

zations here, so that Fostoria was as busy in religious matters as it was and is in commercial affairs.

In 1833-34 Freeman Luce opened a subscription school. "Barring" the master was a custom of the time, and once in a while Luce had to treat his pupils to candy, raisins, apples or whisky. Dr. Alonzo Lockwood, later a member of Congress, succeeded Luce. Times have changed. Now there are three or four large school buildings, an academy, and one or two denominational schools.

The town is an important business and railroad center. How far the future may extend its limits into Wood county cannot be stated, but it is reasonable to suppose that the same enterprise, which did so much, may do more in the direction of expansion.

Blinn post office was established at Norris Station in 1883, with Omar P. Norris in charge.

Frank Cory was acting postmaster until 1885, when the office was discontinued.

Longley post office was established a few years ago, with T. J. Edgerton postmaster. Thomas Peterson, who was run down by a train in 1895 and killed, was the second incumbent. In September, 1895, the present postmaster was commissioned.

Conclusion.—The majority of the pioneers were successful in their mission. They came to seek and make homes in the wilderness, and leave to their children a rich inheritance. To them a great deal of the present worth of the township is due; but it would not be fair to credit them with all progress. They prepared the way for the modernizer. Their children and the immigrants of later days, having at their disposal machinery of which the old settlers knew nothing, accomplished more in a decade than their father's did in thirty years, and raised the township to its present high standard.

CHAPTER XL.

PERRYSBURG TOWNSHIP.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP—ITS EARLY HISTORY—JUSTICES OF WAYNESFIELD—PERRYSBURG TOWNSHIP—OFFICIALS—PIONEER REMINISCENCES—MRS. AMELIA W. PERRIN'S STORY—MRS. HESTER GREEN'S STORY—REMINISCENCES OF MRS. PHILOTHE CLARK—SOME ACCOUNT OF A FRENCH COLONY FROM THE MAUMEE—MEN OF 1839—THE OLD AND NEW HAMLETS—SCHOOLS—OLD REMINDERS.

PERRYSBURG VILLAGE—ITS DAYS OF INFANCY, SURVEY, NAMING, ETC.—PIONEERS OF THE VILLAGE—PRICES OF GOODS, AND LABOR—THE SETTLEMENT IN 1827—POST OFFICE—EXCHANGE HOTEL—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—FIRST EXECUTION—GERMAN PIONEERS—TRADERS OF 1840—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRES—CEMETERIES—CHOLERA VICTIMS—COMMON SCHOOLS—THE WAY LIBRARY—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—CONCLUSION.

THIS township was established May 8, 1823, when the commissioners set apart all of the original territory of Waynesfield, within the organized county of Wood, under the new name, and ordered the election to be held at the house of Samuel Spafford, on June 19, 1823. The Congressional description of the western and northern boundaries is as follows: "Lying south of the channel of the Maumee river, from the west line of the county to the line between the original surveyed townships, Nos. 1 and 4, in the United

States Reserve, and thence along the north channel to the State line." That part of the original township, extending from the head to the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, was then, as it was for years afterward, the only strip of territory in the county where civilized man would dare to make a home. The pioneers of Wood county settled on the south bank of the Maumee, under the shadow of the same heights which Harrison in later years fortified and named Fort Meigs. Some years after the war of 1812 the settlement was re-established, and from it the pioneers made

clearings in the forest, established their villages and commenced all those industrial enterprises which marked the progress of the county down to 1884-85, when the gas and oil-well driller appeared here.

The names of the *ante-bellum* pioneers are given in the history of Perrysburg, for that village was a part of the township down to 1833.

The records of the township are in a fair state of preservation as far back as 1848. All anterior to that date cannot be found. More fortunate among the county records, the writer is able to give the names of justices of the peace from the beginning of the township, in 1823, to the present time, together with the names of justices for the older township of Waynesfield, from 1820 to 1832.

The justices of Waynesfield were Almon Gibbs, who served from July 22, 1820, to his death, August 18, 1822; John Pray, who served until June 19, 1823; Charles Gunn, from July 22, 1820, to April, 1823, and reappointed; Samuel Spafford, from May 1, 1820, to September 8, 1821, when he resigned; John Jay Lovett, from 1821 to May, 1823; Horatio Conant, from November 11, 1822, and reappointed in 1825, 1829, 1832 and in 1835; John Pray, 1823-26; and Jonathan H. Jerome, 1829-1832.

The Perrysburg township justices are named as follows: Paris M. Plumb, from July 7, 1823, to his removal from the township in May, 1824; Thomas W. Powell, September 16, 1823-1830; Thomas R. McKnight, June 30, 1824, and 1826; Elijah Huntington, 1827 to 1856; John C. Spink, 1831; William Fowler, 1834, resigned same year; Henry Bennett, 1834; Willard V. Way, 1837; Henry Darling, 1837; Elijah N. Knight, 1840; Joshua Chappel, 1840 to 1869; D. H. Wheeler, 1847; Rudolph S. Frederick, 1849; Peter Laney, 1849-52; Stephen Williams, 1852; Marshall Key, Jr., 1854; David Ross, 1854 to 1863; Reuben Sawyer, 1857; John H. Reid, 1858; Nelson Darling, 1858 to 1866; Abraham L. Fowler, 1861 to 1879; Valentine Schwind, 1869 to 1875; James J. Parks, 1869; Stephen Merry, 1875 to 1897; George McMonagle, 1875; Sylvester Curtis, 1878 to 1893; James M. Brown, 1879 to 1897; Isaac P. Thompson, 1890; Timothy Hayes, 1892 to 1898; and George Boetsch, 1893, re-elected in 1896. Hezekiah L. Hosmer administered justice in this township at one time, of course, prior to his appointment as chief justice of Montana Territory.

