indians who treated them well at first and made many professions of friendship, but in the end took advantage of them, while off their guard, and murdered all of them, except William Smalley, who was conducted to Buckongahelas. "The chief told those that committed the murder he was very sorry they had killed the men. That instead of so doing they should have brought them to the Indian towns; and then, if what they had to say had not been liked, it would have been time enough to have killed them then." Nothing he said "could justify them for putting them to death, as there was no chance for them to escape. The truth was they killed them to plunder their effects. Buckongahelas took Smalley into his cabin and showed him great kindness. While here with the chief, which was near a month, Mr. Smalley said the chief would not permit him to go abroad alone, for fear, he said, that the young Indians would kill him.

It is said that the conduct of the British at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, forever changed the mind of this chief, as it did that of others, in regard to them. Buckongahelas said he would trust them no more.

Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," (old edition, page 29) states that Judge Burnett attended court regularly at Wapakoneta and Detroit, and that on one of these occasions, while halting at Wapakoneta, he witnessed a game of ball among the people. Following the statement he gives Judge Burnett's description of the game.

All the statements given in Judge Burnett's Notes show that Howe is mistaken as to where the game of ball was played. Judge Burnett says "they arrive at the Ottawa town, "which by a surveyor's line is about ten miles down the river from Wapakoneta. He says further "the party were received by Buckongahelas." All the authorities agree that Buckongahelas lived at that point and was buried there.

In the second paragraph following his description of the ball game Judge Burnett says, "On their outward trip they took the route by: Dayton, Piqua, Laramies, St. Marys, and the Ottawa town, on the Auglaize, and from thence down that river to Defiance; thence to the foot of the Rapids, and thence by River Raisin to Detroit."

It is not probable that he ever held court at Wapakoneta.

Buckongahelas was one of the chiefs who signed the Greenville treaty in 1795. He also signed all subsequent treaties up to August 18th, 1804.

Upon his return from Vincennes he became sick, and died late in the fall of 1804. He is supposed to have been over a hundred years old.

JOHN WOLF, OR LAWATUCHEH.

This chief was known to all the early traders and pioneers as one of the most upright and reliable of the Indians. He was often employed by the white people to transport goods from Piqua to Fort Wayne and other remote points. He frequently accompanied Colonel Johnston, at the times of his disbursements of annuities to the different tribes. His son Henry Clay was named after Henry Clay of Kentucky, and was educated at Upper Piqua, under the supervision of Colonel Johnston, at the expense of the Quakers. He afterwards became a leading chief, and was a man of considerable talent. He went to Kansas with his tribe, and lived many years after their removal.

Henry Harvey states that the committee of Friends who made the disbursements to the Indians in payment for their lands, found that they still had twenty dollars remaining, which they proposed to give to the chiefs, as they had spent several days with the committee when they were viewing the improvements. "The twenty dollars was paid over to the chiefs, but in a short time they returned, and informed us that they had concluded, as John Wolf had been sick for a long time, and wished to purchase a wagon to move west in, and lacked twenty dollars to enable him to buy a wagon, they wanted us to give him the money we had just paid to them, if we were willing. We agreed to it at once, of course, and were much struck with the simple, straightforward honesty of this much-abused people, and could exclaim, how many of our officers, after receiving only about fifty cents per day and boarding themselves, would thus take their hard-earned wages and give it to a neighbor in order to help him on account of being afflicted! I might remark that this John Wolf was a very industrious, hard working man, had good possession in Ohio, and was very much grieved at leaving them. He never recovered from his affliction, but lived and died in Kansas, a poor, disheartened man. He realized what he told

on leaving Ohio, that he could never do any more good in this world."

WAYWELEAPY.

A state of barbarism is said to be especially favorable to the production of sublimity of thought. The traditions, history, and early philosophy of Scotland, rehearsed from century to century by the clan seers, have furnished an inexhaustible fund for the poet and writer of romance. The poet and romancer cannot fail to find imaginative themes, in the rehearsals of the sachems, and the orations of such chiefs as Pontiac, Logan, Cornstalk, Brant, Tecumseh, and Wayweleapy.

For depth of reasoning, and sublime diction, no chief ranked higher in the councils of the Shawnees, than did Wayweleapy. There was a peculiarity in his eloquence that was difficult to describe. His graceful gestures, brilliant metaphors, musical voice and with all, a countenance of varied expression, were such, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language. During the negotiations for the sale of their reserve at Wapakoneta, he addressed his people and Mr. Gardner several times. His refutation of Gardner's assumed superiority over the Indian race was complete and full of irony.

Henry Harvey in his history of the Shawnees, states that "when the time for the removal of the Indians to the West arrived, Gardner desired to take them by way of Bellefontaine, Urbana, Xenia, Lebanon and Lawrenceburgh one hundred and fifty miles further than necessary. The chiefs notified him that they knew the road as well as he did, and would not go that way; that they would go by way of Greenville, Richmond, and Indianapolis. After their refusal to comply with Gardner's request they were addressed by a dissembling agent, a young man from West Point, who urged them, in a speech of considerable length, to take Gardner's advice: that if it was further it would cost them nothing, as the government would pay all expense, and that by going this route they would see several fine towns, farms and many white people.

"At the conclusion of the speech Wayweleapy arose with great dignity and complimented the young man by saying that he was pleased with his speech and now he hoped all would be done about right, and that they would have no more trouble. He then turned to Gardner and gravely remarked to him: 'My friend, we, the chiefs, are old men; have been in council with such men as Governor Cass and John Johnston; tell the President we don't do business with boys. Now, my friend, I have no more to say.'

"When the speaker concluded his remarks, one general burst of laughter arose from the Indians, as well as the whites present."

At the age of eighty years this grand old chief accompanied his nation to Kansas, where he died four years later.

PHT, OR FALLEN TIMBERS.

So named from his being the sole surviving chief of his tribe at the battle of Presque Isle. "He was as peculiar in many respects as his name—which, by the way, is pronounced Pe-atch-ta. Under him the old Council House at Shawnee Town was built in 1831, but was not completed. His cabin stood but a few rods north-west of the council-house. Here the chief, after a long sickness, died and was buried a short time before the removal of the Hog Creek Indians to Kansas. He was buried near his cabin in his garden. John F. Cole, of Lima, states that he was present at the burial of the old chief. His grave was dug by his wife and daughter. Puncheons of proper size and thickness were split, and these substituted for a coffin. They were placed on their edges at the bottom of the grave, which was not over two feet deep, and a third one placed over the corpse, thus forming a rude coffin. There were many Shawnees present, and many little trinkets were deposited with the body. All seemed to be deeply affected. After the burial of the old chief, according to an old custom, the Shawnees slaughtered a beef, cooked and prepared the meat, and held a sort of feast. The old council-house was not fully completed until about 1832.

"Pht had a brother named Little-Fox, who was an irreconcilable. Up to the departure of this Indian for Kansas he could not believe that he was doomed to leave Ohio."

TU-TAW

This noted scout and mail carrier, during the campaigns of Wayne and Harrison was a half-breed Frenchman, a descendant of one of the early French traders. He did not accompany the Shawnees when they went West, preferring to live with more civilized people.

He had many hair-breadth escapes during the time that he was a carrier of dispatches between Cincinnati and Wayne's outposts. In one instance he was attacked by a single Indian in which scalping-knives were the instruments of offense and defense. In the encounter the Indian attempted to stab Tu-Taw. He parried the thrust of the Indian, with his left hand, grasping the murderous arm at the wrist, and dispatched the would-be assassin with his right hand. In the scuffle, however, the Indian succeeded in draw-

ing the knife through his left hand, severing the tendons of three fingers. When the wound healed the fingers remained, ever afterward, as stiff as sticks.

When intoxicated, he was quarrelsome always ready for a fight. The pugilists of his time feared the stiff fingers of his left hand more than they did his clenched fist.

After the wars were over, he made his home with Peter Hammel for a number of years. John Craft remembers that Tu-Taw assisted in binding wheat in one of the harvests of the time when he resided with Hammel, and that the hands were startled by a shriek from Tu-Taw followed by an exclamation that he had been bitten by a rattlesnake. Upon examination it was found that he was bitten between the knee and the ankle. He moved hurriedly to the river a short distance away, and cut a section from a crawfish chimney, and placed it over the wound, the wound being within the ring. He also chewed the stalk of a weed, growing in abundance about him, and filled the ring with the masticated vegetable. The narrator states that he experienced very little inconvenience from the bite.

The latter portion of Tu-Taw's life was spent in trapping, hunting and fishing. When not engaged in those pursuits, his time was occupied in gardening for his neighbors, a species of labor in which he was an expert. The old patriot died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the old Duchouquet cemetery.

FRANCIS DUCHOUQUET.

This noted Indian interpreter was the son of a half-blood French trader, who was engaged in trade with the Indians of northern Ohio and Michigan during the occupancy of that region by the French. Francis Duchouquet was born near Presque Isle, in 1751. After reaching manhood he engaged in the fur trade, in which business he visited nearly all the tribes of Ohio and Indiana territories. In his trips to central Ohio he wooed and married a beautiful Shawnee maiden. After his marriage he lived on Mad River until the Indians were driven from that locality by General Clark. When the Shawnees moved to Wapakoneta, he accompanied them, and erected a dwelling-house and other buildings on the north bank of the Auglaize river, near what is known at the present day as the Joseph Neff residence. Here he continued to reside until his death which occurred in the fall of 1831.

His time was so engrossed with business that he did not participate in the wars of Western Ohio, further than to act as interpreter on important occasions.

While on a trading expedition among the Delaware Indians in 1782, he visited a village near the present site of Crawfordsville, and witnessed the torture and death of Colonel Crawford. It has been claimed that Duchouquet joined in the intercession made to save the life of Crawford. Duchouquet's description of the horrible scene agreed in every respect with the one given by Dr. Knight. He was never known, on any occasion, to participate in any of the savage cruelties practiced by the Indians on their captives. Although so closely related by blood to the Indians, his sympathies were always with the captive, and where it was possible he rendered him assistance. As an example of his many noble acts we cite the case of Charles Johnston, who was captured on the Ohio river in 1790, and taken to Upper Sandusky. At Sandusky Johnston became acquainted with Duchouquet, who was engaged in the purchase of furs. To him he recounted his adventures, and earnestly solicited his good offices in delivering him from the Indians. Duchouquet promptly assured him that every exertion should be used for that purpose, and lost no time in redeeming his pledge. That evening he spoke to Chickatommo, and offered a liberal ransom for the prisoner, but his efforts were fruitless. The Shawnee chief did not object to the price, but declared that no sum would induce him to give up the prisoner until they had first taken him to their towns. Soon afterward the Shawnee party engaged in a drinking bout. When their hearts were somewhat mellowed by rum Duchouquet repeated his offer, and was again peremptorily refused. Duchouquet then inquired the name of the town to which he was to be taken and the fate which was in reserve for him, upon his arrival there.

To the first question Chickatommo promptly replied that the prisoner was to be carried to the Miami villages, but to the second he gave no satisfactory answer. The mention of the Miami villages extinguished every spark of hope which still existed in Johnston's breast, as those towns had heretofore been the grave of every white prisoner who had visited them. At this juncture fortune favored him. A Wyandot trader appeared, with several horses laden with kegs of rum, and in the course of two days completely stripped them of every skin, blanket and article of merchandise possessed by them.

On the morning of the third day Chickatommo and his party awoke as from a dream and found themselves destitute, ragged and poor. Ashamed of their condition they appeared, of their own accord, before Duchouquet, and declared that the scalp of the prisoner could be transported more easily than his person, but, if he

still wished to purchase him, they would forego the expected entertainment of burning and scalping the prisoner, and would let him have the prisoner upon good terms. Duchouquet eagerly accepted the offer, and instantly counted down six hundred silver brooches, the ordinary price of a prisoner. The Indians lost no time delivering him into the trader's hands, and having taken an affectionate leave of him, they instantly set out for the Ohio river.

After exposure to numerous dangers, Johnston and Duchouquet succeeded in reaching Lower Sandusky, from which point, by the aid of traders, Johnston succeeded in making his escape.

The foregoing is one of many of Duchouquet's responses to the calls of distress.

When the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana began to assemble at Greenville in the fall of 1795, Duchouquet was summoned to act as one of the interpreters during the negotiations. Again, he was called in 1817 to serve as an interpreter, in the treaty made by Duncan McArthur and Lewis Cass at the foot of the Rapids. The year following (1818) he, for the third time served as interpreter at St. Marys. From the number of times he was employed, and the dependence placed upon his services, it is inferred that he possessed superior ability as a translator of Indian languages.

His residence on the north bank of Auglaize river became a house of entertainment, at an early date, where traveling traders and explorers of the western wilds were always sure of accommodations. His stores and warehouse were located at the wharf in front of his residence. At the close of the fur season, his peltries were deposited on pirogues, and floated down to the mouth of the Auglaize river, where they were either sold to traders at that point, or re-shipped to Detroit, where they were sold for cash or exchanged for goods. The goods, if bought at Detroit, were carried on vessels to the mouth of the Auglaize, from which point, they were transported on pack horses to Wapakoneta.

Duchouquet, in the early part of his life, acquired an appetite for intoxicating drink, which grew upon him to such an extent that in his latter days he drank to excess. When under the influence of the liquid he was talkative, and good humored. At such times he frequently amused himself by shooting at a mark. The few citizens in the village generally gave him a wide berth on such occasions.

As stated in the history of the treaty of Wapakoneta, he became intoxicated at the opening of the negotiations, and did not serve as interpreter on that important occasion.

When the committee proceeded to Washington to petition the President to order a new treaty, Duchouquet accompanied them as far as Cumberland, where he became sick, and was left in charge of attendants at a hotel, but died and was buried before the return of the committee.

BRIGHT HORN, OR WATHETHEWELA.

The important services rendered by this chief have been noted in the sketches of other Shawnee Indians. He was one of the three noted chiefs selected by Colonel Johnston to act as scouts for General Harrison in the war of 1812. He was present when Logan was mortally wounded in the contest with Winnemac, and was severely wounded in the thigh in the same fight but recovered. At the close of the war he returned to Wapakoneta. His cabin stood on the north bank of Quaker Run, near the site of the Distlerath slaughter-house. He was a man of large stature and of commanding appearance. His fidelity to General Harrison and the American army was never questioned. He is said to have died at Wapakoneta in 1825 or 1826.

BIG CAPTAIN JOHNNY.

Captain Johnny was chief of a tribe of Indians who lived on the west bank of Pusheta Creek at its junction with the Auglaize. Captain Johnny and his tribe were living at that point in 1812, and was employed by General Harrison in the capacities of scout and spy. He was with his old comrade Captain Logan at the time he was mortally wounded near the Maumee Rapids, in November, 1812. After the engagement he caught two of the enemy's horses, and after assisting his two wounded companions to mount them, he returned some distance to scalp his fallen enemies. After performing this act he returned to Fort Winchester, reaching that point the next morning.

Francis Dunlevy a member of Captain Craig Ritchie's company in "Crawford's Expedition" relates that he had, during the fight, been engaged with an Indian of huge dimensions. The latter, as evening approached, crept cautiously toward Dunlevy, through the top of a fallen tree, which was full of leaves, when getting near enough as he supposed he threw his tomahawk, but missed his aim, and then escaped. This Indian was afterward recognized by Dunlevy, as he believed, in "Big Captain Johnny," who, in the war of 1812, was with the friendly Shawnees at Wapakoneta. "In a campaign in which I served," writes A. H. Dunlevy, "under General William Henry Harrison, in 1812-13, I frequently saw this Indian. He must have been seven feet in height. He was as frightfully ugly as he was large."

There is a tradition extant that Captain Johnny died about the year 1819, and was buried in the Indian cemetery, located on the west bank of Pusheta Creek near the St. Marys pike.

PETER CORNSTALK.

The Indian chieftain, Peter Cornstalk, was born at Old Chillicothe about 1751, and was the son of the celebrated chief of that name who was assassinated at Point Pleasant in 1774. Like his father, Peter Cornstalk, was commanding in appearance, and had the lofty bearing of the true savage. He fought in the battle against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, hoping to retain his country; but when finally defeated in 1794 he decided that further resistance was useless, and signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

"Peter was a man of honor, and a true friend of the settlers in the Auglaize country."

After the expulsion of the Indians from Piqua, by General Clark he and his tribe settled on the east bank of the Auglaize river about two miles below Wapakoneta, where he resided until he and his tribe moved to Kansas. Of the dozen or more chiefs of the Shawnees, Peter Cornstalk and John Wolf were the only ones who gave their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The corn, beans, pumpkins and melons raised on the rich bottom lands of the Auglaize river yielded an abundant subsistence to the tribe during their residence in that locality.

At the age of eighty-two Cornstalk accompanied his tribe to Kansas, and settled on the Kansas river.

When the Wyandot Indians of Ohio sold their reservation to the United States, they demanded that the Shawnees should cede to them a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty square miles, lying at the east end of the Shawnee lands, claiming that that amount of land was due to them for privileges that they had granted to the Shawnees in Ohio. The demand was met by violent opposition from the Shawnees. A meeting of the chiefs was held to discuss the unjust demand. "Among the most prominent speakers who opposed the measure was Peter Cornstalk, a very old man, and son of the celebrated chief Cornstalk, a conspicuous character in the Governor Dunmore War. He declared that he was as old a man as the commissioner was, and that he did not believe one word he said about the Wyandots' having done so much for the Shawnees. He thought it very strange that government could remember so much the Wyandots had done for them and he knew to little about it.

"Strange," said he "I must have been asleep a long time." "Well" he continued, "the Wyandots have given the United States a great deal of land; the United States have plenty more, by far, than the Shawnees have and he would propose that they just give the Wyandots a little, and not beg it of the Shawnees for them." (See Harvey's History of the Shawnee Indians, page 244.)

