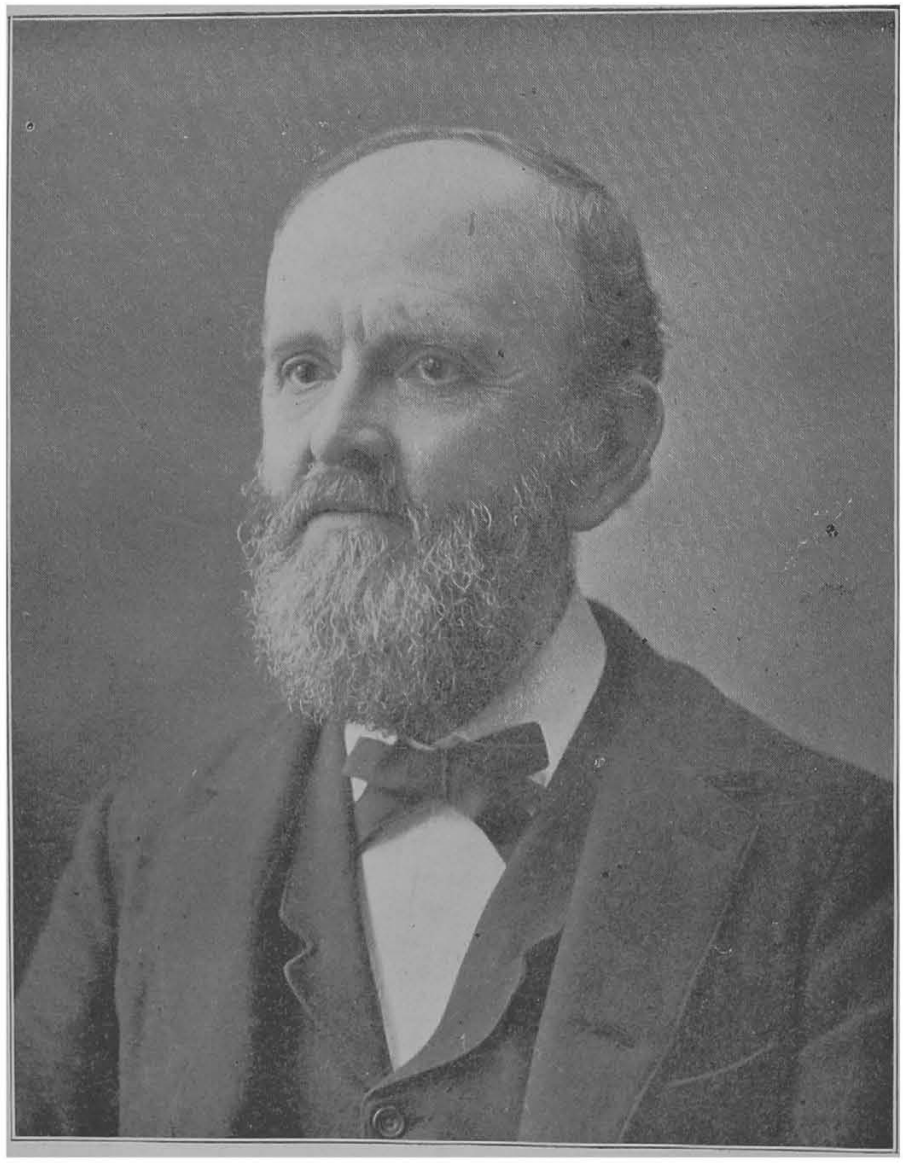


Yours Truly,

Stephen D. Cone.

BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

A NARRATIVE OF

HAMILTON AND ITS RESIDENTS

FROM 1792 TO 1896

BY

STEPHEN D. CONE

ILLUSTRATED

HAMILTON, OHIO

REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

DEDICATED TO

HERBERT E. TWITCHELL

AN ABLE PHYSICIAN, A GENTLEMAN AND

POLISHED SCHOLAR

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

It is not an easy task to make a history. It is said that history records itself. It does, but men and periods and individualities pass into time and the identities, the individuals, the associations, the manner of life, the manner of business, the recollections and history too often pass to oblivion Hamilton is historic. The pioneers who made and the men who make it now are all worthy of immortal record. This history ought to have been written, in complete form, years ago. It has taken years of investigation to accumulate the matter of which this volume is made up. The sole aim of the author has been accuracy and brevity. Especial care has been exercised as to fidelity to facts. It is esteemed a priceless privilege to pay this feeble but just tribute to the pioneers of Hamilton, and the author's first and only thought and effort in the issue of this modest volume is to put into enduring type, facts heretofore unknown to publication, to present a collection of facts of history heretofore unpublished and uncollected, and to place in collected form a pen picture of the men who have made Hamilton and are making its history now.

Much assistance has been derived from Thomas Millikin, Samuel Shaffer, J. M. Johnson and Jacob Stillwaugh. To Dr. William C. Miller for valuable aid, our gratitude is deep. Our thanks are due to Captain Philip Rothenbush, Walter L. Tobey, Frank E. Brandt and W. O. Millikin for valuable service rendered.

Hamilton, September, 1896.

HISTORY OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton, lying in the midst of the far famed and historic garden spot of America — the Miami Valley, surrounded by the best country that the world affords stands second to none. A city which claims for its children, many of the greatest men the American nation has produced. Men who sat in the highest tribunals, men, whose patriotism led them to shed their blood on many a field in the holy cause of liberty. Men whose war cry was "for God and native land," and whose deeds of valor made tyrants tremble on their throne.

From such ancestral stock came the first residents of this city. Is it any wonder that with such example to emulate, that the town of Hamilton has produced such good citizens?

Looking backward, let us examine some of the "footprints on the sands of time" delve into our history and traditions that have gone to mingle with the years beyond the flood.

The route of General St. Clair in his disastrous campaign in 1791 passed through Butler County. In September of that year Fort Hamilton was built. It was a stockade, with bastions and platforms for two cannon. Barracks were constructed with a guard room also, and two store houses for provisions. It is a remarkable fact that the fort was completed in about fourteen days. The cross cut saw, the augur and the axe were pressed into service and Fort Hamilton was a reality, and St. Clair's orders had been obeyed.

Major Rudolph was placed in command. He was a tyrannical officer. His cruel treatment of six deserters has been published so often that we shall not touch upon it. There are no facts substantiating the hanging of John Brown and Seth Blinn.

Fort Hamilton remained occupied as a garrison until the year 1796 when the public stores were sold at auction, and the fort abandoned. After the treaty of Greenville in 1795 many of the officers and soldiers of Wayne's army were disbanded and returned to Hamilton about the first of June, 1795. James McBride in his valuable manuscript history of Hamilton, written in 1831 makes the following reference to the old fort: "Part of the line where the pickets stood can yet be traced, and some of the buildings of the garrison remained standing after 1811."

The ground on which the town of Hamilton is laid out within the tract of land sold by the congress of the United States to John Cleves Symmes in 1787 and afterwards conveyed to him by patent bearing date the 30th day of September 1794. The third entire range of six miles wide within this purchase extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami was conveyed to General Jonathan Dayton by John Cleves Symmes as appears by a deed bearing the date of October 30, 1794. On July 27, 1795, Johnathan Dayton conveyed the fractional section No. two in township one, range three in said purchase to Israel Ludlow, by whom the town of Hamilton was laid out on said fractional section.

In the year 1794 a few lots were laid out by Mr. Israel Ludlow in the lower part of the town in the immediate neighborhood of the garrison, and some of them were sold to different parties. The lots in the upper part of the town were laid out in the years 1796 and 1797.

The town of Hamilton being laid out under the government of Northwest Territory there was at that time no law requiring town plats to be placed on record, consequently the plat of Hamilton was not recorded at that time. However, on the 28th of April, 1802, Israel Ludlow placed the town plat

on record in the county of Hamilton, at Cincinnati where it may be found in Book E, No. 2, page 57. The most northerly block of lots on the town plat are not laid down from 222 to 242 inclusive, hence the presumption that they were laid out after the plat was placed on record.

As early as 1795, but few settlers were to be found at Hamilton. Among the very earliest pioneers were John Greer, Andrew Christy, Benjamin Davis, David C. Orcutt, Isaac Wiles and Benjamin Randolph.

In the April following in 1793, General Wayne arrived at Hamilton with his main army. He has been represented as an arbitrary despotic man. However, he was much displeased with the conduct of Major Rudolph, and gave him his choice, either to be cashiered, or to resign his command.

The first court for the county of Butler was held in Hamilton on the second Tuesday in July, 1803, the calendar date being July 12. Subsequently its sittings were held in one of the old buildings of the garrison, which had been erected for a public store house, the Torrence Tavern, corner of Water and Dayton streets. The building remains in tact to-day the same as it did in 1803, the property of G. A. Rentschler. The magazine was converted into a jail, and another of the old buildings fitted up for a clerk's office. The house erected for the accommodation of the commandant and officers was occupied as a tavern for the entertainment of the court and bar, and other persons attending. The artificers and barracks were used for stables, etc.

The first presiding Judge was Francis Dunlavey, with James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchel as associate Judges. Daniel Symmes was prosecuting attorney, James Blackburn, sheriff and John Reily, clerk.

In a few years a stone building was erected on the ground set apart for a public square, designed for a jail and jailers house. The upper part of this building was finished for a court-room and the sittings of the court were transferred from the barracks to this building.

A postoffice was established in Hamilton, August, 1804 and John Reily was appointed postmaster.

In March, 1805, occurred an extraordinary flood in the Miami river, which was ever afterward known as the big flood. The town of Hamilton was almost submerged and great alarm was felt at the rising water.

On October 11, 1809, the first supreme court held in Butler county, convened at Hamilton. Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg were the judges of the court, Arthur St. Clair, prosecuting attorney, John Reily, clerk and William McClellan sheriff.

The town of Hamilton was incorporated in the year 1810, and police and officers were elected who organized themselves and for four years continued to exercise jurisdiction and adopt measures for the government of the town. Owing to some irregularities however, in the proceedings or carelessness on the part of the officers, the charter became forfeited in 1814, and so remained until 1827, when the town was again incorporated together with Rossville under the style of The Trustees and citizens of Hamilton and Rossville." The two towns remained under this one charter until 1831, when the act was so amended as to separate the two towns, and erect each into a corporation by itself.

It may be well here to give a retrospect of the appearance of the town of Hamilton in 1807, which is graphically portrayed by that eminent historian, James McBride. He says: "When I first visited Hamilton in December, 1807, the improvements were principally confined to near the margin of the river. William McClellan, who served eight years as sheriff of the county of Butler, then kept a tavern in the old garrison house, which had been erected for the accomodation of the officers, and which stood on the bank of the river near to where the east end of the bridge is at present. (in 1831). John Torrence and William Murray each kept houses of entertainment at the river on Dayton street. A store was kept by John Sutherland in the low ground and Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair had a store near the south-west corner of the public

square. John Reily, clerk of the court, kept his office in a small log house in the lower part of the town. Dr. Dan Millikin was the only physician then in Hamilton. He lived in a house on the bank of the river."

"William Corry, the only lawyer in the place, kept his office in the same building with the clerk of the court. Several other lawyers, however, from Cincinnati and Lebanon attended the sittings of the courts, among whom were Jacob Burnett, Arthur W. St. Clair, Ethan Stone, Nicholas Longworth and later John McClean, Joshua Coltet and Elias Glover."

"In Hamilton at that time, nearly all east of Front street was an impenetrable thicket covered with young scrubby oaks, black-jacks, vines and hazel bushes, a thicket that it was only in some parts that man could make his way through them. True it is, paths and roads were in some places cut through them to admit of a free passage, but even from the corner where Mr. Sutherland's house now stands to the Hamilton hotel, and where the court house now is, the brush wood was very thick, although this space had been occupied by the garrison as a burying ground. The grave stones and graves were discoverable all over the tract of ground, and even since the building of the Hamilton Hotel was erected, a paling inclosing a grave was taken down, which stood in the street before the house."

"It was then common, every few days, to meet with Indians in the streets of Hamilton, who came to sell their peltries to the storekeepers. I recollect once of a company of seventy or eighty Indians who remained encamped in the lower part of Rossville for about a week."

"The improvements in Rossville were still fewer than in Hamilton. A log house, near where the west end of the bridge now is, was occupied as a tavern and a ferryhouse. Michael Delorac's house in the upper part of town, and one or two log buildings in the lower part, comprehended the extent of improvement. Brush-wood, elder bushes and high weeds occupied the remaining parts of the town."

What a beatiful pen picture this is of Hamilton in 1807, such a one as only James McBride could write.

The total population of Hamilton in 1810 was 242. The census at that time gives the following in detail:

The first printing press was brought to Hamilton in June, 1814, and the publication of a weekly newspaper, entitled the Miami Intelligencer was commenced by Colby, Bonnel and Co. The first number of this paper was issued from the press on the 22nd of June, 1814, and it was the first newspaper ever printed in Butler County.

In the year 1812, a lot was purchased and a building erected for academy purposes by a company of gentlemen who styled themselves the Hamilton Literary society. Both a classical and a common school was here conducted, and this was the first educational institution established in Hamilton.

On the 19th of December, 1817, the bank of Hamilton was incorporated with a capital of $300,000, and went into operation on the 30th day of July, 1818. The capital stock paid in was $33,062.68. This institution continued to do business for only two or three years, the pressure of the times and depreciating of bank paper in the west forced them to direct their measures towards a close of their business.

In 1816, John E. Scott was awarded a contract to erect a brick court house, two stories high, near the centre of the public square. The contract price for erection of this building was $10,000.00. However, on the application of the contractor, who pledged that he had lost money on the contract the legislature passed a law authorizing the commissioners of the county to make him a further allowance, of $100, which was paid him making the whole cost $11,000.

In the year 1816, a company was incorporated by the legislature of the state of Ohio, with a capital of $30,000.00, to construct a bridge across the Great Miami river, at Hamilton. The stock in said company was soon subcribed and the work commenced in the summer of 1818 and was completed so as to admit travelers to pass over the bridge in December, 1819. The first tolls were received December 29. The bridge

was a strong and handsome superstructure, composed of two abutments, one on each side, and one pier in the middle of the river. The chord line of each was 165 feet and 6 inches. The original contract price for erecting the bridge was $17,500. The directors afterwards deemed it advisable to put in an additional set of arches and to rebuild the wing walls, which made the whole structure $20,000.

In 1827, the Miami canal was constructed, passing on the east side of Hamilton, at the distance of near a mile from the Miami river and about half a mile from the inlots of the town at that time. It was so far completed in November, 1827, as to admit the passage of boats from Cincinnati to Middletown, and on the 7th day of March, 1829, the first boat passed from Dayton to Cincinnati on the canal.

In February, 1828, in compliance with a petition from the citizens of Hamilton, the legislature of Ohio, authorized the canal commissioners to construct a lateral canal or side cut from the main Miami canal to the interior of the town of Hamilton and authorized the commissioners, if, in their opinion, it should be proper to contribute out of the canal fund the sum of $200 towards the completion of the work. The residue of the expense was subscribed and raised by the citizens.

The work was commenced in the spring of the year 1828 and completed in December. The whole expenses of constructing the side cut and basin amounted to the sum of $7,489.36. The length of the Hamilton basin from the Main canal was 53 chains and 52 links. The ground on which it was constructed was 3 or 4 feet lower than the level of the bottom of the main canal. It was 120 feet wide at the bottom and 148 feet wide at the surface of the water, having an average depth of 18 or 20 feet. On each side was a tow-path 8 feet wide. James McBride says that it was the finest artificial body of water in the United States at the time of its construction. Peter Sayre was the first collector of tolls.

Early in the forties, Hamilton had two newspaper offices, three flouring mills, three cotton factories, three saw mills,

two foundries, two machine shops and sixteen merchantile establishments.

Rossville was laid out in 1804 by an eastern syndicate. At this date it contained a single squatter. The town site was government land. John Reily acted as agent for the owners. From this time on Rossville built up rapidly. Howe in his history of 1846 says: "Rossville is a flourishing place, superior to Hamilton as a merchantile town".

In 1831, there were in Hamilton and Rossville the following business and professional men:

Lawyers	4
Physicians	8
Mercantile Establishments	23
Inns and Taverns	7
Saloons and Restaurants	8
Carpenters	17
Cabinet-Makers	6
Turners-in-wood	3
Wheel Wrights	3
Bricklayers, stone masons, etc	9
Tanners and Curryers	5
Saddlers and Turn-Makers	5
Boot and shoe Makers	9
Hatters	3
Tailors	2
Watchmakers and Silversmiths	2
Blacksmiths	6

Below we give as complete a list as possible of Hamilton and Rossville business houses from the earliest date. We begin with Rossville, as its mercantile trade up to 1852 was larger than that of Hamilton.

The Miami House, on the corner of Main and "A" streets, better known as the Straub House, was erected by John Winton who carried on the business for a number of years, when he was succeeded by John J. Walker. He was followed by Peter Schertz, Mike Huffman and Fred. Wehrnhorn. Early in the sixties, the building was purchased by Felix Straub, who remodeled it and changed its name to the Straub House. The house soon gained a reputation second to none. The west room of this building was occupied at various times as a store by William Anderson, George Louthan, Christian

Rothenbush and Daniel Sortman who subsequently removed it to the Odd Fellow building.

On what is now known as the Boettinger lot, Matthew Winton kept an iron store—the only one in Butler County. During the summer of 1847, his cellar was filled with empty lard barrels. The flood of that year filled the cellar, broke the joist and forced the floor from its position, damaging his stock considerably.

David Jacoby engaged in the hardware and iron business in a building on the site of the Cass Hardware Co. Subsequently D. J. T. Smyers purchased an interest in this store. Late in the fifties Jacoby sold out and removed to Illinois, when Mr. Smyers tore down the old frame building and built a handsome two-story brick, where he continued in business up to the time of his death. His sons, James P. and Willard succeeded to the business.

The next building west was used as a bakery by Henry Shuler. He sold out to his brother George, in 1848 and went to California. Henry Shuler on his return trip from the Golden State, took passage on the ill-fated vessel, Central America, which went down in the Atlantic Ocean about seventy miles east of Savannah. He was saved by jumping into the ladies' life boat. He now resides at Oakland, California, where he owns and operates a large brewery. Gus Oetterer succeeded George Shuler.

Jacob Traber opened a store in the Millikin building. He had large interests in Cincinnati and sold out to O. & J. Traber. Samuel Millikin and his father, at different periods, occupied this building for store and post-office.

The Curtis building, in times past, has been occupied by Elliott and Glenny, pork packers, for a general merchandise store; Joseph Curtis, dry goods; N. G. Curtis, dry goods and clothing; R. L. Howard, gun store; Fred Mueller, tailor shop, and O. & J. Traber.

The P. G. Smith drug store was located in the only four story building in Hamilton. Kennedy & McElwee, succeeded Mr. Smith. The following named gentlemen have at inter-

vals owned and operated this drug store: A. G. Clark, Chris. Rothenbush, Weller & Alexander, Weller & Ridenour, Frank Puthoff, Knox Bros., J. R. Brown. J. R. Chadwick and B. S. James. In 1874 it was removed to the corner of Main and B streets, where it remains to-day, the property of Dr. William C. Miller.

James Rossman and William Taylor, one door west of P. G. Smith's drug store, manufactured saddlery on a large scale. The Indians came in from the reservations for trading purposes and purchased big quantities of goods from the firm of Rossman and Taylor. The room was subsequently used by Peter L. Walker for the same purpose. Late in the fifties he closed out and removed to Franklin.

In the adjoining room Adam Abel opened a tin store, but failed in a short time. The second story rooms were occupied by Col. Thomas Moore as his law office and William Harper as a tailor shop. J. R. and W. H. Traber opened a dry goods and clothing store in the room vacated by Adam Abel. Subsequently they removed to the Odd Fellow building. Peter Becker occupied this room for the sale of ready made clothing.

Andrew McCleary erected a large brick building on the corner of Main and B streets, for a grocery and rectifying establishment. An immense amount of whisky was rectified here and shipped on flat boats to Cincinnati. The store did a thriving business. Louis Sohngen and Henry Waltner succeeded Mr. McCleary, then followed General Richmond, Jonathan Richmond, Peter Smith, John Burckey and John Holly, and A. C. Kumler & Co.

In 1835, Joseph Wilson conducted a general store in an old Indian red frame building on the corner of Main and B streets, where Rumple's building is located. He was postmaster for three years. In later years the building was occupied by Henry Beardsley as a hat manufactory. Stephen West and Jack McCain were his workmen. Afterward Samuel Mars and John H. Garver carried on a stove and tin store. One door north of this building was Samuel Shaffer's chair factory. Counterfeiting was carried on in this building by a

man named Charles. Detectives were working the case, Charles became alarmed dumped the moulds and spurious coin in the vault. When Rumple's hall was built, the workmen found a bushel of counterfeit dollars.

On the Beatty lot, corner Main and D streets, William Murray operated a tannery. After its abandonment, William Mills built a smith shop thereon.

George Krucker's smith and wagon shops were built by William Rich. Subsequently John and William Mills purchased it and carried on business for years. They sold out to George Holdefer and removed to LaFayette, Indiana. After Mr. Holdefer's death George Krucker became owner of it.

In the Kennedy building Christy carried on the printing business. He was drowned in the Leflar pond while seining.

A. J. Curtis manufactured carriages in the building lately owned by W. C. Millspaugh.

William Clements carried on shoe making in a frame building on the north-west corner of Main and D streets. He was a kind hearted old gentleman. On the opposite corner was James Chapman's store. All the land from this point to the Western House was a swamp.

Near the corner of Main and E streets John Osborn's pottery was located. On D street, between Main and Ross, we find Deleplane's chair factory and Connor's candle factory.

Joshua Deleplane, carried on the furniture and undertaking business on Main street for fourty-five years.

On the south corner of Main and B streets we find Michael Morner's boarding and coffee house. B. H. Rohmann occupied the adjoining room with a jewelry store.

J. and J. Rossman opened the large dry goods store. The firm dealt extensively in carpets and queensware. Late in the fifties merchant tailoring was added. Fred. Mueller had charge of this department.

W. H. H. Kimble and W. H. H. Reily, in the room adjoining C. Durst, were rectifiers with a general line of groceries. They had previously been used by R. L. Howard, William Dick and A. J. Lewis as a hardware store.

In the Beck building adjoining, James Walker, Fisher & Curtis, Bird & Holly, Russell Potter, A. & A. Brietenbach, each carried on the dry goods business. Beck & Tabler also engaged in business here.

A. G. Clark opened a drug store in the Matthias building. After he vacated, I. & J. Matthias removed their tin, stove and coppersmith store from the corner of Main and C streets and occupied the building.

In an old story-and-a-half building on the corner of Main and B streets, was kept a grocery and hardware store.

Isaac Falconer erected a frame building in early days, at the south west corner of Main and B streets and opened the Falconer House. Subsequently he sold out to Anthony Hummel. In after years he became proprietor of the Brighton House, Cincinnati. J. H. Falconer succeeded Hummel. The last one who used the building for hotel purposes was Captain F. E. Humbach. In the fifties, Wilson H. Doty opened a fine restaurant in the lower rooms, now occupied by Dr. W. H. Miller as a drug store, and Chris. Kaefer as a barber shop.

The Butler House was erected in 1833 by C. Rothenbush. An addition was added in 1836. He carried on the business until 1857, when he sold out to Cory & Wilson. The following well known men have operated the house for hotel purposes: Abram Rinearson, Felix Straub, A. J. Rees, W. B. Wilcox, F. J. Thornhill, David T. Reily, Daniel Grammar, Andrew Huber and George Huber.

C. R. Kennedy manufactured brushes in the Broadt building from ten to fifteen years.

Spivey & Garver, adjoining Deleplane's, carried on the gunsmith business.

Joseph N. Hannaford opened a drug store in the Rumple building shortly after its erection. In 1867, he sold out to the Beeler Bros.

The occupants of the Odd Fellows' building have been D. W. Sortman, John and William Sortman, Sortman & Yeakle, Humphry & McMeen and B. A. Fitzpatrick.

John Sutherland was the earliest merchant in Hamilton. At his store on Front street, he did a large and profitable business with the Indians who came in from the surrounding country to exchange furs.

John Wingate commenced a store in a log house where the St. Mary's Church now stands. He failed in 1806. This store was subsequently carried on by Hough & Blair and Kelsey & Blair.

Andrew McCleary, Isaac T. Saunders, A. & A. Brietenbach, Andrew Dingfelder and Michael Freeman have each transacted business in the Heiser building. John Heiser has occupied the same quarters for about forty years.

H. L. Duffield's cabinet shop was in a frame building on the site of the Schorr building. Louis Sohngen succeeded to the business.

Captain John P. Bruck had a large merchant tailoring establishment about where the John Schubert building stands.

John W. Sohn erected the brick building on the corner of Water and High streets. It was used as a leather and finding store.

Michael Zoller's place has been occupied by Mr. Beal, John Donges, L. A. Henes and John F. Schwenn as a hotel.

Henry Lipphard was a saloon keeper in an old frame building where the Universalists Church building stands. Wolf's hotel was located one door west. Afterward Michael Dolan kept saloon in the building. It was here that the plans were laid for robbing and murdering Jonathan Conover. He was last seen alive in this saloon with about one hundred dollars on his person. Next morning his body was found on the riffle just above the railroad bridge.

The Ohio and Indiana House, better known as the Lohmann building, was erected by William Lohmann and Peter Schertz. This hotel commanded a large and extensive business before the railroad was constructed. It was a popular and famous stopping place for wagoners from the west. Afterward, Peter Schertz retired and carried on the hotel business in the Straub House in Rossville. William Lohmann was a popular and genial landlord.

P. T. Norden's cabinet factory was situated at the corner of Front and Court streets. Alexander Smidtman kept a coffee house and inn at the corner of High and Front streets in 1816. Joseph Straub carried on the grocery business here Subsequently Felix Straub and Alex. Richardson engaged in the hotel business at this place. Since the building has been re-modeled, A. A. Phillips, J. C Barcalow, and Sohngen & Conner have occupied it for the same purpose.

The Mason House has been operated by Benjamin Basey, William Butler, Martin Mason, William Andre and Captain George Schramm.

S. D. Garrison was Hamilton's first merchant tailor. He carried a large stock and transacted an extensive business. He resided in the Wurmser cottage opposite the Central High School building. His place of business was situated on High street near George Rupp's meat store.

In 1854, Temple & Crawford opened a carpet store in the frame building where the Reily block now stands.

Proctor & Gamble established a soap factory, near the Jones coal yard on Canal street.

Andrew Oyler carried on the furniture and undertaking business in a frame building on Court street. Subsequently Ernest Morman became associated with him in business. Afterward Seybold & Bonner purchased the business.

The Globe Inn, (City Hotel,) was kept by Captain Israel Gregg, Cleve Straub, Charles Snyder, Elias Simpson and W. C. Gundrum.

H. S. Earhart and George Tapscott carried on business in a frame building at the corner of Third and High streets. Afterward James M. Johnson and James Martin occupied the building for the same purpose. When the old building was torn down and the present one erected it was occupied by Duvall Davis as a fancy grocery; he was followed by James Daugherty; then came J. W. Davis & Co. with a dry goods store. D. W. Fitton & Co. occupy the building to-day.

After the erection of Beckett's hall the store rooms were occupied by H. & W. C. Frechtling as a dry goods and grocery

store, Simon Fischer, dry goods, P. P. LaTourette, drug store, John Crawford carpet store and the Hamilton bank.

The Boston bakery was started by C. E. Reed of Boston. Bader & Schwartz purchased the store early in the sixties.

Jacob Miller opened the first stock of ready made clothing in Hamilton, on High street, opposite the court house.

At the corner of High and Reily streets Owens, Ebert & Dyer conducted a stove and tin store. Philip Hartman was their successor.

James Basey carried on a restaurant, saloon and billiard room in the Miami building. The third story was used for theaters and entertainments.

James B. Thomas had a general store at the southeast corner or High and Second streets. The post office was kept in this building by Mr. Thomas for nearly thirty years.

Henry Beardsley was engaged in manufacturing and selling hats in a frame building on the site of William Winkler's store, which he subsequently built.

The Jackson building was first occupied by James Jackson & Co., as a dry goods and tailor emporium. William O. Shank succeeded him. The room is now occupied by the E. B. Rogers' Furniture Co.

John Stillwaugh's bakery was located one door west of Jackson & Co. He carried on business in this room for years.

Thomas Enyart carried on a tin store in this locality.

Thomas V. Howell and D. G. Leigh opened a dry goods store at the southeast corner of Third and High streets. Mr. Leigh sold his interest to Mr. Howell in a short time. He was mayor of Hamilton after retiring from business.

Wilson & Bigham were extensive pork packers and occupied the building adjoining Henes' hat store for general merchandise; next came George P. Bell, then Joseph Watkins.

George W. McAdams, J. W. Davis and McAdams & Hargitt at different periods, kept store in the Thomas Fitton room.

Dr. C. Markt's drug store was opened by John O. Brown. J. W. Baldridge carried on the business for a short time when he sold out to Dr. Markt.

Pork packing was an immense industry in Hamilton up to 1852. The following pork houses were located on the north and south sides of the basin, when its terminus was at Third street: J. & J. Fisher, Beatty & Tapscott, J.M. & S. Johnson, John S. Gordon and George P. Bell.

Peter Jacobs & John O. Brown were in partnership in the drug and stationary business late in the fifties. They occupied the George Rupp room and the one lately vacated by Captain Philip Rothenbush.

Henry Achey, Martin Mason, Charles Snyder and F. W. Wehrhan kept tavern in the Jacobs' building, on the site of Howald's Hotel.

The Hamilton House was erected in 1812. It has been kept by Mr. Kennedy, Thomas Blair, Hubbel & Sweeney, Samuel Cory, James Basey, Charles Fuller, Herman Reutti, D. T. Reily and William Bruck.

Colonel George A. Van Degriff opened a hotel in the twenties one door west of the Hamilton House, where he did a flourishing business. He brought the first stove to Hamilton, at a cost of eighty dollars. An expert was sent from Cincinnati to run it. Mr. Van Degriff served his friends with a free dinner cooked on this stove.

The residents in Hamilton in 1810, according to the census, were 210. and those in Rossville, 84.

John Reily was clerk of the courts, and agent for the proprietors of the town of Rossville; John Sutherland was a storekeeper, as were Joseph Hough and Thomas Blair; William Murray kept a hotel, and so did John Torrence and John Wingate; William McClellan kept a public house; Isaac Stanley hept a hotel; John Greer was an associate judge, and James Heaton was the county surveyor. The other names from this side of the river were George Snider, Anderson Spencer, Oliver Stephens, Captain Azarias Thorn, Daniel Hill, Paul Bonnell, William Riddle, Isaac Wiles, Gardner Vaughn, George Harlan, Mrs. Davis, Barnabas McCarron, Mr.Hagan, and Hugh Wilson.

In Rossville, there were Michael Delorac, father of Alexander Delorac; John Aston, Robert Taylor, John Taylor, John

Hall, Isaac Moss, James Ross, Archibald Talbert, the ferryman, Moses Conner, Leonard Garver, Samuel Spivey and Samuel Ayres.

The population of Hamilton, as shown by census in 1810, was 242, and of Rossville 84. At the next decennial census, in 1820, it was all included under the name of Hamilton, and the population numbered 660 souls. In 1830, at the next census, the population of Hamilton had increased to 1,072, and Rossville again appeared with 629 inhabitants.

THE MIAMI CANAL.

In February, 1820, an act was passed by the legislature of Ohio, appointing three commissioners to locate a navigable canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The law was a dead letter as the commissioners were never appointed. January 31, 1822 a supplementary act was passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Miner, and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., commissioners, "whose duty it shall be to cause such examinations, surveys, and estimates to be made by the engineer as aforesaid as may be necessary to ascertain the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by a canal through the following routes, viz.: from Sandusky Bay to the Ohio River; from the Ohio River to the Maumee River; from the lake to the river aforesaid by the sources of the Cuyahoga and Black Rivers and the Muskingum River; and from the lake by the sources of the Grand and Mahoning Rivers to the Ohio River."

The commissioners on June 27, 1825 ordered the following advertisement issued:

"Proposals in writing will be received by the undersigned at Hamilton, on the 15th of July next, for the construction of about fifteen miles of the Miami Canal, extending from a point on the Great Miami River two miles above Middletown, to a point near Hamilton.

"Persons who are disposed to contract for the construction of any part of this work are invited to examine the

ground before the day of sale. Any information as to the character of the line, manner of constructing the work, or terms of contracting, may be had on application to Samuel Forrer, Esq., engineer on the line.

"A profile of the line, with the estimates of the value of the work, will be exhibited on the day of letting, for the information of all who may be disposed to take contracts.

In 1825, De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, visited Ohio, on the invitation of the citizens of this State, to be present at the commencement of the internal improvements of our canals. As soon as it was known that he would be present in Hamilton on July 11, the following invitation was sent out:

"Sir,—You are respectfully invited to attend, at Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 12th July instant, at an early hour, for the purpose of partaking of a dinner to be prepared for their excellencies DeWitt Clinton and Jeremiah Morrow, governers of the States of New York and Ohio. Invite any of your friends who can make it convenient to attend with you.

"By order of the committee of arrangement.

"LEWIS P. SAYRE, Chairman.

"*Hamilton, July 11, 1825.*"

The dinner was elegant and abundant. It was prepared by Thomas Blair, and served under the shade of the locust-trees in the court-house yard. Jeremiah Morrow, governor of the state of Ohio; Ex-Governor Ethen Allen Brown, the Honorable Benjamin Tappan, and Micajah T. Williams, Esq., canal commissioners; General Harrison, General Beaslyard, Dr. Drake, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Judge Davis S. Bates; the chief engineer, Samuel Forrer, Esq. John Reily was president, assisted by John Woods, as vice-president. Governor Clinton was met at Middletown on the previous day by a deputation from Hamilton.

November 28, 1828, three fine boats crowded with citizens delighted with the novelty and interest of the occasion, left the basin six miles north of Cincinnati, and proceeded to Middletown with the most perfect success. The progress of the boats

was equal to about three miles an hour through the course of the whole line, including the detention at the locks and all other causes of delay, which are numerous in the first attempt to navigate a new canal, when its masters, hands, and horses are inexperienced, and often the canal itself in imperfect order.

In November, 1828, the commissioners announced the completion of the lower level from Cincinnati to Middletown, although some unexpected difficulties had been met with.

In 1826 and 1827 the Miami Canal between Cincinnati and the Miami fields above Middletown was constructed, passing on the east side of Hamilton at the distance of about a mile. On the first day of July, 1827, the water was let into the Miami Canal by the feeder, two miles above Middletown. The first boat was built at Middletown by Robert L. Campbell, and called the Samuel Forrer. The canal filled slowly, so that it took more than a month before the water reached Hamilton. In August the canal-boat Samuel Forrer came down to Hamilton, and remained some time, making trips with ladies and gentlemen for pleasure.

The canal has continued in use ever since; and has been of immense value to the people of this section. Its usefulness, however, has been much lessened by the railroads. The dimension of the channel are twenty-six feet at the bottom and forty at the top. The locks are eighty feet long and fourteen feet inside chamber. The maximum size of canal-boats is eighty tons.

THE HAMILTON BASIN.

The length of the Hamilton basin, from the main canal was fifty-three chains and sixty-two links. The natural surface of the ground on which the basin was constructed being some four or five feet lower than the bottom of the main canal, it was laid out of such a width as to admit of the earth and gravel being taken from the center to construct the banks. The basin was one hundred and twenty feet wide at the bottom, and one hundred and forty-eight feet wide at surface of the water, having an average depth of about eighteen feet.

On each side was a towing path eight feet wide, which, with the slope of the banks, made the whole width occupied by the basin from the outside base of one bank to the outside base of the other about two hundred and six feet. The surface of the water in the basin being about five feet above the general level of the town; it presented a beautiful appearance.

Andrew McCleary, the contractor, commenced the work immediately on his closing the contract, and prosecuted it with vigor, so that the whole was completed by the 13th of December, 1828, and the water let into the basin a few days afterwards. The water leaked through the banks and at the bottom, rising up in High street and the low ground on the north, so as to overflow to the depth of three or four feet in the street in the front of Mrs. Caldwell's residence, doing considerable damage to propety in that part of the town, until a drain was dug down Basin street to convey the water to the river. The leakage continued for several months. Mr. McCleary paid all that time for a man and two horses and a scraper only seventy-five cents per day; for a stout able-bodied man thirty cents per day, and notwithstanding the cheap labor, he lost over one thousand and five hundred dollars.

The whole cost of constructing the Hamilton basin amounted to $7,503,02.

An act was passed by the General Assembly, April 27, 1872, for cutting it off, which provided that the measure should be approved by two-thirds of the votes of the city.

On Tuesday night, June 19,1877 a force of a hundred men appeared at the neck of the basin with wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, etc., under the charge of Street Commissioner Frank Krebs, and proceeded to fill up the basin at that point. The men were divided into squads and thoroughly organized, as if they had prepared themselves for the work some time before. At the meeting of the council, the night before, the matter of cutting of the basin was laid over indefinitely. This was done in ordr to mislead those who were opposed to it. If any time for the filling had been fixed, the opposition would have been ready with injunctions to stop the work, and might

probably have delayed it for months. As soon as filling up the neck was commenced, a report that the work was in progress spread like wild-fire throughout the city, and it was not many minutes before a crowd of two thousand people was collected on the basin banks. The men worked well, and a little after 12 o'clock the job was completed.

THE HAMILTON HYDRAULIC CO.

The citizens of Hamilton long entertained an idea of taking the water out of the Miami River, at a bend about four miles above, conveying it by a race to the town. In 1840 John W. Erwin, an experienced engineer, surveyed the route, and made a map and estimate of the expense of the work. This estimate and map were forwarded to the Legislature, with a petition praying the incorporation of a company. On the twenty-fifth day of March, 1841, the Legislature passed an act incorporating a company by the name of "The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company," and gave them power to erect a dam across the Miami River and to construct a canal or race thence to Hamilton, for the purpose of creating a water-power for propelling mills and machinery. On January 1, 1842, an election was held at the law office of L. D. Campbell. John Woods, William Bebb, Dr. Laomi Rigdon, Dr. Jacob Hittle, Jacob Matthias, Andrew McCleary and L. D. Campbell were chosen as directors. William Bebb was elected president, L.D. Campbell, secretary and Henry S. Earhart treasurer.

Sealed proposals were received for the whole work at prices from five to thirteen cents per yard for excavation and embankment. The work was prosecuted with vigor and in a short time completed.

The Hamilton water power is superior to any west of the Alleghany mountains.

The first water-power leased was to Erwin, Hunter & Erwin, who erected a flour mill at the east end of the Miami bridge. Another race was constructed on the west side of the river, which was not as largely used as on the east side, but which has been of great value.

The Hydraulic Company passed the first water through their lower level from Fourth street down Stable street to the Miami river, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January, 1845. This lower level of the canal was three feet in depth, turning the water-wheels of Messrs. Erwin & Hunter's flour mill, and the Tobias Brothers' machine shop, near the east end of the Miami bridge. The first work done by water power was done by the Tobias Brothers, January 31, 1845.

THE ROSSVILLE HYDRAULIC CO.

Was incorporated February 27, 1846, by Robert B. Millikin, James Rossman, John K. Wilson, Robert Beckett, Samuel Snively, Henry Traber, Charles K. Smith, William Daniels, Alfred Thomas, Wilkison Beatty, and Joshua Delaplane. It was organized in March, 1848. The water was taken out one and a half miles above town, just below the mouth of Four-Mile Creek, passing through the low grounds below, and under Two-Mile Creek by a tunnel. The work was begun in May, 1849; the excavation being let to Connor McGreevy and John Connaughton.

Early in the fifties Joseph P. Wilson's saw mill and Aaron Potter's flour mill were propelled by water taken from the hydraulic.

THE RESERVOIR.

The reservoir is formed in the bed of what is commonly called Old River, by an embankment across the old channel, some distance above where the canal enters it, and another embankment below, where it is taken out. The reservoir is one mile long, fifteen feet deep at the upper end, and twenty-four feet deep at the lower. The area of the surface of the water is about seventy acres. From the lower part of the reservoir to the north line of the lots of Hamilton, a distance of one mile and nearly a quarter, the canal was constructed over the lands then owned by the Bighams, by a heavy artificial bank on one side, and a natural bank on the other. It is about seventy feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet deep. At the line of the corporation is a reservoir covering six or seven

acres, having a depth of eighteen or twenty feet. This reservoir is of great importance in retaining a supply of water to feed the canals below. In September, 1841, the Miami River was gauged by John W. Erwin and Henry S. Earhart, above the head of New River, and the quantity of water passing in the river was found to be 26,132 feet per minute.

THE LANE FREE LIBRARY.

This institution was founded by Clark Lane. He erected, furnished the building and equipped it with a collection of nearly 2,000 volumes of choice literature.