The clerks of the township, from 1848 to 1895, are named as follows: William H. Hopkins, 1848; James W. Ross, 1849; George Brown,

1850; James Murray, 1851; William Furrey, 1852; James Hood, 1853; Henry H. Dodge, 1853 and 1854; George S. McKnight, 1855; I. P. Thompson, 1855 and 1862-63; F. R. Miller, 1856-57 and 1859; George Strain, 1858; John B. Spafford, 1860-61; J. W. Ross, 1864; John Powers, 1865; Earl W. Merry, 1866; C. Finkbeiner, 1867-68; A. L. Fowler, 1869, and 1871 to 1877; Fred Yeager, 1870; Stephen Merry, 1877; Hiram R. Charles, 1878; Sylvester Curtis, 1879-82; Philip Wetzel, 1882; George Strain, 1883-84; S. D. Westcott, 1885-86; Philip Wetzel, 1887-96; with exception of a short term filled by George Strain, in 1888; in 1896, Philip Wetzel was re-elected. Among documents found in the auditor's offices are some early "tax levies," showing that Addison Smith was clerk in 1839; H. H. Hall, in 1841, and W. Russell, in 1842.

The treasurers from 1839 to the present time, are named as follows: Elijah Huntington, 1839; Henry Darling, 1840; Nathaniel Dustin, 1843; R. Sawyer, 1846; J. P. Thompson, 1848; Stephen T. Hosmer, 1849; James J. Parks, 1850; Jairus Curtis, 1851; Addison Smith, 1852-53; Geo. W. Clark, 1853; L. M. Hunt, 1854-58; Seth Bruce, 1858-61; Henry Thornton, 1861-63; S. D. Westcott, 1863, and 1865-66, and 1868 to 1877; E. N. Blue, 1864; John G. Knoll, 1867; Fred Yeager, 1877-81; John H. Rheinfrank, 1881-84; George Wittman, 1884-88, and 1889-93; Jacob Davis, 1888; E. L. Kingsbury, 1893; and H. R. Roether, 1895. The names of treasurers, prior to 1849, were found in documents in the county auditor's office in June, 1895.

The assessors, other than the district assessors named in the Transactions of the Commissioners, were: James Birdsall, 1842; Hiram Davis, 1844; Elijah Huntington, 1844; E. N. Knight, 1847; J. J. Parks, 1848; John Chollette, 1849; Thomas L. Webb, 1850; Joseph Brownberger, 1851; John Webb, 1852; James J. Smith, 1853; Eber Wilson, 1854; Stephen Merry, 1855; David Ross, 1856, and 1859; John Bates, 1857; Michael Hayes, 1858; N. D. Blinn, 1860; John Powers, 1861 and 1869; George Mills, 1862; George Eddleman, 1863-64; A. L. Fowler, 1865; J. J. Webb, 1866; David D. Bates, 1867-68, and 1874; George Boetsch, 1870 to 1873; Shibnah Spink, 1873; A. L. Scott, 1875; Fred Miller, 1876, and 1881-82; George W. Newton, 1877-78, and 1880; John Hufford, 1879; Fred Hillbrand, 1883 and 1886; William Lininger, 1884-85; Fred Schwind, 1887; Godfried Schwind, 1888; Joe E. Baird, 1889 and 1892; Daniel Klingler, 1890-91; John Pfisterer and Daniel Klingler, 1893; Charles Zingg and John Pfisterer,

1894; Jos. Rossbach (resigned, and George Boetsch appointed), John C. Pfisterer, Levi S. Warner, and Wm. Underhill were elected. The names of assessors prior to 1848 were found in the county auditor's documents.

From documents in the auditor's office, it is learned that Samuel Spafford and Leander Sackett were trustees in 1827; Ambrose Rice, Silas Lee and Samuel Spafford, in 1828; James Wilkinson and John Hollister, in 1829; John Hollister and Eber Wilson, and John C. Spink, in 1831; J. W. Scott and G. Crane, 1834; E. Huntington, 1835; James Jones and Rufus D. Keener, 1836; Gilbert Beach and Loomis Brigham, 1838; Hiram Davis, Loomis Brigham and Josiah Miller, 1840; J. Birdsall, 1843; N. D. Blinn and Jairus Curtis, 1844; Gilbert Beach and Hiram Davis, 1845; Samuel Hubbell, 1846; David Ladd, Hiram Davis and Aurora Spafford, trustees in 1847.

The trustees of the township from 1848 to 1896, being the period covered by the clerk's records, are named as follows:

- 1848—John Ziegler, Jairus Curtis, John Webb.
- 1849—Elijah Huntington, Erasmus D. Peck, S. N. Beach.
- 1850—Benjamin Brown, James J. Smith, John Bates.
- 1851-52—James I. Smith, Jarvis Spafford, W. V. Way.
- 1853—Jarvis Spafford, W. V. Way, William Furry.
- 1854—John Bates, Marshall Key, Henry Thornton.
- 1855—Eber Wilson (*vice* Key).
- 1856—George W. Brown, E. Wilson, H. Thornton.
- 1857—W. V. Way (*vice* Brown).
- 1858-59—Eber Wilson, Henry Thornton, John Bates.
- 1860—John Yeager (*vice* Thornton).
- 1861—Eber Wilson, John Bates, John Yeager.
- 1862—S. D. Westcott, John A. Robertson, John Yeager.
- 1863—John Bates, J. G. Knoll, William Crook, Sr.
- 1864—F. J. Siebert (*vice* Crook).
- 1865—John Schwind (*vice* Siebert).
- 1866—Michael Hayes, A. M. Thompson, J. G. Knoll.
- 1867—John Yeager, J. Schwind, A. M. Thompson.
- 1868-72—Michael Hayes, Frank Rohda, H. M. Morse.
- 1872—Henry Thornton, H. M. Morse, F. Rohda.
- 1873—J. W. Ross, J. A. Robertson, James Eddleman.
- 1874-77—Henry Thornton, Timothy Hayes, George Limmer.
- 1877—Henry Wygant, Isaac Whitson, John Burdo.
- 1878-79—Casper Horn, John Burdo, C. Snyder.
- 1880—John Loesch (*vice* Burdo).
- 1881—John Ault (*vice* Snyder).
- 1882—John Loesch, John Ault, Conrad Sieling.
- 1883—Frederick Miller (*vice* Loesch).
- 1884—L. Reitzel, F. H. Thompson, F. Miller.
- 1885—F. Miller, E. Sawyer, F. H. Thompson.
- 1886—E. Sawyer, John Ault, John Loesch.
- Since 1887 one trustee has been elected annually, to serve three years.
- 1887—John Loesch.
- 1888—Ed. A. Underhill.
- 1889—Joseph Armbruster.
- 1890 and 1893—A. E. Leydorf.
- 1891—Fred Miller.
- 1892—John Schwind, Henry Buckhouse.
- 1893—James H. Pierce, Edwin H. Simmons.
- 1894—Conrad Sieling.
- 1895—William Diebert.
- 1896—Edwin Simmons.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