A tradition has been in circulation for many years in the county that Peter Cornstalk died and was buried on the east side of the Auglaize river, about two miles below Wapakoneta.

Like many other traditions it is at variance with well authenticated facts.

Cornstalk lived until about the year 1845. He was buried in the Quaker Mission cemetery near the Kansas river.

(Deed for Logan Section)

DEED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE CHILDREN OF CHIEF LOGAN.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that in pursuance of the eighth article "of a Treaty made and concluded on the twenty-ninth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, with full power and Authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a Treaty or Treaties with all or any of the Tribes or Nations of Indians, within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States, and the said nations of Indians, on the one part; and the Sachems, Chiefs and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pattawatima, Ottawa and Chippewa, Tribes of Indians."

There is granted by the United States unto the Children of the late Shawnee Chief Captain Logan, or Spamagelabe (named in the said eighth Article of the Treaty a certain Tract of land containing Six hundred and forty acres, situated on the east side of the great Auglaize River: Beginning at the South east corner Fractional Section thirty-five, of Township Four (South) in Range Five (East) of the Piqua Land District, on the East bank of the Auglaize river, at a point on the River (not returned on the map as designated by any particular mark) but one, from which a honey locust twelve inches diameter bears north forty-seven degrees east, distant thirty-six links, and a Hackberry twelve Inches diameter bears South.

eighty-six, degrees East, distant twenty-two links: thence due north, eighty chains to a point from which, a beech fourteen Inches diameter bears north, Thirty-eight degrees west, distant forty-two links, and a beech eighteen inches in diameter bears South, Sixty-eight degrees east, distant thirty-eight links: thence due East, eighty-chains to a white oak tree, twelve inches diameter, marked as a corner, from which a Red oak, eighteen inches in diameter bears north, twenty degrees East, distant twenty-four links, and a beech twenty-four inches in diameter bears South, forty-two degrees thirty minutes west, distant eighty-two links: thence due South, eighty chains to the south west corner of Fractional Section Thirty-six, of the aforesaid Township and Range, in the line of the Wapakonetta Reservation, from which an Elm twenty-two inches in diameter, bears north, Thirty-two degrees East, distant forty-nine links, and a beech twenty inches in diameter, bears north, twenty-three degrees west, distant twenty-nine links: thence due west with the line of the said Wapakonetta Reservation to the point of beginning.

To have and to hold the said Tract of Land with the appurtenances, unto James Logan, and A. Que. She. Ka, the Sons, and Ca. Ge. She, the Daughters, being the three children of the said Chief, Captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, deceased, and to their heirs forever, as tenants in common, but never to be conveyed, either by them or their heirs, without the permission and consent of the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Forty-fifth.

By the President (signed) James Monroe.
(signed) Josiah Meigs,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

L. S.

NOTE:—The original of the deed is preserved by H. D. Bowsher who has also given the writer much other valuable information concerning Logan Township.
J. H. M.

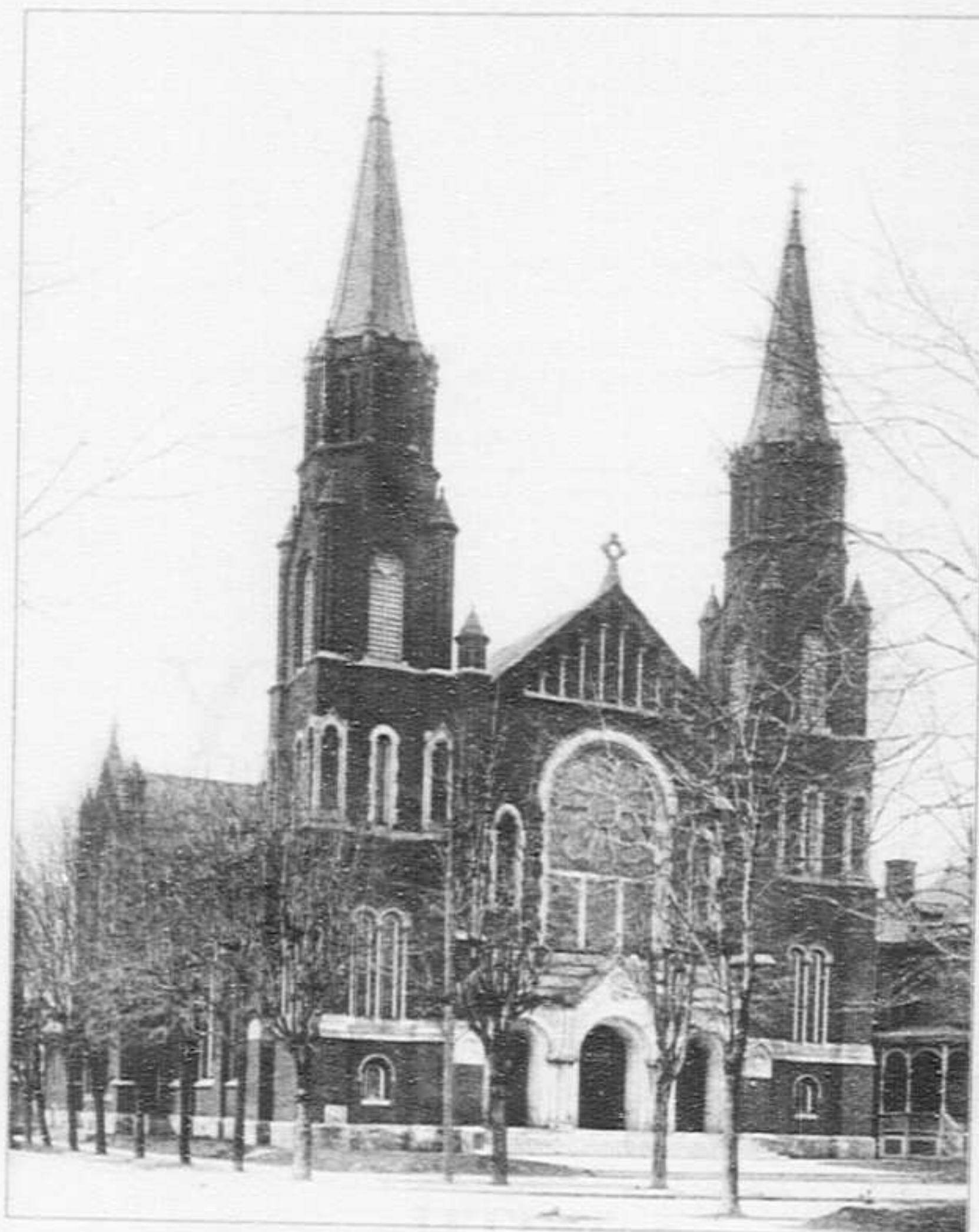
HISTORY

—OF—

Townships, Cities and Villages

—WITH—

ILLUSTRATIONS



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, WAPAKONETA



ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, WAPAKONETA



ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WAPAKONETA

SALEM TOWNSHIP

THIS township, occupying the extreme north-western part of the county, was established in 1836, and organized in 1837. It is bounded on the north by Van Wert and Allen counties; on the east by Logan township; on the south by Noble township and on the west by Mercer county. With the exception of a narrow ridge which passes across the northern part, its surface is flat and level. The soil is rich and fertile and in recent years has been thoroughly drained by a complete system of county, township and private ditches. The St. Marys river winds its way through the township, passing through the central portion thereof and entering eleven of its twenty-four sections. Practically its entire watershed is toward this river. The Miami and Erie canal crosses the ridge at a point which has been appropriately called "Deep-Cut." In recent years the roads have been improved to a considerable extent although it still has a large number of mud roads. The township is well supplied with schools and churches which speak well for the progressiveness of its farmers.

KOSSUTH VILLAGE.

Kossuth, an unincorporated village is located in section number twenty-five, along the Miami and Erie canal. It was platted and organized in 1858, by Samuel Petit, but was not incorporated until April 12th, 1897. Its corporation charter was surrendered several years later. Thomas Barnett was the first mayor and the members of the first council were J. L. Springer, E. O. McCormick, Emanuel Krauss, Gottlieb Baisch, Elijah McPherson and Thomas McPherson.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from the records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

Jacob Jones	1851 to 1863
Jonah Hildebrand	1852 to 1854
William Nelson	1854 to 1857
G. W. Kirkbride	1857 to 1859
Albert Miller	1863 to 1864
G. W. Kirkbride	1864 to 1865
Wesley Snook	1865 to 1867
J. H. Dunathan	1867 to 1871
Michael Ennis	1871 to 1877
W. J. Carmean	1877 to 1879
L. W. Casperson	1879 to 1880
W. J. Carmean	1880 to 1881
J. C. Noble	1881 to 1884
George Haller	1884 to 1890
George Wiswasser	1884 to 1888
Lewis Brewer	1888 to 1891
Isaac Smart	1890 to 1893
J. T. Read	1891 to 1893
J. H. Bailey	1893 to 1895
T. J. Barnett	1895 to
A. Gierhart	1896 to
J. L. Springer	1903 to

Township Clerks.

John W. Arnold	1872 to 1874
James Lawerende	1874 to 1878
Charles Lewis	1878 to 1880
Lewis Brewer	1880 to 1882
George Haller	1882 to 1888
John T. Reed	1888 to 1893
T. J. Barnett	1893 to 1896
George Workman	1896 to 1900
G. W. Evlizer	1900 to 1904

D. F. Lowry	1905 to 1910
J. T. Reed	1911 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

J. A. Mahin	1875 to 1876
J. H. Dunathan	1876 to 1882
Silas Jacobs	1882 to 1890
George Reed	1890 to 1898
Silas Jacobs	1898 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Salem Township 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	906	\$ 62,740.00	\$103. **
Cattle	1167	38,980.00	33.
Mules & Asses	19	2,370.00	124.
Sheep	579	2,980.00	5.1
Hogs	2253	15,130.00	6.7
Automobiles	20	13,550.00	467.
Motorcycles	2	130.00	65.
Pianos & Player Pianos	35	2,710.00	77.
Organs & Victrolas	4	90.00	22.
Merchandise		4,070.00	
Raw Materials		570.00	
Moneys		54,250.00	
Credits		25,090.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 271,230.00	
Public Utilities		15,440.00	
Real Estate	15,453 Acres	1,309,420.00	\$ 84.
*Grand Total		\$1,596,090.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities Not Included.

**Not Figured to Cents.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP

Justices of the Peace.

Franklin Fisk	1851 to 1853
Caleb Major	1853 to 1854
L. C. Sawyer	1854 to 1856
Jacob Shellabarger	1856 to 1857
Elijah Nichols	1857 to 1859
Benjamin Farrer	1859 to 1864
Jacob Bice	1860 to 1864
Robert Loyd	1864 to 1869
Elijah Nichols	1866 to 1869
William Johns	1869 to 1885
Jacob Fike	1873 to 1893
Henry Hesh	1885 to 1887
William Johns	1889 to 1893
A. V. Noble	1893 to 1911
E. W. Slife	1894 to 1909
J. H. Mallory	1906 to 1909
T. A. Lawler	1911 to

Clerks.

William Johns	1872 to 1874
James E. Boyd	1874 to 1875
James Gibson	1875 to 1879
F. B. Humin	1879 to 1880
N. T. S. Noble	1880 to 1885
William Johns	1885 to 1892
William H. Craft	1892 to 1896
Charles Tinneman	1896 to 1901
O. F. Tinneman	1901 to 1902
W. H. Craft	1902 to 1906
C. J. Riebe	1906 to 1909
Francis Johns	1910 to

Treasurers.

Stephen Armstrong	1875 to 1883
C. S. Brewer	1883 to 1898
J. R. Williams	1898 to 1909
G. F. Heap	1910 to 1912
Ed. C. Plettner	1913 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Noble Township 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	802	\$ 82,860.00	\$103. **
Cattle	1550	47,270.00	30.
Mules & Asses	12	1,370.00	114.
Sheep	275	1,750.00	6.3
Hogs	2,996	23,270.00	7.7
Automobiles	21	9,200.00	438.
Motor Boats	1	40.00	40.
Pianos & Player Pianos	35	4,010.00	114.
Organs & Victrolas	7	120.00	17.
Moneys		60,230.00	
Credits		4,110.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc.		\$ 292,810.00	
Public Utilities		123,570.00	
Real Estate	19,364 Acres	\$1,655,240.00	\$85.
*Grand Total		2,071,620.00	

Note: *Incorporated Cities and Villages not Included.

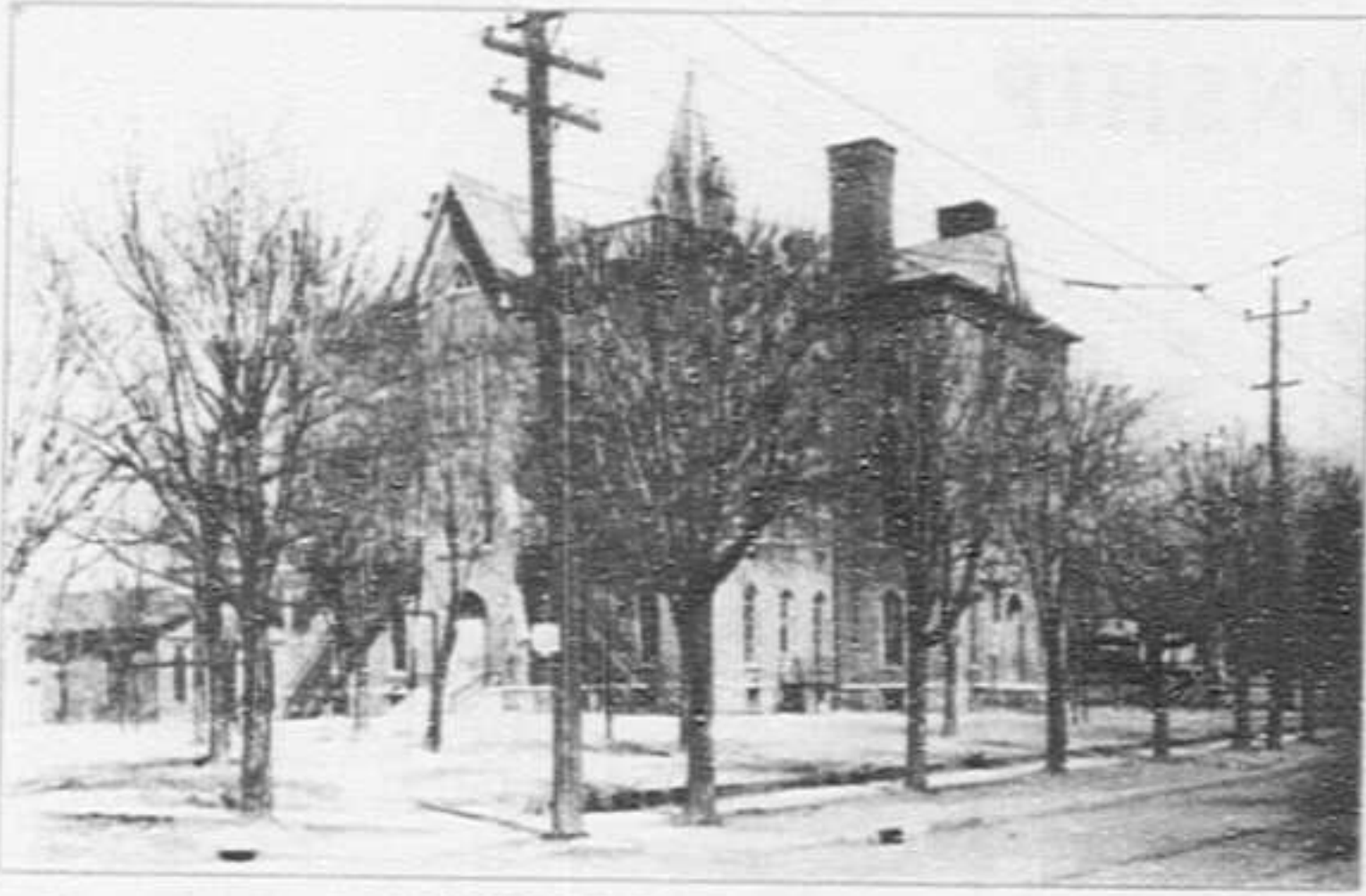
** Not Figured to cents.

THIS township was formerly a part of what was known as Wayne township in Allen county but upon its annexation to Auglaize county, it became necessary to change the name as there was a Wayne township in the eastern part of the county. It was therefore divided into two parts, the northern part being called Salem township and the lower part Noble township. It was named in honor of Elisha Noble, one of the most influential of the early settlers.

"It is crossed by the St. Marys river, which enters about midway on the south line and pursues a serpentine course through the township, finally crossing the north line about one-half mile from the northwest corner. The Miami and Erie canal follows the general course of the river from south to north, and both are somewhat conspicuous from the irregularity of their courses. The timber is of the indigenous varieties of the county but in recent years the land has nearly all been cleared. This township comprises an area of thirty square miles and is bound on the north by Salem township; on the east by Logan and Moulton townships; on the south by St. Marys township and on the west by Mercer county. Immediately after the discovery of petroleum in the township, an area of development was quickly started. The heavy forests of thirty years ago have been cleared away and comfortable school houses and churches are seen on every hand. With the knowledge of the importance of education school houses have been erected and teachers employed, until the township will compare favorably with any in the county. Excellent stone and gravel pikes extend to all parts of the county."

There are no villages in the township but the south line extends to the corporation line of St. Marys.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from the records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.



3rd WARD SCHOOL, WAPAKONETA



BLUME HIGH SCHOOL, WAPAKONETA



ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WAPAKONETA



ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, WAPAKONETA



METHODIST CHURCH, WAPAKONETA

ST. MARYS TOWNSHIP

BECAUSE of the fact that St. Marys township was the first of the county subdivisions to be permanently settled, there is much of interest to the student of local history, in the earlier records and references concerning its origin and initial growth. As near as can be estimated from official records, it was organized about the year 1824 at which time the tax duplicate showed twenty-nine names upon whom the total taxes assessed amounted to \$26.98.