The building was begun in April, 1866, and formally opened to the public October 20th of the same year. For six months Mr. Lane furnished means to support the library. Miss Emma Lane, his neice managed it.

On November the 15, 1867, a committe consisting of Dr. C. Falconer, Stephen E. Giffen, Ransford Smith and Job E. Owens, presented council a proposition from Mr. Lane, offering to donate the library to the city of Hamilton, on condition that it should be operated and supported by the city. The proposition was referred to a select committee. Finally a special election was ordered to ascertain the wish of the citizens. At this election 712 votes were cast—446 in favor of accepting the library and 66 against. On February 24, 1868, Mr. Lane conveyed all the property, including books and fixtures to the city under certain conditions:

FIRST—That the property conveyed shall be maintained as a free public library and reading room in as good order and repair as it was at the time of conveyance—"natural decay, ordinary wear or destruction by fire or other unforseen casualilty only excepted"—and that it shall be kept "neat, clean and comfortable and in such condition as shall be acceptable to the good and moral people of the city."

SECOND—That the rooms shall be "free to all classes of persons of proper age and demeanor," and shall be kept open not less than two hours every evening, except Sunday even-

ings and from 2 until 4 o'clock of the afternoon, at least every Sunday."

THIRD—That there shall be kept a liberal file of news, scientific and literary periodicals, including at least two newspapers representing the active and influential political parties of the times; that so far as possible, the political papers to be so selected as to represent the existing political parties equal in number; and that a party desiring to select a proper organ to represent it, be premitted to do so through a committee or by a public meeting.

The first trustees were appointed February 4, 1868. On March 2, of the same year council instructed the trustees to make a complete inventory of the library property. It was at first only a reference library. On February 13, 1872, city council appointed a committee to confer with the trustees looking toward making it a circulating library. On April 1, 1873, council passed a resolution authorizing the change, but for some reason the matter was dropped, until January, 1875, when a new committee was appointed. On July 14, 1879, the library was dedicated a circulating library.

The following persons have served as trustees of the institution: Joseph Traber, G. M. Flenner, Stephen E. Giffen, James E. Neal, Dr. C. Markt, Job E. Owens, August Benninghofen, Daniel Shafer, William Ritchie, John L. Martin, L. D. Brown, B. F. Thomas, James E. Campbell, Philip G. Berry, Patrick Burns, Charles E. Durst, Christian Pabst, L. P. Clawson, W. P. Cope, Dr. William C. Miller, and Frank E. Brandt.

At present the board of trusties consists of the following members: Patrick Burns, president; Dr. William C. Miller secretary; Christian Pabst, W. P. Cope, and Frank E. Brandt.

On April 15, 1878, Mrs. Florence E. Schenck was appointed librarian, which position she still holds. She is well qualified for the place.

The library at the present time contains 6,742 volumes.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hamilton and Rossville had fire companies as early as

1837. The Neptune Fire Co. No. 1 of Rossville, was first located in an engine house, occupying the site of Dr. Mallory's residence. Jacob Staley was president, Jacob Meyers vice-president, and James Mills, secretary; Moses Conner director of engine and John H. Garver, first director of the hose reel. In 1852 Daniel Smith, succeeded him, and held the position until 1864. He is a member of the department at the present time, being in continual fire service since 1852. His record as a fireman is a good one.

The presidents were as follows: John Mills, Jacob Troutman, Emanuel Morris, William Clements, Jonathan Henninger and Harry Bobenmeyer. Jonathan Henninger was secretary for a number of years.

List of members: Jacob Staley, John Mills, Jacob Stillwaugh, Samuel Shaffer, William H. Traber, Philip Young, Isaac Shellhouse, John Boose, V. D. Cohee, John R. Vaughn, William Clements, Robert Clements, Joseph Bliss, John Corwin, Joseph A. Fromm, Oliver Traber, John Price, Frank Kite, Asa Corwin, Henry Traber, William Wehr, John H. Garver, Thomas Starrett, William Mills, Joseph Garver, S. Heitzman, J. W. Anderson, George Matthias, James Curtis, John Meyers, Isaac D. Cone, James Jackson, Joseph Nevel, Michael Farhlander, John Stengel, John A. Whitaker, George Kimble, Charles Bittner, Harvey Kimble, Jacob Jackson, Mike Frimpkin, John Vines, Samuel Van Camp, Jackson Garver, Henry Rhea.

Hamilton Fire Company, No. 1, was first located on Third street adjoining Dr. Markt's drug store. The officers of the company were Thomas H. Wilkins, foreman; James Reynolds, assistant foreman; George Seward, treasurer; and Elisha Dalton, secretary.

The following is a list of its members: John S. Wiles, M. W. Clyne, George Krug, Isaac M. Walters, William Conley, Robert Whitehead, Aaron Woodruff, W. B. Saunders, John Eichleberger, Joseph Durbin, D. G. Rose, John Jewell, F. T. Walton, J. Bayles, Jacob Wayne, Joseph Wallace, A. Rollins, Thomas Fawcett, Otis Brown, Jonathan Conover, Samuel

Johnson, Andrew Stewart, James O'Conner, Peter Myers, M. L. Serrel, Ralph Nelson, C. K. Smith, A. D. Kyle, James B. Cameron, Ira M. Collyer, Sineas, Pierson, Richard Cornell, H. S. Earhart, G. W. McAdams, J. H. Smith, John Davis, James C. DeCamp, Aaron Potter, John Herron, Philip Berry, John Rinehart, James Albert, J. B. McFarland, James Watson, William Cornell, Benjamin Davis, and Stephen West.

Later the Washington Fire Company was organized and located in James Everson's livery stable building. Henry Long was president; Abram Miller, secretary and Adam Laurie foreman. Subsequently Captain John P. Bruck became president. The following is a list of members: Henry Beardsley, John Campbell, Adam Laurie, Fred Elzer, Henry Long, Adam Miller, Charles B. Crickmore, S. W. Brock, John Moebus, Henry Overmeyer, Joseph Long, Felix Huber, Henry Traphagan, Oscar Traphagan, David Lingler, Sr., John Bruck, John Fisher, Charles Huling, George Donges, Toney Huber, William Bruck, Henry Fry, Alex Dilg.

In 1865, the fire department was put on a paid basis.

The following are the chiefs since that time: Job E. Owens, Jacob Troutman, assistant, Mandes Shuler, Henry Fry, John Boose, William Ritchie and David Lingler.

The Neptune was a superior engine; it threw a stream sixteen feet, farther than any other engine in town. Naturally a rivalry existed between the companies. In the fifties we had a fire two or three times a week. The "boys" of one company would set fire to an old building and have its engine in position, before an alarm was turned in, so as to throw the first water. Our citizens became indignant and determined to put a stop to this incendiarism and so informed the fire department. The burning of the old red house on Prospect Hill, and the row of one-story frame buildings adjoining C. Rothenbush's stable yards ended these fires.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This historical sketch should have been written at an earlier period, as part of our school history has been lost—beyond recovery, and no future writer on the subject will be able to supply this missing link.

The first school house was erected in Rossville.

At a special election, held April 13, 1851, the schools of Hamilton passed under the control of the "Akron School Law." In 1852, the work of grading and classifying our school was begun.

The Ohio school law of 1853 bore fruits, and put an end to private schools thereby furnishing the youth of the commonwealth an avenue to secure an excellent common school education.

In 1854, Hamilton and Rossville were annexed. By the articles of confederation, it was stipulated that a high school building should be erected at an early date, in the First ward, and the High school should forever remain on the West Side. Thomas L. Rhea offered to donate a two acre site for the building on Prospect Hill. The proposition was not accepted nor the building ever erected as specified in the compact between the two villages.

In Hamilton early attention was given to the important subject of education, and in our infancy the first school was established by Mr. Richie in 1809, on Front street, near the

Scott residence. He afterward removed to a log house, near the corner of Front and Court streets.

Rev. M. G. Wallace, in 1810, opened a school on Court street, opposite the United Presbyterian church, which was continued until 1814.

In 1815, Benjamin Pardee came to Hamilton as an educator and taught on Second near Heaton street.

Alexander Proudfit, in 1815, organized a school on the north side of Heaton, between Second and Third streets.

In 1818, the Hamilton Literary society erected the old Masonic building at the corner of Third and Dayton streets. Privilege was granted Rev. Thomas McMechan and Henry Baker the lower story for school purposes.

Miss Ellen A. McMechan was our first female teacher. In 1819 she taught at the corner of Third and Buckeye streets. She was an accomplished instructor.

In 1821, Rev. Francis Monfort taught school in a frame building on the corner of Third and High streets.

Benjamin F. Raleigh was an educator from 1825 to 1830. He was a native of the state of New York. In 1853 he removed to Highland county. Mr. Raleigh died in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1866.

The Hamilton and Rossville academy was opened in 1835. Miss Maria Drummond was the first teacher. The last teacher in this academy was Nathan Furman.

On February 21, 1849, the legislature passed an act "providing that cities and towns may be formed into one district, to be governed by a board of six directors and three examiners." On April 19, 1851, an election was held under this law. The act was adopted and the members of the board and examiners were elected May 1st. On June 21, 1851, the first school levy was made, it being one and one half mills on a dollar.

In 1852, F. N. Slack was appointed principal of the Third ward school, and F. Jenkins assumed charge of the Second ward building. In 1859, on an overland trip to California, Mr. Slack died on the plains.

In 1853, Isaac W. Legg was appointed principal and taught in the Second ward. His widow resides with William Fitton on North Third street.

Among the early educators in Rossville, now First ward of Hamilton, we find Lemuel Ball teaching in a frame building on Main, between D and E streets.

Stephen White and Miss Eliza Green taught school in the brick building in the rear of the old engine house. Mr. White married Miss Green and immigrated to Iowa, where he was elevated to a judgeship.

Evan Davies was the first instructor in the old church building in Rossville. He was an experienced and successful teacher and conducted his school in an able manner, and justly held a high rank among the educators of his day.

J. P. Ellinwood was afterward selected as his assistant, who edited and issued an educational journal from the printing office of Mr. Christy, in the building now owned by C. R. Kennedy, on Main street. He resigned after serving two years, and accepted a place in the faculty of the Farmers' College at College Hill, Ohio.

Ransford Smith, a prominent attorney of Ogden, Utah, taught in Rossville for several years. He died in 1895.

Mrs. A. A. Phillips, *nee* Rust was his able assistant. She was a thorough teacher and much credit was attached to her admirable administration.

Mrs. J. Curtis Strode, *nee* Riley in the fifties proved herself a teacher of ability and ranked well as an instructor on the West Side.

The Ball sisters taught for a long time in Rossville.

William S. Phares was an able and popular teacher in his day. After he abandoned teaching, he was elected auditor of Butler county. Mr. Phares was assistant state treasurer under the late John M. Millikin.

James A. Neal and Enoch Powers were highly esteemed as early educators. They had a long and varied experience.

In 1854, Hamilton and Rossville were united. It was stipulated in the article of annexation that a High school building

was to be erected in the First ward, but this agreement was never carried into effect. In August of the same year Alexander Bartlett, of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected principal of the schools.

In 1855, J. R. Burgett, D. D., was elected principal. After serving two years he declined a re-election and removed to Macon, Georgia. He was elected president of a female institute. During the Civil war, Dr. Burgett was captured as a confederate. The late Charles E. Giffen recognized him on several occasions. After the war he visited Hamilton and preached occasionally in the Presbyterian church.

Miss H. H. Ringwood was principal of the Hamilton High schools for eighteen years. She was graduated from the Oxford Female college, under the presidency of Rev. Robert Morris. Miss Ringwood was an excellent instructor and her school work was of superior merit.

Josiah Morrow, a native of Warren county, and a grandson of Gov. Morrow was graduated from Miami University in 1859. In September of the same year he became principal of the First ward schools. At that time the Grammar and High schools for the entire city were on the West Side. He taught Latin, the higher mathematics, chemistry and physics. After leaving Hamilton he studied law at Lebanon in the office of Corwin & Sage, and was the last law student in the office of Gov. Corwin during his life time. He has devoted much time to literary work, and is author of the history of Warren county.

The first Board of Education of Hamilton, elected under the act of legislature, passed February 21, 1849, was as follows: Isaac T. Saunders, William Hunter, John W. Sohn, John W. Erwin, and Stephen E. Giffen.

The following notice was given to the qualified electors residing within the corporation of the town of Hamilton and all of the electors that resided within said corporation that is now in school district No. 1 and 10, in Fairfield township are hereby notified and requested to meet at the court house on Saturday, April 19, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day, then and there to vote by ballot for or against the adoption of the act for the better regulation of the public schools in cities and towns, passed February 21, 1849, which act is in volume 47, page 22, and provides, amongst other things that cities and towns

may be formed into one district to be governed by a board of six directors and three school examiners.

(Signed:) JOHN W. SOHN. STEPHEN E. GIFFEN.
JOHN S. WILES. WILLIAM HUNTER.
April 19, 1851. JAMES B. THOMAS. I. ROBERTSON.

The electors of the town of Hamilton, agreeable to the notice heretofore given, met at the court house in said town and appointed S. E. Giffen, chairman, James Daugherty, assistant chairman, and John S. Wiles, clerk, and proceeded to receive the votes of the electors agreeable to law and upon counting the votes it was found that there was one hundred and one votes in favor of the adoption of the law, and four votes against its adoption.

The following additional notice was proclaimed.

To the Qualified Electors of the Corporation of Hamilton:

In pursuance of a notice signed by Stephen E. Giffen and others, an election was held on the 19th inst. at the court house to vote for the adoption of a regulation law passed February 21, 1849, for the better regulation of public schools for towns and cities, which meeting on election adopted said law. Therefore, the qualified electors of said town of Hamilton will meet at the court house on the first day of May at 1 o'clock p. m. on said day to elect six directors, two to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years. By order of S. E. GIFFEN, Chairman,
JAMES DAUGHERTY, Assistant Chairman.

An election was held at the court house agreeable to the above notice. James Daugherty and John Smith judges, and William Hunter, clerk and upon counting the ballots, it was found that James B. Thomas and Issac T. Saunders were elected as directors to serve for the term of one year, William Hunter and John W. Erwin, for two years, and John W. Sohn and Stephen E. Giffen for the term of three years. JAMES DAUGHERTY
JOHN SMITH, Judges.
Hamilton, May 8, 1851. WILLIAM HUNTER, Clerk.

The directors met at the office of Isaac Robertson and qualified. The board was then organized by electing Isaac T. Saunders, president and William Hunter, secretary. The board of education then proceeded to elect three school examiners, as follows: Isaac Robertson, Cyrus Falconer and William Huber.

May 10, 1851, the board employed Andrew S. McCandless to teach in the lower school house (Second ward), for thirty-five days at one dollar and sixty cents per day; Miss Maria Conant for the same length of time, at eighty-five cents per

day; Matthew Pfafflin, in the German department was employed at one dollar and fifty cents per day.

June 13, 1851, S. E. Giffen, William Hunter, John W. Sohn, Dr. C. Falconer and John W. Erwin were appointed a committee to visit the schools of Cincinnati, Dayton and Eaton for the purpose of examining their schools and school houses. June 21 the board levied a special tax amounting to one and one-fourth of a mill.

In August, 1851, Messrs. Marchant and Jenkins were employed to teach in the academy at five hundred dollars per year, and Miss Lydia Robertson was secured to teach in the intermediate department.

September 12, 1851, the board rented the basement of the Presbyterian church for school purposes, at $3.00 per month. The commencement exercises were postponed until September 22, in consequence of not being able to have the school rooms in order by the time set for the commencement.

McGuffey's Fourth and Cole's Fifth readers, Coleburn's Mental and Ray's Arithmetic and Brewer's Grammar were adopted and Mitchell's Higher Geography as text books.

August 27, 1852, the board rented the basement of the Methodist church for the German department.

In May 1853, Josiah Scott and William Hunter were elected members of the board for a term of three years and Clark Lane for two years. The board was organized by electing Stephen Giffen, president, Josiah Scott, clerk and John W. Sohn, treasurer.

June 21, 1853, the board levied a special tax for school purposes for the year 1853–54, of one and three-fourth mills.

At the meeting of the board August 19, 1853, Mr. Elliott was elected principal of the High school, and Mr. Langdon teacher in the Grammar department. Miss Stansbury, of Hamilton, and Miss McElroy, were elected teachers in the Primary department and Matthew Pfafflin teacher of the German school. September 1, 1853, J. W. Legg, of Piqua, was elected principal of the High school, vice Elliott resigned.

October 17, 1853, teachers Legg and Langdon were authorized to employ boys to make fires in the several school rooms at the rate of twenty-five cents per week for the each school room. Miss Francis Trotter was employed as teacher in the colored school at a salary of $20.00 a month.

On November 10, 1853, the board ordered a "suitable fence erected on the southern school lot, separating the play grounds of the boys from that of the girls." At the same meeting Miss Dole was assigned to the recitation room as an assistant to the High and Grammar School.

March 13, 1853, John W. Sohn presented his bond in the sum of six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer of the board, with John Stillwaugh, Peter Murphy and Thomas Millikin, as sureties. At the same meeting Messers. Thomas and Giffen were appointed to call on Mr. Smith and obtain suitable redress for a window in the northeast school building (Third ward), alleged to have been wantonly broken by his son.

It appearing to the board, May 29, 1854, that the schools are closed on Fridays at an earlier hour than other days of the week. This practice was condemned and the schools thereafter were kept open on Friday the same hours as on other days.

August 5, 1854, the board proceeded to the election of a superintendent for the ensuing year. Josiah Hurty, of Lebanon, received five votes and J. W. Legg, one vote. The clerk of the board was instructed to inform Mr. Hurty of the action of the board, and to tender him $800.00 salary per annum, with an offer of an increase in salary at the end of six months, that is, if his efficiency and success during that time should equal the board's expectations. August 10, 1854, a letter was received from Mr. Hurty declining the superintendency on the terms proposed. D. W. McClung was elected as a teacher for the Grammar department at a salary of $50.00 per month. The secretary was instructed to correspond with Alexander Bartlett, of Mansfield, Ohio, asking him to visit Hamilton for a personal

conference, examination, etc., in reference to his candidacy for superintendent. August 18, Mr. Bartlett was unanimously elected superintendent of the Hamilton public schools at a salary of $80.00 per month.

August 26, 1854, the Misses Ellinwood and Stansbury agreed to teach for $25.00 per month. Isaac Robertson stated to the board that Miss Robertson would teach for the same amount.

September 14, 1854, J. R. Burgett, D. D., superintendent, submitted a system of gradation and studies to be used and pursued in our schools. This report was adopted by the board September 16, 1854. At this meeting it was ordered that Miss Ellinwood be placed as an assistant in the High school and Miss Burgett as teacher in the Primary department. October 5, 1854, Mrs. Lawrence was elected a teacher for the colored schools at $20.00 per month. At this date W. H. Ingersoll was employed as a teacher of music for three months, for which the board agreed to pay him $100.00. Miss Alice Stansbury's salary was increased to $18.00 per month until further orders from the board.

December 14, 1854, it appearing to the board that the number of pupils attending the colored school for the last month averaged less than fifteen the school room was ordered closed at the end of the session.

Thursday evening, January 18, 1854, a petition from the female teachers was presented to the board, asking for an increase of compensation. The petition was referred to John W. Sohn and Josiah Scott to be reported on at the next meeting. It was resolved at this meeting that the president and secretary give notice for an election of one director from the First ward to serve for three years and one from the Second ward to serve for two years, and one from the Third ward for three years. The election was held on the first Tuesday in May 1855, in each ward. The election resulted as follows: John Mills, First ward, two years; Henry Beardsley, Second ward, two years; N. G. Curtis, First ward, three years; T. A. Heim, Third ward, three years.

The board was organized by electing Josiah Scott president, and William Hunter, secretary.

July 1855, H. L. Brown was employed as one of the principal teachers of the Grammar schools at a salary of $500.00 per annum. He is a minister and now resides in Illinois; is a brother of Waldo F. Brown, of Oxford. Mr. N. G. Curtis offered the following resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Education, of Hamilton, employ female teachers at $20.25 and $30 per month, according to their experience, ability in teaching and the grade of certificate they may obtain from the Board of Examiners.

The board then proceeded to an election of teachers which resulted as follows: Mrs. H. L. Stansbury, Miss Hannah Fitton, Miss Lydia A. Robertson, Miss E. J. Burgett, Miss Emma C. Rust, Miss Alice Stansbury, Miss Rebecca Ball, Miss Margaret McElroy and Miss Julia Curtis Reily. The superintendent, assistant and principals holding over were, in regular order: D. W. McClung, J. R. Burgett, D. D., H. L. Brown, Ransford Smith, Charles Gimble, and Miss E. Brown.

March 21, 1856, George W. Louthan was allowed $17.00 for taking the enumeration of school children in the district.

May 12, 1856, N. G. Curtis, John Mills and Henry Beardsley were appointed on the building committee for the new school house to be erected on the corner of Ross and C streets.

The annual election, for members of the board of education, held May 20, 1856, resulted as follows: Valentine Chase received 103 votes; Josiah Scott, 84; Laomi Rigdon, 42; John W. Sohn, 60; Ferdinand Van Derveer, 16; and James B. Millikin 2; whereupon Valentine Chase and Josiah Scott was declared duly elected.

May 29, 1856, the board was organized for the next three years, by electing Josiah Scott, president and Valentine Chase, secretary, and N. G. Curtis, treasurer. At this meeting it was

Resolved, That it is necessary to erect a school house for the use of the public sohools in the First ward of the city of Hamilton, and we respectfully request the city council to make a suitable appropriation of money sufficient to erect said building, according to such plans and specifications as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Resolved, That N. G. Curtis, Henry Beardsley, and John Mills be a committee to confer with council and make this, our request known.

June 12, 1856, Valentine Chase was directed to consult an architect and procure plans for the new school house to be erected in the First ward.

June 18, 1856, N. G. Curtis, Thomas A. Heim and Valentine Chase were appointed on a committee to procure the digging of three wells, one on each school lot, and purchase force pumps for the same. It was

Resolved, The following orders be drawn for teachers, for three months' salary to-wit:

J. R. Burgett, $255.00; D. W. McClung, $165.00; H. L. Brown, $100.00; Ransford Smith, $150 00; Charles Gimble, $150.00; Mrs. H. L. Stansbury, $90.00; Miss Alice Stansbury, $90.00; Miss Hannah Fitton, $90.00; Miss Emma Brown, $90.00; Miss Margaret McElroy, $90.00; Miss Jennie Burgett, $90.00; Miss Francis Trotter, $46.00; Miss Rebecca Ball, $80.00; Miss Julia C. Reily, $90.00; Miss Mary McKee, $90.00; Miss F. B. Stephens, $70.00.

June 26, 1856, Superintendent Burgett submitted his annual report of the condition of the schools, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Education that a vote of thanks be tendered Prof. Burgett for his exertions in behalf of our schools. An intermediate grade was established, between the High and Grammar schools, to be composed of the less advanced pupils in the High school and those most advanced in the Grammar school.

Tuesday, June 26, 1856, Valentine Chase laid before the board the plans and specifications which he had procured in obedience to instructions, and N. G. Curtis, from the school house building committee had agreed to recommend that plan. The plans and specifications were adopted by the board and the secretary was instructed to advertise for a letting by receiving sealed proposals until Tuesday, July 10th.

Saturday, July 12, 1856, the bids for the erection of a new school house in the First ward were opened and referred to the building committee, and to report to the board Wednesday evening next.

Wednesday evening, July 16, 1856, the building committee reported, "That it did not find any alterations in the plans and specifications necessary." Messrs. Weston & Peterson

proposed to erect the school house, per plans and specifications of Walter & Wilson, for the sum of $12,000.00, and they would allow for the old school building the sum of $800.00. William B. VanHook proposed to erect said building for the sum of $10,800.00, deducting therefrom the sum of $200.00 for the old building. It appeared that the bid of William B. VanHook was the lowest and best bid, it was

Resolved, That the contract be awared to him upon condition, that if the board shall hereafter make any alterations in the plans and specifications it shall be less on the contract price, by so much as the said alterations will cost more or less as the case may be than the original price. If the said contractor and board of education cannot agree as to the amount of variation from said contract price, then it shall be decided by an umpire to be named in the written contract. Be it further

Resolved, That as soon as the city council shall make the necessary appropriation the board will enter into a written agreement with W. B. Van Hook to the effect as above resolved.

On Saturday, July 26, 1865, it was resolved that Henry Smith be employed as principal of the Grammar school in the First ward and assistant superintendent, at $500.00 per annum.

At the meeting of the Board of Education held August 26, 1856, N. G. Curtis offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS: W. B. Van Hook has refused to accept the contract awarded him by the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton, for the building of a school house in the First ward, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to superintend the construction of said house, as per plans and specifications made by Messrs. Walter & Wilson, of Cincinnati.

N. G. Curtis, John Mills and Valentine Chase were appointed as said committee.

Resolved, That Henry Beardsley be appointed a committee of one to procure a room; that the committee on school houses and repairs be instructed to furnish the same.

At the meeting of the board, it was

Resolved, That the treasurer be instructed to call, upon the city council for the bonds authorized to be issued for the building of said school house in the First ward, and request that the whole amount of said bonds be now issued.

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized to sell any of said bonds at a rate of discount not exceeding two per cent. per annum; that the president and secretary be instructed to endorse the same for that purpose.

January 8, 1857, William H. Miller was elected a member of the board of education to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Josiah Scott. Henry Beardsley was elected president of the board to serve the remainder of the year. D. W. McClung was authorized to employ Miss Mary Ann Gage as an assistant in the High School at $35.00 per month.

February 12, 1857, it was resolved, that the treasurer be authorized to negotiate loans for building the school house in the First ward, at rates heretofore indicated in the sale of the city bonds, and hypothecate the said bonds therefore, and for that purpose the president is authorized to execute the necessary obligations, which shall be countersigned by the secretary.

H. C. Brown tendered his resignation as teacher, which was accepted to take effect at the end of the present term.

Thursday evening, April 23, 1857, ex-Governor William Bebb submitted a statement of his claim for money advanced to school district No. 10, now the Third ward of Hamilton. At his request a committee of four was appointed to examine his vouchers and investigate matters thoroughly and report to the board the amount due him. On motion it was ordered that said committee should consist of two persons named by Mr. Bebb, and two by the board. Mr. Bebb presented the names of John M. Millikin and William Beckett. On behalf of the board Dr. Cyrus Falconer and William Miller were appointed on the committee.

John W. Wilson asked the board for an extra allowance upon his contract for furnishing stone for the First ward school house, owing to the fact that the masons had used the best stone in the inferior positions, which necessitated a much larger quantity of the better grade of stone than would have been required. He was paid $150.00 extra.

May 1, 1857, William H. Miller, from the committee on the claim of Governor Bebb, presented the report of said committee finding an indebtedness from the board to Mr. William Bebb of $1,717.18, including interest. Also, the sum $667.18

which was paid for William Bebb by Dr. Jacob Hittel, and should be refunded to said Hittel.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN.
WILLIAM BECKETT.
CYRUS FALCONER.
WILLIAM H. MILLER.

The report was adopted by the following vote: Yea — Henry Beardsley, N. G. Curtis, William H. Miller, nay — John Mills.

William H. Miller was appointed a committee to visit Darke county and sell school lands belonging to Hamilton, to the best advantage.,

May 7, 1857, the building committee was instructed to add another story to the First ward school house, but not to finish it further than to lay the floors.

At the annual election for members of the board of education, held May 20, 1857, Henry Beardsley, John Mills and William H. Miller were elected.

John W. Sohn, Evan Davies and William S. Phares were appointed to investigate the standing and condition of Mrs. Rick's school.

The superintendent presented a memorial asking that the office of superintendent be made a separate and distinct one, whereupon it was

Resolved, That hereafter the office of superintendent be separated from the principalship, the duties to be performed by a person elected for that purpose exclusively.

On Monday, July 6, 1857, Charles H. Murray was elected a teacher at an annual salary of $300.00. Henry Smith's salary was advanced to $675.00. A motion made to increase D. W. McClung's salary as principal of High school to $750.00, was lost by the following vote: William H. Miller and T. A. Heim —yea; Henry Beardsley and N. G. Curtis—nay. John Woods and Miss Young were elected teachers, the former at $300.00 and the latter at $250.00 per annum.

A committee was appointed, T. A. Heim and William H. Miller, to select a lot for the purpose of erecting a school house for the colored pupils.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted;

WHEREAS, The board of education has been unable to negotiate the bonds furnished by the city council for the erection of the school house in the First ward at a fair rate of interest, therefore be it

Resolved, That if the city council will issue the bonds for one and two years—instead of four and five years—as contemplated by the ordinance providing for said bonds that the board of education will, if desired, redeem the bonds thus issued at their maturity with the proceeds of other bonds to be furnished by council as originally provided for in the ordinance above referred to.

July 21, 1857, George E. Howe, of Painesville, Ohio, was unanimously elected superintendent of the Hamilton schools, for one year at a salary of $1,000.

Miss Ruth Perkins and Miss Henrietta Mathers of the same place were elected teachers; the former at $350.00 and the latter $300.00 per annum.

Charles H. Murray was assigned to the Grammar school in the Third ward. John Woods was appointed assistant teacher for the High school.

August 13, 1857, Henry Beardsley and William H. Miller were appointed a committee to negotiate with the trustees of the Presbyterian church for the use of a bequest of $1,000 made by Jeremiah Beatty, deceased, for the education of the colored children of Butler county, and also of a bequest of $1,000 said to have been made by Henry Simpson for the same purpose.

Miss Louisa Halford of Hamilton, and Miss Brooks of Oxford, were elected Primary teachers at an annual salary of $300.00.

Superintendent G. E. Howe and Rev. N. C. McChosen were elected examiners of teachers for the term of two and three years respectively.

The building committee was instructed to procure three hot air furnaces for the First ward building.

November 12, 1857, William H. Miller and Henry Beardsley were appointed a committee to wait upon the city council

and request the issue of additional bonds, to the amount of $6,500.00, for the erection of the First ward school house.

It was ordered by resolution that Valentine Chase be allowed $175.00 for superintending the building of the First ward school house and a vote of thanks was tendered him. Thereupon Mr. Chase resigned as a member of the board and the office of secretary. His services were really worth $500.00 to the tax-payers.

Stephen E. Giffen was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board caused by Mr. Chase's resignation. He was added to the building committee.

John Mills was allowed $75.00 for service rendered on the building committee.

Saturday evening, November 28, 1857, William H. Miller and S. E. Griffen were appointed a committee to examine the books of N. G. Curtis, treasurer of the board and report the amount of money he had advanced, as he had assigned his account to Joseph Curtis.

December 31, 1857, the following accounts for rent of rooms for school purposes were presented and allowed: C. R. Kennedy room for Miss Conant, $18.00; Four Mile Valley R. R. room for Miss Halford, $10.00; Daniel Sortman, room in I. O. O. F. building for Henry Smith, $20.90; James S. Lewis, room for Miss Yancey, $10.25.

Miss Georgiana Helvey was elected assistant teacher for the High school, in the place of John Woods, resigned, at a salary of $35.00 per month.

January 16, 1858, Sidney A. Norton, of Cleveland, was elected principal of the High school at a salary of $800.00 per annum. Mr. Norton was an excellent educator. He is now a member of the faculty of the Ohio State University, at Columbus.

A committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, the balance of the Beatty and Simpson bequests, for the education of colord children. Miss Almeda Northrup, a white lady, was elected to teach the colored children at a salary of $25.00 per month, vice Miss Yancey resigned.

Thursday evening, Febuary 11, 1858, William H. Miller was employed attorney in the case of Valentine Chase vs. The Board of Education. Mr. Chase claimed additional compensation as a member of the building committee.

The committee made the following report of the condition of the account of N. G. Curtis with the board: "Mr. Curtis as treasurer, realized from the sale of $16,000 worth of bonds, furnished by the city council, the sum of $9,305.67; he received from the county treasurer the taxes for 1856, including balance in his hands on settlemens with the county auditor in 1857, the sum of $6,487.31—making a total of $15,792.98; that he expended in payments toward the building of the new school house in the First ward, the sum of $12,384.41; in redeeming general orders of the board $4,934.31—making a total of $17,318.72," showing an expenditure beyond the amount received by him of $1,525.74." Mr. Curtis was allowed $150.00 for services, commission and distributing preceeds. An order was drawn in favor of Joseph Curtis, assignee of N. G. Curtis, for $1,525.74 and $150.00 making a total of $1,675.64, payable one year after date, with ten per cent. interest from date.

N. G. Curtis, after expressing his satisfaction with the settlement, resigned his membership of the board. On motion Alexander F. Hume was appointed to fill the vacancy, until the next annual election.

At the meeting of the board of education, held February 18, 1858, William H. Miller was elected treasurer and Alexander F. Hume, secretary.

Friday evening, March 5, 1858, William H. Miller and Alexander F. Hume were appointed a committee to prepare a bill and procure its passage by the legislature authorizing the Board of education of the city of Hamilton to collect the money unexpended belonging to the Old Pond Ditch Fund and appropriate the same toward the payment of the school house debts in the Third ward.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Claims, S. E. Giffen and T. A. Heim; Law, W. H.

Miller and A. F. Hume; Supplies, Furniture and Repairs, John Mills and Henry Beardsley; Building, John Mills and S. E. Giffen; Text Books, W. H. Miller and Henry Beardsley, in connection with the superintendent.

March 28, 1858, a committee consisting of W. H. Miller and S. E. Giffen was appointed to prepare a statement showing what amount was realized out of the sale of the bonds expended; the cost of the school house; the amount already paid thereon and the outstanding debts, and cause said statement to be published in the *Intelligencer* and *Telegraph* next week.

On motion an order was granted to William H. Miller for expenses and trip to Columbus to procure passage of a law for a loan of $300.00.

The superintendent was directed to move the High school to the new building in the First ward, at the first of next session.

Monday evening April 26, 1858, it was ordered that five thousand dollars worth of bonds be issued as follows, with ten per cent. interest.

Two at 1 year, for $500 each; two at 2 years, for $500 each; ten at 1 year, for $100 each; ten at 2 years, for $100 each; twenty at 1 year for $50 each.

On motion the secretary and treasurer were appointed a committee to negotiate the bonds at par, if possible. An order was granted to John Stillwaugh for $2,000. The treasurer was authorized to use any of the bonds issued to pay this or any other orders when it can be done at their par value.

A petition of forty-seven pupils of the High school was presented, asking for such a change of school hours so as to have but one session each day, continuing from 8 o'clock a. m. until 2 o'clock p. m.

Thereupon, the following resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the request of the pupils of the High School in relatiou to change of school hours.

Miss Howe was elected as teacher in the place of Miss Fitton, resigned, at a salary of $90.00 for the present term.

Thursday evening, May 12, 1858, the board proceeded to open the returns of the election held on the 6th day of May for members of the Board of Education for the city of Hamilton, and after examining the same it was declared that Alexander F. Hume was elected for a term of three years from the First ward, James Daugherty from the Second ward for three years, and Stephen E. Giffen for one year, from the Third ward.

Henry Beardsley was added to the committee to borrow money.

Saturday, May 15th, 1858, the board proceeded to organize by electing officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Henry Beardsley, president; Alexander F. Hume, secretary; and William H. Miller, treasurer.

Wednesday evening, June 23, 1858, the board took up the resolutions of Stephen E. Giffen offered at a previous meeting, which was amended as follows;

Resolved, That for the coming year the principal of the High school shall be the superintendent of the schools within the city; that no other superintendent than said principal shall be employed.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Giffen, Beardsley, Daugherty, Hume and Mills—yea; Miller—nay.

There was a general reduction of the salaries of teachers at this meetiug.

Friday morning, June 26, 1856, the following communication was read:

To The Board of Education:

The undersigned, having learned that you propose to reduce the salaries of the teachers employed in our schools, beg leave to say that we are in favor of liberal salaries to first rate teachers and the most efficient system economically administered without regard to cost.

JOHN M. MILLIKIN.	H. C. HOWELLS.
ISAAC ROBERTSON.	THOS. MOORE.
RUSSELL POTTER.	C. FALCONER.
WILLIAM BECKETT.	L. I. SMITH.

Willliam H. Miller moved to reconsider the vote taken in reference to the office of superintendent. Lost. Mr. Miller

asked and obtained leave to enter his protest on the minutes against the action of the board as follows:

"I protest against the abolition of the office of superintendent of schools. It is an abandonment of the very principles upon which the Union School System is founded; these are unity and gradation. How can seventeen schools without a head be called union schools; or, how can they be kept graded without a superintendent? Our schools were never in better condition than today. Why not let well enough alone? If the system is too expensive, abolish the schools and let our children grow up in ignorance. Let us have good schools or none. I care not for names, give the principal of High school assistants enough to enable him to perform the duties of a superintendent, and I am content. After assisting to involve our city in considerable debt for school houses I am unwilling to make tha texpenditure useless by this abandonment of the only system by which our schools can be made efficient and which we have been laboring for years to build up. Being unwilling to be held responsible in any degree for the folly of employing seventeen persons to labor in any occupation without superintendence on the false economy of having cheap teachers, I respectfully ask you to accept my resignation as a member of this board."

Action on Mr. Miller's resignation was postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

Miss Howe and Miss Haley were re-elected teachers; the former at $27.50 and the latter at $30.00 per month.

July 26, 1858, Miss Martha Traber, Miss Maria Conant and Miss Brown were elected teachers.

August 19, 1858, Mr. Giffen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the ensuing year we will employ a superintendent to serve one-half the time, at a salary of $600.00 per annum. The resolution prevailed.

S. A. Norton resigned as principal of the High school.

Mr. H. H. Barney, of Cincinnati, was elected superintendent of the schools at a salary of $1,200. He declined to accept the position.

August 24, 1858, F. W. Hurtt was elected superintendent and teacher of the High school, and Mrs. Hurtt, assistant. Miss Dode Buckingham was elected teacher in the Secondary department at $30.00 per month.

September 10, 1858, Messrs. Beardsley, Miller and Hume were appointed a committee to raise funds to pay the note of the Board held in Cincinnati.

It was ordered that the treasurer of the Board of Education be authorized to receive from the treasurer of Butler county such bonds as he may have received for tax issued by the Board, and endorsed, "receivable for taxes," at such times as the treasurer of said county may see proper to deliver them to him and to receipt for them to said county treasurer as part of the taxes coming to said School Board.

It was resolved, Friday morning, September 17, 1858, that the colored schools be kept in one of the rooms of the Second ward building. Messrs Giffen, Beardsley and Mills, voting in the affirmative, Daugherty and Hume in the negative.

Saturday morning, September 18, 1858, the following uncompleted resolution appears on the records:

Resolved, That the Board borrow $2.800 from Messrs. Shaffer, Curtis and Potter for ninety days at the rate of one-half per cent. per month, and that a note——

From this date in 1858, until February 24, 1860, no record of the Board of Education's transactions can be found.

February 24, 1860, the full Board of Education was composed of the following members: Henry Beardsley, president, Matthew Pfafflin, W. W. Caldwell, treasurer, Alfred Thomas, James Daugherty and A. F. Hume, clerk.

Mrs. Julia Curtis Strode resigned her position as teacher of the First district school, to take effect at the end of the term.

Mr. Thomas acted as treasurer pro tem until May 23, 1860. On March 1st, he was added to the committee on law.

March 20, 1860, Archibald Mayo, of Oxford, was elected a teacher and assigned to the Third ward building, at a salary of $40.00 per month. Miss Jennie Duke was appointed to teach in the place of Mrs. Crowes, resigned.

Alfred Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Miss Dode Buckingham be promoted to Mrs. Strode's place; that Miss Augusta Curtis be appointed to Miss Buckingham's present place; that Miss Jennie Duke take Mrs. Crowe's room; that Eliza Potter be appointed teacher of the school to be organized in the vacant room in the Third ward. All to take effect at the beginning of the next term, except as to Miss Duke, who is to enter upon her duties Monday next.

On motion of Dr. W. W. Caldwell the board subscribed for one copy of the Education Journal published at Columbus, Ohio, edited by F. W. Hurtt, a former superintendent of the Hamilton public schools.

Miss Belle Porter asked for increase of salary. The application was refused.

Superintendent J. R. Chamberlain, reported that the new teachers were doing good work—especially Miss Eliza Potter and Miss Augusta Curtis.

Mr. Woodruff appeared before the Board and complained that his son had been dismissed from High school and refused admission therein at the present session without any cause. On examination of the superintendent it appeared that the son at last session refused to do as reasonably required by his teacher and to escape punishment or apology left school. The Board thereupon decided that he (said pupil) must make an apology before he can re-enter High school.

S. K. Leiter stated that judgment had been rendered against him in court as principal and A. A. Phillips as his endorser, on a school bond for $— judgment; that Mr. Philips had paid. This bond was taken by Mr. Leiter as part payment of his claim for carpenter work on the First ward school house. The treasurer was instructed to endorse the said bond and judgment, good for taxes payable in December next and arrange the matter with A. A. Phillips.