Mrs. Amelia W. Perrin's Story.—Mrs. Amelia W. Perrin, a daughter of Capt. Jacob Wilkinson, settled with her parents just above Perrysburg prior to 1812, and shared in the flight from the Maumee after the news of Hull's surrender reached the settlement. The family remained at Cleveland until peace was declared. While there, her father built a schooner, evidently using the same amount of dispatch as did Commodore Perry in creating the fleet with which he did such signal service at Put-in-Bay, in 1813. The schooner was of twenty-five tons, and christened the "Black Snake." "In the latter part of May, 1815," says Mrs. Perrin, "father set sail with a load of immigrants, landing part of them at the River Raisin, and the balance at Fort Meigs. He had with him at this time his nephew, David Wilkinson, whom he afterward took to raise (on the death of his father), and who became one of the most distinguished captains on the lakes. Young David was at this time fifteen years of age, having been born in the year 1800. On his return from this trip my father carried a cargo of ordnance and military stores from Fort Meigs to Detroit, whence all the equipments were taken, Fort Meigs having been dismantled soon after the war. He continued to run this schooner, making occasional trips to the Maumee, until September, 1816, when he took his family back to Fort Meigs. My father's hatred of the British was so intense, and he expressed his sentiments so freely in the presence of his family, that the names British and Indian were synonymous in my young mind. How well I recollect my utter amazement on learning, when about ten years of age, that an agreeable playmate, whose acquaintance I had recently formed, was the daughter of a British officer; I had previously supposed that the British, like the Indians, were entirely uncivilized.

"My first clear recollection of the Maumee dates from the time I landed from my father's vessel at the foot of Fort Meigs, in the fall of 1816. The old home had been destroyed, and father went immediately to work to erect another, farther up the river, and we occupied it in the fall of that year. The late Eber Wilson has told me that a portion of the foundation of this old home is still to be seen at the northwest corner of the Mosier farm. The Indians, at this time peaceable, were living in the vicinity in great numbers. I can remember seeing large troops of Indian children playing in the water at

the foot of Buttonwood Island, opposite our house, that island being their favorite camping ground for many years. In the spring of 1817 father made preparations to build a substantial house, having fully made up his mind to locate permanently upon the Maumee. Employing help, he went into the forest and hewed logs, after the manner of John Alden. When completed, the new house was commodious and comfortable, being quite a pretentious residence for the times.

"The battle of Fort Meigs had been fought while we were at Cleveland, and when we returned the stronghold had been dismantled, and the equipments sent to Detroit. Although thus abandoned, the fort presented an entirely different appearance from what it does now. The little log building which had been occupied by Gen. Harrison, as his headquarters, still stood where he had left it, and it remained there for many years afterward. The block-houses and the greater portion of the stockade also still remained. There was no green verdure covering the embankments, which were gray and bare. The ditches, where the earth had been excavated, were filled with water, and afforded us children a famous sliding place in the winter.

"The school house, where we received our education, stood about half way up the hill, and the fort was our old playground. We never used to hear the word 'recess' at school. The teacher used to say, 'The boys may go out;' at the proper time they would be 'rapped in' by the rat-tat of the ruler on the window sash; then the girls would be allowed to go out, but the boys and girls were never permitted to mingle on the fort together. The boys took great comfort with a large copper camp kettle which the soldiers had left behind them; it was about the size of an ordinary barrel. After filling it with stones, they would roll it down hill, enjoying the noise as only boys can. One day they persuaded a little fellow to get into the kettle in place of the stones, assuring him that it would be capital fun. The little chap could not see it as the others did, after reaching the bottom of the hill, bruised, bewildered and a little out of temper. I notice that the school-boy of to-day is very much as he was seventy years ago, and history thus seems to repeat itself. The best male teachers attainable were always employed by those having charge of the schools. Among those who taught here, who were then highly appreciated and now affectionately remembered, are the following: Rev. H. P. Barlow, Seneca Allen, Thomas W. Powell, Mr. Gage (afterward the

husband of Frances D. Gage, the authoress), Mr. Robinson (a lawyer on his way west), Mr. Adams and Galen B. Abel. There were others, but their names have faded from my mind. In my earlier years we were taught by lady teachers in the old Fort Meigs school house. One of these—Miss Mary Keeler, daughter of Major Keeler—who taught for two successive summers, has left the impress of her sweet face and gentle, patient manners indelibly upon my heart. After recitations were over she would give lessons in embroidery and other kinds of needle work. Miss Gilbert, of Cleveland, and Miss Brown, of Perysburg, also instructed us. We were taught one summer by Mrs. McElrath, a Presbyterian of the Old School. On one occasion, during the reading of the Testament, I inadvertently laughed at some trifling thing, and she so strongly impressed upon my mind the heinousness of the offense of making light of the Word of God, that I have felt its influence through the sixty years that followed.