The St. Marys river has its source in section eleven of the township at the junction of what is known as Carter creek and Muddy creek ditches. It then flows westerly and north westerly through sections ten and eleven and St. Marys city and into Noble Township. The St. Marys reservoir, more recently named Luke St. Marys, occupies about four square miles in the north-western part of the township. This lake, known as the largest artificial body of water in the World, was constructed as a source of water supply for the Miami and Erie canal which traverses the township from south to north. The canal is furnished its water supply by a feeder or outlet ditch from the reservoir. The eastern one-half of the township, has its water shed toward the St. Marys river while the western one-half has its shed into the lake.

The soil generally is a rich black loam of high productive qualities and since the drainage of the township has been exceptionally well taken care of by numerous county, township, state and private ditches, it has become a leader in all lines of agricultural improvement.

The township contains thirty-six square miles; it being six miles square. A history of St. Marys, a thriving city located in the northern part of the township, will be found in another part of the book.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from the records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace

E. F. Gross	1881 to 1882
E. F. Gross and Michael Ennis	1883 to 1884
Charles Fritsch	1884 to 1888
Lewis Wedock	1884 to 1888
Charles Fritsch	1888 to 1891
E. F. Gross	1888 to 1891
Michael Ennis	1888 to 1891
Charles Fritsch	1891 to 1895
Lewis Wedock	1891 to 1895
Charles Fritsch	1895 to 1900
J. Q. Hay	1895 to 1900
A. V. Noble	1901 to
Charles Bullock	1901 to
H. E. Henderson	1900 to 1099
J. F. Stout	1902 to 1908
J. W. Ellis	1908 to 1910
D. F. Moomey	1910 to 1912
A. Victor	1910 to
J. T. Koenig	1910 to 1912

Clerks

C. B. Whiteman	1881 to 1882
John J. Hauss	1882 to 1883
R. B. Gordon	1884 to 1885
D. A. Clark	1885 to 1891
John L. Smith	1892 to 1897
C. L. Hunter	1898 to 1908
Carl Kimple	1908 to 1912
Forest Levering	1913 to 1917

Treasurers

David Armstrong	1881 to 1882
William Limbacher	1882 to 1883
David Armstrong	1884 to 1885
L. Carr	1886 to 1887
C. F. Limbacher	1888 to 1900
H. D. Koepfer	1901 to 1912
T. E. Siewert	1913 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in St. Marys Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	809	\$ 88,280.00	\$109. **
Cattle	1838	61,390.00	33.
Mules & Asses	6	850.00	141.
Sheep	253	1,680.00	6.6
Hogs	2702	20,360.00	7.5
Automobiles	44	20,230.00	459.
Motorcycles	1	100.00	100.
Motor Boat	1	50.00	50.00
Pianos & Player Pianos	56	4,560.00	81.
Organs & Victrolas	1	30.00	30.
Raw Materials		2,250.00	
Moneys		133,883.00	
Credits		6,105.00	
Bonds & Stocks		350.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 440,860.00	
Public Utilities		55,210.00	
Real Estate	19,336 Acres	1,800,450.00	\$ 93.
*Grand Total		\$2,796,520.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities Not Included.

**Not figured to Cents.

ST. MARYS CITY

Schools.

The city is possessed of five excellent school buildings: The Bunker Hill School, located 424 North Wayne St. The East Side School, 420 East Spring St. The High School, 320 West Spring St. Henricks Ave. School, East Henricks Ave. Holy Rosary School, 120 South Pine St.

The board of education is composed (1916) of the following members; Dr. W. D. Horton, president; F. A. Ausman, secretary; William Sullivan, J. L. Smith, and T. A. White.

C. C. McBroom is the superintendent of the schools and is assisted by an efficient and experienced corps of teachers. The following is a list of the superintendents of the schools since 1853:

A. Rodgers	1853-1855
John Fairbanks	1855-1857
— Tempelton	1857-1858
G. H. Richardson	1858-1860
S. F. De Ford	1860-1864
J. B. Beaslee	1864-1866
W. F. Torrence	1866-1879
J. A. Barber	1879-1881
J. A. Showan	1881-1883
C. S. Wheaton	1883-1889
J. D. Simkins	1889-1903
Elmer Hotchkiss	1903-1907
C. C. McBroom	1907-Still serving

Churches.

St. Marys is well provided with places of worship as there are nine churches with-in its corporation limits.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at 520 West North St. Reverend T. B. Sherer pastor.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, at 102 South Wayne St., Reverend O. B. Miles pastor.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, at 132 North Wayne St., Reverend J. A. Dixon pastor.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 302 West High St., Reverend S. G. Dunning pastor.

THE FRIENDS CHURCH, at 124 West Pine St., Reverend A. S. Philips pastor.

THE HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC CHURCH, at 503 East Spring St., Reverend Clements Beckmeyer pastor.

THE ST. PAULS REFORM CHURCH, at 201 North Perry St., Reverend F. H. Rupow pastor.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, at 237 North Pine St., Reverend G. C. Arnold pastor.

THE ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, at 202 North Wayne St., Reverend E. C. Srethoen pastor.

Partial Abstract of Real and personal Property in St. Marys. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	279	\$ 24,005.00	\$ 86. **
Cattle	73	3,085.00	42.
Mules & Asses	22	2,750.00	125.
Sheep	1	10.00	10.
Hogs	166	950.00	5.7
Automobiles	123	61,705.00	501.
Motor Trucks	4	1,150.00	287.
Motorcycles	7	510.00	73.
Motor Boats	3	150.00	50.
Other Vessels		415.00	
Office Furniture		19,680.00	
Pianos & Player Pianos	382	43,420.00	113
Organs & Victrolas	41	2,415.00	59.
Merchandise		250,975.00	
Raw Material		578,120.00	
Moneys		310,880.00	
Credits		211,795.00	
Bonds & Stocks		175,160.00	
Banks		214,680.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$2,021,830.00	
Public Utilities		341,530.00	
Real Estate		3,572,860.00	
Grand Total		\$5,936,220.00	

Note: **Not figured to Cents.

ST. MARYS is the oldest settlement in the county, having been the county seat of Mercer county from 1824 until 1840 at which time the seat of justice was transferred to Celina. The first plat consisting of sixty-eight lots was laid out in August 1823, by Charles Murray, William A. Auston, and John McKerle. These lots were located near the St. Marys river and formed the nucleus for the city which now covers an area of approximately two square miles.

A site located at the junction of three streams which formed the St. Marys river was chosen by the Shawnee Indians in 1782 for the establishment of one of their villages. It later became the home of the noted out-law, James Girty, who established a store here at about that time, and on this account the place became known as "Girty's Town." Girty was one of four brothers who had been adopted by the Indians and many of the early tales concerning the village are centered about their activities.

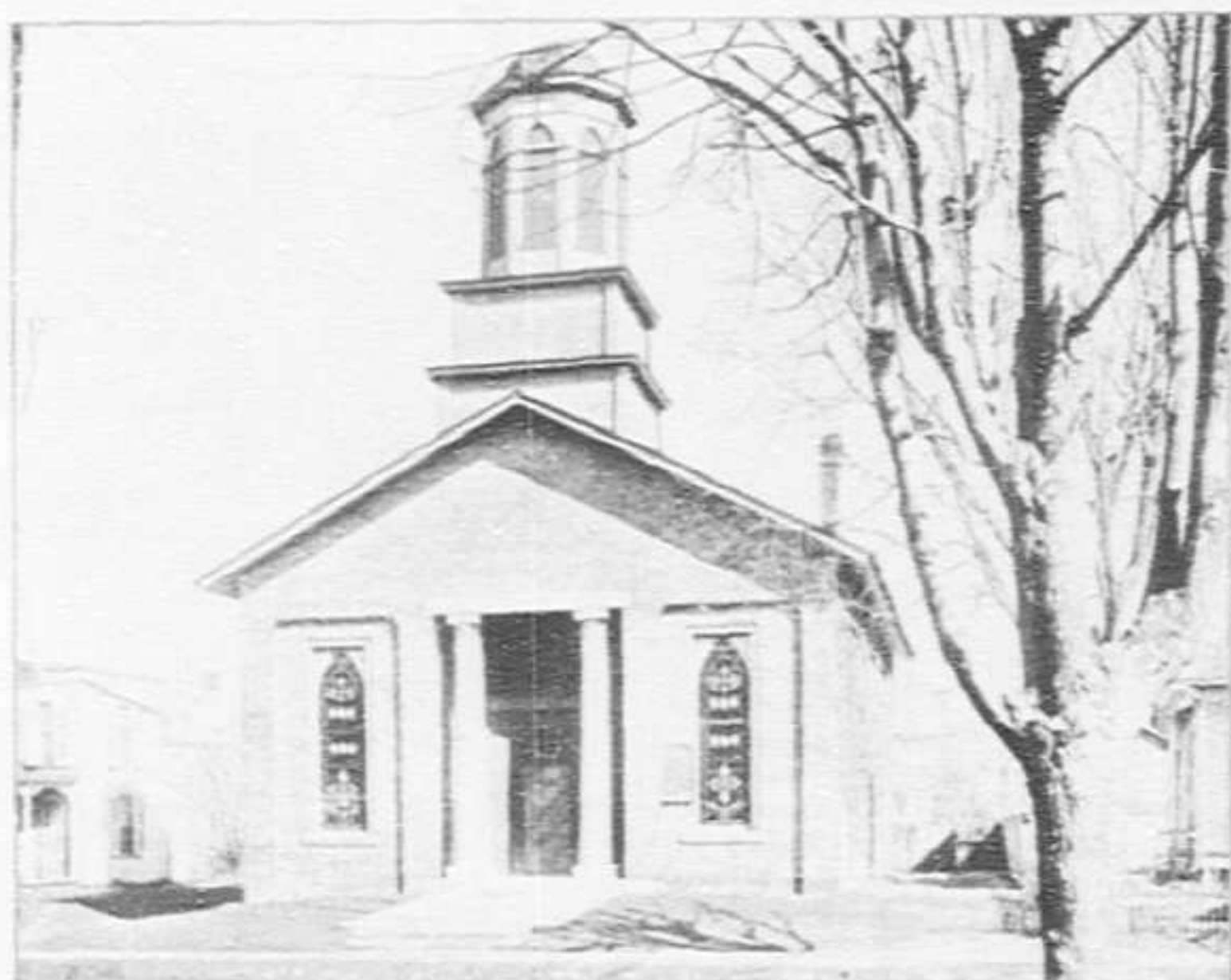
Girty's Town, (St. Marys) was an important trading point during the early Indian campaign; it being in turn the headquarters and place of supplies for General W. H. Harrison, General Wayne and General Harmer.

The rapid growth of St. Marys dates from the removal of the Indians to the far west and especially from the period immediately following the construction of the Miami and Erie canal. The town became the center of a genuine boom during 1886 and in the next few years when petroleum was discovered in great quantities in the country surrounding it. It attained the dignity of a city in 1903, when it had an estimated population of 5612 people.

St. Marys is the recognized manufacturing center of the county, leading the other towns and cities, in that respect, by a considerable margin. Notable among its manufacturing institutions are The St. Marys Wheel and Spoke Works, The St. Marys Machine Co., The Auglaize Box Board Company, The St. Marys Wool Manufacturing Company, The Diesel Wemmer Company, The Gordon Hauss Folk Company and The Western Ohio Railway Company's Power Plant.

It is Located on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, The Western Ohio Electric Railway, and the Miami and Erie Canal. The Grand Reservoir or Lake St. Marys as it had been more recently called, extends to within a short distance of its western corporation and has given the city a considerable reputation as a fishing resort.

It has many miles of excellent paved streets and a complete sanitary sewerage system including an up-to-date disposal plant. Many of the finest residences of the county are located within its limits and among its business men are many of great wealth.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WAPAKONETA



HARTMAN JEWELRY STORE, WAPAKONETA



HELPLING PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO, WAPAKONETA



SECOND WARD SCHOOL, WAPAKONETA

GERMAN TOWNSHIP

At the time of its settlement, German township was a part of Darke County and comprised that part of Auglaize county which is known as German and Jackson township. It later became a part of Mercer county until the organization of Auglaize. It was divided into two portions by a special act of the legislature in 1858, although it had already been separated into two precincts by the legislature of 1851. The northern portion kept the original name while the southern portion was designated as Jackson township.

The township history is so closely inter-woven with that of the village of New Bremen, that it is necessary to treat both together. The first settlements in the township were located in that town and its growth can be accurately followed by a study of New Bremen.

Nearly the entire township is composed of black loamy soil. It has been well ditched and its pikes are among the best of the county, there being only seven miles of unimproved roads within its boundaries. It can be safely said that no farmers in the county are more up-to-date and progressive than those found in German township.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from the records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

H. J. Juneman	1845 to 1846
Wm. Finke	1846 to 1851
H. H. Boesche	1851 to 1852
C. Ellerman	1852 to 1861
Wm. Finke	1861 to 1867
F. H. L. Neiter	1853 to 1903
Edward Purpus	1877 to 1895
Wm. Schulenberg	1895 to 1898
F. W. Greber	1898 to 1903
Gustave Boesel	1908 to 1912
Theo. Purpus	1908 to 1912
Herb. Schulenberg	1912 to —

Township Clerks.

David Caterlin	1839 to 1840
F. Bosche	1840 to 1843
F. Spreche	1842 to 1849
H. H. Bosche	1844 to 1846
Wm. Haverman	1846 to 1847
Wm. Finke	1847 to 1848
J. P. Schmieder	1848 to 1849

C. Stueve	1850 to 1851
C. Ellerman	1851 to 1852
Dr. J. P. Schmieder	1852 to 1853
Christian Schmidt	1853 to 1854
H. Knostman	1854 to 1855
Christian Schmidt	1855 to 1856
H. Knost	1856 to 1857
F. H. L. Neiter	1857 to 1858
John H. Gosman	1858 to 1859
F. H. L. Neiter	1859 to 1860
Henry Schmidt	1860 to 1861
A. F. Koop	1861 to 1863
Henry Schmidt	1863 to 1864
F. H. L. Neiter	1864 to 1867
J. H. Mesloh	1867 to 1871
Jacob Boesel	1871 to 1876
Edward Purpus	1876 to 1879
Henry Schmidt	1879 to 1880
Theodore Purpus	1880 to 1884
Christian Langhorst	1884 to 1886
A. Brueggeman	1886 to 1890
C. P. Gress	1890 to 1894
J. H. Mesloh	1894 to 1896
Herbert Schulenberg	1896 to 1898
Edmund Grothaus	1898 to 1902
Peter Tomhale	1902 to 1907
Oscar Boesel	1907 to 1908
Herman Bienz	1908 to 1912
Jacob Fritz	1912 to 1915
E. H. Neiter	1915 to 1917

Township Treasurer.

Wheatley Heilfield	1839 to 1840
Charles Boesel	1840 to 1841
B. H. Adelmeyer	1841 to 1842
F. Schulenberg	1842 to 1843
H. Wellman	1843 to 1847
B. F. Schroeder	1847 to 1848
C. Kuenzel	1848 to 1849
F. Sprehe	1849 to 1850
C. Ellerman	1850 to 1851
B. Neinberg	1851 to 1852
B. Koop	1852 to 1853
B. H. Neinberg	1853 to 1855
Christian Schmidt	1854 to 1854
B. H. Neinberg	1855 to 1856
Christian Schmidt	1856 to 1859

Henry Rabe	1859 to 1861
S. Wellman	1861 to 1864
A. F. Koop	1864 to 1866
Gerhart Knost	1866 to 1867
Henry Schmidt	1867 to 1871
F. H. L. Neiter	1871 to 1876
Wm. Schulenberg	1876 to 1880
John Goll	1880 to 1881
Aug. Boesel	1881 to 1882
John Goll	1882 to 1883
Henry Dierker	1883 to 1885
Wm. Rabe	1885 to 1889
Henry Laut	1889 to 1893
John Laut	1893 to 1901
Fred W. Rabe	1901 to 1906
Herman Laut	1906 to 1908
Aug. Kellerman	1908 to 1910
Herman Laut	1910 to 1912
F. Speckman	1912 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in German Township, 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	501	\$ 64,525.00	\$128.8 **
Cattle	1127	47,175.00	41.8
Sheep	67	415.00	6.2
Hogs	1753	14,650.00	8.3
Automobiles	18	10,245.00	569.
Motor Trucks	2	1,600.00	800.
Motor Boats	1	50.00	50.
Pianos & Player Pianos	31	3,335.00	107.
Organs & Victrolas	8	230.00	28.
Merchandise		23,800.00	
Raw Material		37,275.00	
Moneys		67,355.00	
Credits		67,460.00	
Bonds & Stocks		1,900.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 408,353.00	
Public Utilities		95,830.00	
Real Estate	11,088 Acres	1,036,320.00	\$ 93.
*Grand Total		\$1,540,505.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.
**Not figured to Cents.

NEW BREMEN

A COMPANY of Germans was organized in Cincinnati in 1832, for the purpose of locating a satisfactory site for the establishment of a town to be colonized by Germans. The original company was composed of thirty-three members, prominent among whom were, Philip Reis, Christian Carman, F. Steiner, F. Neiter and J. F. Mesloh. F. H. Schroeder and A. F. Windeler were appointed agents of the company to visit different parts of Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of selecting a convenient and suitable location. This committee after spending considerable time in prospecting the territory in southern and central Ohio and Indiana finally decided upon a location in German township near the center of the present town of New Bremen. They purchased ten acres of land from the government at \$1.00 per acre and had the same divided into 102 town lots. The survey was made by Robert Grant who at that time was county surveyor of Mercer county. The lots were 66 feet wide by 300 feet long and each member was entitled to one lot. The selections were made by lot in order that there might not be any differences among the members because of any particular location. Lots remaining after the members had had their choice were sold at \$25.00 each. The town was at first called Bremen but in 1835 a post-office was established and its name was changed to New Bremen.