Stephen Crane, Esq., presented three orders in favor of Fred Heiser endorsed to——, long past due. He wished them endorsed, "good for June taxes." The Board ordered the treasurer to endorse them "good for the taxes of December 1860."

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer furnish the Board at the next regular meeting with a statement, in writing, of all the indebtedness and liabilities of the Board of every kind whatsoever, whether due or to become due, distinguishing between interest and principal.

The resolution was amended by striking out "treasurer" and inserting a special committee, and then passed. The pres-

ident appointed on that committee are Messrs. Beardsley, Thomas and Caldwell.

It was resolved to hold the next annual election for members of the Board of Education on Thursday, May 17, 1860, and the president and secretary was instructed to advertise said election by hand bills—the usual manner.

The treasurer was instructed to negotiate a loan, on the best terms possible, for money sufficient to pay teachers and ordinary expenses of carrying on the schools for the months of May and June.

May 18, 1860, the Board proceeded to open the poll books of the election held May 17, 1860, from which it appeared that Isaac Robertson, of the Second ward, received 262 votes, Jacob Troutman, of the First ward, 147 votes, Alfred Thomas 93 votes, Henry Beardsley 35 votes, Dr. W. H. Scobey 27 votes and John McElwee 6 votes. Messrs. Troutman and Robertson were declared elected members of the Board of Education for a term of three years.

May 26, 1860, the Board of Education organized by electing W. W. Caldwell, president; Matthew Pfafflin, secretary; and Isaac Robertson, treasurer.

On June 17, 1860, the president appointed the following committees for 1860-'61.

Buildings, Furniture and Repairs—Jacob Troutman, James Daugherty and W. W. Caldwell.

Fuel and Cleaning—James Daugherty, Matthew Pfafflin and Jacob Troutman.

Course of Study, Text Books and Library—Alex. F. Hume, Isaac Robertson and superintendent ex-officio.

Teachers, Salaries and Discipline — Alex. F. Hume, W. W. Caldwell and Matthew Pfafflin.

Finance, Claims and Printing—Isaac Robertson and Jacob Troutman.

Law—Isaac Robertson.

June 29th, Isaac Robertson and W. W. Caldwell were appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the Presbyterian church in relation to the Beatty funds in their

possession and to procure the residue to assist in building a school house for the colored people.

On June 16, 1860, the following teachers were elected for one year.

First ward, Miss E. Sprague; First ward, L. F. Lewis; First ward, Miss Dode Buckingham; First ward, Miss Louise Stanage; First ward, Miss Martha Traber; First ward, Miss Augusta Curtis; Second ward, Charles Diefenbach; Second ward, Miss H. Matthews; Second ward, Miss C. Gallagher; Second ward, Miss Jennie Duke; Second ward, Mr. Triester; Third ward, Miss Margaret McEvoy; Third ward, Miss Sophia Neal; Third ward, Miss Eliza Potter.

June 23, 1860, J. R. Chamberlain was unanimously re-elected superintendent for one year at a salary of $90.00 per month.

Dr. Cyrus Falconer, D. W. McClung and J. R. Chamberlain were appointed city school examiners for the ensuing year.

Miss Kate Eacott was elected teacher, vice Mrs. S. W. Stanage, resigned.

July 30, 1860, a communication was received from Alfred Anderson in reference to a new school for the colored children of Hamilton.

On motion of James Daugherty it was

Resolved, To submit the question of building a new school house for the colored people to the qualified voters of Hamilton asking for a tax of $1,500.

The secretary was instructed to give notice for an election in the newspapers of this city.

August 31, 1860, owing to an ill feeling toward the negro it was resolved to defer the above action for one week. Subsequently, on Saturday, September 15, 1860, a meeting of the qualified voters of Hamilton, was held at the court house from one to five o'clock p. m. for the purpose of obtaining the required amount.

Josiah Morrow was elected teacher for the Grammar school in the First ward, at a salary of $50.00 per month.

November 1, 1860, W. W. Caldwell and Matthew Pfafflin

were obliged to engage a separate room for the colored youth of Hamilton.

November 8, 1860, Thomas Millikin, Esq., complained that his daughter had been improperly dismissed from the Grammar school by Josiah Morrow. The following resolution was offered by Alex. F. Hume and passed:

WHEREAS, Mr. Thomas Millikin made an arrangement with the superintendent to have his daughter leave school in time to pass over the bridge before dark, and

WHEREAS, The teacher, Mr. Josiah Morrow, having no knowledge of said arrangement, requested Miss Sallie Millikin to remain after school, which she refused to do, understanding that she had liberty from the superintendent to leave, and not intending by her refusal, to violate the rules and orders of the teacher, or any disrespect toward the same, and was dismissed by Mr. Morrow, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Miss Sallie Millikin be admitted to the school, and that no censure be cast upon Mr. Morrow for his action in the premises—he having acted in ignorance of the arrangements made by the superintendent.

The preamble and resolution was unanimously passed.

Miss Anna David was elected assistant teacher for the B class Grammar school.

January 30, 1862, a petition signed by ten residents of the Third ward was received in which the dismissal of Archibald Mayo, as teacher was requested. The petition was referred to James Daugherty, Matthew Pfafflin and Jacob Troutman.

The committee reported on January 31, 1861, that after having examined the charges preferred by S. E. Giffen and others against Mr. Mayo, we find that the first charge is unsustained for lack of sufficient proof. The second charge is proven so far as tardiness is concerned, and Mr. Mayo was direlect in duty in failing to notify the superintendent of such fact; the third charge was unsustained. Hereafter the Board will expect promptness in the discharge of all his duties.

On February 18, 1861, the schools were ordered to be closed on the twenty-second for the purpose of participating in celebrating Washington's birthday.

The committee on law was instructed to investigate the the claim of Valentine Chase against the Board of Education, for superintending the erection of the First ward building.

May 2, 1861, the law committee reported that it had referred Mr. Chase's case to the decision of Ferdinand Van Derveer, N. C. McFarland and James Rossman.

Prof. August Goehring was engaged to teach in the German department at a monthly salary of $25.00. Mr. Archibald Mayo resigned his position as teacher in the Third ward Grammar school.

May 23, 1861, it was

Resolved, That each member of the Board of Education be allowed one dollar for each regular meeting he may have attended during the year.

The secretary was instructed to draw orders in favor of W. W. Caldwell, Isaac Robertson, Jacob Troutman, James Daugherty and Matthew Pfafflin for $25.00 each for services rendered.

Then the Board proceeded to open the returns of the election held on the 18th day of May, 1861, for the election of two members of the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton. After having examined the same it was found that Ferdinand Van Derveer and John McElwee were duly elected for a term of three years. The Board was organized by the election of Isaac Robertson, president; Jacob Troutman, secretary; and Dr. W. W. Caldwell, treasurer.

June 6, 1861, the secretary and president were appointed a special committee to obtain from Judge Hume the minutes and proceedings of the Board of Education during his official terms of said Board.

At the meeting of the Board on June 13, 1861, W. W. Caldwell presented his bond as treasurer-elect, with John P. P. Peck and Joseph Simpson, in the sum of $20.000. The bond was approved and ordered to be placed on file.

On June 21, 1861, the committee to whom was referred the claim of Valentine Chase, submitted the following report: "That in our opinion Mr. Chase has not been sufficiently compensated for his services, and we recommend that he be paid $100.00 in addition to the amount heretofore received, with the understanding that he execute a release on all other claims

against the Board of Education." On motion the report was adopted and an order drawn for the amount.

John R. Chamberlain was re-elected superintendent, August 8, 1861, for one year. At the same meeting Rev. William Davidson was appointed one of the city school examiners.

August 27, 1861, the committee on teachers and salaries recommended a reduction of five per cent. on teachers' salaries, which recommendation was adopted.

The following teachers were elected: Miss Malissa Daugherty, Miss S. Coats, Miss Anna David and Miss Eliza Potter. Ferdinand Soehner was appointed to the German department. Mr. Mayo resigned as teacher in the Third ward.

Isaac Robertson was appointed to confer with Prof. B. Starr, in relation to having him accept the superintendency of our schools. Mr. Starr declined the offer.

Rev. M. T. Bowman was transferred to the Grammar school in the Third ward, September 7, 1861, and H. T. Wheeler, was elected superintendent of the Hamilton schools at a salary of $80.00 per month.

October 19, 1861, Ferdinand Soehner's salary was increased to $30.50 per month.

The commitee on discipline, October 26, 1861, reported an additional resolution which was as follows: Any pupil absent from school four days or tardy five times in any school month, unless that absence or tardiness is occasioned by his sickness or sickness in the family, or by his absence from the city, shall be suspended by the superintendent and not allowed to re-enter the current term, unless the parent or guardian of the pupil guarantee the non-occurrence of such absence or tardiness.

The committee appointed on the case of Miss Belle Caldwell, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we disapprove of all kinds of reading matter in the schools of the city of Hamilton of a political or sectarian character. Be it further

Resolved, That Miss Belle Caldwell be permitted to return to the High school and be required to conform to all the regulations governing the same.

December 5, 1861, William H. Roberts was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the resignation of Fredinand Van Derveer.

February 20, 1862, William H. Roberts and Jacob Troutman were appointed to investigate the claim of Isaac Robertson, as treasurer of the Board for the year 1861. At a subsequent meeting he was allowed $100.00 upon recommendation of the committee.

At the election, held May 17, 1862, W. W. Caldwell and Christian Morganthaler were elected members of the board for three years and W. H. Roberts for two years to fill out the unexpired term of Ferdinand Van Derveer. On the 26th of the same month the Board met and organized as follows: Isaac Robertson, president; Jacob Troutman, clerk; and W. W. Caldwell, treasurer. On motion the secretary was allowed $30.00 for his services last year.

June 17, 1862, the president appointed the following standing committees:

Building—Caldwell and Troutman.

Fuel and Cleaning—McElwee, Troutman, and Morganthaler.

Course of Study—Robertson and Roberts.

Salaries and Discipline, Troutman, Morganthaler and McElwee.

Finance and Claims—Caldwell, Troutman and McElwee.

Law—Robertson.

H. T. Wheeler was re-elected superintendent, June, 12, 1862.

Two and one-half mills were levied for school purposes and one mill to pay indebtedness and current expenses.

The salaries for the ensuing year were as follows: H. T. Wheeler $80.00; Mrs. Wheeler $40.00; Mrs. Ryan $40.00; Miss Seechrist $25.00; Miss Buckingham $30.00; Miss Daugherty $23.00; Mrs. Heim $23.00; Miss Duke $23.00; C. Deifenbach $47.00; Ferdinand Soehner $30.00; Archie Mayo $35.00; Miss David $28.00; Miss Coats $23.00; Mr. Wynn $35.00; Miss

Curtis $28.00; Miss Neal $28.00; Miss Laura Creighton $23.50; James Williams $25.00.

C. Diefenbach resigned September 6, 1862, and Fredinand Soehner was appointed to fill the vacancy at $40.00 per month. Mr. King was elected to Mr. Soehner's place. Dr. John McElwee offered a resolution to dispense with reading of the Bible in the schools, which was laid on the table.

On October 18, 1862, Mr. Troutman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of the Board of Education that the children of Lemuel Epps (Creole) are not entitled, under the laws of the State of Ohio, to admission into the schools of this city, set apart for white scholars. The resolution prevailed.

October 21, 1862, charges were preferred against Timothy Scobey, William Parks, John Creighton, Edward Hughes and Charles Potter. At a meeting held November 6, 1862, the boys were reinstated.

February 5, 1863, Isaac Matthias entered a complaint against Miss Buckingham for excessively whipping his granddaughter, Emma Vandyke, on February 5, 1863. The complaint was referred to the superintendent.

Teacher Wynn was severely censured by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rev. W. H. Wynn has been guilty of insubordination and transcended his authority as a teacher in transferring scholars to and from his school, resisting the superintendent while doing that which the Board authorized him to do.

A copy of this resolution was sent to Mr. Wynn by order of the Board.

On May 7, 1863, Alfred Thomas was elected teacher for the Grammar school at a salary of $45.00 per month. On the 21st of the same month, the poll books of the late election for members of the Board were opened and examined, which showed that Jacob Troutman and Rev. M. T. Bowman were elected for three years.

The Board was organized, May 21, 1863. Rev. M. T. Bowman was elected president; Jacob Troutman, clerk and

W. W. Caldwell, treasurer. On June 4, 1863, the Board levied a tax of four mills on the dollar.

On August 6, 1863, John A. Shank was re-elected superintendent; the old teachers were retained and the following new teachers were employed: Miss H. H. Ringwood, assistant High school teacher, Oliver Temple, Grammar department and Mrs. E. L. Bryant.

Ray's arithmetic supplanted Stoddard's December 17, 1863.

John A. Shank resigned as superintendent of the schools, March 17, 1864, and John Edwards was elected to fill the vacancy.

In May, 1864, Elijah Vance and August Breitenbach were elected members of the Board of Education. At the organization of the Board Elijah Vance was chosen president; Jacob Troutman, secretary; and W. W. Caldwell, treasurer.

E. E. Palmer was appointed city examiner, in the place of C. Falconer, whose term had expired.

July 21, 1864, the salaries of the superintendent and teachers were increased from fifteen to twenty per cent. The following teachers were employed: Miss E. L. Ryan, George McFeely, Miss Martha Young, Mrs. W. P. Young and Miss Lillie Thomas.

In December, 1864, Jacob Troutman tendered the Board his resignation, but it was not accepted. Rev. M. T. Bowman was elected secretary.

March 16, 1865, Miss S. Coats resigned as teacher. The following were the applicants for the position made vacant: Misses Belle Caldwell, Julia Mott, Kate A. Eacott, Mary Duke and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Steckel. Miss Caldwell was elected.

At a special meeting of the Board, held April 26, 1865, Miss H. H. Ringwood, teacher of High school, preferred charges against superintendent John Edwards for having interferred in the discipline of her department. The case was settled on the following evening to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held May 30, 1865, for the purpose of appointing judges and clerks for the coming election. M. T. Bowman, W. W. Caldwell and Jacob Troutman were appointed judges; John S. Wiles and James R. Webster, clerks.

The commencement exercises were held in June, 1865, at Beckett's hall.

The result of the recent election was announced as follows: C. Morganthaler received 414 votes, W. W. Caldwell, 360, and Joseph W. Davis, 197. The president declared Messrs. Morganthaler and W. W. Caldwell elected for a term of three years.

June 15, 1865, the Board was organized by electing Elijah Vance, president; M. T. Bowman, secretary; and W. W. Caldwell, treasurer.

The following standing committees were appointed for 1865–'66:

Building and Repairs —Caldwell, Bowman and Troutman.

Fuel and Cleaning—Bowman, Morganthaler and Troutman.

Studies and Text Books — Breitenbach, Caldwell and Vance.

Teachers and Discipline — Morganthaler, Caldwell and Vance.

Finance and Claims — Troutman, Breitenbach and Morganthaler.

Law—Caldwell, Breitenbach and Vance.

John Edwards was elected superintendent by acclamation at $850.00 per annum. The old corps of teachers was re-elected, with the following additional ones: Miss M. J. Warren, of Hillsboro High school; Mrs. P. L. H. Pool, Primary; Miss J. Mott, Primary; Miss Kate Grove, Primary; Mrs. E. J. Steckel, First Primary; Mrs. W. P. Young, Second Primary; Miss Wiles, German Primary; and Francis Kueng, German Primary.

The Board agreed to furnish diplomas to the recent graduates at a reasonable cost.

Miss Rachel Kyle was elected to teach in the Second ward.

August 3, 1865, the Board resolved to rent the engine house, (second story) in the First ward for the German school.

B. F. Thomas was elected to teach in the High school at $70.00 per month.

August 17, 1865, Messrs. Troutman and Breitenbach were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Rev. M. T. Bowman.

Miss Mary Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Kate Grove, and Miss Anna Huber to the First ward Primary department.

J. W. Sohn's bill for sheep skins, amounting to $10.00 was ordered paid.

March 1, 1866, the Board adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Miss Buckingham has either purposely or inadvertantly disregarded the action of the Board of Education, in relation to the restoring to her school, the children of Mr. Lawson, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board that the policy of Miss Buckingham in the premises is disapproved, and unless she reviews her policy in this particular and shows by her future course of action in the matter a willingness to conform in good faith, to the action of the Board, her services as a teacher will not be required after the end of the present term of school.

Charles F. Steck was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bittinger. Subsequently Mr. Steck abandoned his school without notifying the superintendent or Board. David Clark was elected to the vacancy.

May 3, 1866, a committee from the trustees of the Presbyterian church informed the Board that they had been sued by the colored people of Butler county for certain funds held by said trustees in trust for educational purposes for the colored youth of this county; that they held a mortgage note against the Board of Education of Hamilton; said note amounting to $600.00 with interest thereon to date. On motion the matter was referred to the committee on law.

May 29, 1866, it was resolved to open the poll books of the late election. Upon examination it was found that Joseph

Traber and L. B. De La Court were elected members of the Board of Education. Elijah Vance was elected president; L. B. De La Court, clerk; and W. W. Caldwell, treasurer.

On motion of W. W. Caldwell, Rev. William Davidson and L. B. De La Court were appointed school examiners for three years.

The president named the following standing committees for 1886-87.

Building and Repairs — W. W. Caldwell, Augustus Breitenbach and Joseph Traber.

Fuel and Cleaning — L. B. De La Court, C. Morganthaler and Augustus Breitenbach.

Studies and Text Books — Augustus Breitenbach, E. Vance and W. W. Caldwell.

Teachers and Salaries — C. Morganthaler, W. W. Caldwell and E. Vance.

Finance and Claims — L. B. De La Court, C. Morganthaler and E. Vance.

Law — E. Vance, W. W. Caldwell and Augustus Breitenbach.

July 12, 1866, F. W. Bryant was elected teacher for the High school and Miss Minerva McElwee for the Grammar school in the First ward.

Judge Vance was added to the building committee.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Judge Vance by and with the aid of a competent mechanic shall draw plans and specifications for a new addition to the Second ward school house.

July 28, 1866, the bids were opened for building the new addition, as follows:

George W. Louthan, $2,795.00; Matthias Arent, $3,000.00; G. Woolenweaver, $3,100.00; Giffen Bros., $3,125.00.

On motion it was resolved to award the contract to G. W. Louthan, the lowest bidder, provided that he shall give a satisfactory surety for the faithful performance of the work, according to the plans and specifications. Mr. Louthan, at the next meeting of the board, July 31, presented his bond, with Z. W.

Selby, W. C. Hunter and Dr. William Huber, as sureties.

At a subsequent meeting held August 2, 1866, the secretary was ordered to notify those persons who bid on the new addition for the Second ward school house, that on account of a mistake made by one of the bidders in figuring up his calculation, that they are required to send new bids to the secretary of the board up to 12 o'clock m., on Saturday next.

August 4, 1866, the new bids were opened as follows: Giffen Bros., $2,990; G. W. Louthan, $2,900; G. Woolenweaver, $3,000; M. Arent, $2,975. On motion the contract was unanimously awarded to Giffen Bros., at their bid of $2,990.

It was resolved that the rooms in the Masonic building, formerly occupied by Prof. Benedict Starr, be rented for school purposes at $10.41¾ per month.

Mrs. Julia C. Strode was elected teacher for the Primary department in the First ward.

Miss Emme Ryan was elected teacher to succeed Mrs. Pool, resigned. L. Uttrick was elected teacher for the German High school to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Charles Diefenbach.

May 7, 1867, a levy of four mills on the dollar for school purposes was made.

The superintendent was instructed to have a lithograph diploma engraved, the same as the one destroyed by the burning of Pike's Opera house, Cincinnati. It was ordered that "no circular or catalogue would be printed nor commencement held at the close of the current school year."

C. Morganthaler sent in his resignation as a member of the Board. On motion it was laid on the table.

May 23, 1867, the following members were appointed judges and clerks of the election to take place Saturday, May 25, 1867: Judges, Joseph Traber, W. W. Caldwell and Augustus Breitenbach, clerks; L. B. De La Court and John Edwards.

At the election held on the date as above, Dr. J. M. Parks and M. Jacoby were elected members of the Board of Education.

The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

June 29, 1867, John Edwards was re-elected superintendent at a salary of $1,200. Later in the evening, Mr. Edwards resigned.

John M. Davidson, at a meeting held July 18, 1867, was elected teacher of the A Grammar school.

Miss H. H. Ringwood asked for an increase of salary, which request was refused. October 24, 1867, the building committee was instructed to contract with M. Arent for building the colored school house at $1,500. Dr. J. M. Park's removal from the First to the Second ward terminated his membership in the Board. Jacob Steck was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the December meeting, Dr. J. M. Parks was elected a member of the Board, vice M. Jacoby, resigned. May 2, 1868, Miss Erin Corwin was elected teacher for the A Primary department.

At the May election Dr. J. M. Parks, Jacob Matthias, Henry Dilg and W. W. Caldwell were chosen members of the Board.

July 11, 1869, the old corps of teachers was re-elected. The following new ones appear on the list: Emanuel Richter, Miss Lida Miller, Miss L. C. Mayness, Miss E. Hailman, Miss Leah Whister and Miss W. P. Steffe.

At the meeting of the Board held December 17, 1869, Miss A. Seagrist and Miss M. A. Traber were instructed to act in harmony with the superintendent. In case of refusal they were requested to resign.

January 2, 1869, Miss Jennie Scott was elected teacher in the place of Miss Leah Whister, resigned. The study of French in the High school was optional with the pupil. In June, 1869, a levy of six mills on the dollar was certified to the auditor for school purposes.

June 17, 1869, the Board ordered diplomas issued to the graduates. June 19, the teachers were re-elected. A new wing was ordered built to the Third ward school house.

Bartholomew's system of drawing was adopted for the schools, September 2, 1869.

In February, 1870, it was resolved to establish a German Grammar department. Ferdinand Soehner was unanimously elected teacher for the same. Adam Utterick was elected teacher to serve in the Primary department. The Board visited the Dayton schools, Friday, February 23. April 7, the board required an additional bond of $20,000 from Treasurer Caldwell. The schools held a picnic on Friday, May 13, 1870; the Apollo band was allowed $45.00 for its service on this occasion.

Jacob Matthias and Dr. J. M. Parks were re-elected members of the Board, June 8, 1870.

June 17, 1870, Joseph Traber was elected president and L. B. De La Court secretary. The election of treasurer was postponed until Thursday, June 22, 1870, to give W W. Caldwell ample time to comply with his arrangment, to funish a certificate of deposit from the Second National Bank for the sum of $15,693.60 as treasurer of the board.

July 15, 1870, W. W. Caldwell presented a promissory note for $12,796.54 as additional security for money belonging to the Board. The note was endorsed by W. W. Caldwell, A. A. Phillip, Caleb B. Thompson, Samuel Davidson and Ferdinand Van Derveer, and was payable January 13, 1872. The note was accepted by the board and W. W. Caldwell was re-elected treasurer.

August 4, 1870, John Easton was awarded the contract for painting the Second ward school, for $889.00. August 6, F. Z. Leiter was elected teacher for the Grammar department at a salary of $65.00 per month.

September 29, 1870, the committee appointed to obtain a site for the purpose of building a new school house in the Fourth ward, recommended a tract of ground fronting on Eight and Ninth streets, 436½ feet, on Wood and Chestnut streets, 289½ feet, offered for sale by William Beckett, executor, at $5,200. A resolution was passed by the following vote, to purchase said tract of land: Traber, Parks, Dilg and De La-Court—yea; Caldwell and Matthias—nay. On October 26, an

order for $4,878 was issued to William Beckett, executor for the purchase of the school lot.

January 12, 1871, Judge Traber offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president and secretary be authorized to consult Thomas Millikin and take his advice in settlement of the note of W. W. Caldwell and others, amounting $13,796.54. The vote on the resolution was as follows: Traber, Parks and De La Court — yea; Matthias, Dilg and Caldwell — nay.

January 14, 1871, J. W. Berkstresser was elected teacher for the Third ward Grammar school, and Miss Anna Snively for the Intermediate department of the Second ward.

February 14, the committee on law was instructed to commence suit for the collection of the note of W. W. Caldwell et al.

The following communication was received.

"WHEREAS, We the undersigned, have become bound, as sureties merely on a promissory note made by W. W Caldwell as principal, and made payable to the Board of Education for the payment of $13,976.54; said note is now due and payable and as a right of action has accrued thereon; therefore, you are hereby notified and required to forthwith commence an action against said W. W. Caldwell as the principal debtor and maker of said note as aforesaid. SAMUEL DAVIDSON.

January 25, 1871. C. B. THOMPSON.

The candidates, with number of votes received, for members of the Board at the election held June 8, 1871, were as follows: W. W. Caldwell, 502; Henry Dilg, 529; William Pfau, 441; J. W. Carr, 282. At the organization the old officers were re-elected.

Alston Ellis was elected superintendent and Isaac Robertson school examiner.

On August 31, 1871, Treasurer Caldwell's bond was rejected by the following vote: Traber, Parks, Dilg and De La Court — nay; Jacob Matthias — yea. He gave a new bond on September 7, 1871, which was accepted by the Board. The school youth of Hamilton numbered this year 5,261.

On December 7, A. W. Schmidt was elected teacher. McGuffey's readers and Kidd's elocution were adopted as text books.

May 2, 1872, a committee was appointed to remove the old engine house from the school lot. On June 1, J. G. Weller, Dr. C. Markt, L. B. De La Court, C. B. Goodman and Herman Reutti were elected as members of the Board.

June 20, 1872, Alston Ellis was unanimously re-elected superintendent at a salary of $2,000 per year. The suit on the W. W. Caldwell et al., note was decided by Judge Gilmore of the common pleas court against the Board of Education. An appeal was taken to the circuit court. The Board of Improvement was instructed by the secretary that the Board had no use for the First ward engine house fire bell.

August 15, 1872 Peter Schwab et al. offered to sell a part of the Fourth ward grave yard for the purpose of building a new school house, for the sum of $16,000.

March 20, 1873, it was resolved "to build a new school house in the Fourth ward, that should cost about $50,000. A special election was ordered for that purpose, but subsequently a bill was passed by the Legislature empowering the Board to issue bonds to the amount of $50.000. In May the Board visited Chicago and Indianapolis for the "purpose of viewing and inspecting the school houses of these cities." Superintendent Ellis was authorized to "hold a school exhibition in the Opera house, and to have programmes printed at the end of the school year." A tax of seven mills on the dollar was levied. C. May, of Indianapolis, was employed as architect.

Sealed proposals for building the new school house were received up to 12 m., Thursday, August 7, 1873. On July 17, the teachers were re-elected. Miss Rachel Kyle, before she abandoned school work—and Miss Lissa Daugherty received a vote of thanks for efficient school work. The teachers were re-elected July 17, 1873.

August 6, 1873 the bids for the erection of the Fourth ward school house were read: J. F. Bender and Bro., bid $38,000, Schwartz, Schwenn & Co.'s bid on its face was the lowest, but Architect May claimed that certain amounts were not carried out in the original bid, when added made their bid

$38,400. The contract was unanimously awarded to J. F. Bender & Bro. at their bid of $38,000.

September 4, the work advanced to a satisfactory point, when the building committee recommended that $16,000 be advanced for labor and material furnished to J. F. Bender & Bro. and Edwin May—to the former $14,000 and the latter $1,000. At this meeting it was

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to purchase more school property; that all the available funds of the Board are now needed for the building of the Fourth ward school house and for other school purposes.

The Board proceeded to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles B. Goodman. John W. Meckley received six votes and Benjamin Dill one.

November 5, 1873, Architect May reported that changes in the foundation had been necessary, owing to the soil. He estimated the change would cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Bonds to the amount of $15,000 were ordered issued immediately. On December 4th, Bender & Bro. were allowed $6,661 for extra work on the building. Again, on March 12th, Bender & Bro. were allowed $6,200.00 and another bill, amounting to $954.00 shall likewise be paid to the contractors for negotiating the above amount.

At this time the following teachers were employed in the public schools:

Miss H. H. Ringwood, High school; Miss Eliza Cornell, High school; J. O. Jones, Miss Lissa Daugherty, J. W. Berkstresser, Mrs. J. C. Strode, Miss Eliza Potter, Miss E. Mott, Miss Hettie Rose, Miss Ernestine Hailman, Mrs. W. P. Young, Miss Erin Corwin, L. B. Baumann, Mrs. Ellen Bryant, Miss. C. F. Tyler, Mrs. M. A. Traber, Miss Amanda Garver, L. Utterich, Ferdinand Soehner, A. W. Schmidt, J. Amann, Adam Utterich, Freda Sprissky, Miss Fannie Pfafflin and Miss Pauline Steffe.

At a special election held Monday, April 6, 1874, to fill the vacancy in the Fourth ward, John W. Meckley was elected receiving 237 votes against 152 for Joseph J. McMaken. The clerk drew $100.00 for a third of his annual salary.

April 30, 1874, bonds were issued in favor of J. F. Bender & Bro., to the amount of $10,000 of which amount $3,800 was part payment on the original contract for building the Fourth ward school house; $4,400 for extra work, and $2,106 to negotiate the bonds.

The annual school exhibition was ordered to be held Thursday evening, June 23, 1874.

Again, on June 4, 1874, bonds were issued to J. F. Bender & Bro., to the amount of $3,430; $940 was allowed for negotiating their sale.

The old officers of the board were re-elected to serve until the third Monday in April, 1895.

Henry Frechtling was allowed $1,831, for stone work on the janitor's building.

August 20, 1874, the building committee was instructed to fill the Fourth ward school lot and finish the work as soon as possible.

At the opening of the school in September, we find the following additional teachers employed: James B. Berry, Miss Belle Bowman, Miss A. E. Goldrick, Miss Hannah Barkalow, M. A. Hunter, Miss Jennie Long, Miss E. V. Sweet, Miss Amy Rich and Theodore Meyder.

J. F. Bender was allowed $1,448 for work on the janitor's house.

August 22, 1874, Edwin May, architect, reports the Fourth ward school house complete, and pronounced it the best school building of its class in the state for the money expended.

November 5, 1874, Herman Reutti resigned as a member of the Board. Joseph Straub was appointed to fill the vacancy.

March 18, 1875, Adam Utterich was dismissed as a teacher, from the schools for having published a slanderous article against the Board in the Hamilton *Aleegemeiner Besachte,* a German paper, edited by A. F. E. Utterich.

On petition of a number of free holders of Hamilton, the State School Commissioner and Secretary of State appointed Examiners to investigate the Board of Education.

On April 15, 1885, the Board settled with W. W. Caldwell, who delivered the $10,000 check that was never paid and deposited $3,563.93 in the First National Bank, subject to the order of the Board.

At the electien in 1875, John W. Benninghofen, James T. Imlay and Joseph Straub were chosen members of the Board of Education.

At the organization of the Board April 19, 1875, Jacob Matthias was elected president, L. B. De La Court, clerk; and Dr. C. Markt, treasurer who agreed, if elected, to deposit the funds in the First National Bank and that all interest arising from said deposit be credited to the Board for school purposes. The treasurer's bond was fixed at $40.000, but it was subsequently fixed at $60 000. In May 1875, the Board levied six and one half mills for school purposes.

D. O. Corcoran was elected teacher in May, 1875; Alston Ellis was re-elected superintendent, June 3, at a salary of $2,200; Miss Ella Goldrick was elected teacher for the Primary department, and Miss Emma Paddock for the High school.

July 2, 1875, R. B. Davidson was appointed school examiner, vice Ransford Smith, resigned. In September Anderson's History was introduced as a text book in the High school.

December 2, 1875, John W. Erwin, Charles F. Eisel and James R. Elrick appraised the Peter Schwab property on Second street, for the Central High school, at $50,000; to make the necessary alternations for school purposes, $3,600; and valued the Second ward school property at $17,000.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board, January 11, 1876:

WHEREAS, The Board of Education has been sued by a number of tax-paying citizens, belonging to a so-called vigilance committee—an organization unknown to the laws of the commonwealth, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Board of Education to protect its honor and integrity as a body corporate and politic under the laws of the state, both of which are attacked by said suit, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Board to protect the interest of our citizens, tax payers and innocent parties who receive bonds for their lawful claims against the Board—six attorneys are employed in said suit to restrain the payment of lawful bonds heretofore issued by the Board, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Education that Thomas Millikin, S. Z. Gard and as many more attorneys as are required be employed to defend the Board in the case above mentioned.

The preamble and resolution was adopted by the following vote: J. W. Benninghofen, L. B. De La Court, Dr. C. Markt, Jacob Matthias, J. W. Meckley, Joseph Straub, and J. G. Weller—aye; and James T. Imlay—nay.

April 8, 1876, L. B. De La Court served notice on the Board that he intended to contest the election of Richard C. Skinner, his oppontent, as a member of the Board of Education from the Fourth ward.

At the April election, 1876, John R. Brown, Julius Hamann, John L. Martin, Richard C. Skinner, and Jervis Hargitt were elected members of the Board of Education.

April 19, 1876, the Board was organized by electing the following officers: Jervis Hargitt, president; John R. Brown, clerk; and J. W. Benninghofen, treasurer. Mr. Benninghofen agreed to pay over all interest accruing from school monies into the treasury.

June 1, 1876, Alston Ellis was re-elected superintendent at a salary of $2,200 per annum. Walter Aiken was chosen musical instructor at a monthly salary of $75.00 and Miss Hester Tyler, elected a teacher at $42.50 per month. On November 23, Miss Eliza Potter resigned her position as teacher in the schools. Miss Nellie C. Hill was assigned to fill the vacancy.

June 9, 1876, the case of Jacob Troutman et al. vs. the Board of Education, of Hamilton, was dismissed at plaintiff's cost. The Board was now permitted to pay off its bonds, with accumulated interest.

James W. Overpeck was employed as a teacher at $75.00 per month.

March 27, the following insurance was placed upon the various buildings:

First ward, $18,000; Second ward, $2,000; Third ward, $3,000; Fourth ward, $30,000; Colored school, $500 Janitor's house, $2,000. Total, $56,550.

At the election held April 2, 1877, Barton S. James, Joseph Straub, Asa Shuler and Jervis Hargitt were duly elected members of the Board of Education. Jervis Hargitt was elected president; John R. Brown, clerk; and Asa Shuler, treasurer.

The annual levy of three and one-fourth mills on the dollar was made on the taxable property within the limits of the school district. Dr. Ellis was re-elected superintendent.

June 14, 1877, Jervis Hargitt tendered his resignation, he having moved to the Fourth ward. Frederick A. Schliep was appointed to succeed him. John L. Martin was elected president of the Board. The committee on studies and text books recommended Ridpath's History of the United States in place of Venable's.

September 20, 1877, Richard C. Skinner was elected vice-president of the Board. In the absence of the president he was empowered to sign all orders calling for money and ordered paid by the Board of Education.

Miss Louisa Miller was elected teacher, October 18, at a salary of $40.00 per month.

The superintendent announced that a majority of the teachers wished to attend the Institute and asked leave of the Board to dismiss school on Friday, October 26. He was granted the discretionary power as regarded the closing of school.

December 13, it was ordered that the holiday vacation commence on Friday evening, January 2, 1878.

Emanuel Richter, on March 7, resigned as teacher in the public schools, and Miss Florence Shaffer was elected to succeed him.

Dr. Jacob Hittel presented an account against the Board for $400.00, with interest which had been running for twenty years.

At the election held April 1, 1878, as shown by the poll books and tally sheets, the following is a list of members elected: John R. Brown, from the First ward; John A. Schwenn, from the Second ward; James Giffen, from the Third ward: John Schwartz, from the Fourth ward.

James Giffen was elected president; John R. Brown, clerk; and Asa Shuler, treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board held June 6, 1878, Dr. Alston Ellis was re-elected superintendent at the old salary.

L. B. De La Court, Isaac M. Warwick and Alston Ellis were the school examiners in 1878.

June 15, the old teachers were re-elected. The following new names appeared in the list: Miss Dora E. Walke, F. W. Mueller, Miss Katie Hoar, Miss Maggie Caldwell and B. F. Davis. Walter H. Aiken was elected music teacher.

July 17, Miss Florence Shaffer tendered her resignation as a teacher. Emanuel Richter was elected to fill the vacancy.

November 17, Henry Beardsley et al. instituted an injunction suit against the Board. John F. Neilan and Stephen Crane were employed as attorneys on behalf of the Board.

January 19, 1879 Dr. Alston Ellis resigned his position as superintendent. On accepting his resignation the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is with regret that we thus part with an old and valued friend, and in accepting of his resignation it is done in sorrow and with true feeling of friendship toward him.

LeRoy D. Brown, of Eaton, was unanimously elected superintendent, March 1, 1878.

August Benninghofen, Daniel Shaffer and William Ritchie, trustees of the Lane Free Library, respectfully suggested the propriety of the Board depositing the school libray in the Lane Free Library.

Stephen Crane was allowed $300.00 for legal services in the injunction case.

April 7, 1879, Frank Hammerle, Lot D. Northrup, Asa Shuler and O. C. Brewer were elected members of the Board of Education. On April 21, James Giffen was elected president; John F. Schwenn, vice-president; J. R. Brown clerk; and Asa Shuler treasurer.

In May 1879, Miss Dora Walke, on account of ill health tendered her resignation as a teacher; Miss Emma Barden was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Secretary of State on May 22, 1879, authorized the transfer of the school library to the Lane Free Library.

Superintendent Brown was instructed "to have his annual report published in news form instead of pamphlet."

The following claims were allowed for enumerating the school youth: Chrstian Rothenbush—First ward, $16.40; Alex. Davidson—Third ward, $30.50; Bernhard Duellman—Second ward, $22.53; John Coakley—Fourth ward, $50.55.

Miss Maggie Wuechner was elected a teacher for the German department.

September 25, 1879, the superintendent reported that a large number of children were running the steets during the school hours. On motion, R. B. Millikin, city clerk, was instructed to take such steps in the matter as will tend to correct this evil. Walter H. Aiken, music teacher, resigned November 5, 1879.

Dr. John R. Brown, clerk of the Board of Education, resigned December 4, 1876 and O. C. Brewer was elected for the unexpired term.

Bryant's System of Book-keeping was adopted as a text book in the public schools December 18, 1879.

James Jackson appeared before the Board and presented a bill, dated May 1, 1875, for seventy-five cents for fans used at the commencement.

At the spring election, held Monday, April 5, 1880, the city clerk certified to the election of Christian Rothenbush, John F. Schwenn, James Giffen and John Schwartz as members of the Board of Education.

A permanent organization was effected April 19, by electing the following officers for 1880–81: James Giffen, president; John F. Schwenn, vice-president; O C. Brewer, clerk; and Asa Shuler, treasurer.

April 22, 1880, Miss Katie Hoar resigned her position as teacher in the public schools. Miss Mary M. Crawford was elected to fill the vacancy. On June 3, L. D. Brown was re-elected superintendent. At the same meeting Christian Rothenbush offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the portion of High school now quartered in the First ward building be removed, temporarily, to the Fourth ward shool house until such time as the shool board shall be financially in condition to carry out the arrangement between the towns of Rossville and Hamilton, that of building the High school in the First ward. Mr. Hammerle voted blank on the resolution.

June 17, 1880, Miss Erin A. Corwin asked the Board "not to consider her an applicant as a teacher in the public schools." The old corps of teachers were re-elected. Miss Nellie Stillwaugh, Miss Bertha L. Schliep and Miss Martha A. Sorber were the new ones employed.

At this point there appeared Isaac Robertson, F. B. Puthoff and Jacob Troutman, of the citizens' committee of the First ward, and William Murphy, of the city council, who had been appointed a committee to confer with the Board as to the matter of transferring the High school to the Fourth ward. Each member of the committee claiming this transfer to be in direct violation of the articles of confederation uniting the towns of Hamilton and Rossville. When the towns were joined it was agreed that a High school building should be erected on a two acre tract of land on Prospect Hill, which Thomas L. Rhea donated to Hamilton for that purpose.

August 26, 1880, Klemm's grammar was adopted as a text book in the German schools for the term of three years. Miss Bertha Gerber was elected as a teacher in the English-German department. September 9, she resigned. Miss Marie Reutti was chosen for the position. On December 11, 1880, Miss Emma Paddack resigned as assistant High school teacher. Miss Lissa Daugherty was elected to fill the vacancy; Miss E. M. McElwee to fill Miss Daugherty's place in the Grammar department; Miss Aline Barnett to take Miss McElwee's school.

At the organization of the Board on April 18, 1881, W. A. Eudaly was elected president; John F. Schwenn, vice-president; O. C. Brewer, clerk; and Frank Hammerle, treasurer. On April 21 James Giffen resigned as a member of the Board. Allen Andrews was appointed to succeed him.