"Among the incidents which I have heard my mother often relate is the following: One morning, in the summer of 1811, a man came riding down the river, warning the settlers that a large body of Indians, hideously painted, was forming above, and their appearance and actions indicated that they were upon the war-path. The rumor created terrible alarm in the vicinity, and the thoughts of each were immediately directed to finding a place of safety for themselves and their children. Father took his family to the woods, some distance away, and there left them (mother and her four children) concealed in a brush heap, with the promise to return as soon as he was assured of their safety, and enjoining them to keep quiet and closely concealed. All that long day they remained there, scarcely daring to move for fear of attracting the attention of some lurking savage. In his haste father had forgotten to bring anything to eat, but fear of the Indians kept the little ones quiet and caused them to forget their hunger, except the baby, which nursed until it drew blood. As the dread hours of that long, weary, terrible day passed slowly, one by one, and father failed to come, mother's anguish grew almost unendurable, for she imagined he had fallen at the hands of Indians. When he finally appeared, just as the darkness of night was closing around us, there was a most joyful reunion. It seems that the uncertainty of the purpose of the Indians had prevented him from returning to us sooner. The savages were merely out upon 'a lark,' and had gobbled up a number of white men, father among

the number, and pestered them; just by way of amusement.

"Very early (probably in 1817) a Presbyterian Church Society was organized by Rev. Burgess and another minister from Columbus, and after the mission was established, nine miles up the river, the clergy often came to Orleans and Maumee to administer the ordinance of baptism. About the year 1820, the Genessee Conference sent Rev. John P. Kent to look over the ground, and to form Societies where the people desired. From that time Orleans was embraced in a circuit, and there were regular appointments. My father's house was the most pretentious in the village—built square, with two stories, two rooms above and two below. Connecting the two lower rooms was a wide folding door, and between them the staircase was located. When there was an unusual gathering, religious services were always held at our house, as the accommodations were ample. The audience would occupy both rooms, and the minister used the staircase for a pulpit. Religious meetings were also held at other private houses, in the school-house, and sometimes in a room over the store of John Hollister, until the society was transferred to Perrysburg. Orleans was never able to boast of a church building. A union Sabbath-school was organized by Seneca Allen, which was kept for many years. The pupils were required to commit the Sermon on the Mount as the first lesson, and after that were allowed to select any portion of the Scriptures they chose.

"Orleans was surveyed soon after the war of 1812, by Seneca Allen; and for a period of fifteen years it was the resting place for those who were seeking new homes either in Wood county or farther west. Among those who made their home here were the following: Jacob Wilkinson, Seneca Allen, Major Amos Spafford, Samuel Spafford, Aurora Spafford, T. W. Powell, J. Chappel, Robert and Richard Howard, James Patterson, M. Abbott, Elisha Martindale, Thomas R. McKnight, Judge William Pratt, John and B. F. Hollister, John Jay Lovett, David Hull and Francis Charter. On the hill-side and commons a number of houses were built and occupied by our neighbors. Among them the following are well remembered: Conrad House, James M. Thomas, Thomas McIlrath, S. H. Ewing, Luther Whitmore, Mr. Wilson and Elijah Huntington. Dr. Colton was the resident physician, but only for a short time. The merchants were Samuel Vance and John Hollister. The greatest drawback to the prosperity of the country was the sickly season. Everybody expected

an attack of fever and ague periodically, and were always prepared for it; and the loss of time and the doctors' long bills conduced to keep the people poor. Notwithstanding their many discouragements, however, the early settlers were economical and industrious, and the principal business was farming. The fisheries were a source of wealth to some, and a help to all. Many Eastern people came, and after going through a short season of sickness, returned in disgust, declaring that they were not constitutionally adapted to the profession of a pioneer in a new country. After a few years, those who remained became acclimated so that they were able to resist the baneful influence of miasma in a great degree. At times, however, during the sickly season, there would not be one left in the family able to care for those helpless from disease. I well recollect being sent by mother on an errand to the house of Mrs. Mack, a neighbor, and I came upon a distressing scene. The husband was absent on a short journey; Mrs. Mack was helplessly sick in bed, and her little children were sitting around the fire waiting and wondering why mamma did not get up and give them something to eat. I informed my mother, and they were soon cared for.

"Those who witnessed the flood of the spring of 1818 in the Maumee never forgot it. The floating ice gorged at the Big Island at night, and water soon covered the flats a number of feet deep. The inhabitants of Orleans were awakened by the rushing and surging of the flood and crushing of the ice cakes, and, hastening to look out, found themselves surrounded by an angry sea. The neighbors came in a boat, and I was handed out of the window. While everyone was busy, the cradle, which had been floating about with the baby in it, started out of the door, and would have soon gone sailing down the river, had it not been quickly caught. We, with others who had been rescued in a similar manner, found shelter in the house of Mr. McIlrath, on the hill-side. Sixty or seventy years ago the few inhabitants of this section of the Valley were very social in their intercourse with each other, and no great formality was used in becoming acquainted. Where similarity of tastes were found between families, the strongest friendships were formed, which (although they afterward became widely scattered) have lasted throughout a lifetime. Charming evening gatherings were held around the glowing fire, of which those early settlers retained the fondest memories, throughout succeeding years fraught with wonderful changes and startling events. Young people did