It was incorporated in 1837 under the provisions of H. R. Bill No. 373, reported by Mr. Bell. At its first election held on the 15th, of April 1840 there were eight votes cast and G. Clefoth was elected mayor.

In 1849 an epidemic of cholera appeared, and one hundred and fifty of its seven hundred citizens were swept away by the ravishes of the disease. It was a number of years before the town fully recovered from the effects of this calamity which took away many of its best and most active men and women. The Lake Erie and Western railroad was extended from St. Marys to New Bremen in 1877, a bonus of \$40,000.00 having been given by the citizens of this town and Minster as an inducement to the railroad company to make the extension. The construction of this road helped considerably in the rapid advances of the town, as it furnished an outlet for the surplus of crops which were raised annually upon the excellent surrounding farms.

In 1902 the Western Ohio Railway company constructed a branch line from St. Marys to Minster passing through New Bremen and giving the village another good outlet.

Among its manufacturing institutions the following are worthy of special mention; The New Bremen Bridge Company; The Auglaize Furniture Company; The Auglaize Motor Car Company; The Bell Handle Company; The New Bremen Broom Company; The O. O. Poorman Company and The New Bremen Woolen Mills.

The town has advanced in all lines of industrial development and is one of the most cleanly and beautiful villages in the state. The prominent streets have been paved and it has been provided with complete sewerage outlets.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in New Bremen Village, 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	125	\$ 12,655.00	\$112. **
Cattle	52	2,020.00	38.
Mules & Asses	14	1,750.00	125.
Sheep	2	20.00	10.
Hogs	19	145.00	7.6
Automobiles	45	21,470.00	477.
Motor Trucks	2	1,100.00	550.
Office Furniture		11,646.00	
Pianos	141	19,520.00	138.
Organs & Victrolas	8	455.00	57.
Merchandise		126,685.00	
Raw Material		164,945.00	
Moneys		23,933.00	
Credits		237,335.00	
Bonds & Stocks		14,600.00	
Banks		91,160.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc.		\$ 795,610.00	
Public Utilities		73,940.00	
Real Estate		1,115,230.00	
Grand Total		\$1,984,780.00	

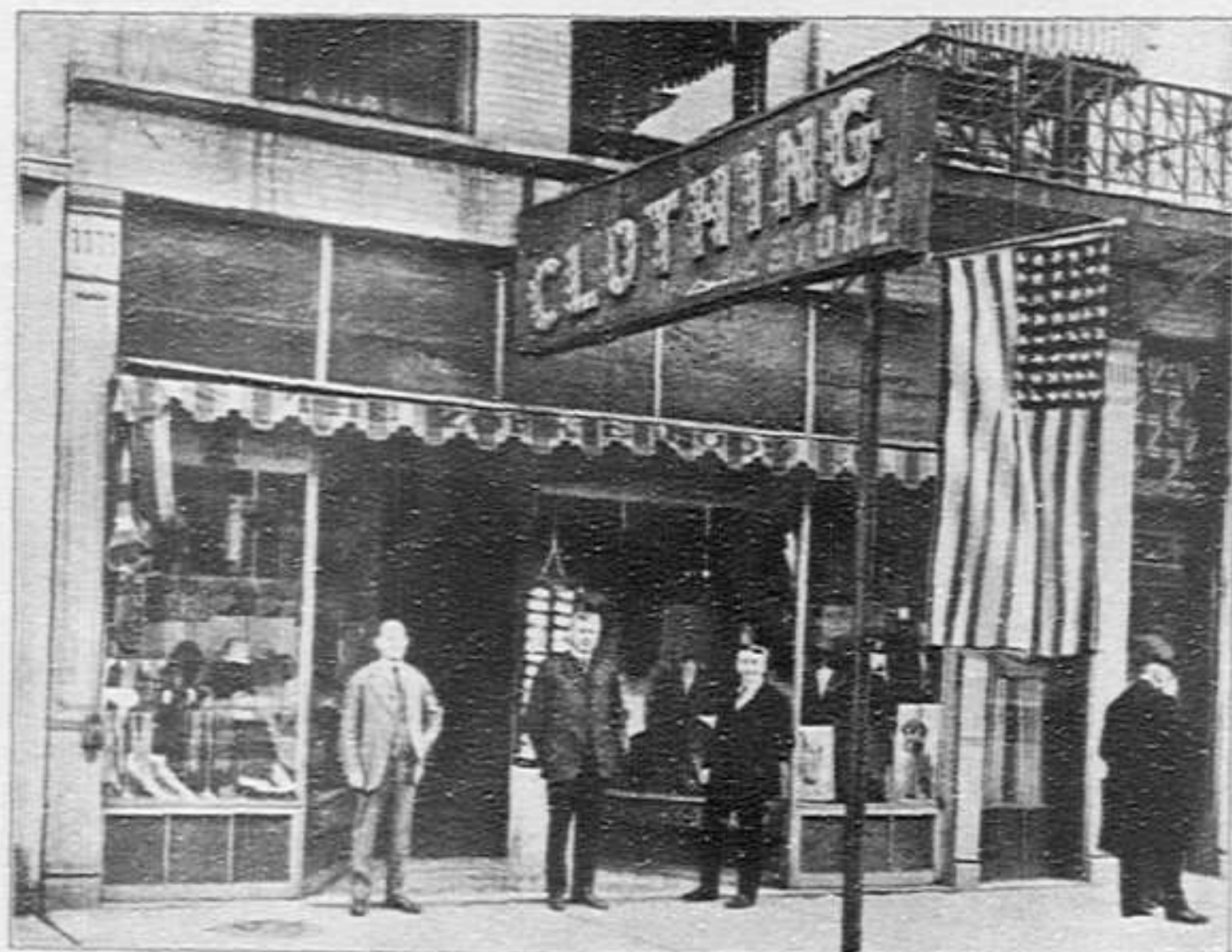
Note: **Not figured to cents.



THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, WAPAKONETA



CHAS. KAHN & CO. STORES, WAPAKONETA



THE ZOFKIE, FOOS CLOTHING COMPANY, WAPAKONETA

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

ALL of the early history of Jackson township is identical with that of German since it was originally a part of the latter township. Its early settlers were composed entirely of Germans who located at what is now Minster in 1833. All subsequent facts can be more readily given as a part of the growth of Minster village and accordingly it will be treated under that head.

This township, which occupies the extreme south western part of the county, is composed of approximately 19½ square miles. Its soil is generally of the black loamy type and is of especially high productive qualities. No Township in the county is better provided with artificial drainage systems and first class roads and dikes. Its farmers always have been leaders in all classes of agricultural progressiveness.

The Loramie reservoir enters the township in sections number 35 and 36. It has recently been made a state park and no doubt in a short time, will be recognized as one of the best and most beautiful fishing resorts in north western Ohio.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from the records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

J. H. Steineman	1859 to 1877
Dr. J. P. Schmieder	1868 to 1886
Henry Wilmers	1877 to 1881
George Van Oss	1881 to 1884
F. Menkhous	1884 to 1889
Casper Luthman	1889 to 1899
Henry Busse	1890 to 1893
Jos. E. Schmieder	1893 to 1908
Louis Drese	1897 to 1908
Bernard Sherman	1908 to

Clerks.

H. Knostman	1859 to 1862
Barnard Lange	1862 to 1863
C. H. Dickman	1863 to 1865
Barnard Lange	1865 to 1866
Bernard Kramer	1866 to 1867
Jno. B. Kramer	1867 to 1868
Bernard Steineman	1868 to 1870
Theodore B. Steineman	1870 to 1872
John Lauferweiler	1872 to 1873
J. B. Kramer	1873 to 1875
Wm. Nienberg	1875 to 1878
George Van Oss	1878 to 1881
Matthias Goeke	1881 to 1882
N. J. Koch	1882 to 1886
J. H. Wilkins	1886 to 1888
J. B. Pienning	1888 to 1890
Fred Kramer	1890 to 1894
B. H. Thieman	1894 to 1898
Charles Lauferweiler	1898 to 1902
Joseph H. Lauferweiler	1902 to 1908
J. Henry Schworer	1908 to 1912
Chas. Bornhorst	1913 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

J. M. Drees	1859 to 1860
B. H. Nienberg	1860 to 1861
Henry Schneider	1861 to 1866
Henry Kiechman	1866 to 1869
Henry Luckman	1869 to 1912
J. H. Meyers	1872 to 1873

Herman Mersmann	1873 to 1881
Martin Jacob	1881 to 1884
F. Bay	1884 to 1886
A. W. Gerwals	1886 to 1888
Michael Jacob Jr.	1888 to 1889
B. Bornhorst	1889 to 1897
Wm. Nienberg	1897 to 1903
Frank Schmucker	1903 to 1906
John B. Goeke	1906 to 1908
Henry Mehnert	1908 to 1910
Aug. Luckman	1910 to 1914
Ed. Busse	1915 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Jackson Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	469	\$ 48,305.00	\$103. **
Cattle	1109	33,255.00	30.
Mules & Asses	6	520.00	86.
Sheep	38	180.00	4.7
Hogs	1572	14,620.00	9.3
Automobiles	16	6,830.00	427.
Pianos & Player Pianos	5	570.00	114.
Raw Material		300.00	
Moneys		30,760.00	
Credits		78,950.00	
Bonds & Stocks		5,300.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 259,700.00	
Public Utilities		71,070.00	
Real Estate	11,933 Acres	\$1,145,660.00	\$ 96.
*Grand Total		\$1,476,430.00	
Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.			
**Not figured to cents.			

MINSTER

IN 1833, Francis Joseph Stallo of Mercer County Ohio was authorized by a stock company of Germans of Cincinnati, to select a suitable location for the establishment of a colony. After taking a canvas of the surrounding territory, Stallo finally entered in the Piqua Ohio land office, six hundred and forty acres of land described as follows: the north-east quarter of section thirty-four; the north-west quarter of section of thirty-five; the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven and the south-west quarter of section twenty-six, in township seven south, range four east, in what was then Darke county.

Shortly after the purchase was made, Stallo had the tracts subdivided into one hundred and forty-four tracts and each tract was subdivided into ten lots. The entire sub-division covered one square mile. The selection of the tracts was then made by members by lot, and Stallo was empowered with the authority to convey the various tracts to their new owners, by a deed to be signed by himself. The lots were duly drawn but before the deeds had been completed, Stallo died. This necessitated an action in the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer county by those who had made the purchases, to establish their titles to the lots. The case was heard on the 3rd of March, 1836 and the court ordered that the defendants, (the legal heirs of Stallo were all infants) after they became of age

should severally convey to the said owners or purchasers their respective lots or shares, and in their failing to do so within six months after attaining their majority, this decree was to operate as a conveyance.

The town was given the name of Stallstown after its organizer. Its name was not changed to Minster until many years later.

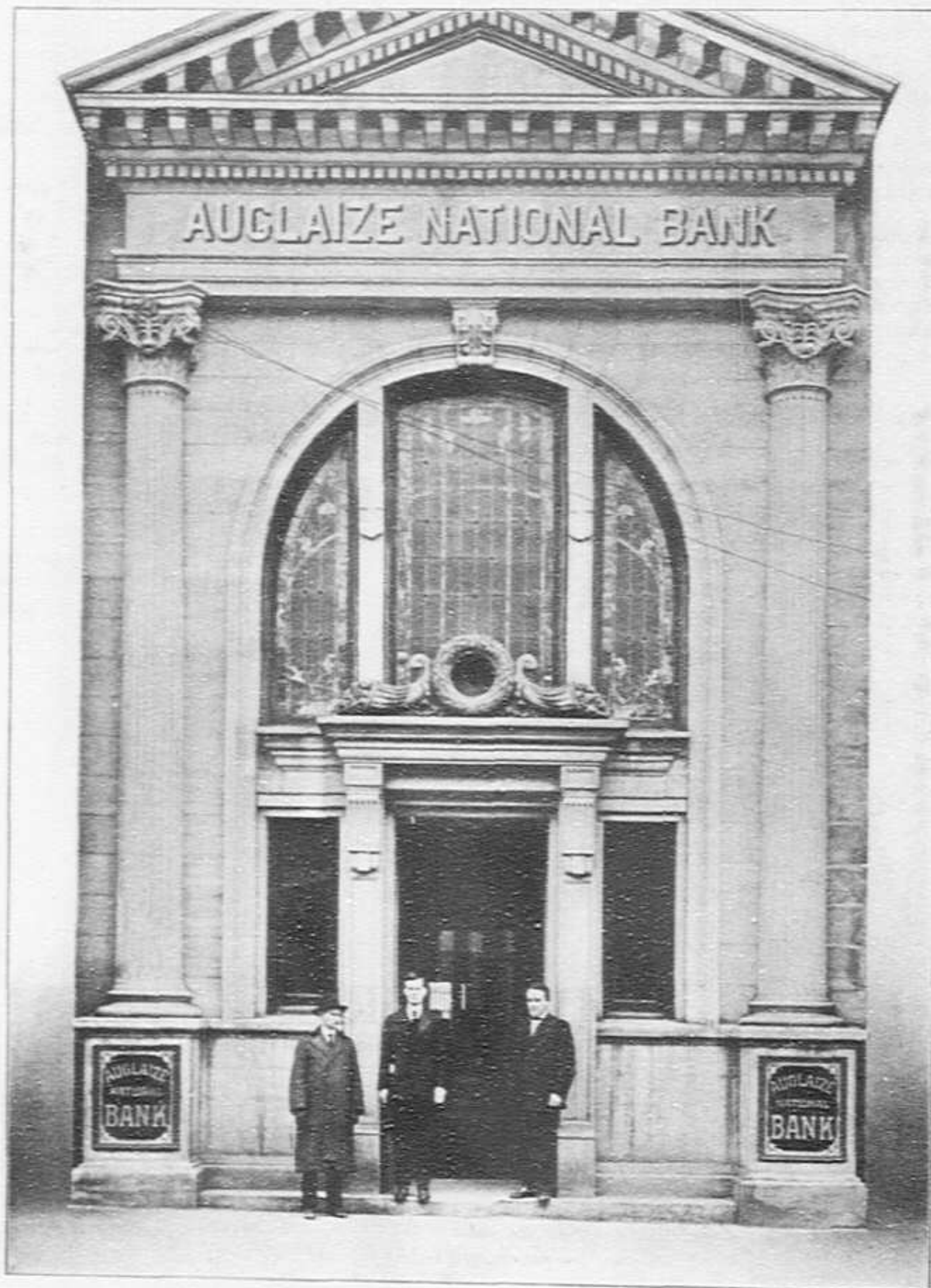
It is situated on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, the Western Ohio Electric Railway, and Miami and Erie Canal. The northern fork of the Loramie reservoir is less than a mile from its corporation limits and the citizens of the village have been very active in the securing of proper legislation for the improvement of this lake.

Several large manufacturing institutions are located here, notable among which are: The Minster Machine Company; The Cummings Machine Company; The Star Brewing Company and The Superior Cigar Box Company.

Always alive upon any proposition which would improve the town, its citizens now have provided paving on the important streets and a complete sewerage system has recently been installed.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Minster Village. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	122	\$ 8,945.00	\$ 73. **
Cattle	35	1,225.00	35.
Mules & Asses	13	1,420.00	109.
Sheep	3	15.00	5.
Hogs	68	395.00	6.
Automobiles	35	11,940.00	362.
Motor Trucks	4	3,350.00	837.
Motorcycles	2	150.00	75.
Office Furniture		4,370.00	
Pianos & Player Pianos	78	8,470.00	111.
Organs & Victrolas	1	170.00	170.
Merchandise		75,060.00	
Raw Material		191,740.00	
Moneys		28,420.00	
Credits		65,180.00	
Banks		30,510.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 381,650.00	
Public Utilities		34,430.00	
Real Estate		887,960.00	
Grand Total		\$1,304,040.00	
Note: **Not figured to cents.			



AUGLAIZE NATIONAL BANK, WAPAKONETA

LOGAN TOWNSHIP and BUCKLAND VILLAGE

THERE is so much of historical value in the acts of the early settlements in Logan township, that many pages could be filled with interesting reading matter concerning it. Probably the first pioneer to locate in this territory was Andrew Russel who in 1823 settled on what is now known as Fort Amanda farm located in the northern part of section number twenty-two. The army of General Harrison passed and re-passed through the township during the War of 1812, and in 1813 Col. Pogue built Fort Amanda which was named by the regiment in honor of the Colonel's wife. This fort which included approximately one and one-half acres was constructed along the banks of the Auglaize river and was used as the base of supplies for the army of General Harrison during that period. Many efforts have been made in recent years toward the re-building of the fort but although this has never been accomplished, an appropriation was secured from the legislature in 1915 for the erection of a monument at the old fort site. The first religious services in the township were held at the Fort by Father J. B. Finley during the early days of his missionary labors in the northwest.

The "Logan Section" which consists of 640 acres of land in the northeast part of the township was granted by the government to Chief Logan for services rendered to the American cause during the second struggle with Great Britain. This parcel of land is now divided into several portions and is owned (1915) by H. D. Bowsher, Francis N. Bowsher, Charles F. Bowsher, Fluella Hannah, Lewis Ramga, Philip Ramga and William Ramga. It is among the best and most valuable in the county. The section can easily be recognized on the township map because of the fact that its boundaries do not correspond to those of the other sections. (See deed in another part of this book).