Miss H. S. Rose tendered her resignation as teacher in the public schools, May 5. On motion of Allen Andrews the

past record of Miss Rose was commended by the Board. Miss Clara A. Laurie was elected to fill the vacancy.

June 8, 1881, the old teachers were re-elected.

Miss Marie Reutti resigned as teacher in the schools, June 30, owing to failing health, being compelled to take a trip to Europe. Miss Belle Bowman also resigned on July 28th. August 1, J. K. Aydelotte and Miss Amanda Groenland were elected to fill the vacancies. Miss Jennie Long resigned as teacher in the Primary department, August 22. Three additional school examiners were elected on the above date, as follows: Captain W. C. Margedant, Rev. Philip Stemple, and James W. See.

At the meeting of the Board, held August 29, 1881, Miss Sue Ritter and Miss Dora Hargitt were elected teachers.

September 8, Marcellus Thomas was appointed a member of the Board, vice, Allen Andrews, removed from the ward.

Member John F. Schwenn died October 2, 1881. The Board passed resolutions expressing feelings of regret. On October 31, Joseph B. Hughes was declared a member elect of the Board. Miss Nellie C. Hill resigned as teacher of the Primary department December 12, 1881.

Christian Rothenbush, Marcellus Thomas and O. C. Brewer were appointed on a special committee to prospect for a location and price of lot for the purpose of erecting a new school building thereon. At this time, February 20, an additional ward was about to be created.

April 3, 1882, Christian Rothenbush, Peter Schwab, Martin Mason, L. A. Boli, M. D. Schnell and John E. Heiser were elected members of the Board of Education. On the 17th of the same month the Board organized by electing O C. Brewer, president; Christian Rothenbush, clerk; and Frank Hammerle, treasurer. The president announced the death of Miss Marie Reutti, a former teacher in the public schools, at Karlsuth, Germany, March 29, 1882. The Board passed resolutions of sympathy.

June 12, 1882 the committee on law recommended "That there be no attempt to sell our land in Mercer county, but

that there be a special committee appointed with power to lease said land for a term of years and to dispose of so much of the timber thereon as may be necessary to make the land productive and of value to this Board."

(Signed): PETER SCHWAB,
FRANK HAMMERLE,
M. D. SCHNELL.

The following teachers were elected for 1882-83:

H. H. Ringwood	$950	Alice D. Huber	$500
Lissa Daugherty	800	Bertha L. Schliep	500
J. W. Berkstresser	850	Nellie Stillwaugh	500
J. K. Aydelotte	800	Martha Sorber	500
F. W. Mueller	800	Pauline Steffe	775
James A. Kelly	800	Emanuel Richter	750
H. M. Caldwell	750	Ferdinand Soehner	750
Edith M. McElwee	625	Susie Ritter	500
Emma V. Sweet	525	Louisa F. Miller	525
Ernestine Hailman	525	Clara Laurie	525
Mary M. Crawford	500	A. W. Schmidt	725
Mary C. Traber	525	Ester E. Tyler	525
Nettie Chadwick	525	Amanda Groenland	500
Aline Barnett	525	Maggie Caldwell	525
Eliza A. Goldrick	525	Augusta Steffe	500
Emma Barden	525	Maggie Wuechner	500
Amanda Garver	525	Fannie Thompson	550
Dora Hargitt	500	Ira Collins	750

L. R. Marshall, Prof. Karl Merz and Delos Spaulding were candidates for music teacher in the public schools. The roll was called twice, which resulted in a tie between the two first named gentlemen. On the third ballot, L. R. Marshall was elected at a salary of $850.

On September 22, 1882, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable location for a new school house. Marcellus Thomas, Peter Schwab and Frank Hammerle were appointed on said committee.

On October 2, 1882, the Board purchased fourteen lots, in the East addition, from William Beckett and Israel Williams, assignee, for the sum of $3,771.66.

I. N. Slayback was appointed city school examiner, on October 30, vice J. W. See, resigned. Miss Carrie Jacobs was elected teacher for the English-German department and Miss

Anna Goldrick for the Primary department. T. W. Mullen resigned as principal of the Second ward schools, January 22, 1883. Miss Emma Miller was elected to fill the vacancy.

Frank Hammerle, Charles Grebner, William Pfau, Frank Jones and John E. Heiser, were elected members of the Board of Education, at the municipal election held Monday, April 2, 1883.

The Board was organized April 18, by electing the following officers: Marcellus Thomas, president; Christian Rothenbush, clerk; and Martin Mason, treasurer.

May 14, 1883, L. D. Brown was re-elected superintendent, at an annual salary of $1,850. On the 28th of the same month H. M. Caldwell and J. K. Aydelotte tendered their resignations as teachers in the public schools. J. L. Lester was elected principal of the Third ward school.

July 9, 1883, Marcellus Thomas resigned as a member of the Board of Education. Joseph C. Symmes was elected to fill the vacancy.

On August 20, 1883, Hon. James E. Campbell was elected city school examiner, vice L. D. Brown resigned. He declined and J. K. Aydelotte was elected.

The following resolution was adopted, September 3, 1883:

Resolved, That any colored child that can pass the required examination for admission to the High School shall be admitted thereto and have the same privileges as white children.

Joseph W. Sloneker was elected principal of the Third ward school, vice J. L. Lester resigned.

From September 17, 1883, the daily sessions of High school were held from 8:40 a. m. until 1:40 p. m.

The building committee recommended Max Reutti's plans for the new school house to be erected in the Fifth ward.

The special committee on the Fifth ward school building presented the following report:

HAMILTON, OHIO, January 7, 1884.

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:— We, your committee, respectfully submit plans to be examined by you to-wit:

Two plans furnished by Max Reutti, Hamilton; two by A. C. Nash, Cincinnati; one by J. Stover, Hamilton; one by D. W. Gibbs & Co., Toledo; one by W. W. Brown, Cincinnati.

(Signed): JOHN E. HEISER.
MARTIN MASON.
JOSEPH C. SYMMES.
Committee.

Christian Rothenbush offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The school accomodations of the Hamilton City District are insufficient for the number of school children in said district, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Education proceed at once to take such steps as will be necessary to provide a school building in the Fifth ward which shall be ready for occupation by September, 1884.

On motion to adopt the foregoing resolution, Grebner, Hammerle, Heiser, Jones, Mason, Rothenbush, Schnell, Symmes and Pfau voted yea. Schwab absent.

Christian Rothenbush offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the school building to be erected in the Fifth ward of the Hamilton School District shall be built of brick; said house to contain eight rooms and the cost of the building not to exceed $20,000, exclusive of the heating apparatus.

The resolution prevailed — nine members voted in favor of it. Schwab was absent.

A recess was taken to give the members an opportunity to examine the plans presented for the consideration of the Board.

When the Board was called to order the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That D. W. Gibbs & Co. be employed to make plans, specifications and detailed drawings for the school building to be erected in the Fifth ward of the city of Hamilton, Ohio; said architects to receive two and one-half per cent. on the cost of said building for their services as architects.

The following is the vote on the resolution: Grebner, Hammerle, Jones, Rothenbush Schnell and Pfau voted aye; Heiser, Symmes and Mason —nay.

January 21, 1884, the contract for heating and ventilating the Fifth ward school house was awarded to Isaac D. Smead & Co., of Toledo, at $1,850.

February 4, 1884, the plans and specifications were referred to the building committee in connection with three contractors and builders, namely, Charles F. Eisel, Ernst Bender and John M. Symmes. On February 18th, the joint committee reported as follows:

HAMILTON, OHIO, February 18, 1884.

To the Board of Education:

We, your committee appointed to examine the Fifth ward school house plans, respectfully report that we have examined the same and find them to answer every purpose necessary to make said building a good and substantial one.

(Signed): ERNST BENDER. JOSEPH C. SYMMES.
JOHN M. SYMMES. J. E. HEISER.
Special Committee. *Building Committee.*

March 3, 1884, the Board rescinded the contract awarded to D. W. Gibbs & Co.

On motion of Peter Schwab the building committee was instructed to employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications; said architect to superintend the building; his compensation not to exceed two and one-half per cent. on $20,000 — the cost of building complete.

March 17, 1884, Max Reutti was employed to prepare plans and specifications and superintend the erection of the building. On April 14 his bond was accepted.

At the general municipal election held April 7, 1884, the following members of the Board of Education were elected: W. J. Matthias, Peter Schwab, George C. Skinner, M. D. Lindley and Newton W. Smith.

April 21, Peter Schwab, was elected president; Frank Jones, clerk; Frank Hammerle, treasurer. The clerk was instructed to advertise the letting of the contract for building the Fifth ward school house.

L. R. Klemm was elected superintendent May 19, at a salary of $1,850, per annum.

On June 2, 1884, the contract for building the Fifth ward school house was awarded to Eisel & Mefford, at their bid of $13,946.22.

Bonds were issued to the amount of $10,000, bearing five per cent. interest from July 14.

September 8, Misses Emma Barden, Amy Rich, Rose Morgenthaler, Fannie Thompson, Ida Hunter and Lottie Phillips were elected teachers.

Rev. Philip Stemple, L. B. De La Court, P. G. Berry, and F. W. Mueller, were elected city school examiners, October 20.

November 10, Miss Nellie Stillwaugh resigned as teacher.

Frank Hammerle, A. J. Love, Joseph Webster, Frank Jones and William P. Dowrey were elected new members of the Board of Education, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1885. Misses Bessie Wilson, Nan James, and Mame Andrews presented a petition to the Board of Education praying that May 22, be given as a holiday. The request was granted.

P. E. Welsh was awarded the contract for printing the superintendent's annual report, at $149.00. L. R. Klemm was re-elected superintendent at $1,850.

Miss Martha Sorber and Miss Eliza Cornell and J. W. Sloneker resigned their positions as teachers June 29.

July 28, William Dowrey resigned as a member of the Board, and Peter Metzler was elected to succeed him.

September 21, Emanuel Richter, T. C. Mayer, Jr., and F. W. Bell, teachers, resigned. Also, A. J. Love, of the Board of Education. J. J. McMaken, was elected to fill the vacancy. At the above date our schools were in a deplorable condition: the superintendent was a failure; chaos prevaded every department.

November 17, 1885, N. W. Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to ascertain the necessity of erecting a Central High school building.

The president appointed Messrs N. W. Smith and J. J. McMaken said committee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board the committee reported favorably, but the report was lost by the following vote: Hammerle, McMaken, and Smith—yea; Boli, Jones, Lindley, Metzler, Skinner and Schwab—nay. Thus it will be seen that Newton W. Smith was the first mem-

ber who agitated the question of building a Central High School.

November 26, memorial services were held in memory of Hon. Thomas A. Hendrick.

December 14, 1885, D. M. McClung, J. C. McKemy and Morey, Andrews & Morey were allowed $500,00 each for attorney fees.

March 8, 1886, D. W. Keck, principal of the Fifth ward tendered his resignation. J. H. Vorhis was elected to succeed him.

April 19, the Board of Education was composed of the following members: L. A. Boli, S. A. Campbell, Frank Hammerle, J. E. Heiser, Frank Jones, M. D. Lindley, J. E. Lohmann, Peter Schwab, N. W. Smith and Meyer Strauss. Peter Schwab was elected president; Frank Jones, clerk; and Frank Hammerle, treasurer. May 17, 1886, L. R. Klemm was re-elected superintendent at an annual salary of $2,000.

July 26, W. Z. Kumler was elected city school examiner in the place of G. W. Isaminger, whose term of office had expired.

The superintendent stated to the Board of Education that the necessities required an assistant teacher in the High school. Charles E. Walter was elected to fill the place, at a salary of $900 per annum. S. C. Landis, Peter Sommers and David Pierce were elected teachers.

November 1, 1886, Rev. E. W. Abbey was elected a member of the board of city examiners, in the place of J. K. Aydelotte, whose term of office had expired.

At the municipal elction held Monday, April 4, 1887, Frank Hammerle, John Howald, F. W. Whitaker, S. W. Brock and J. E. Heiser were elected members of the Board of Education. On May 26, Peter Schwab was elected president on the ninety-sixth ballot; the Board recessed several times from April 18; being in session on one occassion at 2:20 in the morning. John Howald was chosen clerk and Frank Hammerle, treasurer.

May 23, J. C. McKemy and the city solicitor were employed to carry the case, "D. W. Gibbs & Co. vs. the Board of Education" through the supreme court at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars.

May 30, a communication was received from the superintendent, recommending the pupils of A Class High School for graduation and suggesting that diplomas be presented to them. The recommendation was adopted.

June 13, 1887, the Board proceeded to investigate the charges preferred against Superintendent Klemm, for using insulting language toward Miss Minnie Martin, a member of the High School.

Mr. Klemm appeared in his own behalf and denied the utterance of the words imputed to him and told the manner in which the Miss Martin episode occurred and the circumstances under which he had acted.

Miss Stella Symmes appeared and testified as follows: "I was in the room during part of the conversation; I did not hear Mr. Klemm call Miss Martin a liar; one boy was present; I think it was Paul Brown; the affair occurred in Miss Daugherty's room; no teachers were present.

Paul Brown was called and said: "I was in the room at the time; my attention was attracted by the word liar used by Superintendent Klemm; heard him call Miss Martin a liar; I told John K. Aydelotte the story first and afterward to C. M. Campbell.

The Board being desirous of hearing Miss Martin, took a recess until Thursday morning, June 16, 1887, at nine o'clock, to meet at Music Hall.

The Board returned from Music Hall, fully prepared to "whitewash" Superintendent Klemm, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the superintendent be held entirely blameless in the matter referred to.

Resolved, That Paul Brown, while he is undoubtedly honest in his belief, was, owing to his situation in the room mistaken as to some of the facts in the case.

Resolved, That the Board expel any pupil, hereafter, causing trouble

among pupils, teachers, principals or superintendent; that the discipline of our schools must be maintained at all hazards and our teachers endorsed.

Oh, golconda carbonate, thou art a jewel!

On motion of M. D. Lindley, June 27, 1887, the Board proceeded to elect a superintendent. On roll call, the following was the vote: S. W. Brock, J. E. Heiser, John Howald, M. D. Lindley, N. W. Smith and F. W. Whitaker voted for Alston Ellis for two years at a salary of $2,700.00. Frank Hammerle, J. E. Lohmann, Peter Schwab and L. A. Boli, voted for L. R. Klem, at a salary of $2,000.00.

July 11, 1887, the communications of Alston Ellis, accepting the superintendency of the public schools and of Mrs. Kate Fitch (nee) Hermann, resigning her position as a teacher in the schools were read.

July 11, 1887, the following applications for positions as teachers were received: Belle Hirsch, Kate Weber, Mary L. Gordon, Carrie M. Line, Lizzie S. Kinsinger, Philopena Heyler, Mary L. Millikin, Matilda Blum, Stella Symmes, Mary C. Chadwick, Jessie Millikin, Lillie C. Rooke, A. Stoughton and S. P. Withrow.

The committee appointed to ascertain the feeling of the colored people in reference to maintaining their separate school, presented a petition signed by a majority of the colored people of the city of Hamilton declaring their wishes for continuing separate schools. The report of the committee was adopted. Ira A. Collins, was elected teacher of the colored school for one year at a salary of $825.00.

The following teacher's pay roll was passed December, 1887:

W. P. Cope	$130.00	Nettie Chadwick	$60.00
Lissa Daugherty	85.00	Emma Barden	60.00
Pauline Steffe	85.00	Dora Hargitt	55.00
Emma Struve	85.00	Maggie Weuchner	55.00
C. E. Walters	90.00	Loenetta Kline	55.00
J. A. Kelly	90.00	Peter U. Sommers	90.00
Rose Morganthaler	60.00	Edith McElwee	75.00
Lucy Crawford	55.00	Louisa Miller	60.00
Amanda Garver	55.00	W. A. Schmidt	80.00
Ella Dean	50.00	Fannie Thompson	55.00
Anna Goldrick	55.00	Josephine S. Weiler	52.50

Emma Miller	$55.00	Bertha Schliep	$55.00
Delia Law	45.00	Celeste Morrison	45.00
Katie Joyce	45.00	Lizzie Willert	42.50
Ferdinand Soehner	90.00	David Pierce	90.00
Ernestine Hailman	60.00	Emma Sweet	60.00
Maggie Caldwell	55.00	Mary Coulson	55.00
Augusta Steffe	55.00	Alice Huber	50.00
Carrie Jacobs	50.00	Sue Ritter	50.00
Ida Hunter	50.00	Lotta Phillips	50.00
Emma Boaz	50.00	Ella Jones	45.00
Henrietta Puthoff	45.00	Kate Weber	40.00
Ira A. Collins	82.50	Alston Ellis	225.00
S. C. Landis	90.00	John Gottschalk	85.00

At the April election in 1888, C. S. Bosch, L. A. Boli, Frank Hammerle, Fred. J. Hilker and Peter Schwab were elected members of the Board of Education. April 16, 1888, the Board organized by electing L. A. Boli, president; Fred. J. Hilker, clerk; and Frank Hammerle treasurer.

June 28, 1888, a committee of three was appointed to examine and report a location for a new school house in the Third ward. Peter Schwab, J. E. Lohmann and Fred. J. Hilker were appointed said committee.

July 18, 1888, J. E. Lohmann offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Education of Hamilton, Ohio, that the plans and specifications for remodeling of the Second ward school house as submitted by Max Reutti, architect, be and the same are hereby adopted.

Nine votes were recorded in favor of the above resolution.

Miss Louisa Miller resigned her position as teacher in the schools. Miss Belle Hirsch was elected to fill the vacancy.

July 18, 1888, the contract for remodeling the Second ward school building were let for the sum of $2.950.

Miss Lizzie Kingsinger was elected to fill the vacancy in the public schools, caused by the resignation of Miss Emma Struve. Miss Nellie Cory was also elected in the place of Emma Barden, resigned.

The resignation of P. G. Berry and L. B. De La Court, as members of the city school examiners were received and accepted.

December 10, 1888, the Board adopted a resolution

declaring it necessary to appropriate and condemn real estate for the purpose of erecting a new school house in the Third ward. The city solicitor and E. E. Hull were employed as attorneys to institute the necessary proceedings.

January 7, 1889, Miss Sabina Goldrick was elected teacher. February 4, 1889, Alston Ellis was re-elected superintendent for two years at a salary of $2,700.

Fred. J. Hilker offered the following:

Resolved That it is hereby declared necessary for the better accommodation of the pupils of the Third ward of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, that a new school building be erected on the site now occupied by the Third ward bullding, according to such plans and specifications as may be hereafter adopted by the Board.

March 25, 1889, the clerk was instructed to advertise and sell the Third ward school building at public auction, on April 29.

Monday evening, April 15, the clerk called the names of members-elect: Charles F. Cisle, Frank Hammerle, M. D. Lindley, Otto A. Ruder and George Z. Ziliox. The oath of office was administered by President Boli. The Board proceeded to the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows: Peter Schwab, president; F. J. Hilker, clerk; Frank Hammerle, treasurer.

At a recessed meeting held on April 18, 1889, the following bids were received for the building of the Third ward school house. Charles F. Eisel, complete, $17,450.00; Matthias Arent, complete, $18,140.00; Lloyd & Hewitt, Oxford, $18,197; The J. F. Bender Bros. Co., $16,700.00.

The contract was awarded to The J. F. Bender Bros. Co. by the following vote: Boli, Bosch, Cisle, Hammerle, Hilker and Lindley—yea; Cisle, Schwab and Zilliox—nay.

The clerk reported the sale of the old Third ward building to C. A. Stroble for $250.00.

The Buffalo Hot Blast Apparatus was adopted for heating and ventilating the Third ward school building at $1,000.

The Commencement exercises were held in the afternoon of June 18.

D. W. Gibbs & Co., of Toledo, brought suit against the

Board for furnishing plans and specifications for the Fifth ward school house. Amount claimed $500.00. After the Gibbs plans had been adopted, at a subsequent meeting the Board employed Max Reutti, as architect, hence the suit.

The case was tried in the common pleas and circuit courts and judgment rendered in favor of D. W. Gibbs & Co. The case was taken to the supreme court. Only nine days' time was allowed for printing and filing the original papers, in record form, containing 262 pages, which was accomplished four hours before the time expired.

The case was finally settled, the Board paying the Gibbs claim.

September 2, 1888, Superintendent Alston Ellis, I. N. Slayback and Rev. C. A. Hermann were elected city school examiners, for one, two and three years respectively.

December 14, the Third ward building was accepted by the Board of Education.

On April 21, 1890, the clerk called the roll of members-elect, as follows: W. S. Warwick, Peter Schwab, John C. Mathes, C. S. Bosch, and Jacob Seybold. Peter Schwab was elected president; C. S. Bosch, clerk; and Frank Hammerle, treasurer.

September 22, 1890, Isaac L. Reily was appointed truant officer—to serve during the sickness of Mr. Wick. Mr. Reily has served ever since and makes a good and acceptable official.

January 12, 1891, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, that the proposition of Ruth Campbell, for the sale of part of lot 11, be and the same is hereby accepted at $10 000. An additional lot 30x112 feet was purchased from Thomas Millikin at a cost of, $3.000.

Alston Ellis was re-elected superintendent of the schools for a term of two years, dating from February 1, at an annual salary of $2,700.

A lot 140x150 feet, situated on Long, between Central avenue and Lane street, was purchased from Philip Hurm and Constantine Weiss, at $2,240.

The special committee appointed on the Central High school building, reported as follows:

HAMILTON, OHIO, February 24, 1891.

To The Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of a special committee appointed January 26, 1891, to have the necessary plans and specifications prepared for the Central High School building make a partial report, that Max Reutti be employed as architect, and to superintend the construction of the building at a compensation of four per cent. on the actual cost of the building.

(Signed): J. J. SEYBOLD,
FRANK HAMMERLE,
J. C. MATHER,
C. S. BOSCH,
Committee.

The report was adopted.

Frank Hammerle, Louis Zecher, George Z. Zilliox, Joseph H. Smith and Charles F. Cisle were the members elected in 1891.

The following officers were elected unanimously on April 20: Charles F. Cisle, president; C. S. Bosch, clerk; and Frank Hammerle treasurer.

May 18, the clerk was instructed to advertise the letting of the Central High School building. June 22, the contract for erecting the same was awarded to The J. F. Bender Bros. Co., at $47,480.

The following resolution was adopted December 28, 1891:

Resolved, That a purchase be made of a tract of land on Park avenue, First ward, for school purposes; said tract being lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 10 feet from the west part of lot 15; said tract to be 122x200 feet.

February 8, 1892, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Education of Hamilton, Ohio, that we tender Dr. Alston Ellis a vote of thanks for the able and progressive manner in which he conducted the Hamilton public schools during his administration as well as for the unvarying courtesy he has ever extended to each and every member of this Board, and in entering on his new field of labor we wish him unbounded success.

The following newly elected members of the Board of Education were qualified April 8: S. V. Hull, John J. Ryan, J. J. Seybold, J. C. Mather, Peter Schwab. The Board was organized by electing Peter Schwab president; Charles P. Cisle, clerk; and John C. Mather, treasurer.

May 16, 1892, by resolution of S. V. Hull it was declared necessary to build a new school house in the First ward, at a cost not to exceed $15,000. Max Reutti was employed as architect and superintendent of said building at a compensation of five per cent. on cost of building.

The First ward school building was remodeled in 1892, by A. G. Betscher at a cost of $3,349.

Isaac T. Reiley was re-elected truant officer, July 11, at a salary of $600.00 per annum.

The bids for building the new First ward school house were opened November 9, 1891, as follows: E. Young, & Son, complete, $21,045.00; J. F. Bender Bros.. complete, $18,112.79; Lingler & Shaffer complete, $21,870.00.

December 12, 1892, the salary of the clerk was fixed at $425.00 per year.

January 23, 1893, the Board declared it necessary to erect a new school house building in the Second ward not to exceed $18,115.79

February 21, 1893, on motion of Frank Hammerle the Board elected a superintendent and teachers as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL

W. P. Cope, Principal	$1,500
E. M. Traber	850
Lissa Daugherty	850
Emma V. Sweet	850
Pauline Steffe	850
Fannie Thompson	650
Lucy Crawford	650

FIRST WARD SCHOOL

J. A. Kelly, Principal	$1,000
Rose Morganthaler	600
Delia A. Law	550
Amanda Garver	550
Ida B. Hunter	550
Anna S. Goldrick	550
Agnes Williamson	$ 450
Kate E. Joyce	550
Emma W. Miller	550

SECOND WARD SCHOOL

A. I. Mayer, Principal	$1,000
Ernestine V. Hailman	600
Katie C. Bender	500
Mary M. Temple	500
Bessie Richter	450
Minnie Schwab	500
Anna Boaz	500
Margaret Caldwell	550
Elizabeth Schweinefest	450

THIRD WARD SCHOOL

S. C. Landis, Principal	$1,000

Nettie Chadwick	600
Belle Hirsch	550
Dora Hargitt	550
Minnie Millikin	500
Amelia Ruder	500
Carrie M. Jacobs	550
Alice Allen	450

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL

S. L. Rose, Principal	$1,000
Mathilde Blum	550
Bertha L. Schliep	550
Elizabeth Kinsinger	550
Carrie Crawford	500
A. W. Schmidt	800
Anna B. VanDerveer	500
Xzrepha B. Cone	450
Anna Boger	$ 450
Russie DeNeen	450
Mabel Louthan	450
Clara Schaeuble	450
Augusta Oetterer	450
Josephine S. Weiler	600

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL

F. W. Bell principal	$1,000
Sue E. Ritter	550
Mary Coulson	550
Alice D. Huber	550
Nellie S. Cory	500
Ella W. Jones	550
Katie Weber	550
Sabina C. Goldrick	550
Alice A. Hamilton	550

William Beckett, Frank Hammerle, M. D. Lindley, George Lingler and Nelson Potterf were elected members of the Board April 1893. On the 27th of the same month the Board organized by electing Peter Schwab, president; J. J. Seybold clerk; Frank Hammerle, treasurer.

December 13, 1892, George Benzing was elected principal of the Third ward school at an annual salary of $1,000. Misses Emidy Van Deveer, Emma Boaz and E. Schantz were elected teachers. Elmer Goldsmith and Samuel Coleman were elected principals of the Columbia and Second ward schools respectively.

April 16, 1894 the following members elect were sworn in: Elbert Alston, R. M. Elliott, S. V. Hull, John Keller and Harry Wallace. M. D. Lindley was elected president; S. V. Hull, clerk; and R. M. Elliott, treasurer.

May 30, a levy of seven mills was made for school purposes.

William R. Beckett offered the followieg resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That Helen Pfau, Lou Babeck, Maggie Caldwell, Susie Miller, Margaret Allen, and Ada Antrim be and are hereby employed as teachers in the Hamilton public schools at a salary of $400.00 per annum.

June 25, 1894, Gertie DeNeen, James I. Gough, Mary C. Chadwick, Effie Wallace, and Althea Spellman were employed as teachers at a salary of $400.00 per annum.

December 20, 1894, S. L. Rose, principal of the Fourth ward school tendered his resignation to accept the position as editor and business manager of the *Daily Democrat.* Arthur B. Andrews was elected to fill the vacancy.

January 7, 1895, the Board of examiners was increased to six members. S. L. Rose, John W. Clements, and Rev. Mason Pressley were elected as additional members of said Board.

April, 3, 1895, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That Alston Ellis, of Colorado, be and he is hereby elected and employed as superintendent of the Hamilton, Ohio, public schools for a period of two years at a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable in monthly installments. Said employment and contract to enter into effect and commence from April 10, 1895.

April 8, Dr. Ellis was granted a leave of absence from his duties without pay, until August 31, 1895.

The following newly elected members of the Board of Education, qualified April 15: William R. Beckett, Martin Mason, M. D. Lindley, J. C. Strategier and John Kaefer.

M. D. Lindley. was chosen president; S. V. Hull, clerk; R. M. Elliott, treasurer.

April 29, George Winkler, was elected principal of the Second ward schools, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

June 26, Dr. Alston Ellis, tendered his declination of the office of superintendent, to which the Board of Education called him.

The Board went into an election of a superintendent to take effect September 1, 1895, and continue until March 1, 1897.

S. L. Rose was elected at a salary of $2,000 per year.

July 8, 1895, Hon. H. L. Morey and Rev. C. A. Hermann were elected members of the city board of school examiners, from August 31, 1895, uutil August 31, 1898. October, 17, Miss Rose Morganthaler was elected a teacher in the High school at $850.00 per annum. Miss Anna Van Derveer resigned as a teacher in the public schools, November 11, 1895.

William R. Beckett introduced the following resolution, November 11, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Miss Lillian B. Berry be and is hereby elected as teacher of elocution and physical culture in the Hamilton public schools at a salary of $600.00 per annum.

George Winkler was elected January 26, 1896, a teacher of Latin in the High school at a salary of $850.00. Lilly Becker, Anna Buchner, Mattie Waterhouse, Anna Hamilton, and Nellie Huston were employed as teachers, at $400.00 yearly on the above date.

March 30, 1896, Mrs. Lowry Jackson, was elected as teacher in the public schools at $450.00 per annum.

April 80, 1865, the following members elect of the Board of Education, were duly sworn by E. H. Jones, city solicitor: John W. Conboy, John Keller, George J. Krucker, Joseph C. Symmes. M. D. Lindley was elected president; John Kæfer, clerk; and Thomas M. Boyd treasurer.

At a special meeting held April 22, Mr. Rose was elected for two additional years, until March 1899, at $2,300 per annum. He is better qualified for the position than his predecessor and should be as fully compensated.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

MR. W. P. COPE, Principal—*Higher Mathematics.*

MISS LISSA DAUGHERTY—*English Literature, Physilogy, Botany, and Rhetoric.*

MISS PAULINE STEFFE—*German.*

MISS EMMA V. SWEET—*English Literature, Algebra and History.*

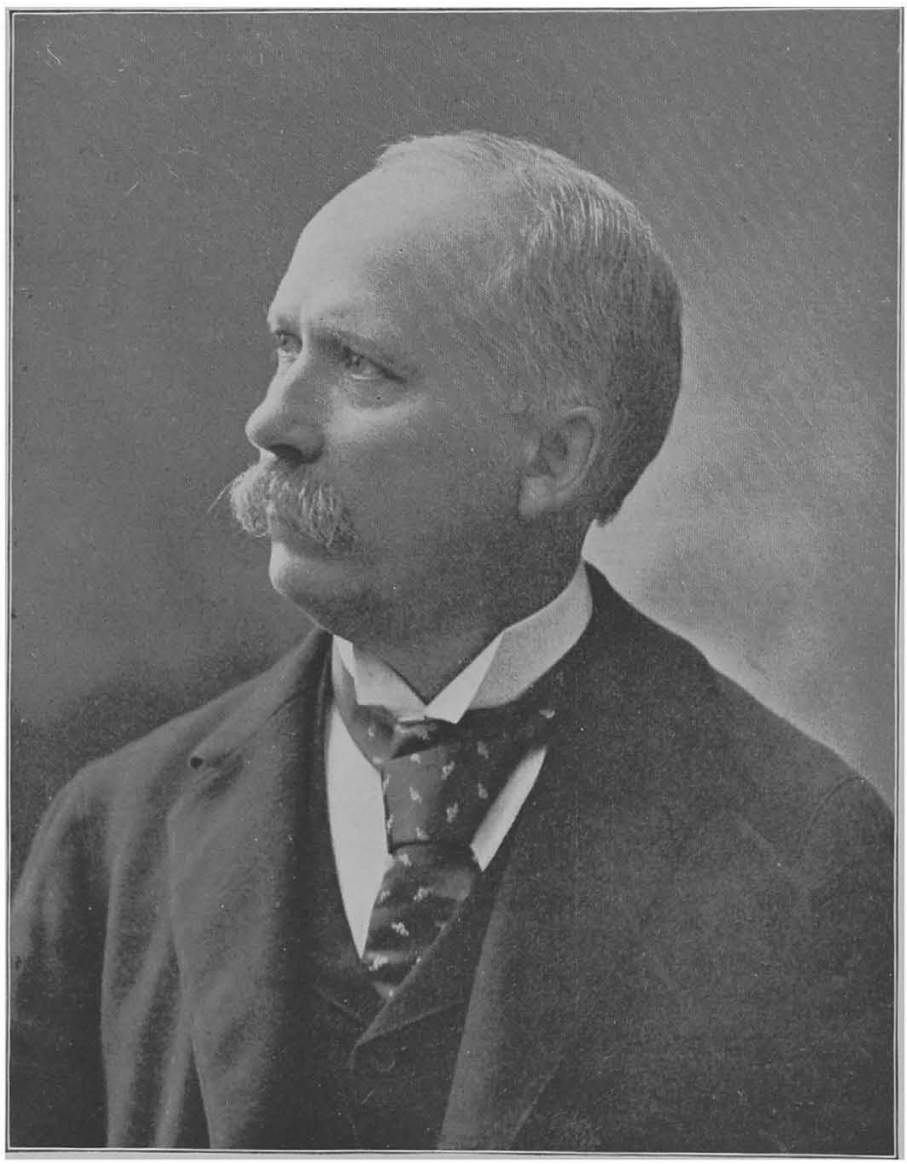
GEORGE WINKLER—*Latin.*

MISS ROSE MORGANTHALER—*Civics, Algebra and Physical Geography.*

RALPH BEELER—*Chemistry and Physics.*

The corps of High school teachers rank high and are second to none for efficient work.

Hamilton is well supplied with first-class modern school buildings, erected at a reasonable cost. This fact is to the credit of Peter Schwab, who was a member of the Board of Education during the building of six of these houses. He



W. P. COPE.

would not permit—in a single instance—any changes in the plans and specifications and as a result no "extras" were allowed.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

1862.

Daniel Millikin, Hamilton, Ohio. Physician. Miami Medical College 1875.
Laura Creighton (Mrs. E. E. Palmer), St. Louis Mo.
James E. Neal, Hamilton, Ohio. Attorney. Consul to Liverpool, England.

1863.

Isabella Parks Caldwell. Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Florence Shaffer, (Mrs. Watson), Chicago, Ill.
Carrie Vance (Mrs. J. E. Bosley), Cincinnati, Ohio. Stenographer.
Sallie Kyle, (Mrs. Oliver Temple). Deceased 1879.
Lillie Thomas, Washington, D.C. Teacher.
Martha Young. Teacher. Deceased.

1864.

Nellie Creighton (Mrs. W. G. Montgomery), Cincinnati, Ohio.
George K. Davis, Pekin, China. Missionary.

1865.

Mary Caldwell (Mrs. Joseph B. Beatty), Boise City, Idaho.
Mary Cumback (Mrs. Beck), Richmond, Ind.
Anna M. Huber (Mrs. J. A. Martin), Dayton, Ohio.
Susie Vance (Mrs. Sidell). Deceased.
Rush Caldwell. Deceased 1882.
Kate M. Grove, Chicago Ill. Editor.
Annie Thomas, Washington, D. C. Teacher.

1866.

NO CLASS GRADUATED.

1867.

Erin A. Corwin (Mrs. W. C. Miller). Deceased 1891.
William S. Giffen, Hamilton, O. A. B. Miami University, 1871; A. M., 1874; LL. B. Cincinnati Law School, 1880; Judge of Common Pleas Court.
Ernestine V. Hailman, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Alice Harper. Deceased.

1868.

Emma Bowman (Mrs. Robert Beckett), Fair Haven, Ohio.
Belle Bowman (Mrs. J. W. Overpeck), Hamilton, Ohio.
John Breitenbach, Clinton, Iowa. Clergyman.
Virginia J. Mott (Mrs. Klinger), Eaton, Ohio.

1869.

Fannie E. Cobaugh, (Mrs. Adam Slater), Hamilton, Ohio.
Emma K. Davis (Mrs. Wilmer South), Felicity, Ohio.
Amanda J. Garver, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Amy A. Rich (Mrs. Andrew Jackson), Hermitage, Tenn.

1870.

Lida Davis (Mrs. William Symmes). Deceased.
Helen Falconer (Mrs. Lyster O'Brien). Deceased.
Minnie Grove. Deceased.
Clara Huber (Mrs. W. N. Gray). Hamilton. Ohio.
Mattie Hunter, Hamilton, Ohio.
Harry Landis. Deceased.
Jennie Long (Mrs. Webb), Waynesville, Ind.
Pauline McCoy, Evansville, Ind.
Belle J. Radcliff.
Constance Snyder, (Mrs. William Moore), Hamilton, Ohio,
Alfred Skinner.
Lydia Traber (Mrs. T. W. Scott), Urbana, Ohio.
Sallie Van Dolan (Mrs. John Sites), Hamilton, Ohio.
Fannie Young, (Mrs. Ellis Potter), New York.

1871.

Susie Berry (Mrs. A. W. Kuntz). Deceased.
Hannah Barkalow (Mrs. John W. Egbert), Hamilton, Ohio.
Fannie Laurie. Deceased.
Esther E. Tyler (Mrs. George T. Earheart), Hamilton, Ohio.

1872.

Emma Brant, (Mrs. William Giffen), Hamilton, Ohio.
Edgar A. Belden, Hamilton, Ohio. Lawyer.
Nona Chadwick (Mrs. J. E. Morey), Hamilton, Ohio.
Alphonso D. Curtis, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mamie Huber. Deceased.
Samuel E. Leiter, Hamilton, Ohio.
Hattie Miller (Mrs. L. A. Thoms), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edwin Shaffer, Council Grove, Kansas.
Robert P. Snider, Hamilton. Ohio.
Robert N. Shotts, Hamilton, Ohio. Lawyer.

1873.

Lida Caldwell, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Cyrus Falconer, Chicago. Ill. Clerk.
Laura Pettifish. Riverside, Cal. Journalist.
Emma V. Sweet, Hamilton. Ohio. Teacher.

1874.

Nellie C. Hill (Mrs. William Hair), Hartwell, Ohio.
Lizzie E. Galloway (Mrs. David P. McClosky), Hamilton, Ohio.
Harry Kinder, Findlay, Ohio. Attorney.
William K. Lowrey, Chicago, Ill. Attorney.
Lucy Brant. Deceased.
Ida Lawder, (Mrs. William Bohen), New Paris, Ohio.
Thomas Moore, Hamilton, Ohio. Journalist.
George C. Skinner, Hamilton, Ohio. Physician.

1875.

William Beckett, Omaha, Nebraska. Lawyer.
Beppy Caldwell, Hamilton, Ohio. Postal Clerk.
Kate L. Ferguson, Raleigh, N. C. Teacher.
Eudora Hamilton (Mrs. Davis), Nakomis, Ills.
Dora Hargitt, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
William L. Huber, Hamilton, Ohio. Manufacturer.

1876.

Abbie L. Brewer.
Thomas Beckett, Hamilton, Ohio.
Maggie Caldwell, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Edgar C. Flenner, Middletown, Ohio.
John E. Hume, Wichita, Kan. Lawyer. Deceased.
Clara A. Laurie (Mrs. B. K. Brant), Los Angeles, Cal.
Katie J. Rooke, Dayton, Ohio.
Charles F. Traber. Deceased.
Frank I. Whitehead, Washington, D. C. Journalist.

1877.

Peter Benninghofen, Hamilton, Ohio. Manufacturer.
Carrie H. Cornell (Mrs. George W. Hughes), St. Paul, Minn.
Leonard Garver, Idlewild, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Williametta Sample. Deceased.
Alice H. Waterman.

1878.

Lizzie Booth, Hamilton, Ohio.
Charles L. Cornell, Hamilton. Ohio. Electrician.
Ida Gilmore (Mrs. Charles Teachout), Cleveland, Ohio.
Lowery Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Lawyer. Deceased 1896.
Katie Jones, Washington C. H., Ohio. Stenographer.
Susie E. Ritter, (Mrs. Frank Skinner), Minneapolis, Minn.
Nellie Stillwaugh (Mrs. William Seward), Hamilton, Ohio.
Martha Sorber (Mrs. Frank Stewart), Hamilton, Ohio.
Maggie Wuechner, (Mrs. Gus. Latterner), Middletown, Ohio.

1879.

Cyrus Beckett, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Mary M. Crawford (Mrs. John L. Beeler), Hamilton Ohio.
Jessie C. Fox (Mrs. Endicott), Clarksville, Tenn.
Amanda Galloway (Mrs. Joseph H. Long), Hamilton, Ohio.
Alice D. Huber, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Samuel V. Hull, Hamilton, Ohio. Accountant.
Ida M. Kirk (Mrs. Manker), Sherman Heights, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mary Beth Moore (Mrs. Lowry Jackson). Hamilton, Ohio.
Paul H. Robertson.

1880.

Lucy B. Crawford, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
George Beardsley. Deceased.
Anna Goldrick, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Anna Harbron (Mrs. A. Spencer), Hamilton, Ohio.

Bertha Gerber. Deceased.
Carrie Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Bertha L. Schliep, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Anna Shaffer, (Mrs. George Rump), Hamilton, Ohio.
Victoria Smith (Mrs. William Dance), Hamilton, Ohio.