not hesitate to marry in those days because they had not yet secured a competence: it was to be a helpmeet in making their united future one of prosperity and happiness. From 1818 to 1826, the young men, or the 'big boys,' as the little folks called them, of the Fort Hill school, left home and friends to seek their fortunes. Some wandered south, while others entered the lake service, many of whom subsequently became experienced sailors, and noted as the commanders and owners of some of the finest lake craft. My eldest brother, Freeman, at the age of eighteen, went to Portland (now Sandusky City), apprenticed himself to a ship builder; and became a master builder. One time when I was visiting at Port Lawrence (Toledo) my attention was called by Mr. Baldwin to a beautiful ship lying at anchor in the river, named the 'Eclipse.' This was the first large vessel which my brother had built, and the family were naturally proud of his success. He soon afterward went on a voyage to Europe, visiting the shipyards of Amsterdam and Liverpool. At this time it was a great distinction to go abroad on business or pleasure. Afterward he drifted southward, establishing shipyards on the Mississippi, and died at the early age of thirty-five. Two other schoolmates, John and Richard Craw, found early graves in the South. Among the boys of the Fort Hill school, who left Orleans in their early manhood to battle with the world and carve out their fame and fortune, are the following: John and Richard Craw, nephews of the Spafford brothers; Edward Wilkinson, brother of Capt. David Wilkinson, who had already become an experienced sailor; James Thomas; Anson and Truman Reed, brothers; Freeman and Harvey Wilkinson, brothers.

"It did not take many years to demonstrate that Orleans was never going to be the 'Queen City' of the North, as was fondly anticipated by those who established it. Other points down the river were more accessible as a landing for the large boats which were beginning to ply between the Maumee river and lake cities, and it was found that the town was liable to be flooded at every spring freshet. One by one, the Orleansists pulled up stakes and located at the rival town of Perrysburg, or elsewhere. By the winter of 1825-26, I think they were all gone but two families; from that time until 1830, my father and Aurora Spafford, with their families, were the only permanent residents, although people continued to move to and fro, stopping at Orleans for the purpose of taking a rest, a long breath and a new start.

"For a period of about four years (1826 to

1830), the late Mrs. Miranda Crane (a step-daughter of Judge Spafford), and the writer were the only young ladies in Orleans. The girls of that time were taught to help their mothers, from the days of early childhood being employed at anything useful that their little hands could do. As years rolled on they were taught to knit, spin, sew and do all manner of housework; at fifteen they were usually capable of taking entire charge of household affairs, when required. A large portion of the cloth used for wearing apparel was spun at home, especially men's clothing. After cotton goods came into the market farmers ceased raising flax for their wives and daughters to manufacture into cloth. As a matter of course, all were rejoiced when their daily lives were relieved of this drudgery, and the old spinning-wheel was set aside, consigned to future generations as an interesting relic of the past. When calico was first introduced into the Orleans market, it ranged in price from 40 cents to 75 cents a yard."

Mrs. Hester Green's Story.—Mrs. Hester (Purdy) Green, who was here as early as the year 1810, makes the following references to the persons and incidents of the time and place: "I moved to the Maumee Rapids, in 1810, with my father, Daniel Purdy, from the State of New York. There came with us, from the same place, with their families, Wm. Carter, Andrew Race (son-in-law of Carter), Mr. Hopkins, Stephen Hoyt and Mr. Porter. David Hull (a nephew of Gen. Hull) kept a store and tavern. Being a bachelor, his sister kept house for him, and I lived with them part of the time. Hull had a clerk by the name of Antoine LaPoint, a pretty shrewd fellow who could speak English, French and Indian. Among the names of the French who were there, when we came, were M. Beaugrand, Minor, Lorengy, M. Emell, Baptiste Momeny, M. Guillian, and Peter Williams (half French). Among the others remembered were Spafford, a man of very fine appearance, who was port collector, receiving four hundred dollars a year salary for collecting tax on goods brought on boats; his son Aurora; Amos Hecock (son-in-law of Spafford); Mr. Blalock, who lived about a mile south of us, a gunsmith, and who was said to make counterfeit money; John Woods; Jesse Skinner; Mr. Carlin, a blacksmith; Mr. Scribner; John Kelly, who taught our school; James Ruling, silversmith; Peter Momeny; John Carter; and two or three families south of Blalocks.

"Our town was at the Foot of the Rapids, and my father lived about eight rods from the

river, opposite an island. Fish were very plenty. Large ones could be caught in abundance with the hook and line. We would throw them on the bank as we caught them, and then selecting the finest for the table we left the remainder for the hogs to eat. Among the fish caught were sturgeon, muskalonge, pickerel and bass. We gathered huckleberries about two miles from home. It was amusing to see the squaws gathering; they would hold a kettle or pan under the bushes, and beat the berries off with a stick. I have seen forty or fifty lodges of Indians encamped here; they were on their way to Malden to get their presents. We got our milling done at the River Raisin, about thirty miles away. Game was abundant, live stock was easily raised on the prairies, and we enjoyed a free and easy life until the mutterings of war began to fill us with alarm; then the arrival of Gen. Hull, and his splendid army, reassured us. He left a small command here who built a fort, or block-house, for our protection. Thus we lived in security until a messenger arrived informing us that Gen. Hull had sold his army, and that we would have to leave. Then all was fright and confusion. We, and most of the others, excepting the soldiers, gathered what we could handily, and left. We stopped at Blalock's a short time, and an Indian messenger arrived telling us to come back as they would not kill us, but only wanted some of our property; looking around until he found Blalock's gun, he took it, went out and got a horse my mother had ridden to this point, and departed. We went back and remained three days, in which time the Indians were pretty busy in driving off our live stock (we lost sixteen head), and plundering the houses of such as had not come back. Mr. Guillian was one who fled, leaving everything behind, and had not the presence of danger filled us with alarm, we would have been amused to see the Indians plundering his house. The feather beds were brought out, ripped open and the feathers scattered to the winds, the ticks alone being deemed valuable. But our stay was short, only three days, when the commandant of the fort informed us that he would burn the fort and stores and leave, inviting us to take such of the provisions as we might need. Consternation again seized upon us, and we hastily reloaded our wagons and left. We stayed the first night at a house eight or ten miles south of the Rapids. In the black swamp, the load became too heavy, and they rolled out a barrel of flour and a barrel of meat, which they had obtained at the fort. Mr. Hopkins, John Carter, Mr. Scribner and William Race went

back the next fall to gather their crops, and they were all killed by the Indians. John Carter was attacked while in a boat on the river, and they had quite a hard fight before they got his scalp. After many years the government gave the Purdys four hundred dollars for the crops and stock left behind them in their flight."