This township is the only one in the county which has any considerable strata of lime stone near its surface, there being vast quantities of this material in the territory immediately surrounding Ft. Amanda and there is no doubt but what it can efficiently be used for the construction of pike improvements in this territory. It has been several times suggested that the County Commissioners install machinery for quarrying this stone and it is possible action may be taken by them soon.

The first Post Office within the township was established at Ft. Amanda, and Samuel Washburn was the first post-master. The mail was then carried on horse-back from Piqua to Defiance, over the old trail of the army to the north. Many interesting stories are told concerning these trips which were made by the mail-carriers and it is stated that they often encountered serious trouble with the Indians. The post-masters in those days usually sold liquor to the Indians and traders and it was a part of the duties of the mail-carriers to deliver the whiskey to the post-master with the result that they were held up many times by the Indians in their efforts to secure the "Fire Water."

Before the organization of Auglaize county, the territory which now comprises Logan township formed a part of Amanda and Moulton townships, Allen county. At the time of organization, three tiers of sections were taken from the south of Amanda, and one and one-half tiers from the north side of Moulton township, which sections were erected into the present township. It was organized in 1848 and the first board of trustees was as follows: Leonard Place, Jacob Baker and William Dennison. A report of other township officers in the order of their induction into office are found below. Among the names of this report will be found many of those who have been actively associated in the development of the township and whose reputations extend far beyond the limits of the county.

The Auglaize river crosses through its central portion and furnishes the outlet for a majority of the excellent ditches which take care of the land drainage. In recent years many miles of pikes have been constructed in the township by the County Commissioners and although there still are miles of mud roads, if the present rate of road improvement is continued, they will soon be an object of past history.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justice of the Peace.

W. P. Morey	1851 to 1852
Jacob Baker	1852 to 1853
Daniel Bigelow	1853 to 1854
John Grubb	1854 to 1859
David Bigelow	1859 to 1863
Wesley Snok	1863 to 1866
George Lathrop	1866 to 1875
John S. Butcher	1873 to 1876
C. Adams	1876 to 1879
John S. Butcher	1879 to 1884
J. H. Creamean	1884 to 1886
George D. Lathrop	1886 to 1887
Charles Lathrop	1887 to 1900
D. W. Reed	1899 to 1903
Clarence Lathrop	1900 to 1912
T. E. Bowsher	1904 to 1907
D. M. Ramga	1907 to

Township Clerks.

Henry Daniels	1872 to 1876
W. N. Dingleline	1876 to 1886
L. C. Baker	1886 to 1888
W. G. Brorein	1888 to 1893
W. N. Dingleline	1893 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

William A. Baker	1875 to 1885
George Hirsch	1885 to 1886
D. W. Kiester	1886 to 1889
W. N. Dingleline	1889 to 1891
J. B. Edman	1891 to 1893
J. H. Gochenour	1893 to 1900
Samuel Walker	1900 to 1903
Geo. H. Borton	1903 to 1906
W. O. Coil	1906 to 1910
J. P. Brenneman	1913 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Logan Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	782	\$ 90,920.00	\$116. **
Cattle	1420	49,760.00	35.
Mules & Asses	9	1,210.00	134.
Sheep	758	4,590.00	6.

Hogs	3449	24,330.00	7.05
Automobiles	31	13,030.00	420.
Motorcycles	4	270.00	67.
Pianos & Player Pianos	34	3,940.00	89.
Organs & Victrolas	1	30.00	30.
Moneys		62,530.00	
Credits		75,710.00	
Bonds & Stocks		1,200.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 389,650.00	

Public Utilities	127,780.00	
Real Estate	17,455 Acres	1,574,290.00 \$90.
*Grand Total		\$2,092,220.00

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.

**Not figured to cents.

BUCKLAND VILLAGE.

THE Village of Buckland was platted and organized by Josiah Clawson and John H. Gochenour on Nov. 27, 1872 at the time the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, which had been projected and partially graded almost twenty years before, was completed through this territory. It was originally named White Feather in honor of an Indian Chief of that name. In 1891 when it was incorporated the name was changed to Buckland in honor of General Buckland of Fremont, Ohio, who had been one of the chief men interested in the construction of the new railroad. The first election was held in 1892 and the Hon. W. G. Brorein was elected mayor: W. U. Lathrop, Clerk; W. N. Dingleline, Treasurer; F. Bodkin, Marshall; and R. W. Sharp, M. D., J. H. Gochenour, D. U. Kiester, Henry Sites, Fred Ziegenbush and A. Nuss, members of the council.

The town contains slightly more than one fourth square mile within its corporation limits and is located along the western bank of the Auglaize river. It is the only village in Logan township. It has no manufacturing institutions but there are a number of first class business houses which cater especially to the surrounding rural trade. The village is possessed of a municipal electric lighting plant and its streets are lighted by this plant.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Buckland Village. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	32	\$ 3,370.00	\$105. **
Cattle	42	1,360.00	32.
Mules & Asses	2	300.00	150.
Hogs	40	400.00	10.
Automobiles	8	2,200.00	275.
Pianos & Player Pianos	10	850.00	85.
Merchandise		11,690.00	
Raw Material		530.00	
Moneys		20,635.00	
Credits		16,560.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 63,510.00	

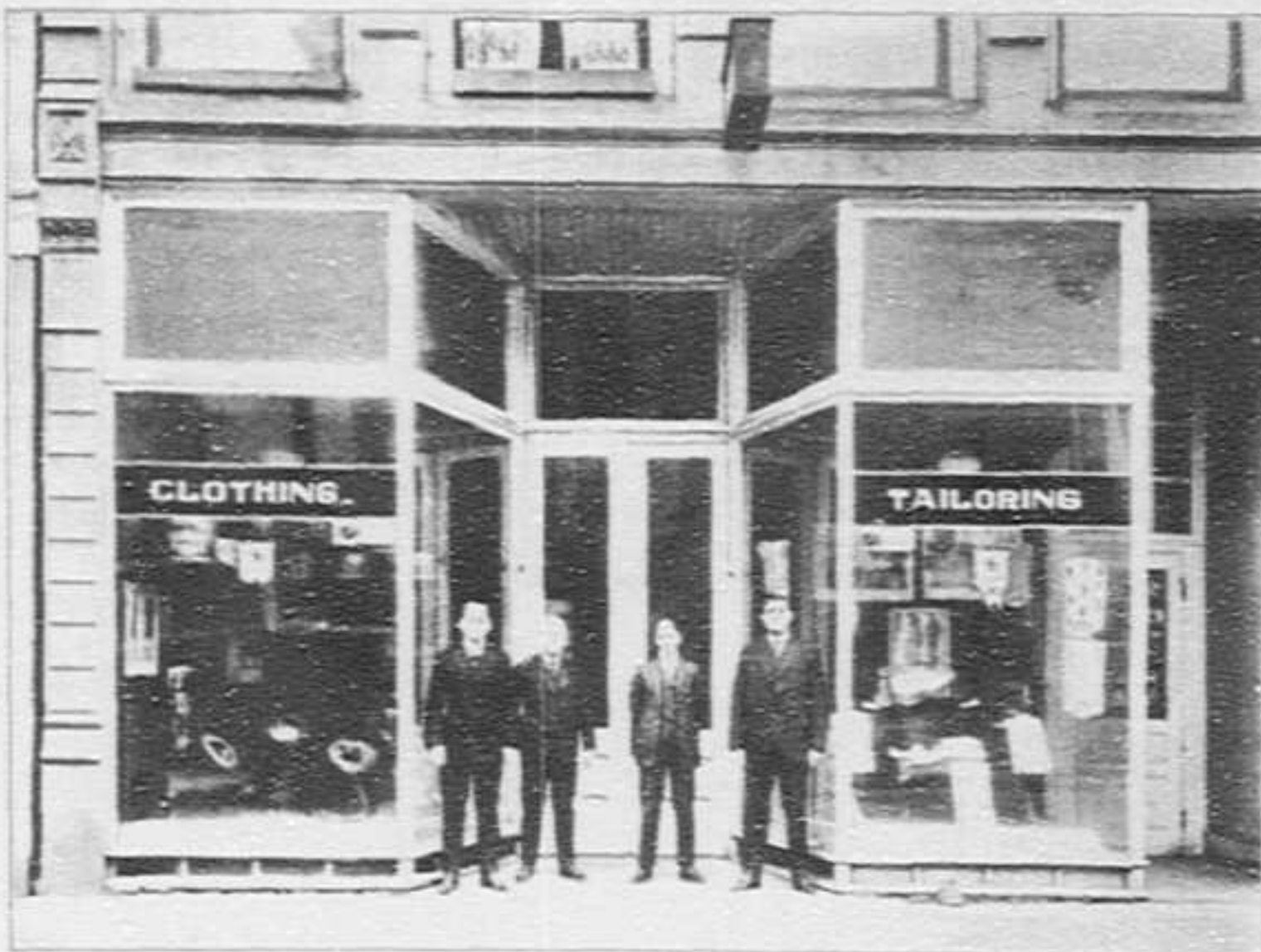
Public Utilities	22,920.00	
Real Estate		73,490.00
Grand Total		\$159,920.00

Note: **Not figured to cents.

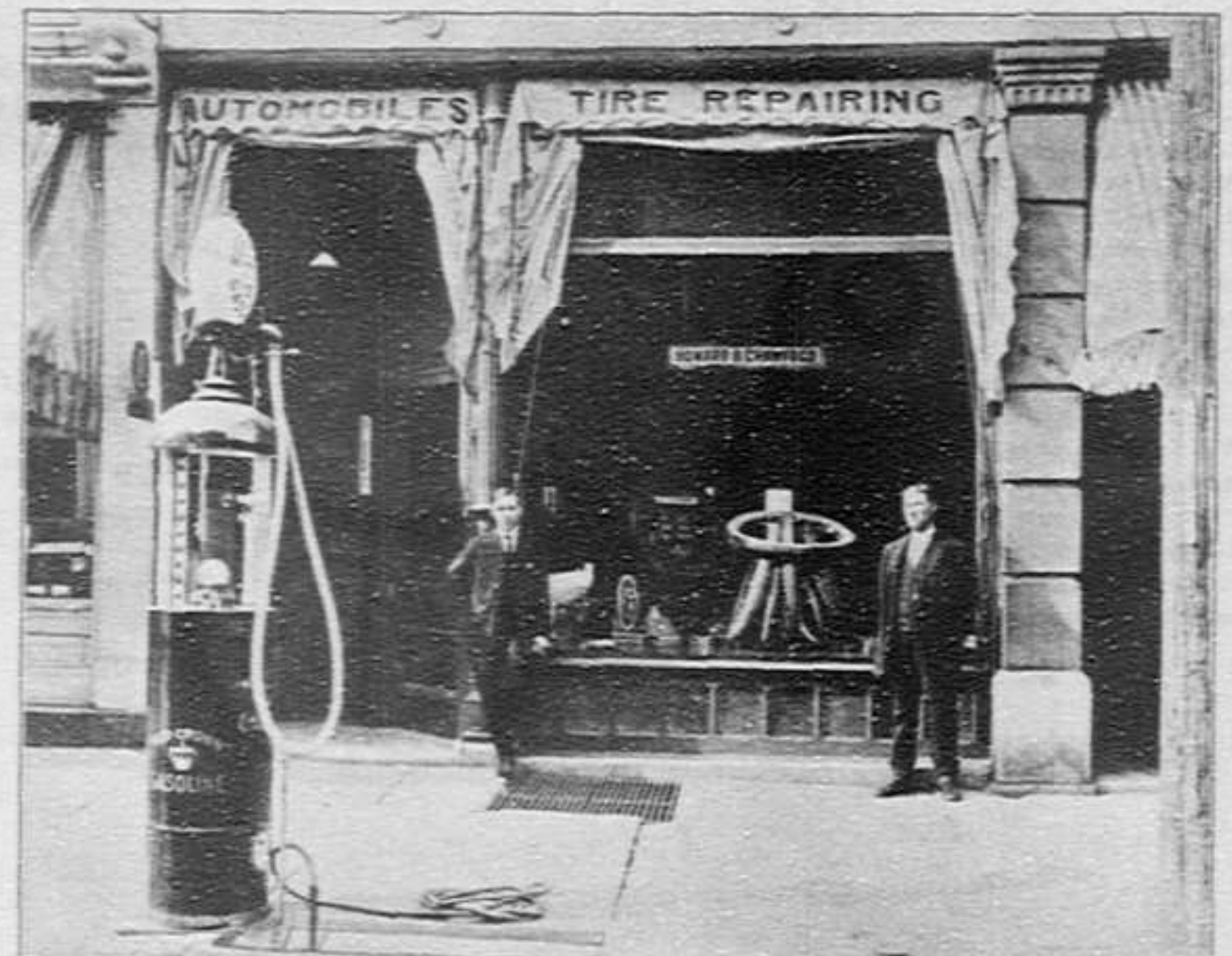


THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WAPAKONETA

From Right to Left: J. F. MOSER, Cashier; CHAS. F. HERBST, President; HARRY G. FISHER, Vice President; WALTER BAUER, Asst. Bookkeeper; R. H. HEINRICH, Bookkeeper.



FISHER-BENNER CLOTHING CO., WAPAKONETA



HOWARD & CRAWFORD, HARNESS AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES, WAPAKONETA

MOULTON TOWNSHIP

THIS township which was organized in 1834 as a part of Allen county, covers approximately twenty-seven square miles. It originally contained thirty-six square miles but one and one-half tiers of sections were taken from its northern end when Logan township was organized. The first white settlements date from 1832 and 1833, and among these settlers we find Joseph Haskell, Joseph Bonson, William Julian, Danuel Cutler, Benjamin Nagle, William "Col." Crowder, John Waite, Thomas Williams, John C. Fryman, Christ Baily, Abner Daniels and Thomas Jones. It was necessary for these pioneers to go to Sidney or Piqua to the mills in order to market their wheat and bring back the necessary family supplies. They suffered the usual privations of pioneer life because of the difficulties in obtaining supplies many of which were beyond reach on account high prices. The eastern part of the township is traversed by the Auglaize river and Owl creek and Pusheta creek enters in section number thirty-six. Numerous county and township ditches have been constructed for the drainage of the lands, several of which ditches are among the largest in the county. In recent years many pikes have been completed within its territory although there are still a number of unimproved roads scattered through out. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad traverses the township from northeast to southwest, and the Western Ohio Electric Railway from the east to the west in its southern tier of sections. It has two unincorporated villages, Glynwood, located in the central western portion and Moulton in the central southern portion. The former village is located along the Lake Erie and Western Railway and the latter along the Wapakoneta-St. Marys road and the Western Ohio Railway. The township is well provided with schools and churches. The earlier population was mostly of Irish descent but at the present time it is almost evenly divided between Irish and German.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditor's office and the various

reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

James E. McFarland	1847 to 1879
Samuel Snyder	1879 to 1883
George Glynn	1883 to 1894
Cicero Sillin	1883 to 1894
Robert Montgomery	1894 to 1897
F. A. Annesser	1897 to 1900
J. F. Pfaff	1898 to 1901
J. J. Kenney	1901 to 1904
Ross Sillin	1903 to 1906
Wm. E. Bay	1905 to 1908
Nicholas Pohl	1906 to 1912
Irvin L. Dixon	1906 to

Township Clerks.

Cicero Sillin	1873 to 1884
J. J. Connoughton	1884 to 1886
J. L. McFarland	1886 to 1888
Benjamin Shafer	1888 to 1894
William Sillin	1894 to 1900
F. M. Blank	1900 to 1905
James E. Cook	1905 to 1907
C. A. Mechstroth	1908 to 1910
Chas. W. Fisher	1910 to 1912
Emil George	1913 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

James E. McFarland	1859 to 1875
F. W. Schroer	1875 to 1878

David Fritz	1878 to 1886
A. W. Gerwels	1886 to 1887
Frank Blank	1887 to 1891
Peter Glynn	1891 to 1896
W. R. Blackburn	1896 to 1899
John D. Fritz	1899 to 1901
J. W. Priesar	1901 to 1905
F. M. Blank	1910 to 1912
F. O. Mertz	1913 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Moulton Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	727	\$ 72,835.00	\$100.00
Cattle	1578	53,745.00	34.
Mules & Asses	26	3,045.00	117.
Sheep	385	2,040.00	5.3
Hogs	2540	19,400.00	7.6
Automobiles	20	9,500.00	475.
Motor Trucks	2	850.00	425.
Motorcycles	1	75.00	75.
Pianos & Player Pianos	20	2,010.00	100.
Organs	22	370.00	16.
Merchandise		6,800.00	
Raw Materials		1,110.00	
Moneys		73,115.00	
Credits		3,550.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 302,660.00	
Public Utilities		\$ 346,070.00	
Real Estate	17,474 Acres	\$1,490,490.00	\$ 85.
*Grand Total		\$2,139,220.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.
**Not figured to cents.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

CHADRICK MONTGOMERY who located in section twenty-four, on the border of the old Indian reservation, in the early part of the year 1830, was the first white settler in Washington township. Mr. Montgomery was a famous hunter of the earlier days and the claim is made that it was he who killed the last deer and the last wolf in Auglaize county. The township was settled almost entirely by Germans and the present population is still largely of that nationality. The development in the territory seems to have been rapid during the period from 1835 to 1840 for the town of New Knoxville was platted during this period.

This township contains thirty square miles and its soil is of very high productive qualities. Clear creek and Muddy creek, two large ditches which have been improved in recent years provide the outlet for the majority of the land drainage. Every mile of its roads has been improved to a greater or lesser extent and it has the reputation of having the best township roads in the county. The Western Ohio Electric Railway passes through its northwest corner, and is the only railroad to enter the township.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

Shadrach Montgomery	1853 to 1856
Soloman Hudson	1856 to 1863

James Spray	1857 to 1861
William Campbell	1861 to 1863
John Grubb	1863 to 1866
William Eckermeyer	1866 to 1869
Ebenezer Spray	1866 to 1869
C. T. Cook	1869 to 1872
John Knierim	1872 to 1875
James Spray	1873 to 1879
W. H. Snethkamp	1875 to 1878
W. H. Blakely	1878 to 1903
R. Montgomery	1882 to 1893
James Slack	1894 to 1900
E. L. Kattman	1902 to
R. L. Montgomery	1902 to
James Slack	

Township Clerks.