1881

Mary B. Aten, Madison, Ind. Teacher.
Florence L. Bain, Altoona, Pa. Stenographer.
Hattie Brown, St. Clair Township. Teacher.
Mary Brown (Mrs. Richard Sloane), El Paso, Texas.
Jennie Cobaugh (Mrs. James Cochran), Hamilton, Ohio. Proof Reader.
Ada Fye (Mrs. Tom Wittemore), Avondale.
Edward E. Hull. Deceased.
Mary A. Ritter (Mrs. H. C. Mixer), W. St. Paul Minn.
Mary L. Rue, Hamilton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Frank E. Thompson, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.

1882.

Anna Boaz (Mrs. William Smith), Hamilton, Ohio.
Robert L. Hargitt, Glendale, Ohio. Attorney.
Ida B. Hunter, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Loenette Kline (Mrs. Fred Doeller), Columbus, Ind
Lizzie Ritter. Deceased.

1883.

Pauline Benninghofen, Hamilton, Ohio.
Carrie Benninghofen, Hamilton, Ohio.
Celeste Cobaugh (Mrs. Charles Millikin), Hamilton, Ohio.
Henry H. Haines, Hamilton, Ohio. Attorney.
Delia Law, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Lulu Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Mary McKee. Deceased 1891.
Elwood Morey, San Francisco, Cal. Attorney.
Lessie Morrison (Mrs. Charles. L. Whitaker), Hamilton, Ohio.
Kate Rodefer (Mrs. J. K. Aydelotte). Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Hattie Schell (Mrs. William B. Chaffey, Mildura, Victoria, Australia.
Clara Wilson. Deceased 1891.
Anna Joyce. Deceased 1886.

1884.

Homer Gard, Hamilton, Ohio. Journalist.
Lutie E. Matthias (Mrs. Homer Gard), Hamilton, Ohio.
Lizzie Millikin, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
William H. Pfau, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
May B. Seward, Hamilton, Ohio. Deceased 1889.
Alice Walter , Hamilton, Ohio.

1885.

John B. Barkalow, Hamilton, Ohio. Hotel Clerk.
Carrie Crawford, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Emma Dietz, Trenton, Ohio. Teacher.

Eloise Huber, Dayton, Ohio. Teacher.
Julius Maas, Cincinnati, Ohio. Lawyer.
Ella McKee, Hamilton, Ohio. Kindergarten Teacher.
Ben Strauss, Hamilton, Ohio. Merchant.
William O. Campbell, Hamilton, Ohio. Lawyer.
William Crawford, Hamilton, Ohio. Farmer.
Lillie Dilg, (Mrs. J. W. Morris), Flockton, Ohio.
Lewis A. Dillon, Hamilton, Ohio. Civil Engineer.
Belle Hirsch, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Minor M. Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio. Physician.
Ella W. Jones, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Katie Joyce, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Minnie Egry (Mrs. George Heiser). Deceased.
Anna Held (Mrs. C. W. Nagel), Terre Haute, Ind.
Philippine Heyler (Mrs. David Heiser), Hamilton, Ohio.
Frank P. Richter, Hamilton, Ohio. Lawyer, L. L. B. Cincinnati Law School, 1888.
Bertha Steffe (Mrs. George Easton), Leipsic, Ohio.
Lizzie Willert (Mrs. Mosel), Indianapolis, Ind.

1886.

Frank B. Eddy, Indian Territory. Merchant.
Edward M. Traber, Fort Collins, Col. Teacher of Latin.
Kate Neinmeyer, Trenton, Ohio. Teacher.
Helena Pfau. Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Ransford M. French, Chicago, Ill. Architect.
Fred Schell, Riverside, Cal. Planter.
Jennie Beal (Mrs. John Grafft), Hamilton, Ohio.
May Beckett (Mrs. Mark Millikin), Hamilton, Ohio.
Mathilde Blum, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Emma Boaz, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara Burridge, Hamilton, Ohio.
Grace Davidson (Mrs. Harry Hensel), Jeffersonville, Ind.
Edith Flenner (Mrs. Neilor), Peoria, Ill.
Bertha Gray (Mrs. D. H. Allen), Miamisburg, Ohio.
Olive Henninger (Mrs. McClelland), Hamilton, Ohio.
Lillian Huber, Hamilton, Ohio.
Carrie Lyon (Mrs. C. A. Brown), San Francisco, Cal.
Celia L. Smith (Mrs. John Cornell), Hamilton, Ohio.
Sophia Stephan, Hamilton, Ohio.
Marian Walker (Mrs. Minor M. Jacobs), Hamilton, Ohio.
Kate Weber, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Sophia Wuechner (Mrs. Edward F. Stepp), Carthage, Ill.

1887.

Miranda Andrew (Mrs. E. C. Muff), Somerville, Ohio.
Fred. E. Beal, Lincoln, Nebraska. Physician
David W. Brant, Hamilton, Ohio. Traveling man.
Mabel W. Fitton, Hamilton, Ohio. Music Teacher.
Sabina Goldrick. Deceased, April, 1893

Mina F. Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Emma House (Mrs. Clinton Lane), Glendale, Ohio.
Lutie E. Huston, Hamilton. Ohio. Book keeper.
Mary B. Martin, Stockton, Ohio.
Jessie F. Millikin (Mrs. Samuel Taylor), Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna Owens, Hamilton, Ohio. A. B. Vassar, 1892.
Elisa M. Potter (Mrs. E. A. Belden), Hamilton, Ohio.
Zenaide C. Schenck (Mrs. I. S. Millikin), Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara R. Shaffer (Mrs. W. O. Ashby), St. Louis, Mo.
Stella Symmes, Hamilton, Ohio. Music Teacher.
Thomas D. Temple, Hamilton, Ohio. Journalist.
Marrietta Treudley (Mrs. Curtis Smith), Stockton, Ohio.
Lillian Estella Weiler (Mrs. Stella Taylor), Hamilton, Ohio. Newspaper work.
Minnie Bentel, Hamilton, Ohio.
Bertha E. Bubenheim, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Nellie S. Cory, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Mary L. Gordon, Hamilton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Lillian Lorenz (Mrs. E. C. Sill), Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna Macbeth, Hamilton, Ohio.
Samuel C. Payne, Cincinnati, Ohio. Train Dispatcher.
Edward C. Sohngen, Hamilton, Ohio. Maltster.
Joseph F. West. Deceased.
William N. Andrews, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper. Law Student.

1888.

Mary Agnes Burns, (Mrs. Joseph Hellebush), Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.
Ella M. Conboy, Hamilton, Ohio.
Josephine Crawford, Hamilton, Ohio. Proof Reader.
Mary D. McMillan, Price's Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles J. Parrish, Hamilton, Ohio. Dealer in Real Estate.
Nannie A. Settle, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Bertha Sheehan (Mrs. Lyndol Meyers), Avondale, Ohio.
Mary M. Temple, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Katherine C. Bender, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Charles C. Carl, Hamilton, Ohio. Dentist.
Libbie Davidson, (Mrs. W. J. Thompson), Elmwood, Ohio.
Robert H. Dilg, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Emma I. Dirk (Mrs. Thomas Smith, Jr.), Hamilton, Ohio.
LeRoy R. Hensley, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Marion E. Heyler, Hamilton, Ohio.
Etta Blanche Hooven (Mrs. E. S. Griffis), Hamilton, Ohio.
Burton F. Huling, Hamilton, Ohio. Clerk.
Rosa Kahn (Mrs Abe Kopple), Hamilton, Ohio.
Fred Klein, Cleveland, Ohio. Physician.
Belle McClellan (Mrs. William Emerick), Hamilton, Ohio.
Adda C. Markt (Mrs. Edward C. Sohngen), Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Millikin (Mrs. Thomas Beckett), Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna M. Puthoff (Mrs. B. H. Connell), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Amelia A. Ruder (Mrs. Jacob Rost), Hamilton, Ohio.

Hattie Strauss, (Mrs. A. Ballinger), Hamilton, Ohio.
Cora Tubbs. Deceased, 1890.
Anna A. Van Deveer, (Mrs. Carson Hamill), Terre Haute, Ind.

1889.

Alice A. Allen, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Mary E. Andrews, Hamilton, Ohio. Buchtel College, 1896.
Mary Belle Beckett, (Mrs. Robert Gilmore), Chicago, Ill.
Nettie W. Fox, Hamilton, Ohio Journalist.
Edward H. Leib, Indianapolis, Ind. Commission Merchant.
William T. Mitchell, Hamilton, Ohio. A. B. University of Wooster, 1893. Missionary to India.
Sue Walter, (Mrs. H. W. Vinnedge), Hamilton, Ohio.
Emma H. Blum, Hamilton, Ohio.
Carrie A. Dietz, Trenton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Corrinne M. Frechtling, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth C. Frybarger, (Mrs. Gus. Lambert), Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna Hossfeld, (Mrs. Otto Metzner), Hamilton, Ohio.
Robert Kennedy, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Book keeper.
Carrie E. Line, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Lillian A. Richter, (Mrs. F. Kinsinger), Overpeck, Ohio.
Grace L. Sheley, (Mrs. Henry Hammerle), Hamilton, Ohio.
Hattie Symmes, (Mrs. Clement James), Hamilton, Ohio.
Tillie J. Tisinger, Hamilton, Ohio.
Bertram M. Thomas, Hamilton, Ohio.
Emidy M. Van Derveer, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Boynton H. Van Derveer, Hamilton, Ohio. Reporter.
Margaret Ziliox, Hamilton, Ohio. Copying Clerk.

1890.

Samuel D. Fitton, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio. Attorney.
Warren Gard, Hamilton, Ohio. Attorney.
Anna M. Gilbert, (Mrs. E. Mattison), Ann Arbor, Mich.
Nellie M. Kennedy. Hamilton, Ohio.
Lillian F Matthias, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edith L. McLean, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mabel Myers, Hamilton, Ohio.
Olive V. Rose, (Mrs. J. L. Young), Middletown, Ohio.
David E. Sheehan, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio. Dentist.
Stanley M. Withrow, Cincinnati, Ohio. Attorney.
William E. Bender, Hamilton, Ohio. Contractor and Builder.
Anna Boger, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Louis A. Boli, Jr., Kuttawa, Kentucky. Druggist.
Anna Dietz, Trenton, Ohio.
Maude Gwinner, (Mrs. Louis A. Boli, Jr.), Kuttawa, Kentucky.
Anna Mary Kennedy, (Mrs. Christian Reutti), Hamilton, Ohio.
Jennie Koppel, Hamilton, Ohio.
Virginia Leib, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Mabel Louthan, (Mrs. Martin Longfellow), Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Lyon, Hamilton, Ohio, Cashier and Stenographer.

Kauffman McClellan, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Effie M. Richardson, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Bessie M. Richter, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Susanna M. Robinson, Hamilton, Ohio.
Iona Ross, Hamilton, Ohio.
Wilhelmine Schwab, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Elizabeth Schweinefest, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Lillian I. Shields, Hamilton, Ohio.
Martin P. Schwartz, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Raymond Wortendyke, Hamilton, Ohio. Civil Engineer.

1891.

Louigard Babeck, Collinsville, Ohio. Teacher.
Nellie Brock, Hamilton, Ohio. Journalist.
Charles Golden, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Ruth Harvey, Aurora, Ind.
Emma B. Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Nellie M. Laurie, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clayton A. Leiter, Hamilton, Ohio. Journalist.
Margaret M. Nichols (Mrs. Neher), Hamilton, Ohio.
Edith M. Riley, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary E. Barnett, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ella M Boaz, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Marguerite E. Dilg, Hamilton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Alice A. Hamilton, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Florence E. Harris, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Johanna E. Heiser, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara Hossfeld, Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna Lottes (Mrs. John Smith), Richmond, Ind.
John D. Lotz, Hamilton, Ohio. Music Teacher.
Eva Pearl Murphy, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher of Elocution.
Augusta A. Oetterer, Hamilton, Ohio. Deceased, 1896.
Walter G. Rose, Hamilton, Ohio. Draughtsman.
Clara R. Schaeuble, Hamilton Ohio. Teacher.
Sarah A. Schrock, Trenton, Ohio. Stenographer.
Charles B. Wintersteen, Hamilton, Ohio. Civil Engineer.

1892.

Margaret I. Allen, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ada V. Antrim, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Mary A. Baldwin, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Ralph K. Beeler, Hamilton, Ohio Teacher.
James C. Clawson, Clawson, Ohio. Bank Clerk.
Nellie C. Dart, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Stanley Giffen, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
George Enyeart Hooven, New York city. Music Student.
Anna Roberts Hueston, Overpeck, Ohio.
Mary A. Hynes, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Leonora Kinnikin. Deceased, 1893.
Letha S. Long. (Mrs. Wilson), Seven Mile, Ohio.

Eva Maude Miller, (Mrs. Aloys Egry), Hamilton, Ohio.
Martin A. Seward, Hamilton, Ohio. Student at Cornell University.
Josephine Slater, Hamilton, Ohio.
Benjamin K. Urmston, Hamilton, Ohio.
John Fred Bender, Hamilton, Ohio.
Olivia Brock, Hamilton, Ohio.
Johanna Helen Hynes, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Jessie T. James, Hamilton, Ohio. Draughtsman.
Emma E. Kromer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Susan Miller, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Margaret E Schwartz, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Gertrude Silver, Hamilton, Ohio.
Olive Wysong, Connersville, Ind.
Margaret M. Yeakle, (Mrs. Harry Richardson), Sulphur Springs, Colo.

1893.

Nellie Babeck, (Mrs. Line), Sheley, Ohio.
Rosa Babeck, Sheley, Ohio.
Lillian B. Berry, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher of Elocution.
Leigh G. Curtis, Hamilton, Ohio.
Emmett C. Dix, Hamilton, Ohio. Student at Hiram College.
Lizzie M. Hancock. Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Susie E. Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth F. Leib, Hamilton, Ohio.
David Elmer Lewis, Millville, Ohio.
Kate L. Rahfuse, Hamilton,Ohio.
Rosetta Rahfuse, (Mrs. John Clayton), Hamilton, Ohio.
Bessie Roll, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara R. Saunders, Hamilton, Ohio.
Robert J. Shank, Hamilton, Ohio. Law Student.
Perley P. Sheehan, Hamilton, Ohio. Student at Union College.
John Roy Simpson, Dayton, Ohio. Student at Miami University.
Herbert M. Stace, Hamilton, Ohio. Book keeper.
Sarah E. Steen, Hamilton, Ohio.
Stella M. Traber, Hamilton, Ohio.
Arthur C. Baird, Seven Mile, Ohio. Student at University of Wooster.
Clarence Bennett, Hamilton, Ohio. Collector.
Cornelia A. Bowers, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lucius S. Cory, Hamilton, Ohio. Machinist.
James C. Cummins, Busenbark, Ohio. Farmer.
Ellen M. Dwyer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Paul Easton, Hamilton, Ohio. Machinist.
Harriet Eiber, Hamilton, Ohio.
Winifred B. Fox, (Mrs. John L. Beeler), Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Gath, Hamilton, Ohio. Graduate of Oxford College.
Anna M. Hamilton, Hamilton, Ohio.
Louise Hammerle, Hamilton, Ohio.
Eugenie C. Hartkoff, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary E. Henninger, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hermann E. Hermann, Hamilton, Ohio. Electrical Engineer.
Jessie A. Louthan, Hamilton, Ohio.
Sophia L. Nargedant, Hamilton, Ohio.
Jessie E. Richter, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Corinne I. Rife, (Mrs. Edward Lockman), Hamilton, Ohio.
Ella K. Sponnenberger, (Mrs. P. F. Geyer), Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary R. Symmes, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary S. Wick, Hamilton, Ohio. Proof Reader.

1894.

Walter Henry Bruning, Hamilton, Ohio.
Paul Maurice Hooven, Hamilton, Ohio. Student at Miami University.
Joseph Symmes Hunter, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edward Lamport Schell, Hamilton, Ohio.
Harry Silver, Chicago, Ill.
Clement Dare Smedley, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio.
Annis Rachel Fitton, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Mabel Roll, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Lamport Schell, Hamilton, Ohio.
Bessie Alma Urmston, Hamilton, Ohio.
Metta Waterhouse, Hamilton, Ohio.
Harry Pliny Crume, Hamilton, Ohio.
Henry Andrew Grimmer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edward Lewis Jacobs, Hamilton, Ohio.
Paul James Mitchell, Hamilton, Ohio.
August Schumacher, Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor.
Jessie Alice Anshutz, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Katherine Elizabeth Brown, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Keren Happuch Dickey, Hamilton, Ohio, Teacher.
Katie May Haunes, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lillie Blanche Centennial Harris, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Edith Pearl Louthan, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Miller, Hamilton, Ohio. Teacher.
Rosa Caroline Miller, Hamilton, Ohio.
Bertha Gertrude Pearson, Hamilton, Ohio.
Emma Aletha Wright, Hamilton, Ohio.

1895.

Russell Robert Andrews, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clyde Monroe Sheehan, Hamilton, Ohio.
Cornelia Armstrong Cross, Lima, Ohio.
Adelaide Gay Dorris, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mabel Angela Fenneman, Hamilton, Ohio.
Phoebe Curtis Treudley, Jones, Ohio.
Margery Belle Pottinger, Liberty, Ind.
Amy Elizabeth Ross, Jones, Ohio.
Charles Henry Beck, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clarence Reinhart Joseph Hartkoff, Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna Marie Buechner, Hamilton, Ohio.
Caroline Anna Wilhelmine Ludeke. Deceased, 1896.

Louise May Vincent Decker, Hamilton, Ohio.
Hermine Adolphina Frederica Oetterer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Sybilla Ida Florence Niederauer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Augusta Hossfeld, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lillian Becker, Hamilton, Ohio.
Hedwig Louise Schweinefest, Hamilton, Ohio.
Bessie Doty, Hamilton, Ohio.
Josie Hogarth Osborne, Chicago, Ill.
Maynard Brown Carr, Hamilton, Ohio. Student Miami University.
Ralph Shelby Thompson, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ona Lea Deam, Collinsville, Ohio.
Mary Alice Dowrey, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Hart Weaver, Hamilton, Ohio.
Alice St. Clair Murphy, Hamilton, Ohio.
Letty Jane Rich. Deceased.
Mary Eliza Gaff, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edgar Betram Schneider, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mathilda Petranella Bender, Hamilton, Ohio.
Emma Kathryn Lingler, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ida Vashti Theodore Eberle, Hamilton, Ohio.
Caroline Kathryn Lingler, Hamilton, Ohio.
Grace Muriel Crume (Mrs. William Boyd), Hamilton, Ohio.
Jessie Keith Osborne, Chicago, Ill.

1896.

Arthur George Frechtling, Hamilton, Ohio.
Karl William Heiser, Hamilton, Ohio.
Hugh Culbertson Mitchell, Hamilton, Ohio.
Frank Louis Taylor Smedley, Hamilton, Ohio.
Helen Grace Beeler, Hamilton Ohio.
Fanny Newton Berry, Hamilton, Ohio.
Nan Bradley Cochran, Millville, Ohio.
Russie Cyrene Dick, Hamilton, Ohio.
Daisy Hancock, Hamilton, Ohio.
Alta Dell Harvey, Hamilton, Ohio.
Eleanor Katherine Hynes, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ida Lynn James, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mabel Mallert, Collinsville, Ohio.
Myrtle Mae McLain, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Shank, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth Lindley Whipps, Hamilton, Ohio.
Blanche Ethel Wintersteen, Hamilton, Ohio.
Walter Leo Bentel, Hamilton, Ohio.
George Conrad Besold, Hamilton, Ohio.
George Marion Cummins, Busenbark, Ohio.
George Stanley Helvey, Hamilton, Ohio.
Charles Frederick Holdefer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Carl Ernest Margedant, Hamilton, Ohio.
Joseph LeRoy Millspaugh, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Eugene Sheldon Rich, Hamilton, Ohio.
Kenneth Lester Rolfe, Hamilton, Ohio.
Thomas Millikin Van Derveer, West Point, N. Y.
Fred. Joseph Weiman, Hamilton, Ohio.
Claude DeWitt Wilson, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara Catherine Beck, Hamilton, Ohio.
Cora Kate Bruning, Hamilton, Ohio.
Sophia Decker, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lulu May Dilg, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ella May Henning, Hamilton, Ohio.
Grace Alice Inloes, Hamilton, Ohio.
Helen Keiser, Hamilton, Ohio.
Johannah Augusta Rembler, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lillian Mildred Reutti, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edna Ellen Rogers, Hamilton, Ohio.
Katherine Adele Ross, Hamilton, Ohio.
Susie Schwab, Hamilton, Ohio.
Nellie Ferlina Tarry, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lulu Belle Winchester, Hamilton, Ohio.

THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1897.

Milton G. Augspurger, Overpeck, Ohio.
Earl Gardner Beauchamp, Hamilton, Ohio.
Theodore Bock, Hamilton, Ohio.
John Alphonso Burnett, Hamilton, Ohio.
John Charles Cone, Hamilton, Ohio.
James Timothy Conlin, Hamilton, Ohio.
Oscar Goldsmith, Collinsville, Ohio.
Orville A. Hampton, Hamilton, Ohio.
Alexander Clyde Hunter, Hamilton, Ohio.
Charles C. Rife, Hamilton, Ohio.
Walter Symmes. Hamilton, Ohio.
Thomas E. Tuley, Hamilton, Ohio.
Martin Luther Warwick, Seven Mile, Ohio.
Murray D. Urmston, Hamilton, Ohio.
Earl Winchester, Hamilton, Ohio.
Maggie Louisa Bachelor, Hamilton, Ohio.
Zoah R. Becker, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clare Black, McGonigles, Ohio.
Grace Clark, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary E. A. Dick, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lutie Matthias Eberling, Hamilton, Ohio.
Lulu Belle Goshorn, Hamilton, Ohio.
Minnie B. Hites, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clare May Hoffman, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ethel Mary Kimbrough, Hamilton, Ohio.
Louisa H. Leibrock, Hamilton, Ohio.
Elizabeth P. Leveline, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara A. Margedant, Hamilton, Ohio.

Georgia Van Sands Northrup, Hamilton, Ohio.
Helen Peters, Hamilton, Ohio.
Grace E. Rieser, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edna Beryl Riffel, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mary Schell, Hamilton, Ohio
Alma Schweinfest, Hamilton, Ohio.
Ellen J. Shafer, Hamilton, Ohio.
Nannie G. Shields, Hamilton, Ohio.
Edith Mary Watkins, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clara Luisa Webster, Hamilton, Ohio.
Anna May Welsh, Hamilton, Ohio.

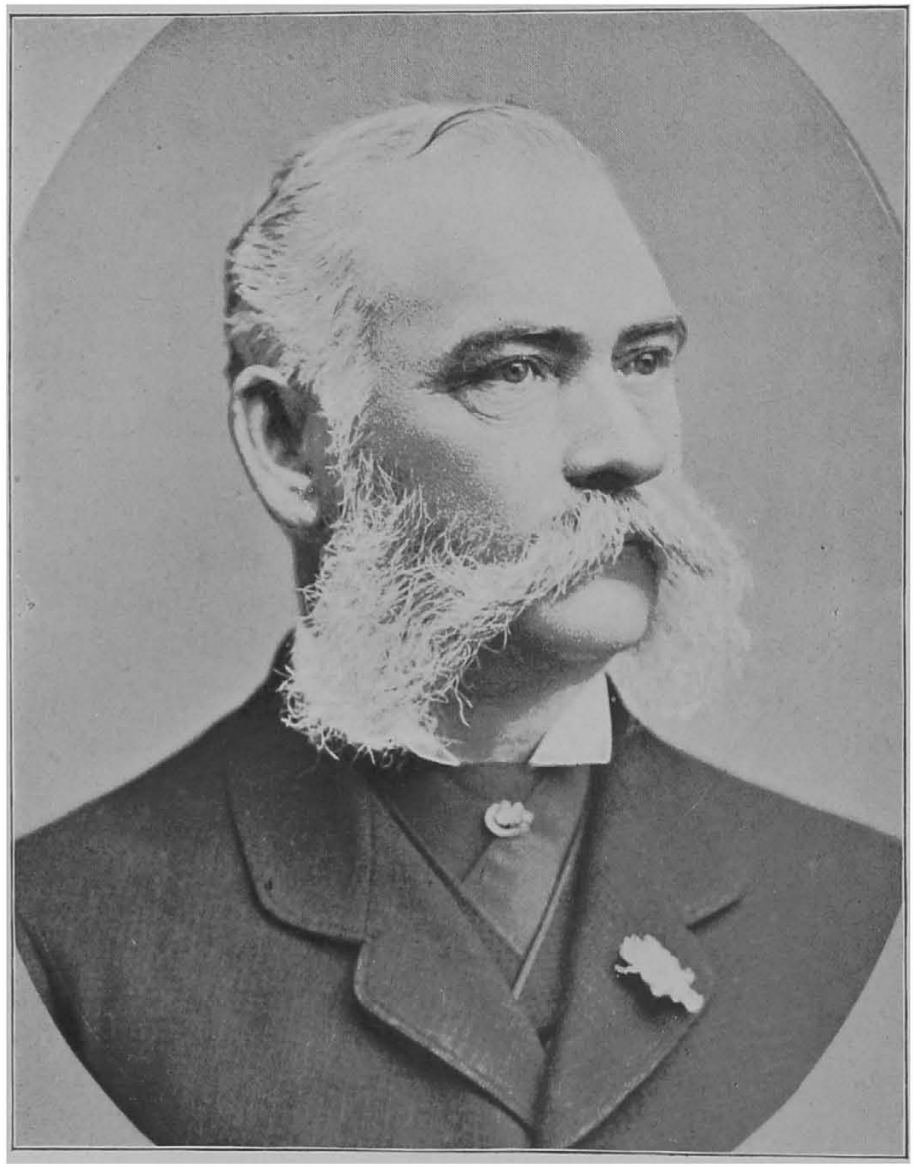
SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

D. W. McClung	1857–58	E. B. Bishop	1867–71
George E. Howe	1858–59	Alston Ellis	1871–79
F. W. Hurtt	1859–60	L. D. Brown	1879–84
J. R. Chamberlain	1860–62	L. R. Klemm	1884–87
H. T. Wheeler	1862–63	Alston Ellis	1887–92
John A. Shank	1863–64	C. C. Miller	1892–95
John Edwards	1864–67	S. L. Rose	1895—

DAVID W. MCCLUNG was born December 18, 1831, in Seneca County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm; attended country schools, which were very good in their day. The residence of the family bordered on the Western Reserve. He attended school at the Seneca county academy, at Republic, then taught by Thomas W. Harvey, afterward State School Commissioner. In this institution he prepared for college and entered Muskingum college, New Concord, as a freshman in 1850, where he remained one term; then he entered Miami university, from which he graduated in 1854. During his preparatory course he maintained himself by teaching. After graduation he resumed his chosen profession, as teacher, but in a higher field. He was first elected principal of our High school, then Superintendent and Principal of the schools, serving from September 1854 until June 1857. In December 1857 he was associated with Colonel Minor Millikin in conducting and editing the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, the Republican organ of Butler county. He retired from the paper July 29, 1858, to continue the study of law, and in the winter of 1860, he was appointed by Governor Dennison, Probate Judge of Butler county, *vice* William R. Kinder, deceased. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. McClung enlisted as a private in Company

F, Third Ohio Infantry, and was sworn into service on April 24. On the 27th of the same month he was detailed from the ranks and made quartermaster of Camp Dennison with the rank of captain. He remained in camp until June 16, 1862, when he was ordered to Camp Chase, Columbus, to erect the rebel prison pens. Captain McClung's money accounts with the government during the war aggregated $25,000,000; his property accounts, about $60,000,000. He was honorably mustered out of the service at his own request, November 8, 1865. Prior to this he was brevetted major of volunteers upon the recommendation of General Ekin, for valuable services rendered to his country. In 1866 Major McClung returned to Hamilton and was elected president of the Second National bank. He resigned this position after serving eighteen months and embarked in the manufactory of wood-working machinery. Afterward he was superintendent and business manager of the Woodsdale Paper Co. In 1879, he removed to Cincinnati and was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and in 1881 became Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, serving continuously until 1885. Major McClung was appointed, by President Harrison in 1889, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Ohio, serving until December 1, 1893. He has been twice appointed trustee of his Alma Mater, Miami university. On the question of national finances he is well informed, being a ready and fluent debater on the subject. He is an able and enthusiastic worker in the cause of Republicanism. On March 19, 1861, Major McClung was united in marriage to Miss Anna Carter Harrison, granddaughter of General William Henry Harrison.

GEORGE E. HOWE was born in Livonia, New York, May 21, 1825, and received an excellent education in Eastern colleges. He was Superintendent of the schools in 1858-59. As a man he was liberal and kind-hearted almost to a fault. How well we remember him, giving us financial aid and private instruction while struggling for an education. Subsequently he became the beloved Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial school, at Lancaster, Ohio. He was one of the best officers the state ever had in any capacity. He was a successful



FRANCIS W. HURTT

reformer. His genius in this line of work and faithfulness to all duties raised the Ohio Industrial school to the highest plane among institutions of its kind.

In 1878, he assumed control of the Connecticut State Reform school where he died November 23, 1893, of apoplexy. It was difficult to fill his place officially. In the hearts of all who knew him he will be long remembered and endeared.

To Mr. and Mrs. Howe, who were married in 1847, were born four children, G. Worth, book keeper at the Meriden Reform school; Frank M., Principal of the Elmwood school for boys, Milford, Conn.; Charles C., Superintendent of the mica mines, at Bristol, N. H.; and Mrs. Clara B. Warner, of Meriden, Conn.

FRANCIS W. HURTT, was born in the village of Dry Run, near Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, September 26, 1832. He was educated partly at the schools of Frankfort Ohio; taught in country schools, in the same county, before he was seventeen; and studied at Athens college, under the presidency of J. G. Blair, where he made a reputation as a mathematician. He left college at the age of 20, before graduating, being called to superintend the schools at Ripley, Ohio, which he organized, graded and raised to a high standard.

In 1854, he was appointed first assistant to Dr. Joseph Ray, and also appointed professor of chemistry at Woodward High school, Cincinnati, Ohio. During this period he contributed a series of articles to a mathematical journal, published at Cambridge, Harvard, Mass., and achieved a remarkable reputation for his talent in this direction, for which he was awarded the degree of M. A. by his Alma Mater, Athens college. In January, 1855, he married Sarah Ives, one of the prominent teachers in the Texas school, Clinton street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the fall of 1855, he was appointed Superintendent of the public schools at Springfield, Ohio. After successfully grading the same he returned to Cincinnati where he spent the greater part of 1856 in a publishing enterprise, being the first one to publish a business directory in that city. In 1859,

he was appointed Superintendent of schools in Hamilton, Ohio. At the end of that year, although re-elected, he retired permanently from the profession of teaching and returned to Cincinnati, resuming his publishing business. In January 1860, he was invited by the Ohio State *Journal,* of Columbus, to assume its business management. After consideration, he accepted, and subsequently became the proprietor. The *Journal* at that time was the leading organ of the Republican party in Ohio; had a staff, including not only Mr. Hurtt, but also Henry D. Cooke, as editor-in-chief, (afterward governor of the District of Columbia) W. D. Howells as literary editor and Samuel Reade, assistant editor. Howells was appointed consul to Venice, Italy, early in the war. Later, Mr. H. D. Cooke removed to Washington to assume charge of the Washington branch of the great banking firm of Jay, Cooke & Company, who negotiated most of the government loans made during the war. During this period he was also editor and proprietor of the Ohio *Journal of Education, or Educational Journal.* Mr. Hurtt then formed the firm of Hurtt, Allen & Company, but being unable to devote all of his time to the management of the paper, having been appointed an officer in the army, he sold his interest to Mr. Allen and others. In August, 1865, he removed to New York and became later interested in the manufacture of the well known medicine, Pond's Extract. It was largely due to Mr. Hurtt's foresight, great business sagacity and indomitable energy that this large business was developed from its insignificant condition, when he took charge of it, to its present proportions. Mr. Hurtt recognized at once the great value of the medicine, and felt sure that his efforts toward its world-wide publicity would be profitably recognized by the public. During the later years of his life he traveled extensively, not only visiting Europe many times, but crossing the Pacific to China and Japan. In March, 1884, he died suddenly in New York, leaving a widow and two sons.

JOHN REILY CHAMBERLAIN, Journalist of Cincinnati, was graduated from Miami university in 1858. Two years afterward he was elected to the Superintendency of our schools,

which position he held until 1862. His administration was an able one and gave universal satisfaction.

In 1862 he enlisted under Captain Ozro J. Dodds, in Company F, Eighty-first O. V. I. He was successfully promoted to sergeant, sergeant-major, and on February 20, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Company C. In 1864 he was on detached duty in the Veteran Reserve Corps. On April 6, of the same year, he was discharged from the service on account of granulation of the eyes. Mr. Chamberlain had conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. B. and A. M. by his Alma Mater. He was employed for a number of years on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, where he rose to prominence as a writer of rare ability. He is the author of an excellent article in Appleton's Cyclopedia, entitled "Cincinnati" and "A Century of Cincinnati." Mr. Chamberlain resides at Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati.

H. T. WHEELER was born in Tennessee in 1819, and was educated at the Transylvania University. He taught in the South until the breaking out of the Civil War when he was forced to find a home in the north to escape death at the hands of traitors to their country, for being a Union man. He was elected Superintendent of the schools in 1862, serving until June 1863. He was an advocate of the best sytems of instruction and employed them. He was a man of great mental ability and conducted the schools in a manner that merited the highest commendations.

He was also Superintendent at Circleville and Springfield, Ohio. Broken in health by asthma and its complications he was forced to abandon teaching, then immigrated to Kansas and engaged in cattle raising on a ranch. He died in 1879.

JOHN A. SHANK, was born in Cincinnati in 1834. He attended the schools of his native city and was graduated from Woodward High school in 1853. He taught School in Cincinnati previous to his call to the Superintendency of the Hamilton schools in 1863. He was well equipped for this responsible position being a good disciplinarian and a fine scholar. His ideas were advanced in school work, and he repeatedly urged

radical changes in the line he suggested, but the Board of Education was not inclined to take immediate action. At the close of the school year he resigned the Superintendency of our schools and accepted a similar position in Northwestern Ohio. Subsequently he studied law and practiced his profession in Cincinnati. In 1873 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, representative to the General Assembly, from Hamilton county. He is now located in the state of Washington.

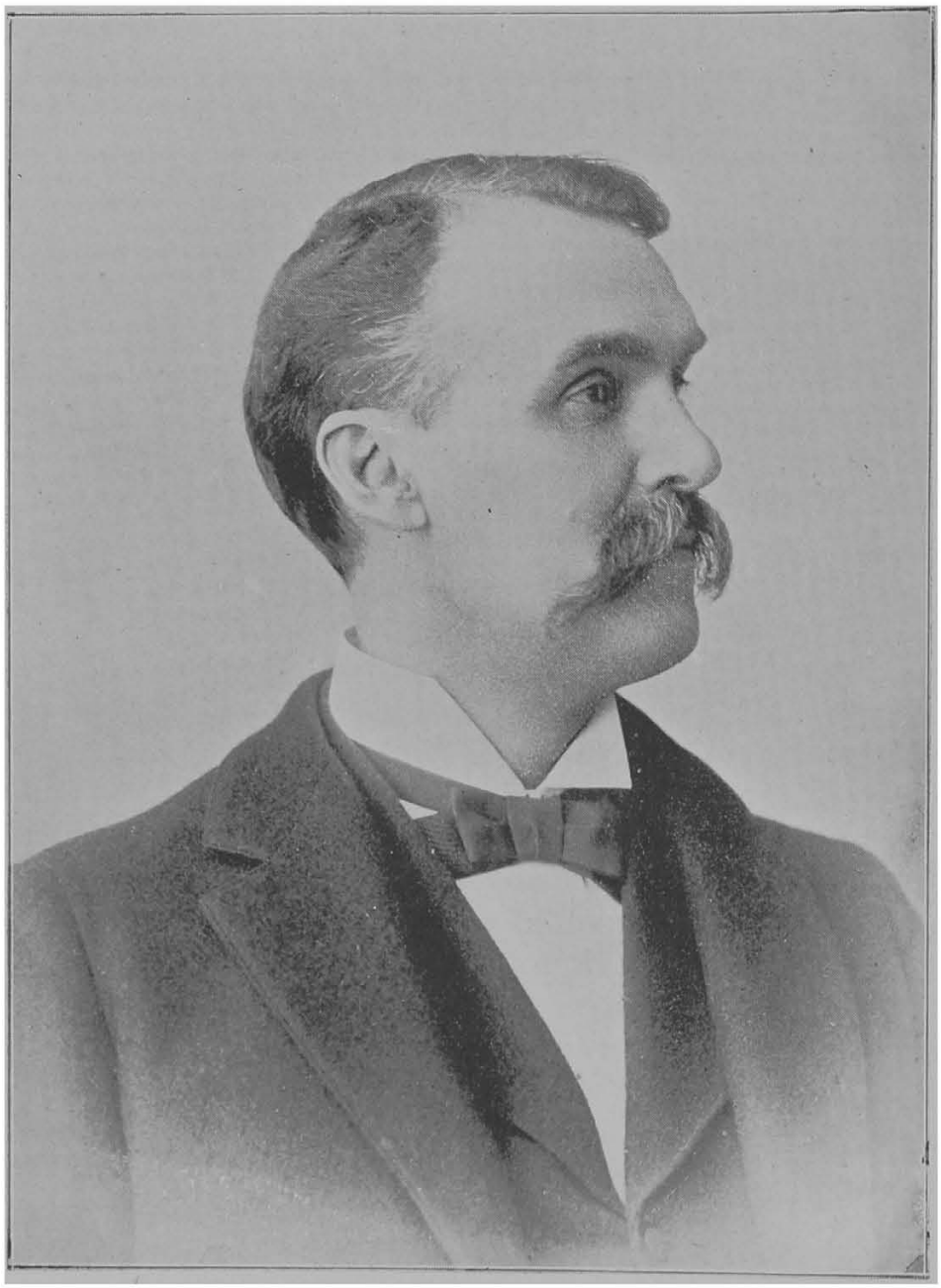
JOHN EDWARDS was a graduate from Miami University in 1862. His career as a teacher began immediately afterward. He was Superintendent of the Hillsboro, Ohio, schools from 1862 to 1864. In 1864 he was elected Superintendent of the Hamilton schools, serving until 1867. He was a man of great force of character and commanding a wide influence, was a logical reasoner and possessed a firey eloquence. He was a man of rare literary attainments.

He was president of the Thespian Literary society that met in the Smyers' building on the West Side. Rev. Jacob Steck, Dr. W. H. Scobey, Dr. Joseph W. Harris, Eugene A. Weiler and Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick were members of the society.

After severing his connection with the schools he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter immigrated to Maryville, Mo., where he began practicing his chosen profession. He was careful in preparing his cases and possessed the ability to present them in a concise and forcible manner. His success as an attorney was acheived by untiring diligence. He was a good judge of men and motives. Mr. Edwards was elected district attorney for Nordaway county and convicted the Talbott brothers for the murder of their father. This criminal trial was the most noted in the annals of Missouri and attracted wide-spread interest.

The Talbott brothers employed the best legal talent in the State to defend them, but went to the gallows through the masterly prosecution of John Edwards. During this trial he earned the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Missouri.

In politics Mr. Edwards was a Democrat of the Radical



ALSTON ELLIS

school. He was a candidate for Attorney-General before his party convention that convened at Jefferson City, but unfortunately was defeated.

With hope deferred and ambition blasted, he brooded over his defeat until his mind became temporarily unbalanced, and while in this condition he suicided, September 13, 1888.

EBENEZER B. BISHOP was the son of Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D., first president of Miami university, who was born in North Britain. Mr. Bishop was graduated from Miami in 1833. He early entertained the idea of becoming a minister and accordingly entered a theological seminary to prepare himself for the pulpit.

He was an indefatigable worker in the cause of religion, acquiring a wonderful knowledge of it, which made him a general and accurate scholar. He was an able and good minister. As a writer on religious subjects he had few superiors. He was a professor at the Trenton, Tennessee, college. In 1867, he was elected Superintendent of the Hamilton schools and continued in this capacity until 1871. He was a gentleman of rare culture and attainments and discharged his duties as Superintendent with zeal and ability, and gave the schools excellent service. He possessed some of the peculiarities of his father, who willed, "That his body after death be given to the directors of Farmers' college, to be placed in a plain coffin, and then enclosed in a square, strong box and deposited in an artificial mound, in a designated spot in the college yard, to consist of successive layers of earth and sand, not to be less than eight feet, solid measure No artificial monument to be erected on it unless it should be a few evergreens or shrubbery."