Reminiscences of Mrs. Philothe Clark.—In the reminiscences of Mrs. Philothe (Case) Clark, she speaks of her coming with her father, two young men named Scribner and Lapeer, and a number of others, who arrived at the Maumee settlement May 1, 1811, and raised some crops that season. Continuing, she says: "Several heads of families died before the next winter. My father's sister died on the 10th of August, and his mother died on the 12th. There were no boards to be had, so he took his broad-axe, and with two other men went into the woods and felled a basswood tree, from which they split out puncheons. These he hewed and planed, and with his own hands made the coffin, and helped to bury their dead, where Fort Meigs was afterward built. My father's own family suffered very much. He was sick with fever and ague, and many days, and for hours at a time, there was not a member of the family able to help himself. All the water that we could have for twenty-four hours was two pails of river water, brought in every morning by a kind neighbor. His little child, two years old, died soon afterward. In the spring of 1812 my father planted potatoes and corn on the island in the river. The army made use of it, and he got his pay for it from the government. There was a company of soldiers stationed near us; but they left immediately after we heard of Hull's surrender. A British officer, with a few soldiers and a band of Indian warriors, came to take possession of what public stores there were at that place. The Indians plundered a few houses, took all the horses and mules they could find, and left. The inhabitants had to leave,—some of them in open boats. Our family, in company with twelve other families, left by land. We took the road to Urbana, cut through by Gen. Hull's army. After a toilsome journey of two weeks through the mud of the Black Swamp, nearly devoured by mosquitoes, sometimes with no water except what stood in the cattle tracks, we arrived safely at Urbana, where we drew government rations until we separated for our several destinations."

The late Hezekiah L. Hosmer, who knew Peter Minor, an actor in the early settlement,

and wrote down the pioneer's recollections of Perrysburg, speaks of Sac-a-manc, an Indian warrior, giving Peter Minor notice of British intentions, of the flight of the Spafford family, and of the advance of the British and Indians under the notorious Col. Elliott. The story varies but little from the relations already given.

In the history of Rice township, Sandusky county, written by Hon. Homer Everett, is an account of a French colony from the Maumee, which located near Lower Sandusky in 1812-13, as follows: "After peace had been restored in 1815, this township became the home of many of the French families of the colony, which left the Maumee and came to Lower Sandusky three years earlier. The original settlement of these people, after coming to America, was at Monroe, Mich. They afterward established themselves on the Maumee, where they settled down to habits of industry. But the opening of the British and Indian hostilities, in 1812, compelled another removal, and doomed them to four years of migration and unsettled life. In January, 1813, by direction of the government, about twenty families packed their possessions and started for Lower Sandusky. It was a fortunate circumstance that heavy ice, well covered with snow, gave them an easy course of travel, and at the same time made it possible to avoid the savage enemies of the forest. All being in readiness, a French train was formed. This consisted of a procession of one-horse sleighs, the runners of which were made of boards. The train was placed under direction of a Frenchman named Peter Maltosh, who had been an Indian trader. The journey to Locust Point, over the ice, was made in one day. On the following day, Portage (Port Clinton, as it was then called) was reached, and, the third day, Lower Sandusky. The colony was given quarters in the government barracks until spring, when cabins were built for them. In August, 1813, they were, by order of the government, removed to Upper Sandusky until the conclusion of the war, when they were moved back in government wagons. They had been wards of the government during the war, and the able-bodied among them bore their parts bravely in the lines of soldiery." The names of these refugees, some of whom returned to the Maumee at the close of the war, so far as can be learned, were Joseph Cavalier and wife, who died at Fort Stephenson; Albert Cavalier, their son, Mrs. Jaco, Gabriel O'Dett de La Point, Thomas DeMars, Bisnette, Joseph, John and Peter Momeny, Peter Minor's family, Charles Fountaine, Christopher Columbo, and the Devoir

family, consisting of five brothers, and Maltosh, the guide. This concludes the broken threads of the story of the destroyed settlement on the Maumee.