W. H. Snethkamp	1872 to 1873
J. S. Slack	1874 to 1895
H. B. Eversman	1895 to 1901
L. W. Kattman	1901 to 1910
Ed. Holl	1910 to 1914
G. H. Katterheinrich	1915 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

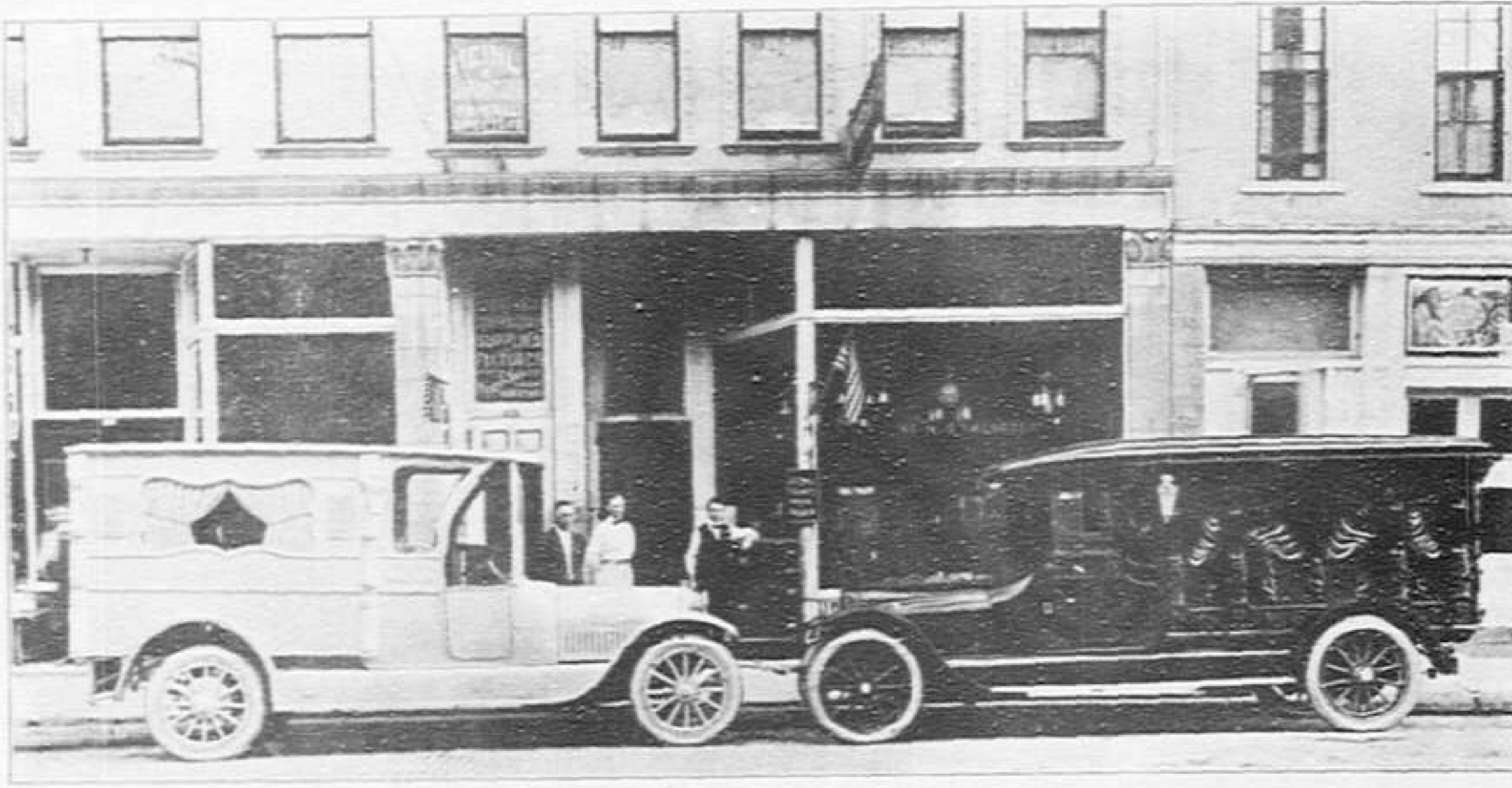
Henry Lutherbein	1873 to 1876
F. H. Fledderjohann	1876 to 1881

George Kuhlman	1881 to 1893
Herman Kuhlman	1893 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Washington Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	791	\$ 91,610.00	\$115.00
Cattle	1992	64,620.00	32.
Mules & Asses	13	1,400.00	107.
Sheep	58	800.00	5.1
Hogs	2867	23,240.00	8.1
Automobiles	59	21,080.00	357.
Motor Trucks	1	200.00	200.
Motorcycles	8	590.00	73.
Pianos & Piano Players	54	6,450.00	119.
Merchandise		4,000.00	
Raw Material		6,660.00	
Moneys		122,400.00	
Credits		138,240.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 557,390.00	
Public Utilities		202,720.00	
Real Estate	19,030 Acres	1,746,850.00	\$ 97.
*Grand Total		\$2,506,870.00	

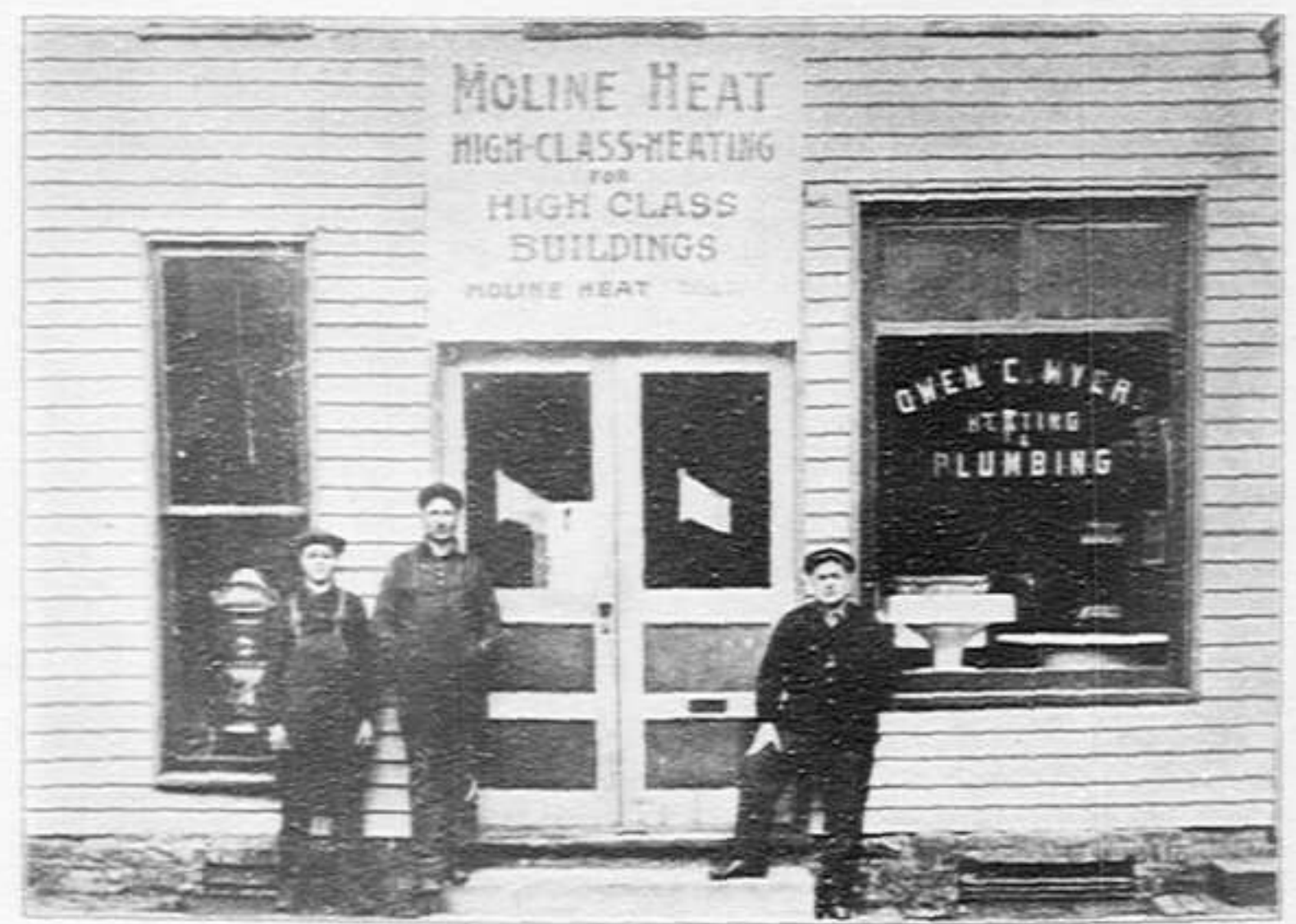
Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.
**Not figured to cents.



HEINL & SWONGUER, WAPAKONETA

CASPER J. HEINL
WAPAKONETAFRANCIS M. SWONGUER
WAPAKONETA

Wm. KAYSER DRUG STORE, WAPAKONETA



OWEN C. MYERS, HEATING AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, WAPAKONETA

NEW KNOXVILLE VILLAGE

IN 1836, James K. Lyttle laid out one hundred and two lots in sections twenty-nine and thirty, in Washington township, which lots formed the original plat for the village of New Knoxville. The first store in the town was owned by Cummings, Matters and Brown who had previously built a steam saw mill, which was afterwards sold to James K. Lyttle. Among the other early merchants in the community might be mentioned Henry Lutherbine, and Henry Vennemann, both of whom started business in the early forties. The territory embraced in the original plat was of sufficient size for the needs of the community until 1879, when the corporation limits were extended in all directions making the village cover slightly less than one-half square mile. It was not incorporated until 1874.

In the writer's opinion, New Knoxville is the best kept and most beautiful small town he has ever seen. Its streets are all nicely graded and drained; its sidewalks compare favorably with those of many cities. There seems to be something in the spirit of its inhabitants which keeps them always alive to progressive ideas and gives them the courage to use these ideas in the conduct of the village and its improvements.

It is a misfortune, that it has no railway outlets; it being absolutely isolated from the rest of the county in this respect. A railroad through New Knoxville would undoubtedly lead to the doubling of its population within a decade as its growth in recent years has been somewhat phenomenal considering this handicap.

Its schools are on a par with those of any city in the county and its pupils are now housed in a modern building of fire proof construction which was completed, in 1915, at a cost of approximately \$30,000.00. Perhaps no other town of its size in the state can boast of larger and more beautiful churches and they are indeed a source of pride to the citizens of the community.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in New Knoxville Village. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	72	\$ 6,835.00	\$ 95. **
Cattle	31	1,220.00	39.
Mules & Asses	2	300.00	150.

Sheep	5	20.00	4.
Hogs	39	410.00	10.
Automobiles	22	8,090.00	383.
Motor Trucks	5	2,450.00	490.
Motorcycles	17	1,360.00	80.
Office Furniture		240.00	
Pianos & Player Pianos	22	2,990.00	135.
Organs & Victrolas	2	80.00	40.
Merchandise		38,620.00	
Raw Material		9,270.00	
Moneys		26,910.00	
Credits		76,020.00	
Bonds & Stocks		350.00	
Banks		9,170.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$194,730.00	
Public Utilities		8,570.00	
Real Estate		278,170.00	
Grand Total		\$481,470.00	

Note: **Not figured to cents.

DUCHOUQUET TOWNSHIP

IN February, 1833, a meeting of the citizens of "Waughpaukonnetta" and the adjoining settlements was held at the house of Jeremiah Ayers, a citizen of the village. A petition was drafted and signed by all those present, praying for the establishment of a township to be known as Duchouquet township. This petition was presented to the commissioners of Allen county at a regular meeting held on the 4th of March, 1833. The petition was acted upon favorably by the board, the township ordered established, and the citizens of that territory authorized to hold an election for the selection of township officers at the house of Jeremiah Ayers in Waughpaukonnetta on the second Monday of April, 1833. At that election, officers were chosen as follow: Peter Hammei, Wm. Patton and Shadrack Montgomery, Trustees; James Elliott, Clerk; John Tam, Treasurer; Benj. Spurier, Samuel Howell and Wm. Spray, Supervisors; Alonzo Neil and Samuel Howell, overseers of the poor; and Henry Van Blaricone and John Campbell, constables.

The highest number of votes cast for any candidate was twenty-seven. In the election held on April of the following year the highest number of ballots for any candidate was twenty-eight, an increase of one over that of the year before. All elections prior to 1839 were held at the house of Jeremiah Ayers; those of the year named were held in the school house of district number one and those following for many years were again held at the house of Jeremiah Ayers. In 1847, the total of votes cast was 159 and in the year following 184. All subsequent history of the township affairs can best be given as a part of that of Wapakoneta and will be treated under that head.

Duchouquet township is the largest in the county, covering approximately forty-two square miles. It is drained principally by the Auglaize river and its natural and artificial tributaries. Four railroads, the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton, Toledo & Ohio Central, Lake Erie and Western and the Western Ohio Electric, pass through its territory. Wapakoneta city is located in the south western part and Cridersville village in the north eastern part. The farm lands are all well drained and its pikes are among the best in the county.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

Chas. L. Levering	1834 to 1837
James Elliott	1834 to 1837
L. H. Ide	1837 to 1839
Richard Metheny	1839 to 1842
Jno. Moest	1839 to 1842
Job Johnston	1842 to 1843
Samuel M. Cowan	1843 to 1845
Israel Lucas	1845 to 1846
Beny. H. Lanning	1846 to 1847
George Craft	1847 to 1848
Chas. Galezio	1848 to 1850
Israel Lucas	1848 to 1850

J. B. Craig	1850 to 1851
Wm. Burk	1851 to 1853
James Elliott	1853 to 1856
Philip Jackson	1856 to 1858
John S. Williams	1858 to 1859
Jno. Walkup	1859 to 1862
Joseph Haywood	1859 to 1862
Joseph Haywood	1862 to 1864
W. V. M. Layton	1862 to 1864
J. B. Craig	1864 to 1865
Jno. Baumgardner	1865 to 1868
Michael Miller	1865 to 1868
H. B. Kelly	1868 to 1869
Conrod Meffley	1868 to 1869
John Bobb	1869 to 1871
H. B. Kelly	1871 to 1872
John Bobb	1872 to 1874
John Bobb	1874 to 1875
Benjamin Linzee	1875 to 1876
John Bobb	1876 to 1877
John S. Williams	1877 to 1880
H. C. Settlage	1880 to 1887
Benj. Linzee	1880 to 1887
Levi Hamaker	1887 to 1905
W. N. Bowsher	1889 to 1906
Geo. M. Rogers	1897 to 1900
L. P. Bayliff	1897 to 1900
Geo. Rogers	1902 to 1905
F. C. Van Anda	1905 to 1912
E. G. Kelly	1905 to 1912
W. A. Burkhardt	1908 to 1914
John Craft	1910 to

Township Clerks.

H. D. Williams	1834 to 1835
Geo. W. Holbrook	1835 to 1838
Lemuel H. Ide	1838 to 1840
Richard Metheny	1840 to 1843
D. W. Littlefield	1843 to 1845
T. E. Nichols	1845 to 1846
D. W. Littlefield	1846 to 1847
John H. Nichols	1847 to 1848
S. B. Ayers	1848 to 1850
Samuel Bump	1850 to 1852
Wm. B. Gibbs	1852 to 1856
J. B. Craig	1856 to 1857
Edward Meyer	1857 to 1858
W. V. M. Layton	1858 to 1861
Samuel Craig	1861 to 1864
W. V. M. Layton	1864 to 1869
Joseph Brown	1869 to 1871
F. C. Layton	1871 to 1874
Joseph Brown	1874 to 1876
H. C. Settlage	1876 to 1881
J. A. Nichols	1881 to 1883
Charles Freck	1883 to 1886

Fred Freyman	1886 to 1894
F. W. Blackburn	1894 to 1898
Charles Fisher	1898 to 1904
John G. Hoegner	1905 to 1912
Chas. E. Fisher	1912 to 1914
Jos. E. Fisher	1914 to

Township Treasurers.