Mr. Bishop removed from Hamilton to Paris, Illinois, and was elected principal of the Edgar academy. He died January 4, 1877.

ALSTON ELLIS.—The subject of this sketch was born January 26, 1847, near Covington, Kentucky. In the common schools of that day he acquired the rudiments of an education.

When he arrived at the age of 16 his parents moved to Covington, where he entered a private school. It was here that

he made preparation for entering upon a collegiate course. During the winter and spring months of 1864, he taught school near Carrollton, Kentucky. In September of the same year he matriculated as a Sophomore at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio. He was graduated from this famous institution of learning in 1867. His studious habits, while at Miami university, won him a recognized place in the field of scholarship. His frank manners and gentlemany qualities placed him high in the esteem of the students and faculty. He was remarkably proficient in mathematics and ancient languages; and in all branches of the college course he was at the head of his class. He was not eligible for any class honors by reason of his not having taken all the branches of the prescribed course in their regular order. In the literary society and recitation room, his leadership was unquestioned. He possessed a lively interest in every day affairs; was fired with an ambition to express well that which he knew, and balanced by his scholarly achievements, he was a fluent speaker, a ready debater and possessed of the powers that make natural oratory. He had a large share of college honors, held high offices in the Erodelphian Literary society, and was college orator in the annual celebration of Washington's birthday. A month after graduation Alston Ellis found the woman of his choice in Oxford college, then under the charge of Rev. Robert D. Morris. On July 23, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie Cox. Not a little of President Ellis's success in life has been due to the influence of his cultured wife who has infused into their home life and to their large circle of acquaintances only those qualities which stimulate the best that is in name. He returned to his home in Covington, where he did effective work as principal of the Third district and Intermediate schools of that city. The thoroughness of his work brought to him, then the more responsible position of assisstant superintendent of the Newport, Kentucky, schools, which position he held for nearly three years. In 1871, he was called to the Superintendency of our schools, which position he held for eight years. At the time of his call the schools were not doing as satisfactory work as

parents and tax-payers had a right to expect. They had dropped to a low grade. To place them on an excellent footing was a work not to be done in a day, but within a short time our schools had no superiors in the state, and few equals. It was here that he displayed rare ability as a scholar and executive officer.

Today, the high reputation of the schools our city, through the state, is largely the result of the work of President Ellis, and his name is indelibly associated with the knowledge of this excellence. In 1879, he abandoned teaching and engaged with the well known firm of Harper & Brothers, of New York, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. During this year much of his time was given to addressing college societies, teachers' associations, and contributing to educational journals.

In May, 1887, he was elected Superintendent of the Sandusky, Ohio, schools, in which position he achieved the same enviable record that had been made in our schools.

Again our schools had deteriorated, and in 1887, in response to urgent calls to resume his old field work, he returned to Hamilton and continued at the head of the schools until called to the Presidency of the Colorado State college, at Fort Collins.

In 1891, the trustees of that institution extended him a unanimous call to become its President. He at first declined, but later on in response to an urgent personal appeal, Dr. Ellis went to Fort Collins to confer with the Board of Directors and take a survey of the field. Here he found large, handsome buildings, excellently equipped, an able faculty, specialists in their chosen lines. As a result Dr. Ellis accepted the position at a salary of $6,000 per annum.

Fort Collins is a progressive and prosperous town of 3,000 inhabitants, in Larimer county, situated seventy-five miles north of Denver and four miles from the foot hills. It is in full view of Long's Peak and many miles of the Snowy Range. From the melting snow of the mountains is derived its water supply. Here is located the Colorado Agricultural college, which had its origin in the act of congress, July 2, 1862, which

granted the institution 90,000 acres of land. In 1883, the state levied for its support an annual tax of one-fifth of a mill on all taxable property, which in 1891 was reduced to one-sixth of a mill, owing to an increased duplicate. The college was incorporated in 1870, but no buildings were erected until 1878, when Fort Collins was selected as a site. In September, 1879, it was first opened for the reception of students; a dormitory was erected in 1881, and the chemical laboratory a year later. Horicultural hall, Mechanical Art hall and Agricultural hall, all with well equipped laboratories have since been added. At first the number of students was limited, but has increased until the session of 1895-96 shows a register of over 300 students. The highest enrollment of students prior to Dr. Ellis' presidency was 109.

The college buildings, grounds, etc., are worth not less than $250,000.00. In addition to this the college has four experimental farms in other portions of the state, whose estimated value is $50,000.00. The institution is not a university, but is a through-going, well-equipped scientific and technical institution. It has five courses of study, each complete in itself. In addition to these regular courses, post-graduate work in engineering, chemistry, mechanics, agriculture zoology, and irrigation engineering are provided for.

Hamilton was loath to lose Dr. Ellis as an educator and citizen, "Yet is proud to have given Colorado a man who is such a power for the advancement of the cause of education within her borders." In the short time he has been president of the Colorado college, he has taken his place on the top rung of the ladder as the most successful educator and lecturer in the state. In fact, his reputation is not confined in any single state—it is national.

As early as 1872, we find his Alma Mater, Miami University, confering upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1879, the University of Wooster gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the Ohio State University gave him the same degree in 1888. A still greater recognition of his attainments was

made when he was given the degree of LL. D. from the Ohio State University in 1890.

He was elected a life member of the Victoria Institute—the Philosophical Society of Great Britain—of which the Queen of England is a patron. The membership is classified under three ranks in the society—ordinary, associate, and life members. He was enrolled in the latter class in 1890. Some of the most famous men in the world are members of this Institute. Only four from America have been recognized, Dr. Ellis being one.

He was a member of the state board of school examiners for a term of ten years, during which period he was clerk. In 1891, he was re-appointed for a term of five years.

In religion Dr. Ellis is a Congregationalist or Presbyterian, according to where he is located. In politics he is a Democrat. He possesses all the qualifications for a successful politican, is social, easily approached, an able writer, a polished orator and well informed on the questions of the day.

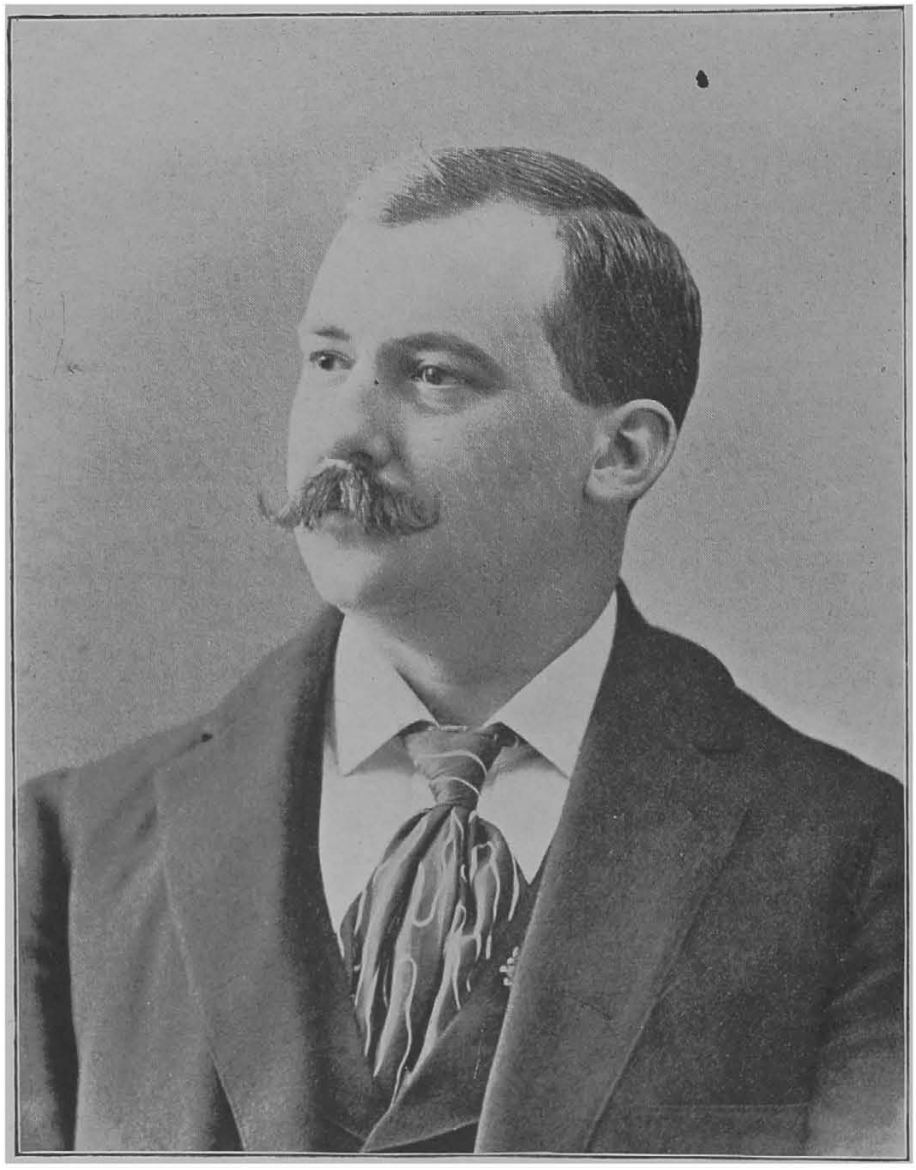
In 1895, Dr. Ellis was unanimously elected Superintendent of the Hamilton schools at a salary of $3,000 per annum. After considering the subject he declined. He is an honorable and talented gentleman, capable of filling any position in school work.

LEROY D. BROWN was born in Noble county, November 3, 1848. He attended country school about six months each year until he arrived at the age of fifteen; and he was obliged to labor the rest of the year. In his younger days so eager was his thirst for information that he read every volume in the school library. At the age of fifteen having been able to obtain the consent of his father, he left home and enlisted in Company H, 116th Ohio Volunteer infantry, serving until the close of the Civil War. He served under Generals Cook, Hunter, Siegel, and participated in the battle of Winchester, under General Phil. Sheridan. Afterward he was transferred to the Army of the James, near Richmond. When mustered out he was Sheridan's orderly.

Upon his return home he attended district school, and afterward entered High school at Seneca, Ohio. In December 1866, he began his career as a teacher in Noble county, and in April 1867, he entered Mt. Auburn acadamy, where he fitted for college, and in 1869, joined the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware Ohio, from which institution he was afterward graduated. In 1875, he was made Superintendent of the schools of Eaton. This position he filled with credit until he was elected Superintendent of the Hamilton schools in 1879. He served a term as trustee of the Lane Free Library; is a post-graduate student of Cincinnati university; was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served one term as State School Commissioner. After his term of office expired he removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is now located at Los Angeles, California.

L. R. KLEMM was born in Rheinish Prussia. He was sent to the common schools of his native city, and later in Realschule, a High school where Latin, French and English were taught. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, and secured a position in the German department of the Cincinnati public schools. Here he devoted his leisure time in writing for the *Volksblatt* and a number of educational journals. He published a series of German-English text books, which became very popular and running through five editions. In 1884, Mr. Klemm was elected Superintendent of the Hamilton public schools, serving until 1887. After severing his connection with our schools he became Superintendent of the Cincinnati Technical schools which position he held for one year. Subsequently he was appointed a specialist in the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, in Washington, D. C. He is author of the new system of making geographical maps, but it has never yet been put into operation.

CHARLES C. MILLER was born in Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio, November 26, 1856. He attended the schools of his native village, and in 1872 received his first common school certificate and began teaching. In 1876 he was gradu-



S. L. ROSE

ated from the Fairfield Union Academy. Subsequently he was elected superintendent of these schools. In the spring of 1877, he entered the Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1883, with the degree of B. A. While a student in this university he taught Latin and Greek. He was Superintendent of the public schools at Eaton, in 1884-85; was Superintendent of the Ottawa schools in 1886, and of Sandusky city in 1890. In 1889 he was a candidate for State School Commissioner, and in June, 1891, on the death of Hon. John Hancock, the incumbent, he was appointed by Gov. Campbell to serve out the unexpired term, ending July 1892. In March, 1892, he was unaminously elected Superintendent of the Hamilton public schools, at a salary of $2,700.

Mr. Miller is a man of pleasing address and very popular among teachers. He makes friends readily and retains them. In point of scholarship and as an instructor, educator and enthusiastic worker in the cause of higher education, he perhaps has no peer in the state. Because of his eminent success he is popular with the teachers in every county in the state and the demand on his time is so great from different counties to attend Teachers' Institutes that he finds it impossible to spend more than a half day or so at each.

S. L. Rose.—The subject of this sketch was born in Union township, Butler county, Ohio, November 20, 1865. When he arrived at the age of five years his father removed to the old homestead where Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees was born. Mr. Rose attended school taught by John C. Slayback until he was seventeen years old; entered Lebanon Normal University September 5, 1882, and graduated from the business and scientific departments; taught the Oak Hill school, one mile from his home; resigned this position November 20, 1886, when he was appointed Deputy Treasurer by F. W. Whitaker. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Clerk of Courts; was elected in 1888 principal of the Venice schools; and was forced to resign the following year on account of failing health. He was a candidate for Recorder in 1886 in opposition to Henry C. Gray. In a vote of 5,100 Mr. Rose received 2,300;

was private secretary to James R. Smedburg, during the construction of the Hamilton gas works. Afterward he was employed by the B. F. Wade Company, of Toledo, manufacturers of blank books and county stationary. His territory comprised thirty-five counties in the state. In 1889, he was elected principal of the Fourth ward schools at a salary of $900.00 per annum, serving in this capacity until January, 1895, when he became editor and business manager of the *Hamilton Daily Democrat*, at an annual salary of $1,500. He made the *Democrat* a newsy, bright and spicy paper up-to-date in every particular; was president of the city Board of Elections. In the summer of 1895, he was elected Superintendent of the Hamilton Public Schools at a salary of $2,300 per year. Mr. Rose is an able educator, ranks high in his profession and has succeeded in keeping our schools abreast of the times.

On December 28, 1894, Mr. Rose was married to Mrs. Ida Wurterman. Two children grace and enliven a happy home.

POSTMASTERS OF HAMILTON.

The following is an official list of Hamilton Postmasters from the postoffice department at Washington, with their date of appointment and time of service:

John Reily, August 2, 1804.
James B. Thomas, July 9, 1832.
James Lowes, March 27, 1851.
James K. Thomas, Jan. 19, 1853.
Lawrence M. Farrow, July 20, 1853.
Jacob Troutman, March 13, 1857.
William H. Blair, April 23, 1861.
William C. Rossman, July 23, 1866.
William H. Blair, April 3, 1867.
John McKee, September 8, 1873.
Charles E. Giffen, Jan. 30, 1882.
Ferd. Van Derveer, Mar. 18, 1886.
John E. Lohman, Dec. 4, 1886.
Daniel H. Hensley, Mar. 20, 1890.
John E. Lohman, June 13, 1893.

The first postoffice was established in Hamilton in 1804, under Thomas Jefferson's administration. John Reily was appointed Postmaster. His commission dated August 2, 1804, which was signed by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger. For many succeeding years there was only one mail route through the Miami Valley; this was weekly, being carried on horse back. It left Cincinnati and passed through Hamilton, Franklin, Dayton, Urbana, Yellow Springs, Lebanon, and thence back to the starting point. This route was afterward reversed, start-

ing by way of Lebanon, and returning by way of Hamilton.

It is a fact not generally known to our people that Hamilton's first Postoffice was located on Water street, immediately south of the United Presbyterian church. The building has been remodeled and used as a dwelling house.

It was two stories high with a porch fronting on the alley. John Reily occupied this building as Clerk of the Courts, Recorder and Postmaster from 1804 until 1809. Later the postoffice was removed to the corner of High and Second streets to a two story frame building erected specially for that purpose, the first permanent headquarters of the Postoffice. This building was removed to Basin street, in April, 1853, where it still remains and is used as a justice's court. The building was framed by Captain Samuel Johnson, of Black Bottom.

The next site used for Postoffice purposes was the room now occupied by August Soehner, in the Miami building; thence it was removed to the Universalist church building; and from there to the room now occupied by *The Hamilton Daily Republican;* and from there to its present location, in the new Reily block, on the identical spot where the first permanent Postoffice stood. Below we give a brief biographical sketch of the Hamilton Postmasters from 1804 to the present time.

JOHN REILY. — First Postmaster of Hamilton, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on April 10, 1763. In 1780, at the age of 17, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served in the southern department under General Greene. Mr. Reily participated in the battle of Guilford Court House, which took place on March 15, 1781. His second engagement was that of Camden. He also participated in the siege of the town of Ninty-Six which begun on May 22, and was raised, June 18. The last engagement in which Mr. Reily took part was the memorable and hotly contested battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, on September 8, 1781.

Mr. Reily received a certificate of honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment, under the hand and seal of General Washington. In 1783-84 he left his home in

Virginia for the wilds of Kentucky, where he made agricultural implements for the settlers, and taught school during the last year of his residence in the state. In 1789 he emigrated to the Northwest Territory, locating at Columbia. Mr. Reily was a member of a company of volunteers that went to the rescue of Dunlap's station, on the Miami river, near the village of Venice.

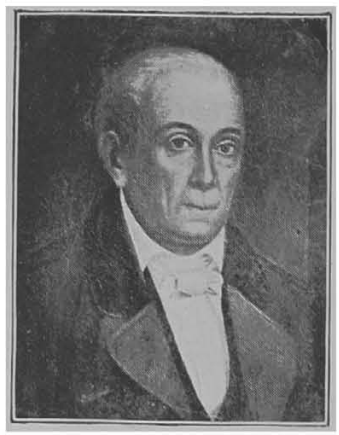
In 1790-91, John Reily and Francis Dunlevy opened a school in Columbia, the former taking the classical department, the latter the English. This was the first school taught in the Miami country.

John Reily moved to Hamilton in 1803. On March 24, of the same year, the legislature of Ohio, in session at Chillicothe, passed "An act for the division of the counties of Hamilton and Ross." Immediately following the passage of this act Butler county was organized, and John Reily was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Butler county and retained the office until May 3, 1842. He was the first Recorder of Butler, resigning in 1811, when he was succeeded by James Heaton. He held the office of commissioner's clerk from 1803 to 1811. He watched the financial affairs of the county with such wisdom and caution, that he was styled the guardian of the people.

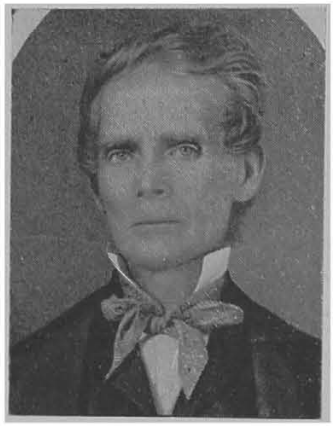
John Reily died at Hamilton, June 7, 1850, aged 87 years. His funeral took place on the 9th from the Presbyterian church, conducted by Dr. William Davidson, of the United Presbyterian church.

Judge Elijah Vance, a member of the constitutional convention of Ohio, at that time in session at the capital, on May 11th, announced the death of John Reily and offered a series of resolutions extolling the character and virtues of the deceased, which were unanimously passed. A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to the family of the deceased, accompanied by a letter from W. Medill, president of the body, to Mrs. Jane H. Campbell.

JAMES B. THOMAS was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1792. He was appointed Post-



JOHN REILY



JAMES B. THOMAS



DANIEL H. HENSLEY



JOHN E. LOHMAN

master by President Jackson July 9, 1832, and so universal was the satisfaction he gave as a public official to the community and the government that no subsequent administration removed him. He held the office until March 27, 1851, when he voluntarily resigned.

In the early days Hamilton was the distributing point for Cincinnati mail matter going east and west, and the work now performed in the railway mail car was then done in the Hamilton postoffice. At this time there were no express companies and all money had to be sent through the mail. Jabez Fisher & Bros., of Boston, heavy pork packers, located in Hamilton at the head of the basin. They received their money in currency from the East every few days in packages of $5,000, and so regular were the mails on arrival they knew exactly when to call for it.

Mr. Thomas was a carpenter by trade. During the war of 1812 between America and England he helped in the construction of the gallant Commodore Oliver Perry's fleet, which was erected from the forests on Lake Erie. Perry's noble victory of September 10, 1813, virtually ended the war, when he wrote to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

In the winter of 1814, Mr. Thomas built a flat boat in which he brought his mother's family from Waterford, Pennsylvania, *via* the Ohio river to Cincinnati, thence to Hamilton. During the next few years he made a number of trips down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Cincinnati, when the valley of the Mississippi was comparatively a wilderness, encountering many dangers and hardships. The return trips were made on foot and on horseback, there being no steamboats in these early days.

Many political discussions were held in the "Old Postoffice," participated in by Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Hon John B. Weller, Frank Stokes, editor of the *Telegraph* and W. C. Howells, editor of the *Intelligencer*. Mr. Howells was the father of W. D. Howells, the author, now editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The charges for a limited number of postoffice boxes for newspapers, city and county officials paid the rent of the building. In early days the mail matter was distributed from Mr. Thomas' hat. He would frequently call upon Henry S. Earhart and others to deliver a letter to immediate neighbors.

Stephen Easton was clerk in the "Old Postoffice" and many amusing incidents occurred during his term of service.

JAMES LOWES was born in Franklin county, Indiana, January 19, 1819. He married Miss Martha J. Elliott, daughter of James E. Elliott, in Hamilton, October 12, 1843, Rev. Ebenezer Thomas, performing the ceremony. Mr. Lowes engaged in the dry goods business with David Taylor in Rossville in 1844. He was subsequently in the pork packing business with David Taylor and William J. Elliott, under the firm name of Taylor, Lowes & Elliott. Mr. Lowes' brother-in-law was Sheriff of Butler county for two terms. James Lowes was appointed postmaster March 27, 1851, by Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster-General of the United States. He executed his bond and took the oath of office April 2, 1851. His commission and appointment are among the many valuable and interesting papers still in possession of his family at Indianapolis.

JAMES K. THOMAS. — Our fourth Postmaster was born in Hamilton in 1831. He received his education in the Hamilton public schools. In 1852 he married Miss Harriet McMaken, the second daughter of M. C. McMaken, Esq., of our city.

Mr. Thomas for a number of years was engaged in the milling business in the old Erwin mill at the east end of the suspension bridge. After severing connection with his brother Alfred, he and Charles Wardlow organized the Wardlow-Thomas Paper Co., of Middletown, for the manufacture of flour sacks and manilla papers. The company begun operation on a small scale, but by untiring industry, coupled with good business methods, succeeded in making it a financial success. The first mill was built in 1868, and burned down in September, 1872. A new building was erected in 1880. The

main building is 460 feet long and 86 feet wide. Its capacity is 20,000 pounds per day.

In religion Mr. Thomas is a Presbyterian, and an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Middletown. He is always ready to do a good act for his fellow man; is an enterprising citizen in every thing that appertains to the advancement of Middletown.

LAWRENCE M. FARROW. — Hamilton's fifth Postmaster, was born in St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, November 25, 1829. He received an excellent education and at an early age entered the law office of Samuel Shellabarger and James M. Hunt, of Springfield, Ohio, as a student. After completing his law course, he and Judge Hume removed to Hamilton in the fall of 1852 and opened a law office, known as Hume & Farrow. and continued his chosen profession until July 29, 1853, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Franklin Pierce, and served until March 13, 1857, when he was succeeded by Jacob Troutman. Mr. Farrow was a man of delicate constitution. The close confinement in the postoffice impaired his health, and he returned to St. Paris, where he resided with his father until his death, which occurred in 1859, from consumption.

JACOB TROUTMAN.—Was born July 22, 1824, on the homestead farm in St. Clair township, two miles south of Hamilton. He attended school in the old Reiley district until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he moved to Rossville, now the First ward of the city of Hamilton, and entered the public schools of that village, where he continued his studies for four years and at the age of twenty-one years was elected city marshal of the town of Rossville. Mr. Troutman was a brainy, intelligent, self-made man. In his friendships he was ardent and unchangeable; in his dislikes he was very pronounced. As a public official he performed his duty without fear and favor. He stood for sheriff of Butler county on several occasions, but each time was defeated by the small fry professional politicians of his party, who feared him for his honesty as he could not be used by them. Mr. Troutman

was appointed Postmaster of Hamilton, March 13, 1857, under President Buchanan's administration, and served until April 23, 1861. He gave good satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He was a member of the city council from the First ward for a number of years and filled the position with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He died November 14, 1889, and was buried by the Masonic order of which he was a bright, advanced and honored member.

WILLIAM H. BLAIR.—Was born in Hamilton, February 14, 1818. His birth.place was the Blair homestead, situated on Water, near Market street, on the site now occupied by the old Black & Clawson Co. building. He was educated in our public schools. He was commissioned Postmaster of Hamilton by President Lincoln April 23, 1861, and served continuously except a short interval, until 1873. Mr. Blair was a genial, accommodating and popular official, and gave our citizens an excellent mail service. His death occurred February 27, 1887. Charles Potter was Mr. Blair's efficient Assistant Postmaster.

W. C. ROSSMAN, was born in Eaton, Ohio, July 30, 1835. At an early age he entered the dry goods store of J. & T. E. Rossman—uncle and brother—in Rossville as salesman, and remained in the store until the Civil War begun when he organized the "Hamilton Guards." This was one of the earliest companies raised. It was attached to the Third Ohio infantry, and known as Company "F." Isaac Morrow was its colonel; John Beatty, lieutenant-colonel; J. Warren Keifer, major. The regiment was assigned to the Eastern department, and participated in the fight at Elkwater Junction, Va., September 11, 1861, in which engagement the rebel, Col. John A. Washington, was killed. Gen. Lee was the commander of the Confederate forces in this battle. On November 28th, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, when Col. Morrow resigned and John Beatty, of Columbus, was promoted to the colonelcy.

On April 7, 1863, the Third was detached from the army proper, and in company with the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois and two companies of the First

Alabama. This command was under Col. A. D. Streight, and immediately started out on what is familiarly known as "Streight's raid." The command was first dispatched to destroy the Rome Iron works, the foundries and arsenals. Later on the entire brigade was captured by Gen. Forrest and sent to Belle Isle, and from there to Libby prison. The officers were held, but the men were paroled.

After eighteen months' confinement Capt. Rossman, with a number of other officers, made their escape from the prison through a tunnel. They were persued by rebel blood hounds, captured and returned to Libby, where they were kept until near the close of the rebellion. "Sparta knew the names of the men lost in the cause of Thermoplyae," but we will never know how many of our noble defenders perished in rebel prison pens. After Capt. Rossman's release from Libby he returned to Hamilton, broken in health, and was appointed postmaster of Hamilton, July 23, 1866. He was not an applicant for the position, but was held in high esteem by the late Col. L. D. Campbell, who recommended him to President Johnson, and his name was sent to the senate for confirmation, but was not acted upon for several months, owing to the fact that Andrew Johnson and the senate were antagonistic to each other. Capt. Rossman was finally confirmed, but alas, too late, for he was dead.

Long confinement and cruel treatment had done the work, and on July 11, 1867, at the residence of Judge Gilmore, in Eaton, the spirit of Capt. Rossman returned to its maker. He was a noble patriot and will long be remembered as one of "Our Honored Dead."

JOHN MCKEE.—Was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1829. His parents emigrated to Butler county in 1844. He was married to Sarah J. Beckett, daughter of Mr. Robert Beckett, September 24, 1861. Three children were born from this union.

Mr. McKee was reared on a farm, but taught school for a period of six years, before entering the army. He graduated from Williams college in 1855.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. McKee was commissioned captain of Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana volunteers. He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and was sent home on a furlough. Afterward, being unfit for active duty, he resigned, having served his country well for two years. Capt. McKee refused to accept pay from the time he was wounded until his resignation was accepted, claiming that he was not entitled to it, having rendered no actual service during the time.

Capt. McKee was appointed Postmaster September 8, 1873, and served for eight years. At the time he was commissioned, he was drawing a pension, and immediately asked for the cancellation of his certificate and turned the money that had accrued on same into the United States treasury. Here we have a true illustration of John McKee's character, moral excellence and conscientiousness.

John E. Heiser was Capt. McKee's able assistant, and rendered the community valuable service.

CHARLES E. GIFFEN was born in Hamilton, January 15, 1843. He received a liberal education in our public schools and elsewhere. After leaving school he was employed as book keeper in the office of J. S. & S. Giffen, lumber merchants on Basin street.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Celia Robertson, eldest daughter of Isaac Robertson, Esq., October 10, 1867. Two sons, Robert and Stanley, were born from this union.

Early in the war Charles E. Giffen enlisted in Company I, Fifth Ohio cavalry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and was with the army of the Tennessee, in all of its engagements and marched with "Sherman to the Sea." After the dismissal of Capt. Clem. Murphy from the service, Lieutenant Charles H. Murray was promoted to the office of Captain, and Charles E. Giffen became first lieutenant. He was a strict disciplinarian, but was well liked by the boys under him.

After his return from the scenes of war he embarked in the lumber business on North Front street, where he was quite

successful, and continued in the business until the time of his appointment as Postmaster, January 30, 1882. In this position he gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Giffen died October 29, 1889.

James W. Moore was Mr. Giffen's valuable Assistant Postmaster.

FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.—[See Hamilton in Civil War.]

JOHN E. LOHMAN, was born in Hamilton, May 6, 1854. He is the son of J. W. Lohman, who emigrated from Germany in 1830, and located in Hamilton, where he resided up to the time of his death. John E. Lohman was educated in our public schools. After leaving school he learned the carriage trade, which he followed until he took the road for a large well known and popular carriage manufactory of the Queen City. Mr. Lohman was, for two terms, a member of the board of education, from the First ward. He was appointed Postmaster of Hamilton, December 4, 1886, and held the office until March 20, 1890, when President Harrison appointed D. H. Hensley. It was under Mr. Lohman's administration that the delivery system was instituted in Hamilton. Good organization and thorough discipline, made a success of the free delivery system, hence Mr. Lohman's popularity as a Postmaster. Democrats, and Republicans alike pronounce his first administration a complete success. Assistant Postmaster Fred. Schorr rendered valuable aid to his superior in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Lohman was re-appointed Postmaster, June 13, 1893. This fact demonstrates his popularity.

He is Postmaster for the people; is always endeavoring to afford better mail facilities for the public.

Henry Hammerle, Assistant Postmaster, and Miss Beppa Caldwell are his able assistants.

DANIEL H. HENSLEY was born in Logansport, Ind., January 10, 1844, where he received a liberal education. On July 21, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Seventy-third Indiana volunteers, Col. Gilbert Hathaway's regiment, which was in active service for three years, being mustered out July 1, 1865. In the

spring of 1863, during the darkest hours of the rebellion, this regiment was one of four picked regiments, composing the "Independent Provisional Brigade," under the command of the famous Col. A. D. Streight. On April 7, 1863, this brigade left Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under sealed orders for the interior of the Confederacy. After a month's hard riding, much of the time day and night, with frequent severe fighting the brigade was compelled to surrender to Major-General Forrest May 3, 1863, near Rome, Ga. After a short confinement on Belle Isle the rank and file were exchanged and sent North. The officers were confined in Libby Prison, and the brigade was without a commander. The privates were assigned to other organizations. Sergeant Hensley was placed in the Twelfth Indiana battery, serving until the spring of 1864, when he was detached for special service at Gen. Hooker's headquarters, then in the Lookout valley. A few of the regimental officers having escaped from Libby through the famous tunnel, the regiment was reorganized in the summer of 1864, and Sergeant Hensley rejoined his old command.

He located in Hamilton in 1866, where he taught school for about one year. Afterward he removed to New Albany, Ind., and followed the profession of teaching for a short time. He returned to Hamilton in 1867, where he was married. He was Secretary and Collector for the Hamilton Gas Light and Coke Co., for a period of twenty years. Mr. Hensley was appointed Postmaster March 20, 1890, and served until June 13, 1893, when he was removed by President Cleveland and John E. Lohman appointed. As an official Mr. Hensley was always painstaking, courteous and accommodating, thereby giving the public excellent service.

POSTMASTERS OF ROSSVILLE.

Joseph Wilson, Nov. 24, 1819.
Dr. R. B. Millikin, Sept. 2, 1824.
Jacob Matthias, Sept. 21, 1836.
Sam'l G. Sweeney, March 8, 1837.
Samuel Millikin, March 29, 1839.
Levi P. Richmond, May 1, 1844.
Joseph Curtis, May 29, 1849.
George Longfellow, Apr. 14, 1853.
Robert Hargitt, Dec. 10, 1853.*

*Postoffice discontinued April 19, 1855.

JOSEPH WILSON, came West from Newark, New Jersey, in 1811, and located in Rossville. He carried on a general merchandise store. The record of this house, covering a period embracing twenty-five years, comprising a part of the history of Rossville, was one of uniform reliability and fairness of dealing, and it enjoyed a steady and prosperous trade and a deservedly high place in public confidence.

Mr. Wilson's store was an old frame building on the northwest corner of Main and B streets, where the Rumple building now stands. In 1817 he married a daughter of Samuel Dick, of Ross township, who died in 1846.

In 1819 he was appointed Postmaster, serving until 1824. After the death of his wife, in 1829, he returned to the East where he died in 1859.

DR. ROBERT B. MILLIKIN, was born on December 9, 1793. At the time of the exodus of his three brothers from their home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, he was only in his fourteenth year. He remained with his parents till the spring of 1813, when the spirit of emigration got the mastery, and constrained him to follow the examples of his brothers. Upon his arrival in Hamilton he became a member of his brother's family, where he resided until his marriage.

A short time after his arrival in Rossville, he began to study such branches of education as would fit him for the practice of medicine. The facilities for acquiring a good education were very few. He availed himself of such as existed and, after a year's time, began the study of medicine. The year of 1817 was full of interesting events for Robert B. Millikin. He was licensed to practice his profession, likewise he had taken unto himself a wife, commenced housekeeping and opened an office.

Dr. Millikin was married December 16, 1816, to Sarah Gray, who was related to many pioneer families. They had three children. Samuel Millikin, the first son, was born in 1817. Thomas Millikin, a noted lawyer of this city, was born September 28, 1819. He married Mary VanHook. Elizabeth

Millikin married William A. Elliott, son of Arthur W. Elliott, who died in 1881.

After Dr. Robert B. Millikin began the practice of medicine he devoted himself earnestly to his work. After many years practice, strict attention to all his interests and the acquisition of property gave him a comparatively independent position. He conducted a drug store in Rossville, now the First ward of Hamilton. He was general of miltia, a trustee of Miami university and a member of the legislature of Ohio.

He was appointed Treasurer of the county to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the defalcation of an ex-treasurer. Dr. Millikin died June 28, 1860.

JACOB MATTHIAS was born October 21, 1802, at Winchester, Virginia. While young he learned the trade of a coppersmith and in the fall of 1827 emigrated to Cincinnati, remaining there a year. He was married March 27, 1820, to Emily W. Grooms. Eight children resulted from this union. When he first came to Ohio he made a journey to Rossville on foot, returning in the same manner.

He and his brother Isaac came to Rossville in 1828 and organized the firm of I. and J. Matthias, engaging in the coppersmith business, later adding the stove and tinware trade.

Jacob Matthias was a member of the firm of Matthias, Kline & Resor, conducting a general store in Rossville.

Mrs. Matthias died in 1845, and on April 23, he married Ann M. James, daughter of Barton James, one of the pioneers of Hanover township, where he settled in 1817. Jacob Matthias was in the state legislature in 1837-1838; was a member of City Council, School Board and also an Infirmary Director. He was an influential citizen and a consistant member of the Universalist church. He died August 21, 1877, at New Paris, Preble county.

SAMUEL G. SWEENEY clerked in the iron store of John Winton, situated on the north side of Main street, between A and B streets. Subsequently he purchased the store and was appointed Postmaster, serving from March 2, 1837, until March 29, 1839. He was a member of the "Butler Guards," a

crack military company commanded by the late Col. L. D. Campbell. Mr. Sweeney remained a bachelor during his life time. His business was conducted upon thorough and accurate methods, and the knowledge of the business possessed by him in dealing, and his fairness in all transactions commended him in an eminent degree to the favor and confidence of the trade. No one knows where he removed to, or the date of his death.

SAMUEL MILLIKIN was born in 1817. He received his education in the private schools of Hamilton and Rossville. At the age of 25 years he married Miss Mary Halsted. Three children resulted from this union; Miss Helen married Charles M. Miller and Miss Lizzie married a man by the name of Raynor. Both of his daughters, with their husbands, reside in Chicago. William H. Millikin, his only son, resides on South Eighth street in this city. For years Samuel Millikin, from his quarry at the south end of C street, furnished all the building stone used in Hamilton and Rossville. He was appointed Postmaster in 1839. At the breaking out of the late Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, 26th O. V. I. and served until the close of the war. He had a good record as a soldier. After his return from the scenes of carnage, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled on a farm about seventy miles west of St. Joseph. He was Postmaster from May 1, 1844, until May 29, 1849. He died in 1895.

LEVI P. RICHMOND was born January 29, 1805, in Ross township, this county, and was in his forty-fifth year when he died. On December 4, 1823, he married Martha Powers Akers. Six children resulted from this union. Nearly all his life was spent where he was born. From April 1835, until October, 1841, he resided in Millville, when he removed to Rossville where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

JOSEPH CURTIS was born in Liberty township in 1819, on the farm afterward owned by the late Hon. Christopher Hughes. He attended the country schools of his day and received as liberal an education as was obtainable at that time.

For several years he and his brother, the late Stephen V. Curtis, were employed at their father's distillery. Subsequently he opened a general merchandise store in the township of his nativity. He carried an immense and diversified stock and sold largely to the surrounding country. His ample means and well known business capacity made success sure in his new venture. In 1846, he came to Rossville and opened a large dry goods store on Main street. Later he sold out to N. G. Curtis. In 1850, he and Jacob Shaffer organized a private bank in the room now occupied by Charles Diefenbach, as a jewelry store, on High street, opposite the court house. Russel Potter, of Memphis, Tenn., was admitted to the firm in 1857. Fine, commodious quarters were fitted up for the new banking firm of Shaffer, Curtis & Potter in the Beckett building. Success crowned their efforts until the national banking system superceded the private banks. Joseph Curtis was Postmaster from May 29, 1849, to April 14, 1853. He died September 27, 1885.

GEORGE LONGFELLOW. — The oldest son of Badgar Longfellow, was born in St. Clair township on the Four Mile creek, September 12, 1833. The farm is now owned by John Betz. He was educated in the country schools and served, as constable of St. Clair township several terms.

When war was declared between the United States and Mexico he enlisted in John B. Weller's company and served until its close. After his return he conducted a groccry in the Odd Fellow building, corner of Main and B streets. On April 14, 1853, he was appointed Postmaster of Rossville. In 1858 he removed to Kokomo, Indiana, and engaged in a general merchandise store. He died about two years ago. Gary Longfellow was the Assistant Postmaster.

ROBERT HARGITT was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to this country, when a boy, with his parents. They settled in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana.

In 1851 he came to Ohio and established the first news depot in Hamilton. He was the first mayor of the consoli-

dated villages of Hamilton and Rossville. He was justice of the peace for several years.

Of his family of eight children only two survive. A few years ago he was killed by being run down by a passenger train at Cumminsville. He was Mayor of the village of Rossville from December 10, 1853 to April 19, 1854, when the villages of Rossville and Hamilton were united.

MAYORS OF HAMILTON.

1. Robert Hargitt.....1855-57
2. John S. Wiles.....1857-59
3. Ransford Smith.....1859-61
4. Daniel Longfellow.....1861-66
5. A. C. Stephenson.....1866-71
6. M. N. Maginnis.....1871-73
7. J. B. Lawder..... 1873-75
8. M. N. Maginnis 1875-77
9. Edward Hughes.....1877-79
10. Frederick Egry.....1879-81
11. F. B. Puthoff 1881-83
12. D. B. Sanders.....1883-87
13. Alex. Getz.....1887-89
14. John Dirk 1889-91
15. L. M. Larsh.....1891-93
16. Charles S. Bosch.... 1893-97

After the union of the two villages of Hamilton and Rossville, under the name of Hamilton, the Mayor's court was first held in the Second ward engine house—the building is now occupied by James Everson for livery stable purposes. Subsequently it was removed to the Loher building, two doors west of the jail; thence to the Lohman block, and lastly to the old "Hamilton and Rossville Academy" building, its present location.

Wonderful changes have been wrought in these forty-two years. It is sad to contemplate the fact that a once famous institution of learning has been turned into a prison vile.

ROBERT HARGITT. [See Postmasters of Rossville.]

JOHN S. WILES was born in Lebanon, January 29, 1802. He learned the smith trade in the town of his birth, and followed it for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to Black Bottom, where he taught district schools. He came to Hamilton in 1836, taught school and served several terms as constable, marshal, justice of the peace and trustee of the poor.

In 1857, he was elected Mayor, serving until April, 1859,

when Ransford Smith succeeded him. In the sixties he was again elected constable.