Men of 1839.—In 1839, an enumeration of all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, in the township was made by County Assessor Samuel Matthews. In February, 1877, the *Sentinel* copied the lists and published them, and from that paper the following names are taken: Seneca Sterling, Edward Hotchkis, Allen Hills, Isaac Stetson, Addison Smith, Henry Mandell, R. L. McKnight, Willard V. Way, Henry Bennett, Joseph Cornell, James F. Stubbs, Gilbert Beach, Aaron B. Banks, Horace Hall, John Hall, Horatio Hall, James Mecham, D. Wilkinson, Wm. Irwin, David Allen, R. B. Nichols, Charles Russell, Phillip Hahn, Barnet Kenedy, James Bellville, Peter Cranker, Thomas Child, Loomis Brigham, Thomas L. Webb, Henry Ross, Reuben Sawyer, John Fay, Daniel Lindsey, John C. Kellogg, A. Coffinberry, John Bates, Henry Cook, Jarvis Spafford, Jeremiah C. Crane, James M. Spafford, Amos Spafford, Otis Wheelock, W. W. Wheelock, Abraham L. Fowler, Samuel B. Campbell, Walter W. Slason, John Kridler, Edward Bissel, Edward Freeman, E. D. Peck, W. P. Griswold, Abner Brown, John Webb, Jacob Regle, C. G. Minkler, W. W. Covey, H. L. Hosmer, J. B. Lewis, Andrew Burns, L. R. Austin, D. C. Doan, William Nettle, Jonathan Perrin, Phillip Loup, Cyrus Darling, Peter Laney, William Crook, S. M. Beach, James Birdsall, Pearl Simons, Christian Houtz, John Birdsall, Worling Bradford, George Hopper, Joseph Creps, Joseph A. Creps, George Creps, David Creps, Shibnah Spink, C. C. Roby, William Houston, Eber Wilson, Charles Wilson, Harry Ewing, Samuel Burke, Samuel Wilson, Jacob Mark, Hiram Pratt, Benjamin Thornton, Isaac Bloomfield, J. W. Turner, William Ziegler, John Hollister, B. F. Hollister, John W. Smith, Josiah Miller, George Chollette, S. P. Johnson, Christian, William Earl, James Brown, Abraham Carter, J. T. Purvis, Robinson, David Johnson, J. L. Crane, James Coffinberry, Charles Donnelley, Thomas Bloomfield, Abram Gray, Thomas Pheatt, David Perrin, Elijah Huntington, Joshua Chappel, Hiram Davis, William P. Reman, William Russell, Levi C. Lock, Benjamin Russell, William Kelley, Harvey T. Smith, E. M. Knight, C. T. Woodruff, Theodore Clark, John Smith, Wieck, Adam Mitts, Jonas Bishop, Samuel Bishop, James T. Rey, Benjamin Rathbone, John Elliott, Edward Bonnell, Laban Radway, Solomon Thompson, Fletcher Joy, Elial Bacon, Simon Teeple, Benj,

Minor, John R. Kelley, Joseph Clary, H. H. Courser, John C. Smith, Joseph Winters, C. W. Norton, Asahel Paine, Daniel H. Wheeler, William Crook, William L. Cook, James Blinn, Nelson Talmage, Adam Bates, Robert Davidson, Charles Bowsprit, Charles Lambert, Christopher Hetching, Robert Shaw, Luther Jackson, William Findlay, John Shepler, William B. Tillotson, William Weddle, Baty, Robert Reed, William Mack, Benjamin Gill, T. Rudsill, David Ross, C. D. Woodruff, Westcott Smith, Robert Miller, William Deyo, Charles Shepard, Henry Thornton, John Ziegler, Seth Bruce, Wright, T. Freeman, Joshua Chappel, Elijah Herrick, Perry Curtis, Jairus Curtis, Uriah Piersons, Walter Buel, Alonzo Rogers, Darius Harris, William L. Cook, Joshua Rolf, Jedediah Loup, Christopher Perrin, J. W. Ferrell, Nathaniel Dustin, Henry Darling, John C. Spink, George Drewry, Alexander Decker, Victor Jennison, George Firdig, John Bishop, Ralph Ogle, John Van Hellen, Henry Van Hellen, Henry Waggoner, Barnabas Allen, Abel Leach, Mark Havens, William Loup, James Conaway, David Staler, Jacob Kline, William Kline, McMichael, Abraham Beaver, Ora Abbey, Charles Abbey, J. H. Thurstin, J. McGrain, J. Hoover, Ruda Lusher, Thomas Kinsley, Jonathan Jenkins, Patrick Carl, Thomas Farlin, John McGee, Patrick Cauington, John Hollis, Silas Burk, Edward Burk, H. Lardroist, George Fox, Felix Casper, Francis Powers, Augustus Cook, H. Turrel, J. S. Sabin, J. A. Hancock, George House, Peter Rible, Norman Zimerer, George Price, W. S. Haskins, W. O'Brien, John Brownsberger, Jacob Lusher, A. F. Striker, David Johnson, Benjamin McIntire, John Riley, S. Belongy, Lary Sutton, Frank Bushel, Henry Roberts, John Beninger, James Barber, James Kelley, John McCoy, John Perrin, George Longel, Darius Budes, Stephen Phillips, Michael Rhom, John Hetsinger, Henry Lusher, Daniel Klinger, Phillip Croove, Phillip Croove, Jr., Conrad Seymour, F. B. Rowley, Aaron Higgins, Nathan Russell, George Coleman, John Shaver, John McKey, James Hollington, Moses Higgins, A. M. Thompson, Gideon Hord, John Harvey, Chester Blinn, George Powers, J. M. Hall, and Geo. Flack.

The following are names of those employed on steamers "Wayne" and "Perry": N. Gardner, J. Matthews, S. Pierce, W. Watkins, Sandy, Archy, Thomas, Wilbour, Stewart, Rogers, Mallory, Hathaway, Joles, Williams, Russell, Dimick, Westcott, Smith, Printis, John McKee, W. Watts, J. F. Stubbs, C. Harrison, P. Allen,

J. Green, W. Nukols, O. Whitmore, R. Louney, and T. Watts.

This list shows the names of 331 adult males, against 1,153 souls enumerated in the whole county, so that Perrysburg township of 1839 represented the great majority of the bread-winning population of the county. Within the ensuing ten years, many immigrants located in the township. The tyranny of class government in Ireland and Germany, and the political troubles of Europe in 1846, 1847 and 1848, drove large numbers of the people to the shores of the United States, whence they spread out westward. Such families as the Hayeses, who came in 1848, and own Fort Meigs, and the Germans, named in the history of Perrysburg village, who came from Hesse Darmstadt and Rhenish provinces, have taken a most important part in the development of the township, and the building of the village.