John Tam	1834 to 1835
H. B. Thorn	1835 to 1841
Israel Lucas	1841 to 1842
Geo. W. Holbrook	1842 to 1844
Anthony Dieker	1844 to 1848
Jno. H. Nichols	1848 to 1850
John Walkup	1850 to 1853
Michael Miller	1853 to 1854
J. S. Williams	1854 to 1858
Otto Dieker	1858 to 1861
Henry Freck	1861 to 1864
Michael Miller	1864 to 1865
John Alspaugh	1865 to 1866
Michael Miller	1866 to 1867
David Kreitzer	1867 to 1871
Wm. Heinrich	1871 to 1876
Joseph Brown	1876 to 1878
Chas. Huebner	1878 to 1881
David Kreitzer	1881 to 1884
Wm. Kayser	1884 to 1887
Wm. Kreitzer	1887 to 1901
Christian Weber	1901 to 1917

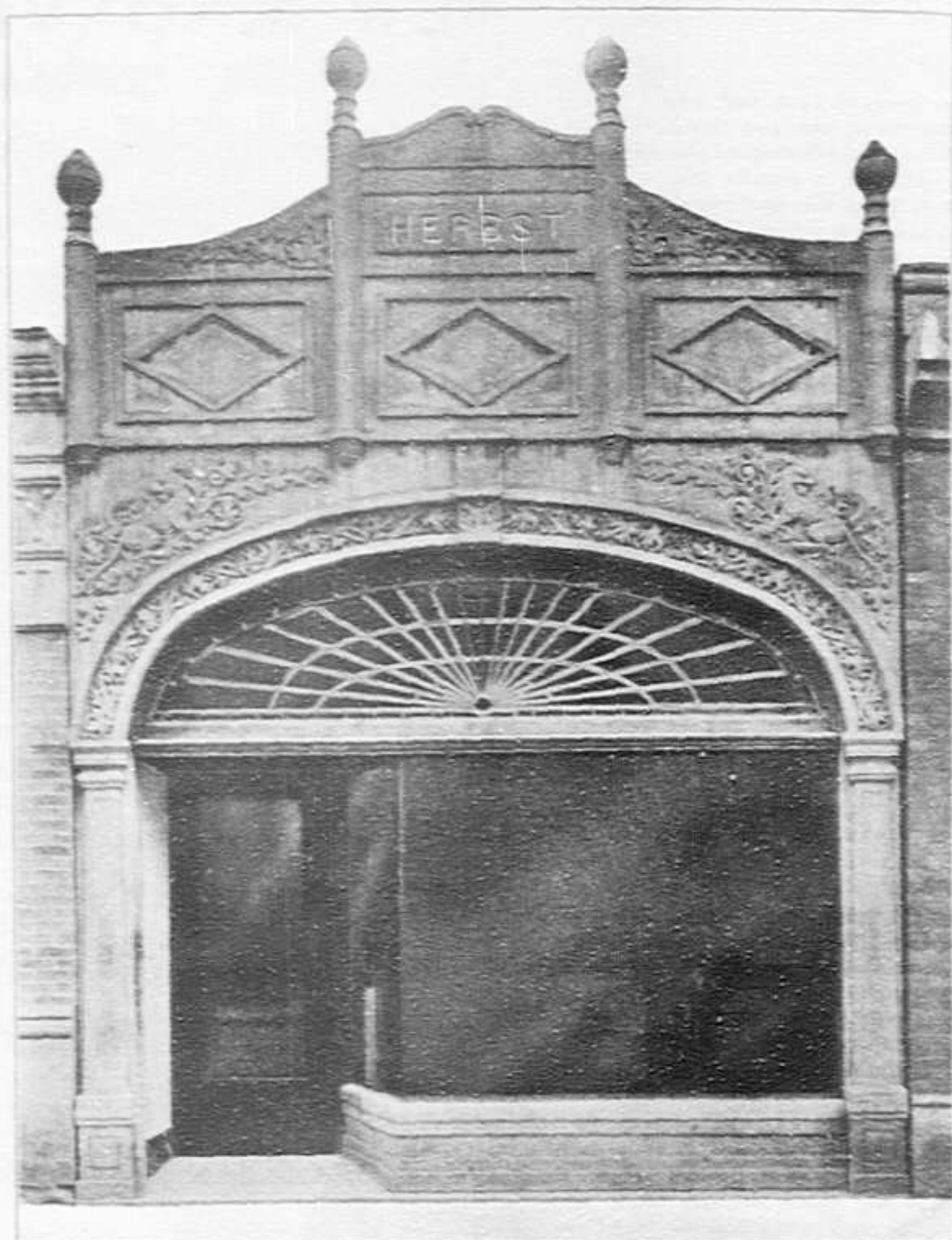
Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Douchouquet Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	1151	\$ 107,040.00	\$101. **
Cattle	2677	77,700.00	37.
Mules & Asses	54	4,100.00	76.
Sheep	524	2,880.00	5.5
Hogs	3786	34,250.00	9.
Automobiles	34	14,910.00	438.
Motorcycles	1	50.00	50.
Pianos & Piano Players	54	4,970.00	92.
Organs & Victrolas	38	600.00	16.
Raw Material		1,770.00	
Moneys		110,490.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc.		\$ 435,480.00	
Public Utilities		538,430.00	
Real Estate	24,713 Acres	2,392,120.00	\$ 92.
*Grand Total		\$3,366,030.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.
**Not figured to cents.



CHAS. F. HERBST, SR.
(DECEASED)
WAPAKONETA



OFFICE OF CHAS. F. HERBST, JR., WAPAKONETA



HEREFORD CATTLE ON ONE OF HERBST FARMS

WAPAKONETA CITY

WAPAKONETA, the County Seat of the county and the chief town of Duchouquet township, was originally the site of an Indian Village, started by the Shawnee Indians after their expulsion from the Piqua towns in 1780. It enjoys the distinction of having, with possibly a single exception—"Pataskala"—the most original and musical name in the state. Contrary to the usual opinion that the town was named after one of the Shawnee Indian Chiefs, the preponderance of evidence gathered along this line indicates that "Waughaughkonnetta" derived its name from an ancient and distinguished squaw of that name. A number of young gentlemen opened her grave, at Waughpaughkonnetta, several years ago and "in it they found bits of porcelain and glass of French manufacturing, stone pendants and other fragments of ornaments customarily worn by Indian women."

No records of any settlements by white men in this territory, are found during the period from 1795 to 1816, when George C. Johnston, a licensed trader, built a trading house on the present site of The Wapakoneta Wheel factory. In 1815, Peter Hammel erected a log building which was used for store purposes by him, and which was located on lot number twelve. In 1819 Captain John Elliott was appointed government black-smith for the Shawnee Indians at Wapakoneta. His residence, located on lot number nineteen, was one of the old landmarks of the town, a part of it having been left standing until 1916, being used as the kitchen for the James Wilson residence. The writer prepared the plans and specifications for the remodeling of the Wilson property in 1916, which necessitated the tearing down of this historical relic.

The first attempt at platting territory for the town site, came in 1833, when John Jackson, then surveyor of Allen county, laid out sixty two lots for James B. Gardner, Peter Aughenbaugh, Jonathan K. Wilds and Joseph Barnett.

The Wapakoneta House which was built in the spring of 1832, was the first Hotel in the village. It was a large, commodious building of frame construction and was located on the south side of Auglaize street on lot number eight which is midway between Willipie and Perry streets. It was completely destroyed by fire in 1866. Jeremiah Ayers, the owner of this building was one of the village's foremost citizens and his name appears often among the early historical accounts of the town. He died at Wapakoneta in 1868. Much of interest could be given concerning the earlier buildings constructed here but space forbids our going into detail concerning them.

The first mail route covering this territory, and having Wapakoneta as one of its three offices, was established in the year 1827 but was not put into operation until January first 1828. Robert Broderick was the first post-master.

In 1849 a bill was presented to the legislature providing for the "Incorporation of the town of Wapakoneta, in the county of Auglaize." The population at that time was slightly less than five hundred. The Act reads as follows:

AN ACT

Sect. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the territory included within the original town plat of the town of Wapakoneta, in the county of Auglaize, and the additions that have been or may hereafter be made thereto, and so much of the territory as is embraced within the south half of section twenty-nine and the north half of section thirty-two, of township number five south, of range number six east, shall be and the same is hereby declared a town corporate with perpetual succession, and as such shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all limitation of "An Act for the regulation of Incorporated Towns," passed February 16, 1839, and the acts amendatory thereto.

Sect. II. That the costs and jail fees of all persons committed by the mayor of said town, or arrested and brought before hearing or trial for any violation of the laws of Ohio, shall be paid in the same manner as such costs are paid in cases of the justices of the peace.

Sect. III. That the town council of the town of Wapakoneta be and is hereby fully authorized to assume the payment of the remaining installments due the commissioners of Auglaize county, for public building purposes, as provided for in the act organizing said county, passed on the 14th, of February, 1848.

Sect. IV. That for the payment of said installments, the said town council is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said corporation under the corporate seal thereof, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, payable at such time and places, and with such rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, as to said council may seem proper.

Sect. V. Whenever any bonds shall be issued under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said town council to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and for the punctual payment of such principal and interest the whole of the revenues of said town shall stand irrevocably pledged, such tax shall be assessed and collected in the manner provided by law for the assessment and collection of corporation taxes, and the said town council may also for the final redemption of the obligations contracted by reason of the powers granted by that act, levy a tax in addition to that provided for by law, to be collected in the same manner.

Since its incorporation, its growth and improvement has been gradual but substantial. It is possessed of fine churches and schools and other public buildings which are far above the average found in cities of its size. The electric light and water works plants are owned and controlled by the city.

Wapakoneta is located on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton The Toledo and Ohio Central and the Western Ohio Electric Railways. The Auglaize river which has been beautified through the city by the construction of a dam and other improvements passes through it from east to west.

The city occupies slightly less than two and one-half square miles of territory being a part of sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two in township five south, range six east. It is well provided with a system of sanitary and storm sewerage and has about six miles of paved streets with legislation pending (1916) for the construction of an additional two miles.

The following is a list of those who have served as Mayor beginning with the year 1853. The village records for 1849 to 1852 have been lost and the writer has been unable to secure the names of the predecessor to J. S. Williams.

	1853 to 1854
J. S. Williams	1854 to 1855
I. F. Copes (resigned)	1855 to 1856
C. B. ——— (Appointed)	1856 to 1857
G. W. Andrews	1857 to 1858
A. H. Trimble	1858 to 1860
W. V. M. Layton	1860 to 1862
H. B. Kelly	1862 to 1863
B. G. Devore	1863 to 1864
S. B. Ayers	1864 to 1865
Edward Meyer	1865 to 1866
B. F. Devore	1866 to 1868
H. B. Kelly	1868 to 1869
J. D. Marshall	1869 to 1872
W. V. M. Layton	1872 to 1874
H. B. Kelly	1874 to 1875
Wm. Miles	1875 to 1878
R. M. McMurray	1878 to 1880
H. Moser	1880 to 1881
Lemi Hamaker	1881 to 1884
Samuel Bitler	1884 to 1886
A. M. Kuhn	1886 to 1888
John Hasenaur	1888 to 1891
C. A. Stueve	1891 to 1894
T. J. Cartmell	1894 to 1896
J. G. Wisener	

J. J. Connaughton	1896 to 1898
J. G. Heinrich	1898 to 1900
C. W. Freyman	1900 to 1904
H. C. Wentz	1904 to 1908
Geo. W. Hassenier	1908 to 1910
T. J. Cartmell	1910 to 1912
J. J. Hay	1912 to 1916
F. A. Kiplul	1916 to

Wapakoneta is possessed of exceptionally fine school buildings. The Third Ward (Old High School) building was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$28,000.00, the Second Ward building in 1889 at a cost of \$12,000.00 and the Blume High School erected in 1908 at the cost of \$35,000.00. The Saint Joseph's Parochial School was constructed in 1900 at a cost of approximately \$30,000.00.

The schools were organized in 1860 under the Akron law and on the first Monday of the next April the following gentlemen were elected members of the school board: G. W. Andrews, C. P. Davis, Dr. Edw. Myer, S. R. Mott, Jonathan Eldridge and M. Mouch. The board chose Lenard Alleman as the first superintendent in 1867 but he was dismissed during the same year because of incompetency. The following is a list of the superintendents:

C. W. Williamson	1868 to 1879
William Hoover	1879 to 1881
J. L. Carson	1881 to 1887
C. W. Williamson	1887 to 1899
H. H. Helter	1899 to 1908
Chas. Haupt	1908 to 1909
F. E. Reynolds	1909 still serving

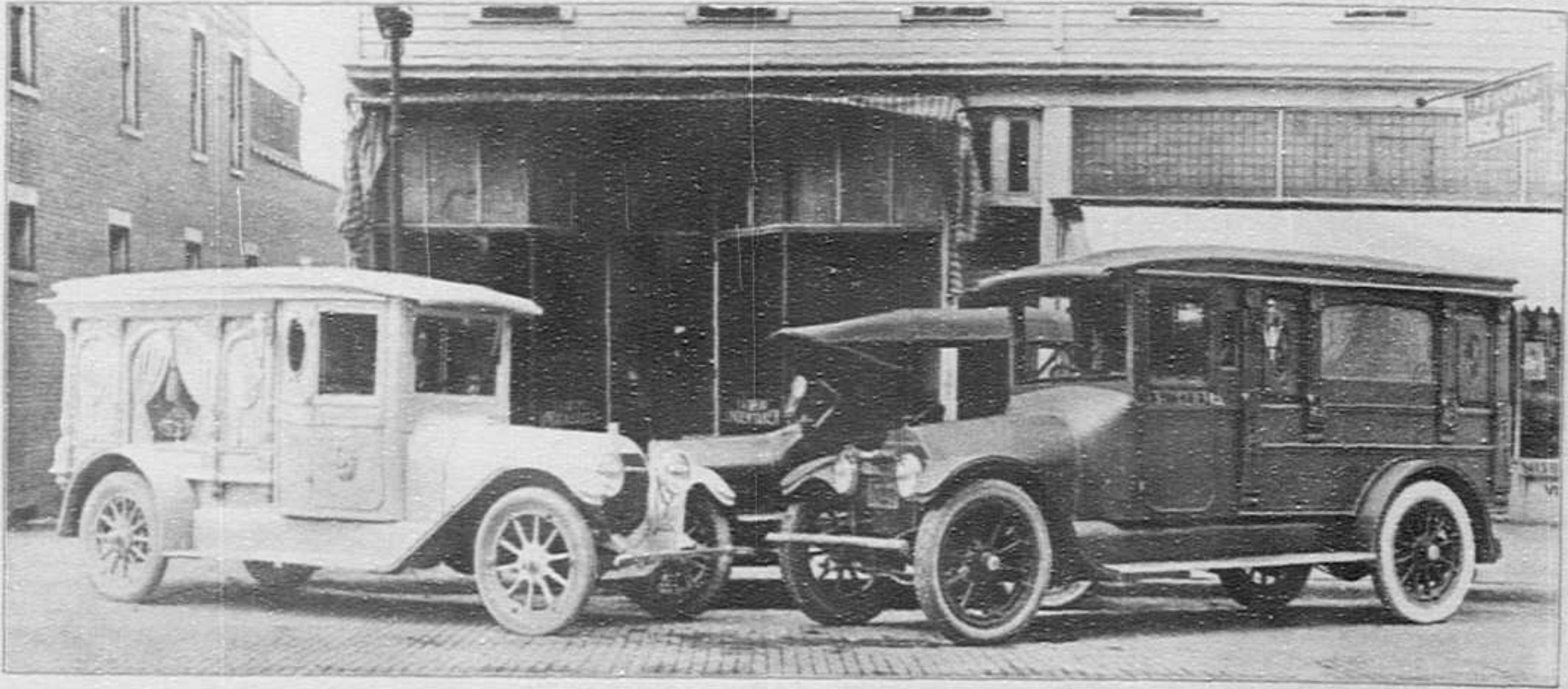
Among the manufacturing institutions in the city the following are worthy of mention: The Wapakoneta Hollow Ware Company, The New Wapakoneta Wheel Company, The Kreitzer Buggy Company, The City Brewing Company, The Standard Churn Company, The M. Brown Company, The Wapakoneta Machine Company, The Abner Manufacturing Company, The Wapakoneta Chain Works, The Deisel Wenner Company, The National Artificial Refrigeration Company and The Western Ohio Railway Car Barns.

Detailed history of many of the prominent business houses and biographical sketches of prominent citizens will be found following.

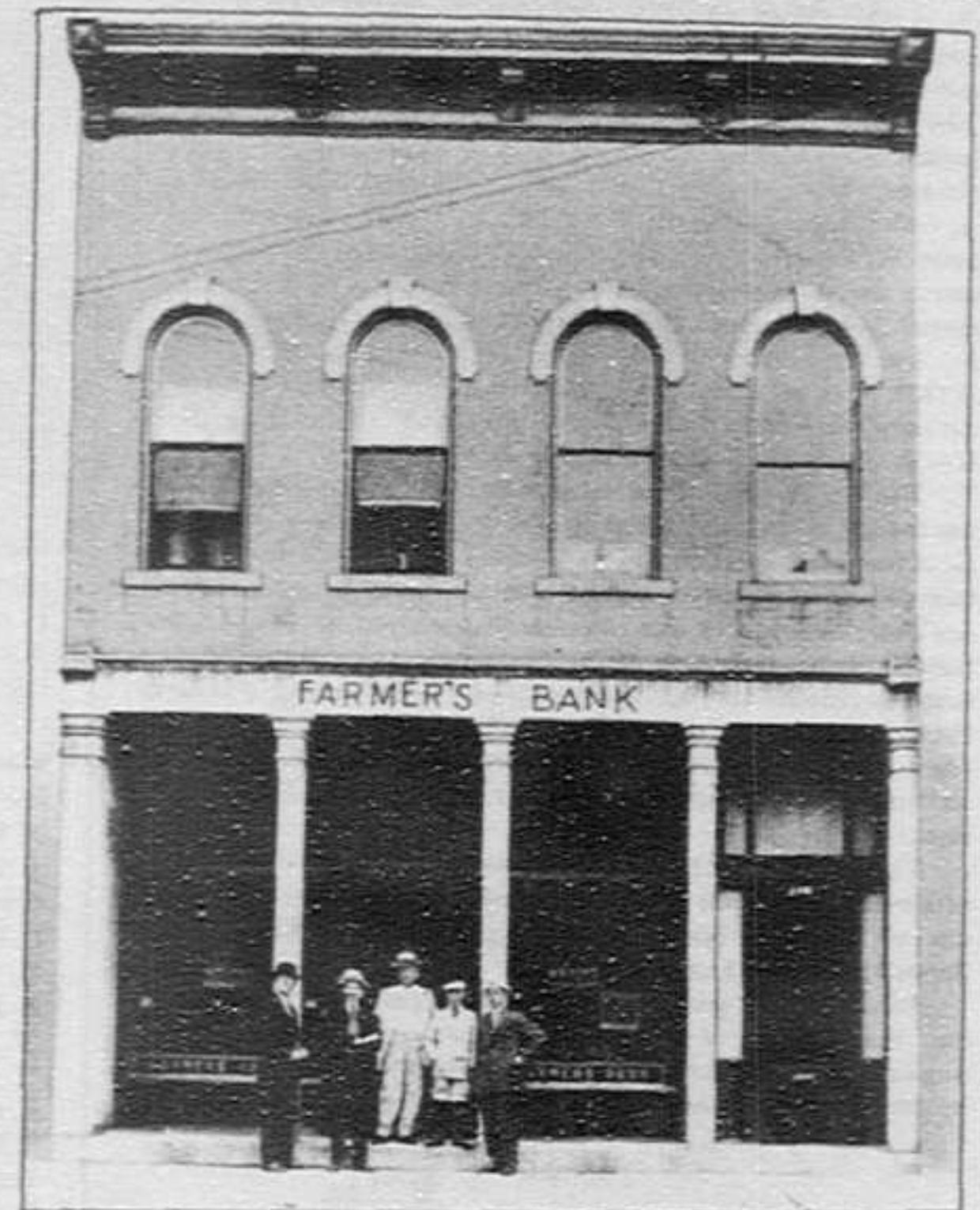
Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Wapakoneta City, 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	226	\$ 17,970.00	\$ 79. **
Cattle	40	1,045.00	33.
Mules & Asses	4	450.00	112.
Sheep	12	1120.00	10.
Hogs	60	300.00	5.
Automobiles	163	67,070.00	411.
Motor Trucks	10	3,200.00	320.
Motorcycles	9	760.00	84.
Office Furniture		40,165.00	
Pianos & Player Pianos	351	39,060.00	111.
Organs & Victrolas	27	2,835.00	105.
Merchandise		284,730.00	
Raw Materials		210,110.00	
Moneys		227,215.00	
Credits		363,210.00	
Bonds & Stocks		62,155.00	
Banks		400,240.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc		\$1,833,350.00	
Public Utilities		361,130.00	
Real Estate		3,636,990.00	
Grand Total		\$5,831,470.00	

Note: **Not figured to cents.