In the twilight of life he was an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance, being a member of Hamilton Temple of Honor No. 17. On this subject he was a fluent talker and ready debater.

Mayor Wiles was a man far above the average in ability. He discharged his official duties without fear or favor. He died January 22, 1874.

RANSFORD SMITH was born in Oxford township in 1834. He was graduated from old Miami in the class of 1855. While attending college he studied law with his father, W. H. Smith. In 1855-56 he taught school in the "old church building" in the First ward. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office on the East side. On April 4, 1859, he was elected Mayor, defeating Edward Dalton, the Democratic nominee. Sectarianism entered into this contest to a considerable degree, as the Catholic clergy were opposed to the text books used and the reading of King James' version of the Bible in the schools.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company "B," Thirty-fifth regiment, O. V. I., and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was afterward promoted to the captaincy, and resigned in 1864. Upon his return from the army he resumed the practice of law in Hamilton and Cincinnati. In the latter city he formed a partnership with Governor Thomas Young and Samuel Crawford and took up his residence at Riverside, where he remained until 1878. In 1879 he removed to Ogden, Utah, where he was successful as a lawyer.

He was a territorial delegate to the Chicago National convention of 1884 that nominated Cleveland for president. He died in 1895.

DANIEL LONGFELLOW was born in 1834, on the homestead farm in St. Clair township on the old Eaton road. In 1853 he married Miss Margaret Deleplane and immediately thereafter moved to Rossville and engaged in the grocery busi-

ness in the Chatman property, on the corner of Main and D streets.

He was an enthusiastic working member of the old Neptune Volunteer Fire company on the West side.

He was constable of St. Clair township four years. In 1861, he was elected Mayor of Hamilton, serving two full and a part of the third term. He died May 25, 1866.

A. C. STEPHENSON — The subject of this sketch was born in Reading, Hamilton county, December 10, 1826; was educated in the common schools; followed farming and school teaching from 1849 until the fall of 1854, when he came to Hamilton. His first employment here was in the capacity of book keeper for the Hamilton Distilling Company, operated by Robert McAdams and James Beatty. In 1858, he engaged in the brewing business on Canal street. In 1864, he was a partner in the Hamilton Distilling Company composed of D. W. Brant, Major A. A. Phillips and Peter Schwab. He was book keeper for Murphy, Stillwaugh & Ruoff. He was deputy sheriff under Colonel A. A. Phillips until Alf Reese's election. He was elected justice of the peace of Fairfield township and the East Side in 1863 and served until June, 1866, when he was appointed by council, Mayor pro tem, to fill out the unexpired term of Daniel Longfellow, who died May twenty-fifth of the same year. In April, 1867, he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1869.

On December 13, 1877, he was chosen justice of the peace and served continuously until December 27, 1893.

During his entire official term he had the respect and confidence of the bar. His decisions were fair and impartial, as he had, in all these years, but few cases reversed in the higher court. He is justice of the peace at present.

M. N. MAGINNIS was born near Frederick City Maryland. He received a liberal education in Eastern colleges, and came West. He studied law with Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Judge James Clark, of Hamilton. He was admitted to the Butler county bar in 1861, and was actively engaged in the profession for ten years.

He was a disciple of John C. Calhoun, and ably defended nullification. He was noted for the courage and ability with which he expressed his convictions.

On August 3, 1861, the Democratic party held a convention in the court house. The Civil War had many opponents in Butler county. Mr. Maginnis was the leader of this convention. He introduced the following resolutions, which we take from the *Telegraph*, of August 8, 1861:

WHEREAS, the "*Bill of Rights*," of Ohio affirms that "all political power" (or sovereignty) "is inherent in the people" of each state respectively; and that they have the right to alter, reform or *abolish* their government whenever they may deem it necessary"; and

WHEREAS, "Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and

WHEREAS, the coercion of a state to endure a form of government obnoxious to its people unsettles the whole theory of the independence of the "United States of America;" and

WHEREAS, the people of eleven States have refused to acknowledge the authority of the Constitution, or permit the execution of laws made in pursuance thereof within their boundaries, having deliberately revoked the delegated powers heretofore exercised by their trustee, the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, an immense army has been raised for the avowed purpose of compelling the people of several States to recognize the Constitution of the United States as their supreme law and irrevocable act; and

WHEREAS, by the act of the president of the United States, instigated thereto by the irrepressible fanatics, a furious internecine war exists, which has aroused every latent animosity, and which promises to increase and intensify every prejudice in the minds of the people of the contending states; and

WHEREAS, the Democracy of the state of Ohio are called upon to make preparation to resume the reins of government which the bastard "*Phaetons*" of Abolitionism have so unskillfully handled, and to endeavor to restore peace to their distracted country, therefore:

Resolved, 1. That the Democracy of Butler County in Convention assembled, declared as the result of their deliberate judgment, that a war for forcing upon the sovereign people of a State, even the *best* form of government, is neither wise, just, Constitutional, nor practicable; that we solemnly protest against its further continuance for so fatuous a purpose, demand a *Peaceable* adjustment of all controversy existing between the United and Confederate States, and insist upon the immediate appointment of Commissioners by our own Government to hear and report such proposals on amity as the Commissioners of the Confederated States may be instructed to offer.

Resolved, 2. That the president of the United States in exercising the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the government, by declaring

war, raising armies, providing navies, establishing blockades, expending money without appropriation by law, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; proclaiming martial law, increasing the regular army and navy, and by authorizing subaltern military officers to prescribe special regulations for the military service, imprison citizens at their discretion, and disregard the mandate of a co-ordinate branch of the government, has seriously jeopardized the rights of these states; has flagitiously violated the constitution; has made his will and not that instrument, the measure of power, has invoked the condemnation of every patriot, and deserves impeachment, for his high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, 3. That the incapacity of the party which has clambered to power over the fragments of a nation is made glaringly apparent, when the Republican Congress has no rebuke to offer for its violated privilages, when it fails to perform its Constitutional duty, in calling the culpable Executive to a rigid account, when with eager sycophancy it votes one-fourth more men and money than the President demanded, or the emergency required, and when with unequalled folly it attempts to patch a broken Constitution with such worthless rags as retroactive laws.

* * * * *

Resolved, 4. That treason against the United States consists only of overt acts of levying war against the same, or in adhering to the enemies, giving them aid and comfort, that "every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects;" and that no one can be justly stigmatized as a traitor for the honest exercise of that privilege.

A minority report was submitted by Judge James Clark. It was moved to adopt the majority report. The motion was vigorously assailed by the leaders of the minority, Thomas Millikin and Robert Christy, and ably defended by M. N. Maginnis, author of the preamble and resolutions, and Hon. Christopher Hughes. The motion to adopt the majority report prevailed.

The convention adjourned with three cheers for "Vallandingham and Maginnis."

Dr. John P. P. Peck, one of the editors of the *Telegraph*, refused to publish the Maginnis "Bastard Phaeton" resolutions and the *True Telegraph* was established, which name was afterward changed to the *Butler County Democrat.*

At the October election in 1861, the larger portion of the Democratic county ticket was defeated, owing to the adoption of the Maginnis resolutions.

In 1876 he examined the commissioners detailed state-

ment, and severely criticised the board for careless, extravagant and unlawful expenditures.

In 1871 he was elected Mayor. Hamilton had been for a long time terrorized by the criminal classes and the people of the city without distinction of party, elevated him to the Mayorality. He was re-elected in 1875, and during his second term, procured the passage of an act by the legislature, establishing a police force in Hamilton. He thoroughly suppressed crime and lawlessness during his administrations. He is now located in San Francisco, California.

J. B. LAWDER was born near Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, in 1820. He received his education in the country schools of his native county. He became a resident of Hamilton in 1864, and was engaged in the insurance business. In 1873 he was elected Mayor. His first official act was to issue a proclamation closing the saloons on Sunday. The order was acquiesced in for a time, but later the saloons were opened and the Mayor defied. Numerous arrests were made but no one was convicted, so the proclamation ordering the saloons closed was a dead letter. Rev. William H. Lawder was chief clerk to the Mayor. During his term of office the ever memorable crusade was organized and begun its work. Mayor Lawder endeavored to treat both sides fairly, but was powerless to protect the women from insults, as the city was under the control of a marshal and three deputies. Afterward a number of special policemen were employed, and thereafter the crusaders were protected. He sold out his property interests in our city at the end of his official term and moved to New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, where he died about ten years ago from the effects of a cancer.

EDWARD HUGHES was born in Symmes Corner, June 25, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and in 1873 entered Bartlett's Commercial college, of Cincinnati, where he received a thorough business training. After graduation he immediately entered upon his chosen profession as book keeper for Hunter & Brant in the old mill at the east end of the suspension bridge. In turn he was

employed by William Murphy on the West side; Kinsinger & L'Hommedieu, at Canal mills, and by John W. Sohn. In 1874, he married Miss Clara B. Mars. Six children have resulted from this union—three girls and three boys. In 1877 he was elected Mayor, defeating M. N. Maginnis who stood for re-election. He was Governor Campbell's executive clerk and has been in his employ for the last ten years.

FREDERICK EGRY was born in Germany, November 14, 1840. In 1852, he emigrated to America, locating at Dayton, Ohio. He learned the art of printing in the *Journal* office, then edited and owned by Richard and William Comley. In 1857, he edited, and, as a printer, did the composition on the first German daily newspaper published in the Gem City. In 1859, he came to Hamilton and purchased an interest in the *Shildwache*. On October 24, 1861, Egry & Williams purchased the Hamilton *Telegraph* from Dr. John P. P. Peck. This paper espoused the Union cause and refused to publish Maginnis' secession resolutions. The *Telegraph* subsequently absorbed the Hamilton *Intelligencer*. The larger portion of the Butler county Democracy were of the Calhoun stripe; opposed the war and set up a new journal, the Hamilton *True Telegraph*, September 26, 1861. Mr. Egry was owner of the *Telegraph* until December 17, 1879, when he sold out to C. M. Campbell. He was elected Mayor in 1879, and his administration was one of good order. He has been elected councilman from the Second ward for a number of terms. He is engaged in the insurance business which is large and profitable. He is a Democrat in politics.

FREDERICK B. PUTHOFF was born in Cincinnati, April 20, 1843. He received his education in a boarding school at Dayton, Ohio, and St. Xavier college, Cincinnati. At the breaking out of the Civil War he tried to enlist, but on account of his age was rejected. He did not receive the refusal with resignation. In 1864 he enlisted in the Second Ohio cavalry and served until the end of the war. After his return from the army he engaged in the furniture business in Cincinnati Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo. In 1870, he purchased

a stock of goods and opened a hat store on Main street, in West Hamilton. He was elected a member of council from the First ward in 1878. During the term of office he made a vigorous and successful effort for sewerage and public improvements generally. He took an active part in cutting off the canal basin. In 1881, he was nominated for Mayor and was triumphantly elected, receiving the largest majority ever given in the city. His opponent was the popular M. N. Maginnis. After serving two years he engaged in the real estate business and has directed his efforts toward the raising of the buildings on Main street in West Hamilton. This was brought about mainly through the efforts of Mr. Puthoff, and is a standing monument to his energy. He with his wife and four children reside at 211 South Third street. One married daughter, Mrs. B. H. Connell, lives in Cincinnati.

D. B. SANDERS was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1819. At the age of ten years he walked from his birth place to Richmond, Indiana, where his mother resided. Here he was "bound out" to a Mr. Holman, who treated him badly, and he ran away. In March, 1830, barefooted, he walked from Richmond to Oxford, where Joseph Stafford, his cousin resided. Here he learned the smith trade with Frank Davis. In 1844, he came to Hamilton and entered the employ of Philip Berry, at the corner of Basin and Reily streets. In 1848, at the head of the basin, he opened a restaurant on a small scale and begun the manufacture of cigars. At that time the basin extended to Smith street, in the rear of Dr. Markt's drug store. In this locality fighting was a favorite pastime and it was no uncommon thing for three or four encounters to take place during a single day.

Subsequently he removed to No. 17 Third street, in the property now occupied by C. A. Stroble and continued in business at this location for upwards of thirty years. There was a time when every man, woman and child in Hamilton knew the genial "Brook Sanders." He had a kind word and pleasant smile for every one. He began on a capital of $25.00, but by



JOHN DIRK



L. M. LARSH



CHARLES S. BOSCH

close application to business and gentlemanly treatment amassed a competence in a few years. He was Mayor of Hamilton from 1883 to 1887, and his administration was a creditable one. He resides in a fine residence on Dayton street. In the twilight of life he is the same "Brook Sanders" as of old. He is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows and the Canton of Patriarchs Militant of this city was named after him.

ALEXANDER GETZ was born on the ship Havre, at sea, December 21, 1846. He received his education at St. Stephen's Catholic school and at the age of fourteen began clerking in a general store. In 1865, he went into business for himself, selling out in 1873. He was elected recorder in 1878, and was again re-elected in 1881. He was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Beck, April 13, 1869. Five children resulted from the union. Mr. Getz was elected Mayor in 1887.

JOHN DIRK was born in Rossville, February 5, 1848. He attended the public schools for a number of years, afterward serving an apprenticeship at the Boston bakery. On August 12, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the Civil War. He was elected constable in 1867 and served continuously until 1879, when he was elected marshal, and served as chief of police. He declined a re-election and embarked in the pump business on the West Side in which he was very successful. He was a member of the city council from 1876 to 1879 and was president of the body in 1888-1889. To him belongs the credit of first agitating the idea of the city owing its gas works. He was elected Mayor in 1889. His administration was noted for good order. In August 1892, he was appointed by Governor McKinley a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, which position he retained up to his death.

L. M. LARSH was born in Preble county, near Eaton, February 9, 1851. He received a liberal education at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, and Miami university, of Oxford,

Ohio. He followed farming for a number of years, previous to 1874, when he became a resident of our city. In 1874-75 he was employed on the Big Four railroad. In the latter part of 1875 he entered the employ of D. M. Kennedy & Company of the Hamilton Boat line, and remained with them until 1891, when he was elected Chief Magistrate of this city. Mayor Larsh's administration will be remembered in our local history as an able, fair and liberal one. He is not a recluse; is easily approached and is popular with the masses. As a rule official perferment unfits a man for future business. Not so with Mayor Larsh. In May 1893, he and Walter Sherer organized The Sherer Milling Company, and began soliciting orders and delivering flour. Subsequently Mr. Sherer retired, the style of the business was changed to the Ft. Hamilton Milling Co., and as such it is now conducted by Mr. Larsh. He believes in honest labor and is not ashamed to perform it. He is a 32d degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Elks and is held in high regard in secret society circles.

CHARLES S. BOSCH, the Chief Executive of Hamilton, was born in Butler county, July 11, 1858. At the age of eleven years his parents moved to Hamilton, when he entered the public schools, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. In 1872, he decided to learn the profession of printing, and entered the offices of the *Butler County Democrat* and *National Zeitung* under the management of T. H. Hodder and L. B. De La Court. A short time afterward he went into the cigar business and subsequently accepted a position as depot master with the C., H. & D. railroad.

He was a member of the Board of Education from the Fourth ward for four years, and was clerk of the board during his last term. In April, 1893, he was nominated for Mayor on the independent ticket. With three candidates in the field he was elected by a plurality of 186. Mayor Bosch is thoroughly identified with the prosperity and growth of our city, and is personally popular. He always takes a prominent part in politics.

THE MIAMI BRIDGE.

In the early days of Hamilton and Rossville, the only means of crossing the Miami river was by ferries, brush dams and fording.

In 1804, Michael Delorac, the proprietor of an Inn in Rossville at the southeast corner of Front and North streets, operated a ferry, landing at the foot of Dayton street near the Torrence and Murray taverns. About the same time Tolbert's ferry plied the river from the east end of Main in Rossville, to High street in Hamilton.

One bright fall day when the Delorac ferry was crossing the river from the East side, two little tots were aboard bound for the "Hickory Flats" which extended from the old Eaton road one mile west along the Oxford pike. When midway of the stream, the collector begun taking fare and found these children with no money to pay their transportation. The ferry was ordered to return to the East side for the purpose of ejecting them. Mr. Delorac commanded the ferryman to come on and "never to charge a widow or her children." The tots were Jane and William McMechan. Jane, after she grew to womanhood married Hon. Jesse Corwin.

The ferries were discontinued in 1819, when the bridge was completed. Subsequently a brush dam was constructed across the river a short distance north of town to avoid paying toll over the bridge.

The Miami bridge was built by an act of the legislature authorizing Joseph Hough, James McBride, John Sutherland, Joseph Wilson, John Hall, Samuel Dick, Isaac Falconer, Samuel Millikin, Thomas C. Kelsey, William Murray, Pierson Sayre, Robert Taylor, William Riddle, Thomas Blair and Michael Delorac, to erect a toll bridge over the Miami river, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, in the county of Butler. This act was passed February 20, 1816.

In November, 1817, books for the subscription of stock were opened, under the superintendence of Joseph Hough, Thomas Blair, John Hall and James McBride. No person was permitted to subscribe without paying an installment of five

dollars on the share at the time of subscribing. Daily reports were made to the president. In a few days three hundred and forty-five shares, more than half the stock authorized, was subscribed. On Saturday November 24, 1817, the subscription books were closed. The managers then advertised for an election to be held at Murray's tavern, Saturday, December 27. At this election John Reily, Samuel Dick, John Sutherland, Joseph Hough, John Hall, Joseph Wilson and James McBride, were elected directors.

The directors met at the house of William Murray, Tuesday, November 30, and appointed John Reily, president and James McBride, secretary. The following advertisement was published in *The Hamilton Miami Herald* and *The Cincinnati Western Spy.*

NOTICE.—The president and directors of the Miami Bridge Company, will receive proposals (with models or plans accompanying the same) for building a bridge over the Miami river, between the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, until the second Saturday in March.

The contract was awarded to Nathan S. Hunt at $17,000, March 23, 1818. The bridge was to be completed September 7, 1819.

The science of bridge building was but little known at this time in the Western country. There was but one bridge in the state, and that was over the Scioto river at Chillicothe.

During the summer of 1818, stone was procured and the abutments and middle pier were erected. In the summer of 1819 the frame work was raised and the wood work progressed finely. The summer and fall of 1819 were the most unhealthy ever known in Hamilton and Rossville. Mr. Hunt, the contractor, died early in September. However, Ira Hunt and Duran Whittlesy, the executors of Hunt, who were his sureties for the performance of the work—in conjunction with the directors—carried on the work. The floor was laid in the fall of 1819. In December the bridge was opened for the passage of travelers. During the winter the bridge was enclosed, and in the spring following, the roof was put on. Travel was continued during the time.

The original contract price for building the bridge was $17,000; but in a settlement made by the directors with the executors of the contractor, November 26, 1821, it was agreed that the sum $1,756.25 should be deducted for deficiencies and work not performed, which was required by the contract.

Extras were allowed outside the contract which made the total cost of the bridge $25,194.84.

The records show the bridge paid for itself every five years

The whole length of the bridge under roof was three hundred and eighty feet. It had two carriage ways each twelve feet wide in the clear and two foot passages on the outside of the ribs or segments of the arches, each five feet in the clear, making the whole width of the bridge thirty-eight feet wide. It was enclosed with weather boards and had seventeen windows on each side, with venetian blinds to each. All of the windows, except the one at the north middle pier were closed, after the wife of Sheriff Samuel H. Millikin, committed suicide by jumping from one of them.

The following is a list of the toll-gatherers: Jonathan Beal, Dec. 29, 1819; William Phares, July 7, 1825; Thomas Phares, Sept. 1, 1825; Robert Hewes, April 1, 1826; Dayton Low, Oct. 5. 1831; Richard Easton, April 6, 1833; Pierson Sayre, April, 1, 1835; Lawrence Smith, April 1, 1847; Isaac Whistler, George Totten, William Elliott, Asa Burch and Thomas Sterrett.

Below will be found a list of treasurers of the Miami Bridge Company: Thomas Blair, Joseph Hough, Joseph Landis, John Winton, John S. Gordon, Mordicai M. Saunders, George R. Bigham, John M. Millikin and James Rossman.

In 1829 the wing walls were taken down to the foundation and rebuilt with a better quality of stone.

In February 1832, an extraordinary high flood occurred in the Miami river, which loosened and washed out some of the stone in the eastern abutment, and much endangering that end of the bridge, requiring it to be supported on trussels. During the summer and fall the abutments were torn down and rebuilt

in a substantial manner. The bridge was re-shingled in 1837. A high flood during the same year greatly damaged the bridge and it was thoroughly repaired. Moses Connor and Peter Myers performed the work.

In the flood of September, 1866, that devastated Southern Ohio and Indiana, Hamilton did not escape the general damage to public and private property.

The rain which had been steadily and powerfully falling for ten days previous, culuminated on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in a general down pouring of the elements that presaged disaster. Some, at the time, were pleased to style it our equinoctial storm, but to us who remember it distinctly, it seemed to be the same old rain that had been with us for lo! these many days.

It certainly poured on Monday and Tuesday nights. The Miami begun to rise majestically at first, but as the tributaries fed it its rage became fairly terrific. During all day and night of Wednesday and Thursday its banks were lined with a curious and awe-struck crowd watching the floating drift-wood, fences, barns and even houses. At its highest point Thursday it was eighteen inches above the higher water mark of 1847, the year known as the great flood.

By daylight on Thursday it became evident that the old bridge was to have a severer test than it had ever before met with, but others believed it would outweather the flood. Perhaps it might have done so, but at 10 o'clock a mammoth Sycamore tree on the Delorac island, fell and came tumbling down the river, and diving about half-way underneath, struck the piling that encircled the pier and came up with a terrible force through the south side of the west span, tearing a large hole in the structure. Still, however, it hung together, but at 11 o'clock p. m. another giant tree struck the pier, and the old bridge fell from its ancient mooring and launched forth for a voyage by water. It has been asserted by James McBride that the middle *pier was of solid masonry, but such was not the case.* It was hollow to a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. Captain Phillip Rothenbush, Andrew Gressle, Jacob Huffman,

Charles Falconer, Charles Huffman and the writer have explored on many an occasion "The hole in the middle pier!"

There are but two remaining relics of the old bridge—the memorial tablet, which is imbedded in the wing wall of the new bridge and the original seal of the Miami Bridge Company, now owned by Miss Anderson, of Venice.

Jacob Stillwaugh witnessed the passage of a drove of sheep over the bridge, but instead of keeping in the road they jumped over the southeast approach and fell on a shed, then rolled off on the sand bank.

It was no unfrequent occurrence to see a drove of turkeys cross the bridge—some of them at night fall. It was amusing to see a number of them make a roost on the bridge arches. The drivers would continue on their trip, paying no attention to the missing ones. Next morning the "boys" would be out at day break catching turkeys.

We make the following beautiful and touching extract from Mrs. Laura B. Palmer's (nee Creighton) contribution to the Centennial Souvenir. It was assigned a place following the advertisements; it should have received a more prominent position.

"The old wooden bridge is gone, and with it many a pleasant reminiscence. Far be it from *me* to stay the hand of Progress; for *you* who have, for so many years, viewed its weather stained sides, and traversed its dust covered floors, I can conceive how, with feelings of pride, you saw the old structure replaced by the new. But ah! quite sadly do I lament its going."

"Oft has memory recalled the dear old town, and dwelt long and lovingly o'er the picture, and ever in the panoramic view was the wooden bridge. On one side of its entrance, the toll-gate keeper sitting astride a chair, resting his head upon its back; on the other, the old mill, with its busy wheel ever dashing the pacific waters of the Great Miami into angry, turbulent waves, that in *my* mind rivaled in grandure the great Niagara Falls."

"Surely lovers sigh, as they recall the quiet walks within its walls, secure from the eyes and ears of the multitude; and the laborer, as he thinks of its kindly shelter from the ruder elements without. I had thought sometime in the future I would stroll through its familiar aisles, and listen to the measured tread of horses' feet, as their owners, obeying the injunction of the ordinance, guided them slowly through, and, for the once, be a child again, hurrying with a band of lighthearted girls over to school; for hark! the mellow tones of the dear old town clock, even now, strike the hour."

"But, on the wings of Time, come to me tales that the old Court House, too, is gone; and that hushed is the tongue of the dear old bell, whose musical

cadences for years so faithfully proclaimed the hour. The old Court House, so big with events of historic interest; so big with memories of forensic triumphs; the witness of human victories and defeats. Who does not recall the old chamber, where gifted minds met in peaceful encounters and won victories more renowned than those of war? Gone—and a new edifice has arisen from the ashes of the old; but is it in the emerald setting that surrounded the old structure, and do the honeysuckles and sweet syringas still send forth rich aromas from their shady corners into the dusty streets?"

"Yes; one by one the old landmarks that identified the past with the present, are drifting away."

THE PONTOON AND FOOT BRIDGE.

After the old bridge was gone Henry Woods—an old time lake sailor—built a pontoon bridge. In a short time he had it in operation at the foot of Ross street. It met the exigencies of the times and proved a financial success.

James Rossman and others constructed a wire foot bridge over the river on the former site of the Miami Bridge. It was operated about a year and yielded a handsome revenue to its projectors. Samuel Shaffer and George Knox were toll collectors. It was taken down after the completion of the suspension bridge and sent to Richmond, Indiana.

THE JUNCTION RAILROAD BRIDGE.

[From the Hamilton Intelligencer, December 24, 1853.]

"It will be seen by the following communication that we are to have a free bridge over the river connecting the southern portion of Hamilton and Rossville, if the proposition of the Junction Railroad company meets with encouragement. We believe there will be no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements which will secure this important improvement. We are for removing all restrictions upon the business and intercourse between the East and West sides of the river. The West ward will have its railroad depots and the Central High school of the city, while the East side will probably have the city buildings, in a location where they will be equally accessable from all parts of the city. The East and West sides on the north and south will be connected by the new bridges, while Main street on the west and High on the east will be united by the present bridge, which will no doubt be purchased by the county, with the aid of the city. We congratulate our citizens upon the prospect that is opening before them. By united action the permanent improvements of the next year on each side of the river will far exceed even our most sanguine expectations."

[The new bridge at the north end of town referred to in the above article was the Four Mile Valley Railroad bridge, which was to have been built from the foot of North street on the west side to Dayton street on the east side. The road was

to follow the hydraulic on Water street to Market; thence east on Market to Fourth to the C., H. & D. railroad. John Woods addressed the following communication to the town council of Hamilton, through the *Intelligencer*.]

HAMILTON, OHIO, November 19, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: — I understand the subject of annexation, or consolidation of Hamilton and Rossville, is under consideration by you and as it may have some bearing on the question, I deem it proper to say, that it is possible on the part of the Junction Railroad Company to make their bridge over the river free for the passage of wagons, carriages and travel generally, if the right of way shall be granted by the town of Hamilton, and it shall meet with the proper encouragement and aid of the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville. Very respectfully, JOHN WOODS.

The bridge and acqueduct were built in 1857-58. During the progress of the work a section fell carrying two men with it. One was killed and Peter Connaughton seriously injured.

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.

Is a frame structure, south of the Junction railroad bridge. It was used to a considerable extent during the building of the suspension bridge. It has fallen into disuse.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

February 12, 1867, the County Commissioners, consisting of W. W. Caldwell, William H. Miller and David Marts, took up the subject of awarding the contract for building a bridge over the Miami river in the city of Hamilton, and after mature deliberation, decided to build an Iron Wire Suspension Bridge, and awarded the contract to Gray, Morse & Young, of Cincinnati, Ohio, at their bid of $85,000, in case the Council of the city of Hamilton complied with the requirements of the County Commissioners. The Auditor was directed to notify Gray, Morse & Young to meet them on February 20, 1867, to enter into the bond and contract.

THE BLACK STREET BRIDGE.

July 15, 1893, was the day appointed, by advertising, to receive bids for the Black Street bridge. The bidders were given ten minutes to explain their plans and specifications, after which the plans were laid over until July 16, 1892, for further consideration. On July 18, the Board of Commission-

ers considered the plans for the Black Street bridge as submitted by the various bidders. After a satisfactory examination the following resolution was offered by Mr. Berk:

Resolved, That we award the contract for the superstructure of the Black Street bridge in Hamilton, to the Toledo Bridge company of Toledo, Ohio, at their bid of $25,990, and that the Prosecuting Attorney is authorized and directed to prepare a contract for same, between the board and the said Toledo Bridge company.

THE NEW HIGH AND MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

The new high truss bridge that spans the Miami river at High and Main streets is a triumph of modern engineering and is the most substantial bridge in the United States. It was built in 1894-95, at a cost of about $109.000.

THE PRESS.

Hamilton was not as fortunate as Dayton, Lebanon and Xenia, — towns of less population — which had newspapers, as early as 1803. The first printing office opened in Hamilton and the first paper issued was the *Miami Intelligencer*, on June 22, 1814. It was located in an old log house at the corner of Dayton and Water streets. Colby, Bonnell & Co., were the publishers. James McBride owned the press and type. The publication of the *Intelligencer* was continued under different managements until October 5, 1819, when it was purchased by James B. Cameron and John L. Murray. On November 11, 1821, James B. Cameron became sole editor and proprietor. The publication office was removed from the corner of Reily and High streets to the building in which Thomas S. Myers was assasinated in 1870.

In June, 1827, James B. Cameron began the publication of a radical Jackson paper, the *Western Telegraph*, with Taylor Webster as editor. In August, 1828, the publication of the *Intelligencer* was resumed. Dr. John C. Dunlevy was installed as editor.

John Woods became the sole owner of the *Intelligencer* in March, 1829. He sold a half interest to M. B. Sargeant his law partner. On June 21, 1831, Mr. Woods became sole publisher, when L. D. Campbell, who had learned the art of print-

ing on the Cincinnati *Gazette* came to the *Intelligencer* office as a printer. John Woods retired from the paper November 10, 1832, and on the 17th of the same month L. D. Campbell was announced as editor. He was editor, compositor and proof reader combined. In 1834, L. B. Gibbons and D. B. Gardner assisted him as publishers. Mr. Gardner retired November 12, 1835, and Mr. Gibbons, May 12, 1836, when he was succeeded by Isaac M. Walters. In November, 1838, Mr. Campbell retired, as he had studied law in the mean time and was admitted to the bar. On February 27, 1840, William C. Howells purchased the paper and became editor and publisher. He was a man of marked ability, and gave his readers an excellent journal. He sold out November 16, 1848, to Charles & Boardman. On May 17, 1849, J. W. McBeth purchased Mr Charles' interest and the firm was styled McBeth & Boardman. D. W. Halsey succeeded to Boardman's interest, April 24, 1851. The paper was published by Halsey & McBeth until February 15, 1855, when McBeth disposed of his interest to Mr. Halsey, who owned the paper until 1857, when he died. Minor Millikin and D. W. McClung purchased it from his executors. Jacob Morris, of Lebanon, purchased the *Intelligencer* from Mr. Millikin, June 30, 1859. He associated William Bunston with him as joint owner. In May, 1862, Williams & Egry purchased the paper and merged it in the *Telegraph.*

The *Western Telegraph* was published by James B. Cameron and Taylor Webster in 1827. On March 11, 1831, the name was changed to the *Hamilton Telegraph.* This paper was issued in Rossville. October 28, 1836, the paper suspended. On November 18, of this year its publication was resumed by Franklin Stokes. John B. Weller was its editor.

In November, 1839, the publication office was changed to Hamilton. November 18, 1847, Ryan & Witherby were its publishers; O. S. Witherby and Rev. N. M. Gaylord editors. In 1847, Michael C. Ryan assumed editorial charge of the paper. Ferdinand Van Derveer was editor in 1849, and Charles L. Weller, in 1851.

William R. Kinder, November 11, 1852, purchased the paper and made radical changes in its publication. He continued as editor and proprietor until June 13, 1854, when the *Telegraph* was purchased by Charles I. Barker and James McCormick. On November 8, 1855, A. A. Phillips bought Barker's interest. He sold out to Daniel R. Empson in April, 1856. On September 3, 1857, James K. Webster purchased the paper, and owned and controlled it until 1861, when John McElwee and John P. P. Peck purchased it. Dr. McElwee retired from the paper in August, 1861, and established a new journal entitled, the *True Telegraph*. It was printed from the *Oxford Union* type. Its first issue was dated September 26, 1861. At this date Hamilton had three papers, the *Telegraph*, *True Telegraph* and *Intelligencer*. On October 31, 1867, Frank H. Scobey became part proprietor of the *Telegraph*, selling out after a year's time. In October, 1868, Fred. Egry again became the owner of the paper. On December 17, 1879, he sold out to C. M. Campbell.

Stephen Crane and E. E. Palmer were editors and proprietors of the *True Telegraph* from April 23, 1863, to July 21, 1864, when the paper was sold to the True Telegraph Company, and John McElwee was installed as editor. He served until February 23, 1865, when he was succeeded by John A. Cockerill. On October 26, 1865, the Cockerill Brothers became sole owners of the paper and so remained until July 2, 1868, when it was purchased by J. H. Long. Colonel H. H. Robinson edited the paper. On January 13, 1870, John R. Nickel and L. B. De La Court purchased the *True Telegraph* and changed its name to the *Butler County Democrat*. Dr. Nickel retired from the paper May 11, 1871. L. B. De La Court, December 21, 1873, sold the *Democrat* to Thomas H. Hodder, of Marion, Ohio. The firm of R. N. Andrews & Co. purchased the paper April 15, 1875. J. W. Short was editor. Later in the year James P. Caldwell edited the paper for three months. On December 2, 1875, Harry C. Hume was installed as editor. Subsequently Daniel J. Callen, of Celina, Ohio, came into the possession of the *Democrat*. He became finan

cially embarrassed and the paper was placed in the hands of N. E. Warwick, receiver. By order of the Court Mr. Warwick edited and continued its publication until February, 1877. Soon afterward the establishment was sold to Byron K. Brant. He sold out to the Democrat Printing company, composed of Christian Benninghofen, W. M. Dingfelder, F. W. Whitaker, George W. St. Clair and Christian Pabst. John K. Aydelotte edited the paper up to the time of his sad and melancholy death in the press room. The vacancy was filled by Homer Gard, who placed the paper on the top wave of success

Murray's Weekly Volunteer was commenced in April, 1821. It suspended in December, 1825.

Rev. David McDill began the publication of the *Christian Intelligencer* in 1829. It was published in pamphlet form of forty-eight pages, and was devoted to the defense of the Associated Reformed Church doctrines. In 1874, it was called the *United Presbyterian*. In 1837, Dr. McDill removed West, and Rev. James Claybaugh succeeded him. The journal is still published in Pittsburgh.

The *Ohio Independent Press* was commenced in Rossville in 1839, by James B. Cameron. It was afterward published by Cameron, Hutchins & Co., until 1832, when its publication was discontinued.

The *Hamilton Free Soil Banner* was issued August 21, 1848. It was published and edited by the following committee: John W. Wilson, Alfred Thomas, John W Erwin, M. C. McMaken, John R. Lewis and Henry S. Earheart. Harrison C. Bird, of Rossville, and John Elliott, Hamilton, were publishing committee; John C. Skinner, treasurer.

James H. Green and A. L. Sewell, two practical printers published the *Daily Press* in Rossville, May, 1851.

Wilson H. Laymon, in January, 1850, begun the publication of the *Miami Democrat* in Rossville. He retired from the paper September 9, 1851. He was auditor of Butler county for two terms.

The *Butler County Investigator* was published in Rossville, September 20, 1849, by J. M. Christy.

The *Herald of Education* was issued in Rossville from the Christy office in the Kennedy building on Main street, in 1853-54, by J. P. Ellenwood, who was superintendent of the Rossville schools at the time.

The *Tri-weekly Advertiser* was published March 14, 1867, by Jacob H. Long. The paper was afterward merged into the *Independent.* Mr. Long subsequently disposed of his interests to Dr. J. R. Brown, Samuel L'Hommedieu, and W. H. Beardsley. The paper was edited by Colonel H. H. Robinson, and was printed until 1874.

The *Examiner* was begun in 1874, by the Hamilton Printing Company, and was conducted thus until October of that year, when it was sold out to the *Guidon,* and became merged into that paper. It was edited at first by Thomas A. Corcoran, of Cincinnati.

The Guidon was started August 26, 1874, by Dr. John McElwee. It established a reputation at once for ability. Its proprietor associated with him J. J. McMaken. In May, 1875, McElwee & McMaken sold out to the *Butler County Democrat.*

July 17, 1876, S. D. Cone and Colonel P. H. Gallagher, formerly of Charleston, West Virginia, and who was Mr. Callen's business manager of the *Democrat,* began publishing the *Sunday Morning News.* S. D. Cone, was the originator of the venture, in the belief that a Sunday paper issued at an early hour, before the arrival of the Cincinnati trains, could acquire a large and profitable circulation, and in a great measure supplant the Cincinnati dailies. With that view, special telegraphic dispatches were engaged, by the Atlantic and Pacific line, from all important points—the first attempt at newspaper special telegraphing ever made in Hamilton. The *News* ran its career in a little less than five months, and was highly appreciated. It came to an end through the business troubles of the *Democrat,* and not through lack of support.

The *Orcus* was originated in 1878, by S. D. Cone, who published and edited it for about six months; it then being pur-

chased by Lou J. Beauchamp and Robert S. Carr, and afterward bought by B. R. Finch and N. E. Warwick.

The *Schildwache* was established in May, 1859, by F. E. Humbach and J. P. Bruck. It was edited by John P. Dietz, of Dayton. In November, 1862, Captain Bruck sold out to Peter Milders; Professor August Goering became editor. In 1863 Milders disposed of the paper to Robert Christy, Esq., now a prominent practicing attorney at Washington, D. C., who immediately sold it to J. H. Long, the latter publishing it as the *Butler County Democrat*, for a short time, in connection with L. B. DelaCourt. In 1863, the German Democrats of Butler County manifested a desire to start a new German Democratic newspaper. The project was carried out by a called meeting for the purpose of organizing a stock company. Christian Morgenthaler was elected president; Adolph Schmidt, secretary; and January Getz, treasurer of the company. The meeting resolved to publish a German newspaper and elected L. B. De La Court editor and business manager. On the fourth day of July, 1864, the first number of the *National Zeitung* was published. A few years later the paper passed into the sole possession of L. B. De La Court. The paper has been published ever since without interruption, and is at present the only German newspaper published in Butler county.

The *Daily News* was founded December 22, 1879. Prior to this journalism in Hamilton had undergone many mutations, and in many instances fantastic.

The *Daily Press*, in Rossville, in May, 1851, the *Guidon*, the *Sunday Morning News*, the *Gooroo*, the *Orcus* had come and lived their brief day over. There was a rich field here for a daily newspaper, with courage, capital and capacity back of it. No confidence existed in the success of a daily; failure was predicted on every hand. Charles M. Campbell purchased the *Telegraph* of Frederick Egry. He was a young collegiate and brilliant newspaper man, who came here from Washington, Pennsylvania. He was born in Middletown, Gurnsey county, Ohio, January 1, 1852; was educated in the common schools of his native town; afterward was a student at Cornell university,

at Ithaca, New York and the University of Wooster, Ohio. Subsequently he learned the art of printing, and became a half owner of the Cambridge, Ohio, *News*, and later, the Washington, Pennsylvania, *Observer*. He knew, thoroughly, every detail of the business; was a good newspaper man in every respect; was brilliant in the sanctum; was a close student and mastered every subject he ever undertook. For a short time the *Daily News* encountered considerable obstacles, but all were bravely overcome. Albert Dix assumed the business management of the paper at the beginning, and remained with it until October, 1896. Much credit is attached to his management.

The paper's first city editor was the late Frank H. Scobey, who was succeeded by Fred L. Rosemond, now an attorney at Cambridge, Ohio. The original reportorial staff was Thomas Moore, Jr., Frank I. Whitehead and L. J. Beauchamp. On July 1, 1888, Mr. Campbell sold the plant to a joint stock company. The consideration was valuable. He continued as editor for a short time atter he sold out, when Thomas J. McMurray, of Lynn, Mass., was called to the editorial chair. His connection with the paper was but transient. He was succeeded by J. M. Downey, who retired from the paper in January, 1896. Immediately thereafter Thomas Moore, Jr., an able newspaper man, was made managing editor, remaining in the position until June 15, when he was succeeded by Homer Gard, a former editor of the *Daily Democrat*. In everything that appertains to journalism he is thorough, and he is issuing a live, up-to-date paper. Charles H. Zwick is business manager. He has excellent qualifications for the position, having been one of Hamilton's active and energetic business men for years. LeRoy Hensley ably assists Mr. Zwick in the management of the paper. Thomas Moore, Jr., is city editor and J. S. McNeely, reporter. Its stockholders are C. H. Zwick, D. H. Hensley, E. G. Ruder and LeRoy Hensley.