The Old and New Hamlets.—The town of Orleans on Tracts 65 and 66, in the United States Reserve of twelve miles square, was founded in 1817, shortly after the return of the refugees to the Maumee, and surveyed by J. J. Lovett. It was re-surveyed in December, 1825, by Seneca Allen, for Frederick A. Stuart, and Lots 138 and 139 set apart for public buildings, on condition that the seat of justice should be fixed there. The effort was a useless one, for, with the exception of part of the Wilkinson family, Mrs. Omans, and, perhaps, one other family, the residents moved down to Perrysburg, in 1823. To-day, the site of this first settlement of English-speaking people in Wood county, is clothed in grass, like Fort Meigs. The Hayes family located there in 1847 or 1848, while yet the old Hollister building was standing, and, for the succeeding forty-eight years, Michael Hayes and his brothers have seen to it that the site of the old town, and of the fort above it, have not been subjected to the plow, or exposed to the vandals. In 1816, David Hull opened the first tavern in the new town, and a year later, Joseph Vance established a store under the fort. Both houses were open on April 17, 1817, when Joshua Chappel arrived at that point. Down to 1830 a few of the first settlers made the place their home. The history of the rise and fall of that village is told elsewhere.

Lime City, on Road Tract 13, T. 4, of the U. S. Reserve, was surveyed by C. H. Judson in October, 1887, for C. H. Sawyer. It received its name in July, 1885, when a post office was established, which, at the request of the petitioners, was named Lime City, and L. S. Warner appointed master. In January, 1895, Anna Pelton resigned the office, and a sister of the first post-

master was appointed. A reference to the chapter on Roads, and also to the chapter on Troy township, will inform the reader on the building and history of the Western Reserve road. Down to 1852, Stoneburner's tavern, where Lime City now stands, was a well-known hostelry. In the "forties," particularly, "Stoneburner's" was a famous hotel, approaching the "Exchange," at Perrysburg.

The lime works were established in 1883 or 1884 by C. H. Sawyer, near the two old McMonigle lime-kilns. Mr. Sawyer operated the quarry until 1888, when the first kilns were built. In 1891 the Lime City Company was organized, with C. H. Sawyer, president; W. B. Scott, vice-president; John B. Bronson, secretary and treasurer; and George Breed, superintendent. This company added four kilns to the two established in 1888, the capacity of which is about 100,000 barrels annually. The company quarry a fine building stone, and also operate a stone-crusher, with a capacity of about 1,500 car-loads annually. The works employ from thirty to eighty men.

James J. Smith, with Hitchcock and Fink, were the principal farmers of the place before the town was surveyed. Shover & Warner opened the first store, and within a short time a few more business houses were started.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lime City, may be said to be contemporary with the establishment of the village, when a frame meeting-house was erected. Among the members at that time, and in 1890, were: John, Thos. H. and Jane Tinney, J. M. Deams, Albert Brownsberger, Mary S. and Jos. Perkins, Mellie Warner, Maggie, Mary and Emma Creps, John and Annie Greiner, Julia Bench, Mrs. D. Simmons, Anna and Sarah Trowbridge, Maud and Ida Hamilton, George L. and May Meek, Frank Schumaker, Cordelia Pelton, Annie Pelton, Orlando Edelman, Alma Warner and Louis Laney. John Bench and John Greiner have been class-leaders in recent years. In January, 1895, John Bench was elected superintendent of the Sunday-school; E. E. Kerns, assistant superintendent; E. A. Cox, treasurer; G. L. Wheeler, secretary and librarian; and Frances Lusher, organist.

Linson was surveyed for Elliott Warner, A. D. Stewart, R. V. Chamberlain and George Kimberlin, by David Donaldson, in July, 1875. Like Marengo, Manhattan and Orleans of the North, Linson is only a memory.

Hobart was the name borne by a post office in the extreme northeastern corner of the township. It was discontinued in November, 1895.

Schools.—The township school record dates

back to May 21, 1853, when Eber Wilson, Jerome Smith, Lorenzo Blackman, John Shaner, W. W. Morse and Horace Hollister, with James Hood, secretary, were present. The sum of \$400 was appropriated for a school building in District 9, on Road Tract No. 24; small sums for repairs on school houses in Districts 5, 7, 8 and 10, and \$400 for a new house in District 5. In April, 1854, the sum of \$400 was appropriated for a house in District 10. Nathaniel Strickland was one of the trustees or directors in 1854, while the names of W. A. Lanigan and Henry M. Morse, with J. P. Thompson, clerk, appear in 1855. School buildings were authorized for Districts 6 and 3, and repairs on the other houses ordered. In 1858, there were 321 children enumerated; in 1879, there were 377 male and 318 female children enumerated; in 1880, 697; and in 1881, 719. The State apportionment was \$541.50, and the local, \$445.63—a total of \$987.13.

Old Reminders.—In 1848, during the construction of the hydraulic canal, a well was discovered at the upper end of Perrysburg. It was walled up with brick of superior quality, in sectoral lines, and no one, then living in the village, or Maumee, knew anything of its construction, or of the place where the brick were made. So common report said, and the newspapers echoed the saying. Mrs. Peirin, one of the few pioneers surviving, stated in June, 1895, that David W. Hawley excavated the well prior to 1822.

On the Eber Wilson farm, two miles from Perrysburg, are the remains of a fortification, of which nothing is known. In 1823, when the Wilsons settled there, the lines of the works were distinct, and, in plowing, blacksmith's cinders were found within the inclosure. The fortification can have no connection with the building of Fort Meigs, for it is a work which Harrison's men did not dream of constructing.

PERRYSBURG VILLAGE.

This good old town, dating back to the times when the echoes of Perry's guns, on Lake Erie, and Jackson's, on the field of Chalmette, reverberated throughout the world, is the stage on which the drama of Wood county's settlement was enacted, and the conquest of the northwestern Indians effected. Surveyed for the United States in 1816, when British and Indian power was crippled in these parts, it is now in its eightieth year, and yet only in the infancy of its