D. A. SIFERD & SON, UNDERTAKING PARLORS, WAPAKONETA

TIMMERMEISTER & ROGER'S, DRY GOODS STORE,
AND BAXTER CLOTHING STORE, WAPAKONETA

FARMER'S BANK, WAPAKONETA



ABNER MANUFACTURING CO., ACETYLENE LIGHTING PLANTS, WAPAKONETA

CRIDERSVILLE

THIS village was platted in 1856 by Ephraim Crider. It is located in the northwestern quarter of section thirty-five Duchouquet township, and is situated on the lines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Western Ohio Electric Railway. Its northern corporation line, is the county line between Auglaize and Allen counties.

The first Dry Goods store in the village was established in 1858 by John Murdock. Since that time, and especially during the development of the oil fields immediately surrounding it, many other business houses have been opened.

It is well provided with schools and churches and its business institutions generally give outside evidence of the prosperity of the community and the public spirit of its officials. Beautiful residences and well kept streets, such as are found in but few towns its size, have given it a reputation as an ideal place in which to reside.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Cridersville Village, 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	72	\$ 5,530.00	\$ 76. **
Cattle	34	1,090.00	32.
Sheep	6	40.00	6.6
Hogs	35	170.00	4.8
Automobiles	30	5,490.00	183.
Motor Trucks	1	270.00	270.
Motorcycles	2	130.00	
Office Furniture		100.00	
Pianos & Player Pianos	31	2,800.00	90.

Organs & Victrolas	30.00	12.
Merchandise	13,480.00	
Raw Materials	150.00	
Moneys	48,180.00	
Credits	1,410.00	
Banks	13,350.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc.	\$101,790.00	
Public Utilities	48,830.00	
Real Estate	225,590.00	
Grand Total	\$376,210.00	

Note: **Not figured to cents.

PUSHETA TOWNSHIP and FRYBURG VILLAGE

PUSHETA township, which occupies the central part of the south tier of the townships of the county was established by the County Commissioners of Allen county in 1836 when they acted favorably on a petition, signed by the pioneer residents of that territory, praying for the establishment of such a township. On the various historical reference works to which the author has had access three different spellings are given for this name: "Pasheto," "Pesheto" and "Pusheto." The present name (Pusheta) seems to have had its origin among some of the residents of the township at about the time of its organization. The early settlers in this territory were practically all Germans among whom were Conrad Schemmel, who came here in 1832, John Lenox, who came in 1833, and C. B. Williams and Laurence Sammetinger who came about 1835. The township contains approximately thirty square miles and is drained principally by Pusheta creek, a tributary of the Auglaize river which meanders across the entire township from southeast to northwest. Three railroads, Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton, Toledo and Ohio Central, and the Western Ohio Electric, pass through it. The soil is mostly of the black loamy type and has been thoroughly drained by a complete and comprehensive system of township, county and private ditches. Fryburg, located in sections number fourteen and fifteen, is its only village.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditor's office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

John Weri	1845 to 1854
Conrad Schemmel	1854 to 1858
John Weri	1858 to 1861
Conrad Schemmel	1861 to 1864
Lawrence Sammetinger	1864 to 1876
John P. Brockert	1865 to 1872
Henry Ruck	1872 to 1876
J. A. Werst	1876 to 1890
George Limbert	1891 to 1894
J. P. Fietz	1896 to 1899
William Schneider	1899 to 1891
William Limbert	1891 to 1894
William Linder	1894 to
J. W. Anderson	1896 to 1898
F. M. Smith	1898 to

Township Clerks.

Simon Dresher	1845 to 1846
Andrew Zanglein	1846 to 1848
George Seiter	1848 to 1849
Andrew Sammetinger	1849 to 1853
Andrew Zanglein	1858 to 1861
Lawrence Sammetinger	1861 to 1865
Nicholas Schneider	1865 to 1872
Lawrence Sammetinger	1872 to 1873
Henry Ruck	1873 to 1875
Nicholas Schneider	1875 to 1881
J. M. Schneider	1881 to 1886
Frederick Megel	1886 to 1894
Lawrence Nuss	1894 to 1899
Frederick Megel	1899 to 1903
Eugene Mutschler	1903 to 1912
Wm. Linder, Jr.	1912 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

Nicholas Zanglein	1845 to 1852
Andrew Zanglein	1852 to 1853
Conrad Schemmel	1853 to 1858
Henry Ruck	1858 to 1861
George Seiter	1861 to 1863
Michael Schneider	1863 to 1865
Cornelius Winegartner	1865 to 1868
John P. Brockert	1868 to 1871
Michael Schneider	1871 to 1872
John Bierlein	1872 to 1875
Louis Heider	1875 to 1879
George Limbert	1879 to 1885
Casper Nipgen	1885 to 1889
J. N. Schneider	1889 to 1892
E. C. Mutschler	1893 to 1895
George Gerstner	1895 to 1899
W. J. Ruck	1899 to 1903
C. H. Kalck	1903 to 1910
Fred Megel	1910 to 1914
Otto Duckro	1915 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Pusheta Township, 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	788	\$ 84,265.00	\$106. **
Cattle	1790	49,095.00	27.
Mules & Asses	12	1,630.00	135.
Sheep	311	2,720.00	7.1
Hogs	2504	16,040.00	6.4
Automobiles	30	9,660.00	322.
Pianos & Player Pianos	21	1,760.00	83.
Organs & Victrolas	9	290.00	32.
Raw Material		2,100.00	
Moneys		118,780.00	
Credits		25,440.00	
Bonds & Stocks		2,090.00	
Total Including Household Goods, etc.		\$ 352,040.00	
Public Utilities		437,620.00	
Real Estate	19,035 Acres.	1,646,880.00	\$ 86.
*Grand Total		\$2,436,540.00	

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.

**Not figured to cents

FRYBURG VILLAGE.

THE original plat of the village of Fryburg, consisted of forty-one lots which were located about half and half on the east and west banks of Pusheta creek. It was laid out in 1848 by Joseph Flick and Philip Seiter. As now platted it occupies about one-sixteenth square miles comprising in all one hundred and sixteen lots, many of which however contain one acre or more of ground. While of considerable importance in the early history of the county and in the development of Pusheta township, in recent years the village has shown a gradual decrease in population, due presumably to the fact that it is located so near the county seat and to the further fact that it has no railway outlet.

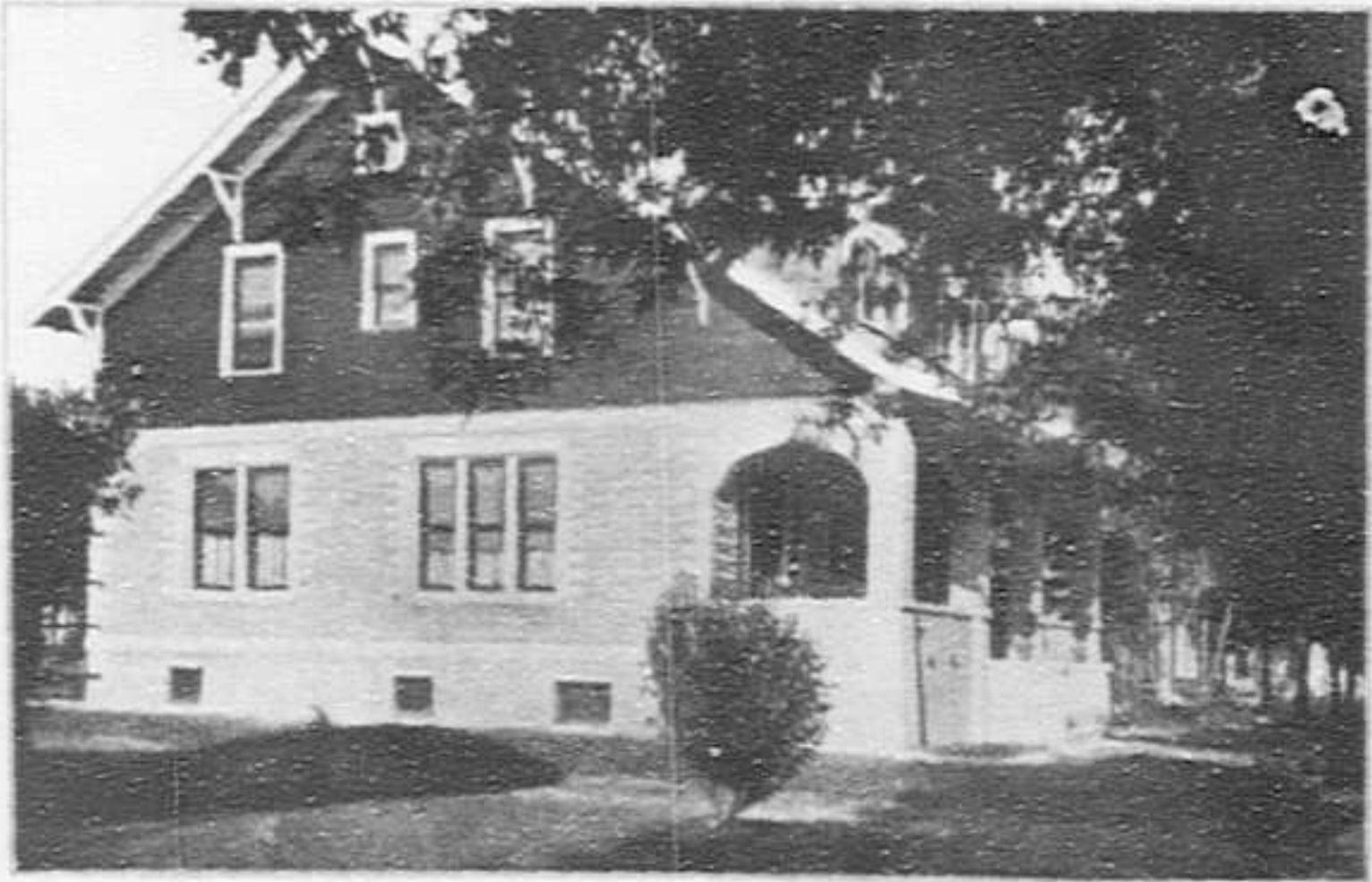
A beautiful Roman Catholic church was constructed here in the early days and the same congregation is possessed of an excellent Parochial school at which place the majority of the community's children are educated.



THE GEO. G. BICE LUMBER CO., WAPAKONETA



RESIDENCE OF JACOB ZINT, WEST PEARL ST., WAPAKONETA



RESIDENCE OF J. H. MEYER, WAPAKONETA



RESIDENCE OF JOS. VEIT, E. AUGLAIZE STREET WAPAKONETA

UNION TOWNSHIP and UNIOPOLIS VILLAGE

THIS township which is situated in the eastern part of the county and bordering on Allen county, was organized in 1854 at which time it was still a part of Allen county, the petition praying for its establishment having been presented to the commissioners of Allen county by J. C. Lusk. The first election was held in 1855 at which time only thirty votes were cast for the various officers. John Schooler and John Cordery were elected as the first board of trustees with John Bazil, clerk and John Morris, Justice of Peace.

The soil is generally of clay, gravel and sand as is usual in any country with an undulating surface. The Auglaize river crosses the northwestern part of the township and has numerous large tributary creeks which branch out through all of its territory, giving excellent drainage facilities. Its roads have nearly all been improved by graveling and a portion of the Uniopolis and Wanesfield road has recently been macadamized.

It is well provided with schools and churches, the first school having been opened in 1836 and taught by R. C. Layton. Uniopolis village is located in its central western part and a part of the northern part of St. Johns village extends into the township. The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad and the Ohio Electric Railway extend through the township. It occupies approximately thirty-six square miles being six miles square, it and St. Marys, being the only regular townships in the county.

The following is a list of those who have filled the offices of Justice of Peace, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer as they are taken from records of the County Auditors office and the various reports of the Secretary of State. The records however are incomplete and hence the list is only approximately correct.

Justices of the Peace.

R. C. Layton	1851 to 1872
Hugh T. Rinehart	1854 to 1860
Levi Harrod	1860 to 1869
Hugh T. Rinehart	1872 to 1881
H. Rigdon	1872 to 1881
A. P. Rinehart	1881 to 1883
George Focht	1883 to 1890
E. B. Copeland	1890 to 1896
Moses Blank	1896 to 1898
William Runkle	1898 to 1900
D. Clingerman	1897 to 1900
A. P. Rinehart	1900 to 1906
T. T. Howe	1900 to 1905
A. H. Mertz	1905 to 1908
J. W. Howe	1908 to
F. J. Rinehart	1909 to
C. M. Metz	1910 to

Township Clerks.

John W. English	1870 to 1873
R. C. Layton	1873 to 1876
David Focht	1876 to 1877
R. C. Layton	1877 to 1882
J. W. Howe	1882 to 1883
Ed. McGough	1883 to 1884
John W. English	1884 to 1886
J. W. Howe	1886 to 1888
Augustus Smith	1888 to 1892
J. E. Bayliff	1892 to 1896
Robert Taylor	1896 to 1898
N. T. Lusk	1898 to 1900
Floyd Carter	1900 to 1907
John Naus	1908 to 1912
C. V. Hobbs	1912 to 1914
J. C. Copeland	1915 to 1917

Township Treasurers.

Perry Hardin	1875 to 1880
John Focht	1880 to 1896
R. Gessler	1896 to 1898
G. A. Blank	1898 to 1900
W. T. Orr	1900 to 1902
Charles Taylor	1902 to 1905
Oliver Metz	1903 to 1906
Chas. Taylor	1906 to 1908
W. A. Carter	1908 to 1910
F. J. Rinehart	1910 to 1912
Ray Howe	1913 to 1917

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Union Township. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	737	\$ 91,990.00	\$125. **
Cattle	1530	60,260.00	39.
Mules & Asses	16	2,120.00	132.
Sheep	857	5,655.00	6.6
Hogs	1511	25,345.00	7.2
Automobiles	39	13,650.00	350.
Motorcycles	1	40.00	40.
Pianos & Player Pianos	53	5,570.00	105.
Merchandise		1,600.00	
Moneys		111,495.00	

Credits	13,900.00
Bonds & Stocks	1,700.00
Total Including Household Goods etc.	\$ 378,310.00
Public Utilities	120,290.00
Real Estate	22,537 Acres \$1,942,620.00 \$ 86.
*Grand Total	\$2,441,220.00

Note: *Incorporated Villages and Cities not Included.
**Not figured to cents.

UNIOPOLIS VILLAGE.

UNIOPOLIS village, located on the Wapakoneta and Wanesfield pike, is about midway between the two towns. It was platted and organized by John Hoffman in September 1837. Its location is ideal for building purposes. Among its citizens are some of the most active business men in the county. It is possessed of an excellent elevator and first class business houses handling all lines of goods, and is located on the Detroit Toledo and Ironton Railroad, the construction of which road gave rise to many of its enterprises. Its churches and schools are first class in every respect and are a source of pride to the community.

Partial Abstract of Real and Personal Property in Uniopolis Village. 1915.

Property	Number	Value	Average
Horses	21	\$ 2,065.00	\$ 98. **
Cattle	15	990.00	39.
Mules & Asses	2	130.00	65.
Sheep	9	70.00	7.7
Hogs	45	310.00	6.9
Automobiles	6	1,380.00	230.
Motor Trucks	1	100.00	100.
Motorcycles	2	150.00	75.
Office Furniture		25.00	95.
Pianos & Player Pianos	10	950.00	95.
Merchandise		24,300.00	
Raw Material		100.00	
Moneys		8,615.00	
Credits		1,600.00	
Total Including Household Goods etc.		\$ 43,150.00	
Public Utilities		5,220.00	
Real Estate		86,570.00	
Grand Total		\$134,940.00	

Note: **Not figured to cents.