The *Daily Democrat* was established December 20, 1886, by J. K. Aydelotte and T. E. Crider, under the firm name of

Aydelotte & Co., with J. K. Adyelotte as editor and F. W. Whitaker, business manager. S. V. Hull was the first reporter on the paper. Later Frank I. Whitehead and Frank E. Hume were on the reportorial staff. J. K. Aydelotte was killed in the press room, by becoming entangled in the shafting, Thursday, January 22, 1891. From this date Homer Gard and Frank I. Whitehead were engaged on the *Democrat* up to May 1, 1891, when Mr. Gard became managing editor and Frank E. Brandt city editor. On April 13, 1893, Clayton A. Leiter was made city editor, vice Frank E. Brandt, resigned, which position he still retains He is a hustling and energetic newspaper man. In September, 1894. the *Democrat* was sold to a syndicate, Homer Gard continuing as editor until January 1, 1895, when S. L. Rose was installed editor and business manager. He retired from the paper September 1, 1895, to accept the office of Superintendent of the Hamilton Public Schools. He was succeeded by Thomas M. Boyd, with Sloane Gordon as assistant. On June 1, 1896, Charles Alf. Williams and Tom T. Williams purchased a controlling interest in the *Democrat* and immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties. Charles Alf. Williams is editor, president and general manager and Tom T. Williams business manager. Previous to coming here Mr. Charles Alf. Williams was editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette.* As a writer he is a man of great force and issues a paper that is popular with the people. Covering a period of seven years the familiar countenance of George Holdefer has been observed in the *Democrat* counting room. He is the right man in the right place.

The Daily and Weekly *Republican* owe their inception to the unanimous passage of the following resolution by the Republicans of Butler County, in mass convention, held in Hamilton, April 13, 1892:

"We recognize the right of the 4,500 Republican voters of Butler county to be represented by a Republican organ to be published in the county seat and we deny the right of any private interest to stand in the way of their just demand. We pledge ourselves and the Republican voters of Butler county to the support of such an organ to be established in this city, which shall be devoted not to the political fortunes of any individual, but to the

advocacy of Republican principles and the promotion of Republican success."

The Republican Publishing Co., was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, May 4, 1892, for the purpose of publishing a daily and weekly newspaper. The following are the names of its incorporators: John M. Long, W. S. Osborn, E. B. Rogers, Alex. Gordon, George T. Reiss, John C. Slayback and Israel Williams. The capital stock of the corporation is $30,000, divided into three hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each.

Colonel Alexander Gordon secured the required amount of stock to enable the company to begin operation.

The following are the original shareholders: Hamilton—E. B. Rogers, R. C. McKinney, L. M. Larsh, John M. Long, C. E. Heiser, Charles I. Keely, George T. Reiss, J. M. Long, J C. Hooven, Israel Williams, Nelson Williams, R. M. Elliott, M. Mosler, C. Markt, W. L. Tobey, Harry C. Blum, W. S. Osborn, Alex. Gordon, J. C. Slayback, Isaac J. Graham, O. V. Parrish, Joseph Long, William S. Giffen, H. L. Morey, C. E. Macbeth, Peter G. Thomson, Daniel Kennedy, J. W. Clements, D. H. Hensley, George C. Skinner, Bern Wolf, D. E. Sheehan, George Sohngen, Joseph L. Blair, E. G. Rathbone. Middletown—Charles E. Barnett, R. W. Wilson, Isaac Hale. Oxford—S. C. Richey, J. E. Chatten, W. J. Rusk, C. A. Shera.

The first issue of the *Daily Republican* appeared July 19, 1892. The staff at that time was W. S. Osborn, general manager; W. L. Tobey, editor; E. K. Beeks, city editor; Elmer S. Haines, reporter; O. H. Williams, manager of circulation; Rex Gossin, advertising manager.

W. S. Osborn resigned March 25, 1893. He was succeeded by A. F. Sloane, who retired December 18, 1893. At this date the position of general manager was abolished and a new office created of managing editor, to which position W. L. Tobey was elected. An executive committee of two directors were chosen, who with Mr. Tobey have conducted the plant ever since. Nelson Williams and John C. Slayback served on this committee for one year. The present members of the

committee are Nelson Williams and O. V. Parrish. City editor E. K. Beeks, resigned in April, 1893, and was succeeded by Frank E. Brandt, who resigned September 1, 1896. Perle P. Sheehan succeeded E. C. Haines. Mr. Sheehan retired in September, 1894, to enter Union college. Martin Seward succeeded him, but retired from the paper in September, 1895, to attend Cornell university. Thomas D. Temple served for several months and Carl Greer succeeded him, and upon his promotion to city editor, T. D. Temple succeeded Carl Greer.

As a journalist, Mr. Tobey has been very successful in the management of the *Republican*. He is a clear and forcible writer. His kind and benevolent disposition, his presence and social ways are a pleasure to his friends.

COLONEL MINOR MILLKIN.

The war of the Rebellion is over and its results are acquiesced in. The unity of the states, the sovereignty of the national government, universal freedom and universal political equality, are facts which the stern arbitrament of arms has so firmly established as to place them forever beyond dispute. The resort to arms quelled the rebellion and forever quieted the issue and differences to which that rebellion gave rise. The remembrances, however, engendered by the war, will live throughout all time, for when the actual participants have been mustered out of life and stepped over the dark border line that separates them from the great and silent majority, the fame of their heroic deeds will be perpetuated in the memory of their children, in the living pages of a deathless history and in the monuments and stately tombs which affection and a grateful country have reared commemorative of their lives It is mournful to contemplate the fact that in a few brief, fleeting years all of that vast army of brave men who so nobly responded to the cries for assistance of an imperilled country, only a memory will survive. The mantle will fall upon other shoulders and the republic will march on with its actual defenders represented by a little, green, grassy mound. The war, however erected a most lasting monument in the hearts of

the American people, and as the generations succeed each other, time can never defame nor deface that monument. War is a stern preceptor; it writes its charts in letters of blood with the point of the bayonet and punctuates with cannon balls. Its object lessons are dead bodies on ensanguined fields, and its music in the roar of death-dealing artillery. In war's dread school one learns but never forgets.

In the quiet, and amid the jest and jokes of the camp, on the march, with its toils and turmoils, over the mountains and down the valley where the lazy smoke curling above peaceful homes was soon to be merged and lost in the sulphurous canopy of war, in the wild charge, storming old forts and palisades, or plunging down fiery lanes to death or victory, the young soldier ever bore proudly aloft, the flag that could at any time demand his life, with the victim ever ready for the sacrifice.

Col. Minor Millikin was born near Hamilton July 9, 1834. He was graduated from Miami university in 1856, with honors, and afterward studied law and attended Harvard law school, but never engaged in practice.

While a student at Miami university the faculty imposed a restriction upon Col. Millikin's personal liberty, which he resented and openly defied; he was accordingly cited to appear before the faculty for contempt. The trial was set for 9 o'clock, and Col. Millikin was on hand at the appointed hour, having walked from Hamilton to Oxford. He ably and eloquently defended his course in opposition to what he styled an arbitrary rule. The charge was dismissed and he was honorably acquitted. Here we have a firmness characteristic of a strong and noble mind.

Col. Millikin traveled over the continent and the British Isle. On this journey he made a fine collection of foreign coins. He was arrested in the streets of Paris for whistling the "Marseillaise Hymn."

In 1857 he purchased the Hamilton *Intellingencer*, from the executor of D. W. Halsey, deceased. He had a taste for literary and newspaper work and his writings were terse, orig-

inal and on the independent order. He retired from the editorial management of the *Intellingencer* in July, 1859.

Colonel Millikin "discovered" E. W. Halford, a young man possessing rare ability for the journalistic field, who today holds in reverence the name and deeds of his early preceptor. "Lige" aimed high, and as an editor had few superiors; as a private secretary to President Harrison, he was at the top round of the ladder.

Through Colonel Millikin's untiring efforts the Hamilton gymnasium was erected and thoroughly equipped. The building is still standing and is used as the frame portion of Carr & Brown's mill.

Millikin Post No. 228 G. A. R., of Oxford, is named in honor of the gallant colonel.

He was also a classmate of Major Kennedy, of this city, at Hanover, Ind., who distinguished himself in the famous and historic charge of Zagonyi, at Springfield, Mo., where he was shot through the head until he had emptied his own and the revolver of a dead comrade as well, with fatal effect, into the ranks of the enemy.

As an athlete Col. Millikin had no equal. When he married Miss Mary Mollyneaux, of Oxford, he went on a wedding tour to England, the voyage being made on a sailing vessel and lasting seven weeks. While in London he called on the editor of the then leading sporting paper of the world, Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, and in conversation upon athletics generally, Col. Millikin desired to know the world's record for a standing jump. He was informed and remarked that he believed he could do that well himself. He was at once invited to the gymnasium and there beat the world's standing jump record by seven inches. He was informed that there was a fortune for him in the athletic world but that distinction was not in the line of his ambition.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted for three months in a cavalry company, and was elected First Lieutenant.

This company was engaged at the battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, under General Rosecrans. After the term of this enlistment expired he was appointed, unsolicited, Major of the First Ohio cavalry. Later on he was promoted to the colonelcy. Inscribed upon the banner of this gallant regiment is the following well earned battle record: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Atlanta and numerous battles of less note.

Immediately preceding the famous charge at Stone River, Col. Millikin conceived the idea that Wharton and Wheeler's cavalry were endeavoring to out flank the union forces and capture General McCook's ammunition train. The success of these movements meant the annihilation of our army.

Col. Millikin being a musician of note, personally sounded the bugle call for the onslaught.

At the battle of Stone River, the brigade covered the retreat of our infantry, and Col. Millikin receiving no orders from the commander, sent orderlies to the various regimental officers requesting a support in a saber charge upon the advancing enemy. The situation was critical, and Col. Millikin wheeled his regiment into line and attacked the enemy driving them a quarter of a mile. The rebels gathered and closed in on his rear. Perceiving his danger he gave the order, "about," and with sabers the regiment fought its way through, but its gallant Colonel lay dead on the battlefield. Col. Millikin's charge, unaided by support, is only equalled by that of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, in the Crimean war, or Pickett's at Gettysburg. Thus Col. Millikin gave up his life amid the dark, thunderous clouds of Stone River in behalf of the country that armed treason was trying to disunite and dissever. Brilliant, polished, educated to a high degree, both in letters and arms; there was one sinister word that as a man, a soldier and officer he had vowed should never find a place in his lexicon. That word was "surrender!"

Only a few days before his death he had written: "As to

my human gaze, life seems less than ever likely to stay long with me."

Is it not possible for the true Christian heart, in the forebodings of a great calamity, to hear the rustle of unseen wings and the echo of angelic symphonies behind the impenetrable veil?

On the 31st day of December, 1862, while leading a charge at the battle of Stone River, with everything to live for, when honor might have been preserved (as it was) untarnished; when the only condition of life was "surrender," hemmed in on every side by deadly enemies, the condition was refused, and one of the noblest lives ever sacrificed to the highest and purest love of country and inflexible devotion to the principles, to the incarnate chivalry of honor, passed out into God's eternity as Col. Millikin of the First Ohio cavalry expired.

In the details of war's great picture, none are scanned with greater admiration than the heroic deeds of individnal valor. The act of Napoleon the I. is grandly contemplative when he seized the battle-rented colors from a dying color-bearer on the bridge at Lodi, and amid the hell-forged belches of shot and canister led the Grand Army triumphantly across. This daring deed of Napoleon's was no greater than that of Cambronne at Waterloo, where the genius of France was personified in Napoleon, who indignantly spurned surrender, and the Old Guard perished forever. And so this soldier of ours stands out in bold relief against the picture of our Civil War. Only a few short years before he ranked first and foremost among all the students of old and honored Miami. First in debate, first in individual independence; he carried all these, coupled with an immaculate sense of honor into the stern conflict of arms. He formulated a soldier's creed, found after his death, as follows: "I have enlisted in the service of my country for a term of three years, and have sworn faithfully to discharge my duty, uphold the constitution and obey the officers over me." And in that last sombre death-struggle, leading a charge as leader should, with superb horsemanship, governing his frantic steed, with the glorious light of battle illuminating

his face, holding his foes at bay with a splendid mastery of the sword like the athlete he was, rebellion could not endure so brave a foe, and treason added one more assassination to the calendar of crime.

Prof. David Swing, the eminent Chicago divine, says of him: "Talented, original, brave and independent, * * * a strict disciplinarian, a rigid commander, a fearless warrior, and if the path of duty led to a dozen batteries, to them he would go without a quiver."

One who has been pronounced the "best type of an American soldier," General George H. Thomas, said of this man among other strong tributes, for they were personal friends: "He was a brave, accomplished and loyal officer."

The graves of Colonel Minor Millikin, and General "Stonewall" Jackson—who fought for the cause he thought was right are symbolic of Right and Wrong! But as the same dews, and sunshine and starlight fall alike on both, so doubtless on God's great camping ground these two soldiers have clasped hands. And while we drop a tear on the grave of our hero of the North, let us reverently alike remember the grave of "Stonewall" Jackson in the South. Man proposes but disposition is the attribute of divinity alone.

In the language of another: "The long struggle is ended. The wail of humiliation is hushed, and the huzza of proud triumph is over; the cypress has draped the coffin of the vanquished and the laurel has crowned the victor's brow. The Lost Cause is but a memory. Its last trumpet note has died away upon the air, its last tattoo has beat; its dismantled cannon no longer boom forth, even the funeral minute guns are still. The tempest of blood which has drenched our land has ceased, and the beams of the sun of reconciliation and restored union are lighting the sky over mountain and dale."

SWEET AND TOUCHING.

We received the following interesting and touching letter from E. W. Halford, late Private Secretary to President Harrison, in which he pays a tribute to Colonel Minor Millikin and holds in loving memory the old scenes and faces of Hamilton:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OMAHA, NEB., February 20, 1894.

My Dear Steve:—I received the copy of the Hamilton *News* you were good enough to send me, and read with great interest your sketch of Minor Millikin. How well I remember him. How splendidly tall, and straight, and arrowy, and athletic! He was to my boyish eyes a very Apollo in form and feature, and a knight-errant in courtsey and grace of manner and bearing. He was the beau ideal of a soldier. Often and often have I thought of him at the head of his cavalry regiment at Stone River, courting death rather than to accept what to his white soul was dishonor. God rest him in peace, as I know his comrades, and all who knew him, rest him in the glory of their honorable remembrance. If he "discovered" me it is not the first time when the discoverer was so much more than the discovered. I should joy to lay sometime, in a rather more public way than this, the humble wreath of affectionate and admiring honor upon his memory.

A good while ago I had a letter from Dr. Dan Millikin about some volume or other, that was being gotten up in commemoration of Hamilton's centennial, but nothing further ever came of it. Do you know anything at all about it?

I hope sometime to visit Hamilton, and to spend a day or two among the old scenes and with the old faces. I should love to break bread and eat salt with some of the old associates of those long gone dead days, and to see how the ways of each have gone and what is the story of their lives. With me it has been a checkered thing. Now I am alone, in a strange land, somewhat broken in health and I fear in spirit, as well. The shadows are slanting backward with me, growing a little longer every day. I am sure the autumn of life is mellowing me, and hope maturing me into something better than I have ever been.

I trust you are well, and happy and prosperous. You have stayed near the old home. You have come to usefulness and regard among those who have known you from a boy; the hardest sort of a life victory to achieve. You have been kind and generous in your remembrances of me, and I thank you. God give to you and to all friends the choicest blessing, and believe that at least one of the boys never forgets his old home and early mates.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,
E. W. HALFORD.

Mr Stephen D. Cone.

OUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

In our primitive days money was loaned on short call, often without security or interest. Later, money loaners were quite numerous in Butler county, and a "wild cat currency" was issued thoroughout the Union. In traveling from one state to another people were compelled to have their money exchanged. What was good in Ohio would not pass in other States.

The national banking system had its origin by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury—in war exigencies, and it has been found equally adapted to time of peace. It provides a currency of uniform value throughout our wide domain and which is readily convertible into coin in any part of the world where facilities for money exchange exists. Under old banking ways a paper currency that had a par value at the place of issue grew less valuable the farther it wandered from home.

The history of the national banking system and the proportion of losses to individual depositors through mismanagement or dishonesty proves conclusively that national banks are for depositors, safe institutions.

The panic of 1873, precipitated the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philidelphia, and brought disaster to many of the banking institutions of the country, but the wise measures then inaugurated by the banks of Hamilton were so efficient that they tided over that time of depression without serious loss or suspension, and no city of similar size in the union was more successful in helping to avert commercial disaster than Hamilton.

Below we give a brief history of the banks that have been organized in Hamilton:

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

In 1817, the Ohio Legislature passed an act incorporating the Bank of Hamilton. On July 11, 1818, the directory met,—composed of the following gentlemen—John Reily, James McBride, Jesse Corwin, William Blair, John Woods, Andrew McCleary and James Rossman. John Reily was elected President and William Blair, Cashier. The bank went into operation July 30, 1818, in the Dr. Hittel property on High street, opposite the Court house. Its paid up capital was $33,000.00.

In the fall of 1818, William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury, required all payments due the United States to be made in gold, silver or United States bank notes. The Bank of Hamilton suspended specie payments November 9, 1818. Several bad loans crippled the institution

severely and its affairs were wound up. From 1824 to 1835 directors were annually elected to keep the bank alive. In the latter year additional shares were subscribed and it again went into operation in the room now occupied by Charles Diefenbach, the jeweler.

The hard times pressure finally compelled the bank to close its doors, February 9, 1842. The directors were arrested. It was claimed they issued more notes than the charter called for. One director was placed on trial and acquitted. All the other cases were nollied.

THE SHAFFER AND CURTIS BANK.

Was organized several years after the failure of the Bank of Hamilton under favorable conditions and circumstances. Late in the fifties Jacob Shaffer retired. His interest was purchased by Russell Potter, of Memphis, Tennessee. This bank did a thriving business during all these years. Numerous changes took place in its management. The bank suspended in 1885.

THE PECK BANK.

In 1857, at the northeast corner of Third and Court streets, Dr. John P. Peck opened a private bank; John B. Cornell was cashier. Subsequently S. D. Fitton entered the bank as assistant cashier. Later, the bank was removed to High street, to the room now occupied by the Seidensticker jewelry store. In the spring of 1861, Dr. Peck being a war Democrat, refused to publish the Maginnis resolutions in his paper — the *Telegraph*. This act caused a run on the bank and it was forced to suspend. Dr. Peck died at Riverside, California, in March, 1895.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

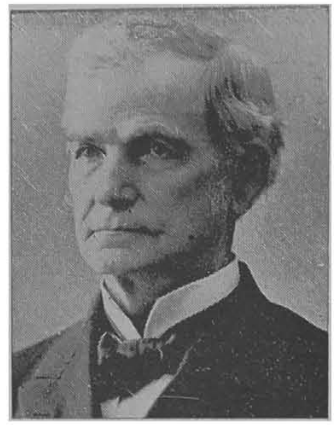
This bank was organized August 15, 1863, with a paid up capital of $50,000, which was afterward increased to $100,000. Micajah Hughes was elected president; James Beatty vice-president; John P. P. Peck, cashier; and John B. Cornell, assistant cashier. Six months afterward Dr. Peck resigned and John B. Cornell succeeded him as cashier, which position

he held up to the time of his sad and melancholy death, which occurred August 2, 1894, after a service in the First National for thirty-one years. The genial and able S. D. Fitton was elected assistant cashier in 1867. Philip Hughes was president and Asa Shuler was vice president in 1883. After the death of Philip Hughes, in 1892, Asa Shuler was elected president, and J. E. Hughes vice-president, which position he still holds. S. D. Fitton was chosen cashier in 1894, and E. G. Ruder, assistant cashier. President Shuler died in May, 1895, when S. D. Fitton was elected president; E. G. Ruder, cashier; and J. M. Beeler, assistant cashier. President Fitton is a brilliant financier. He has followed banking from youth and is familiar with every detail of the business.

The First National was among the first in the United States to avail itself of the privilege of securing a charter under the National Banking Act. It began business at a period when the war still hampered the trade and business of Hamilton and proved one of the most valuable and appreciated factors in securing to the community adequate financial facilities. The First National Bank commands a wide influence in monetary circles. Its patrons and depositors include many of the most prominent and successful men and citizens of Hamilton. The bank's directorate has ever been composed of solid and responsible citizens, while its officers have been carefully chosen for the special qualifications manifested for judicious executive guidance. The bank has a surplus of $85,000 with an undivided profit of $20,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

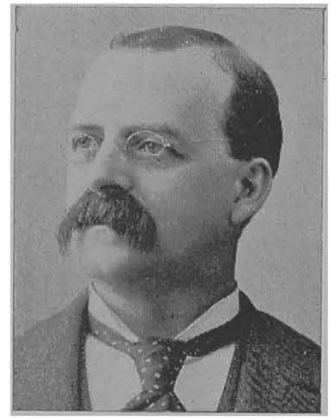
This bank was organized January 19, 1865. Its first location was in the Hamilton House building. Subsequently it was removed to Beckett's block, and its increasing business having made greater business facilities an imperative necessity—ground was bought and the present building erected in 1875. It was opened on December of that year. From 1870, William E. Brown has been its honored president. Since 1881, Charles E. Heiser, a competent and popular young busi-



WILLIAM E. BROWN



CHARLES E. HEISER



JOHN E. HEISER



CHARLES MASON

ness man has held the position of cashier. John E. Heiser is assistant.

The board of directors consists of William Anderson, Henry Frechtling, Sr., William E. Brown, Dr. H. C. Howells, O. V. Parrish, Charles E. Heiser and George K. Shaffer. A more thoroughly competent body of business men cannot be found and under their prudent guidance, wise and conservative management this bank is doing a large and safe business.

Relief is always at hand for its customers. The Second National bank has had a remarkably prosperous career and has passed through every commercial crisis, with added strength. It is a valued factor in the promotion of Hamilton's industries; it has always been a popular favorite with active business men. It has every banking facility at command; it accords its own customers every convenience consistant with sound banking.

THE MIAMI VALLEY NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized March 10, 1888. Hon. Peter Murphy was elected president; F. W. Whitaker, vice-president; F. S. Heath, cashier; Charles Mason, assistant cashier. No bank in Ohio is better known or has higher credit in financial centers.

This is due in large measures to the men who have controlled its affairs. They have devoted their best judgment to its direction. Its executive officers have had no outside ventures to divide their time or distract their attention from its welfare. Its management has been in the hands of men whose interests were identical with the interests of Hamilton and vicinity, and to whom its success was not only a matter of individual profit, but also of local pride. Its policy has ever been liberal. The bank is a United States depository. Its capital stock is $100,000 — with a surplus of $20,000. After the death of President Murphy Vice-president F. W. Whitaker was elected to fill the vacancy. He is a man of genial temperament, and is extremely popular; has rapidly won the confidence of the people and made a large circle of friends; Cashier F. S. Heath, who has been at the helm ever since the bank

was organized, is a man whose ability as a thorough financier stands unquestioned. In the position of assistant cashier, Charles Mason is polite and courteous and always willing to oblige the many patrons of the bank.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

In the fall of 1847, the following paper was circulated among the citizens of Hamilton:

"The undersigned, citizens of Hamilton and vicinity, believing it to be of the utmost importance that a rural cemetery should be established in the neighborhood of said town, do hereby associate ourselves as a joint stock company for that purpose; each share of stock to be twenty-five dollars, and when a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed, the same to be applied for the purchase and improvement of grounds suitable for that purpose, to be laid off in carriage ways, alleys and sub-divisions, and sold in lots under the direction of the association. Stock subscribed to go in payment of lots purchased, and the balance of the proceeds, if any, to be expended from time to time in defraying expenses and improvements of the grounds."

Finally, a sufficient amount was subscribed for the purchase of grounds. The Legislature of Ohio, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1848, passed a general law for the organization of cemetery associations.

At a meeting held at the Court house in Hamilton on the 25th of February, 1848, John M. Millikin, John W. Erwin, and William Bebb were appointed a committee to examine several sites suggested, and on the subsequent third day of March, 1848, the committee reported by recommending the purchase of the Bigham grounds. After mature deliberation, a large majority of the stockholders voted for the purchase. L. D. Campbell, John M. Millikin and William Bebb were appointed a committee to conclude the contract. On the sixteenth day of March, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we accept the act passed February 24, 1848, entitled, 'An Act Making Provisions for the Incorporation of Cemetery Associations,' and hereby organize ourselves into a cemetery association."

"*Resolved*, That we will meet on the fifteenth day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., at the court house in Hamilton, for the purpose of electing seven trustees and one clerk for the association."

An election of trustees was ordered with the following result: William Hunter, Henry S. Earheart, William Wilson,

William Bebb, Lewis D. Campbell, John W. Erwin, and John M. Millikin.

The committee reported that they had concluded a contract with the executors of David Bigham for the purchase of the tract of land which contain twenty-one and twenty-nine one hundreth acres. On the 20th of May, 1848, the trustees held their first meeting, John H. Shuey, clerk, being present. John M. Millikin was chosen president, and William Wilson, treasurer. Upon consideration it was determined that the purchase heretofore made of twenty-one and twenty-nine one hundredth acres was altogether insufficient, and an additional strip of ground adjoining the former purchase, containing five and fifty-seven one hundredth acres, was purchased. The addition enlarged the cemetery to twenty-six and seventy-six one hundredth acres.

At a meeting held by the stockholders on the 18th of May, for the purpose of choosing a name, several were suggested. Twenty-four votes were cast for the adoption of "Greenwood" as the name of the cemetery association, and seventeen votes for "Hamilton."

The trustees had onerous duties to perform in the discharge of their task. There were no landscape engineers or gardeners to employ or consult. Henry S. Earheart and John M. Millikin had the grounds cleared off and enclosed. Preliminary to the sub-division of the ground into lots, was the duty of locating and marking out the drives and avenues. How many should be made and where located, were the perplexing questions. They fixed upon the present entrance gate as the commencing point of the main avenue. That point being determined upon, they indicated by throwing aside the leaves from the center, the several other drives and avenues, and Mr. Earhart carefully measured and staked off the drives and avenues, and proceeded to sub-divide the grounds into lots eighteen by thirty-six feet. The survey having been completed, the stockholders met in the cemetery on March 19, 1849, for the purpose of selecting their lots. The names of

stockholders were placed in a box, and were drawn out by tellers, and each stockholder selected his lot in the order the names were drawn.

The citizens of Hamilton who favored the enterprise soon became satisfied that it deserved their support. The success of the undertaking will be seen in the following statement: Between March, 1849, and January 1, 1851, there had been sold two hundred and fifty lots, for the sum of $6,068.36. During the same time one hundred and eighteen original interments had been made, and the remains of one hundred and ninety-nine persons had been removed from other places of sepulture. Thoroughly assured of the complete success of the undertaking, and of the necessity of enlarging the cemetery grounds, the board of trustees, on March 24, 1856, purchased of William Beckett sixteen acres of ground adjoining, on the east side of the cemetery, for the sum of three thousand dollars.

This purchase of land made a most desirable addition to the cemetery, and enabled the board of trustees to secure another piece of ground adjoining on the east. This last purchase was made, not in view of the present wants of the association, but because of what the board anticipated would be the requirements of the city and neighborhood in generations to come. Therefore, on April 4, 1872, the board of trustees contracted with William H. H. Campbell to pay him $9,100 for twenty-two and seventy-five one hundreth acres of land. This last purchase of land makes a total of sixty-five and fifty one hundreth acres of ground now belonging to Greenwood Association, for which the association has paid, exclusive of interest, the gross sum of $15,443.75. The cemetery association now owns a body of ground in every way well suited for cemetery purposes, and amply sufficient for the wants of Hamilton and vicinity for the next century.

A. J. Goshorn was superintendent of Greenwood cemetery for forty-five years.

LITERARY AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Hamilton Thespian. — From the original records belonging to the late Jesse Corwin, we find that this society was organized December 13, 1820. It was "founded for the purpose, of mutual improvement; to elevate and prepare its members for the duties of life by teaching them the power of speaking and writing." The society met every two weeks and debated current questions of its day; gave entertainments semi-annually. During its existence Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and Frederick Douglass lectured for the society in public. James McBride, James B. Cameron and John Woods were its presidents at different periords, and Jesse Corwin, C. K. Smith and Taylor Webster, secretaries. The following gentlemen were members: Jesse Corwin, John Woods, Stephen Millikin, Taylor Webster, John M. Hewett, C. K. Smith, George Sergeant, James B. Cameron, Robert Martin, James McBride, William Murray, Isaac Anderson, John McClure, jr., Lorenzo Latham, Thomas Lloyd, Joseph Landis, William B. VanHook, W. W. Greene, H. V. Disbrow, John Winton, Ira R. Lewis, Alex. H. Keef, J. McKinney.

The following subject was publicly debated at the society's regular meeting on March 7, 1823:

Resolved, That Congress should prohibit the use of ardent spirits, except when perscribed by a physician for medicinal purposes.

Affirmative—Alex. H. Keef, L. Latham, John Millikin; negative—Joseph Landis, William B. VanHook, J. McKinney. The resolution was decided in the affirmative.

At the next regular meeting of the Society the bill given below was ordered paid:

HAMILTON, OHIO, April 7, 1823.

Hamilton Thespian Society.

Bought of JOSEPH HOUGH.

One pound Candles	12½
One-half gallon Peach Liquor	25
One quart Whisky	12½
Sugar and Cash	12½

Received Payment, JOSEPH HOUGH.

By L. LATHAM.

On June 1, 1823, "Damon and Pythias" was played in public by the Thespian. The Society had a long and brilliant career.

Hamilton and Rossville Library Association.—Numerous meetings of citizens of Hamilton and Rossville were held at the Court house in Hamilton, for the purpose of forming a Library Association, at one of which meetings the committee previously appointed to draft a constitution, through their chairman, Rev. William Davidson, reported on December 7, 1850. We give the preamble as follows:

"We, the subscribers, wishing to facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst us, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading room:"

Thos. W. Waterson.
William Davidson.
S. E. Giffen.
L. J. Smith.
W H. Miller.
John R. Lewis.
John H. Shuey.
Wm. E. Brown.
J. T. Miller.
A. C. Campbell.
Charles L. Weller.
W. J. VanDegriff.
O. M. Houseworth.
Isaac Robertson.
Wm. S. Phares.
J. M. Amsden.
E. H. Annewalt.
J. R. Howells.
James Lowes.
Thomas Moore.
N. G. Curtis.
John J. Longfellow.
W. P. Young.
Samuel McKee.
J. Richmond.
H. C. Bird.
I. L. Boatman.
John W. Wilson.
Henry Beardsley.
J. W. McBeth.
William Beckett.
A. Gladman.
John C. Skinner.
George Darling.
C. Falconer.
John B. Drayer.
David A. Day.
Isaac Peterson.
Adam Shuey.
W. C. Millspaugh.
Laomi Rigdon.
N. C. McFarland.
J. M. Williamson.
William Murray.
A. B. Nixon.
C. R. Schalderman.
S. Wurmser.
James Daugherty.
W. H. Roberts.
John L. Wilkins.
Eir Locke.
J. I. F. Gump.
D. W. Woodmansee.
F. D. Rigdon
Josiah Scott.
J. C. Barnett.
Aaron L. Schenck.
T. C. Phillips.
L. M. Farrow.
C. Hough.
Peter Jacobs.
J. G. Marchant.
John W. Erwin.
G. W. McAdams.
R. L. Skinner.
George Seward.
A. P. Cox.
Anthony Dickman.
Jacob Shaffer.
Thomas H. Wilkins.
Charles R. Kennedy.
J. S. Gronebel.
Albert Shaw.
Daniel Skinner.
Otis Brown.
John S. Jones.
Uriah Hunsaker.
D. B. Lashorn.
John Keen.
A. Vandyke.
D. D. Conover.
James O'Connor.
Valentine Chase.
William Wilson.
William Hunter.
William Anderson.
R. L. Howard.
E. G. Dyer.
J. Ebert.
E. D. Smith
James Giffen.
James A. McCoy.
John M. Boatman.
James Blair.
Perry G. Smith.
Peter Bridge.
S. K. Enyeart.
Samuel Millikin.
Balser Mensch.
Henry Scalderman.
William Collins.
S M. Smiley.
R. L. Weston.
William L Jones.
Isaac T. Saunders.
Alex. P. Miller.
George K. Low.
William Huber.
Henry S. Earheart.
Samuel Snively.
O. W. Millikin.
James Clark.
John Keck.
Robert Kennedy.

James McBride.
J. R. Snivley.
Adam Laurie.
James A. Neal.
Samuel Devou.
Alfred Thomas.
H. J. Curtis.
A. G. Clark.
Jacob Miller.
J. M. Millikin.
John W. Sohn.
James Rossman.
William Bigham.
M. P. Alston.
O. H. Brewer.
D. G. Leigh.
Wils. H. Laymon.
Jacob Hittel.
W. M. Richardson.
A. S. McCandliss.
Geo. R. Bigham.
James F. Kearney.
A. Hough.
David Urmston.
Moore P. Vinnedge.
Henry Traber.
B. F. Randolph.
John Barnett.
Joshua Deleplane.
Calvin Hunter.
Aaron Potter.
Clement Clifton.
Milton Keck.
W. S. Gonig.
William Booth.
John Thomas.
Alex. Scott.
A. Breitenbach.
John Lowes.
L. D. Campbell.
George Wyman.
Thomas M. Ball.
Almina Huffman.
Evan Davies.
Matthew Pfafflin.
D. W. Halsey.
C. Rothenbush.
William Gray.
Samuel Troutman.
R E Duffield.
H. A. Conant.
Samuel Adams.
Charles Hipp.
Symmes F. Knox.
Robert Beckett.
David H. Gray.
P. C. W. Hipp.
Elijah Vance.
Charles K. Smith.
J. K. Thomas.
N. Reeder.
William F. Lynch.
J. F. McKenzie.
Alvin Reed.
G. O. W. Goodall.
B. Rohmann.
Thos. D. Whelan.
Job E. Owens.
John B. Anderson.
John Sanderson.
M. C. McMaken.
John Woods.
Thomas Millikin.
Chas. Richardson.
W. H. Scobey.
R. H. Day.
James McGuire.
J. W. Davis.
J. B. Millikin.
M. W. Kline.
John Cain.
W. H. Fitton.
D. Bacon.
Alex. F. Hume.
E. Millers.
Daniel Thorp.
Adam Laurie.
M. C. Ryan.

Rev. William Davidson was elected president; J. W. McBeth, corresponding secretary; John H. Shuey, financial secretary; and Harrison C. Bird treasurer.

A committee, consisting of Rev. William Davidson, John W. Erwin and Dr. W. H. Scobey, purchased eight hundred dollars worth of useful books. Numerous volumes of choice literature were donated to the Association.

James McBride, John W. Erwin, William Beckett, Thomas Moore and Jesse Corwin, composed the directory. The board of directors were required to keep open a reading room; to appoint a librarian, whose duty it was to attend to the library—to keep a register of all books, magazines, maps, charts, papers and all other property in his care, belonging to the Association, arrange them in proper order — make a record thereof, with the names of the donors, and keep an account of all books delivered to the members.

The initiation fee was one dollar, and the annual dues, in advance, two dollars.

The Association was in active operation for six years.

Its meetings were held in the Webster Lyceum on High street.

The Franklin Literary Club. — This Association organized in 1856 and its first entertainment was given in the latter part of December of the same year for the benefit of the poor. The affair netted a fund of $250 for this charitable purpose. The following May another entertainment was given for the purpose of raising money to furnish a hall. It was very liberally patronized and a sufficient fund was realized to handsomely furnish the quarters of the society which started on what promised to be a long and prosperous career.

The city council donated the Franklin the free use of the front room on the second floor of the Second Ward engine house for a number of years. Its membership embraced the best young talent of Hamilton in that day, and the society held weekly meetings which were largely attended. The programme consisted of a debate, two recitations and two essays. The meetings were spirited and the members always prepared. In the latter part of 1861 the organization succumbed to the war, a large number of the boys enlisting in the army. The roll of membership was as follows: Charles H. Murray, A. J. Daugherty, S. W. Stewart, Lucius B. Potter, Zelotes Wood, John W. Falconer, Ambrose Temple, Robert B. Millikin, D. W. Fitton, Isaac J. Graham, LaFayette Traber, John C. Sinnard, George W. Garver, Marion P. Hargitt, George K. Shaffer, Elijah W. Halford, John N. Wyman, Oliver Temple, Alex. W. Scott, Riley Anderson, William B. Millikin, James E. Harris, George Hardy, Daniel W. Rumple, William Anderson, Charles E. Giffen, Theodore Hardy, Barney Gordon, John R. Caldwell and Stephen D. Cone.

The Society held its last banquet in the Hamilton House, on the evening of January 17, 1860, the anniversary of Ben Franklin's birthday. By scanning the list of members it will be seen that a great many have died, some have removed elsewhere, and but a few of the old boys still live here.

Who of the Franklin boys will forget Charles H. Murray, as "Hamlet;" Alexander W. Scott, as one of the grave diggers; A. J. Daugherty's "Bingen on the Rhine;" L. B. Potter's "Ber-

nardo del Carpio;" E. W. Halford's poem on the "Diamond Ring;" John H. Falconer's response to "Woman and Petticoats;" Charles H. Murray's "Gipsy Hat and Duster."

Aquilla J. Daugherty, John W. Falconer, William B. Millikin, John N. Wyman and Robert B. Millikin were students at Old Miami university, during the palmiest days of the Franklin Literary Club, and it was not an unusual occurence for them to walk to Hamilton Friday afternoon to attend its meetings.

The Thespian Club was organized January 7, 1860, on the West Side. Weekly meetings were held in Rumple's building. Its motto was *Surgemus.* List of members: Joseph W. Harris, president; William E. Scobey, vice-president; John N. Wyman, secretary; Alexander C. Rossman, treasurer; Smith W. Stanege, critic; Stephen D. Cone, Wilkie B. Beaty, Jesse C. Smith, Frederick Z. Leiter, William H. Millikin, John Caldwell, Robert Caldwell, James E. Harris, Edward Smith, Warren Corwin, James Townsell, Elijah W. Halford, and John Rumple. Lucius B Potter, honorary member.

The club gave its first entertainment in Beckett's hall, Friday evening, May 25, 1860.

PROGRAMME:.

Music
Salutatory.....E. W. HALFORD
Essay.....J. W. HARRIS
Recitation — "Icilius,".....J. N. WYMAN
Essay.....F. Z. LEITER
Quartett
Music
Recitation — "Ocean Burial".....S. D. CONE
Recitation — "The Miser Punished".....WILKIE B. BEATY

"THE SECRET."

M. Dupuis.....F. Z. LEITER
Valare.....S. D. CONE
Thomas.....J. E. HARRIS
Mrs. Dupuis.....Incog
Angelica.....Incog
Porter.....Incog
Quartett
Music
Essay.....J. E. HARRIS
Music

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

Golightly.....S. W. STANAGE
Capt. Phobbs.....J. N. WYMAN
Capt. Spruce.....J. C. SMITH
Mrs. Capt. Phobbs.....Incog
Morland.....E. W. HALFORD
Sam, the Waiter.....A. C. ROSSMAN
Mrs. Major Phobbs.....Incog
Music.....
Quartett.....
Valedictory.....S. W. STANAGE

The Jefferson Club was organized October 15, 1859, in West Hamilton, and met at Dr. W. H. Scobey's office. Its active membership consisted of the following well known young men: William E. Scobey, James P. Mendenhall, William Coppage, Charles Morris, Thomas Shaffer, Philip Rothenbush, John M. Davidson, George Matthias, Joseph Wyman, Charles Falconer, Alonzo Mendenhall, Timothy Scobey, Everett Rossman, James Coppage, John Rumple, Robert B. Davidson, Eugene A. Weiler.

HAMILTON'S EX-GOVERNORS.

WILLIAM BEBB.—The subject of this sketch was born in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, December 8, 1802. His father, Edward Bebb, emigrated from Wales in 1795; traveled across the mountains to the Miami country on foot; purchased an extensive tract of land near North Bend. He returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Roberts, to whom he had been engaged in Wales. His wife was a lady of culture and refinement, and her home in this vast wilderness was a great change from her former life. William Bebb was taught to read at home. A strong desire to acquire a better education induced him to make extraordinary efforts, and in this matter he was much assisted by Mr. David Lloyd, a graduate of a college in Philadelphia, who resided in the neighborhood. Bebb began teaching school in the village of New Haven, Hamilton county, and afterward at North Bend. Proving a success as a teacher, he conceived the idea of extending his usefulness, and resolved to open an extensive boarding-school onpart of his father's large place and farm.

He had a large and commodious two-story-and-a-half frame house and additions erected on the banks of the Dry Fork of Whitewater. Mr. Bebb began his boarding-school about the year 1827 or 1828, and his school was soon filled with pupils from Cincinnati and elsewhere. This was the pioneer boarding-school in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It was distant twenty-five miles from that city, and it was reached by tolerably good roads for those days.

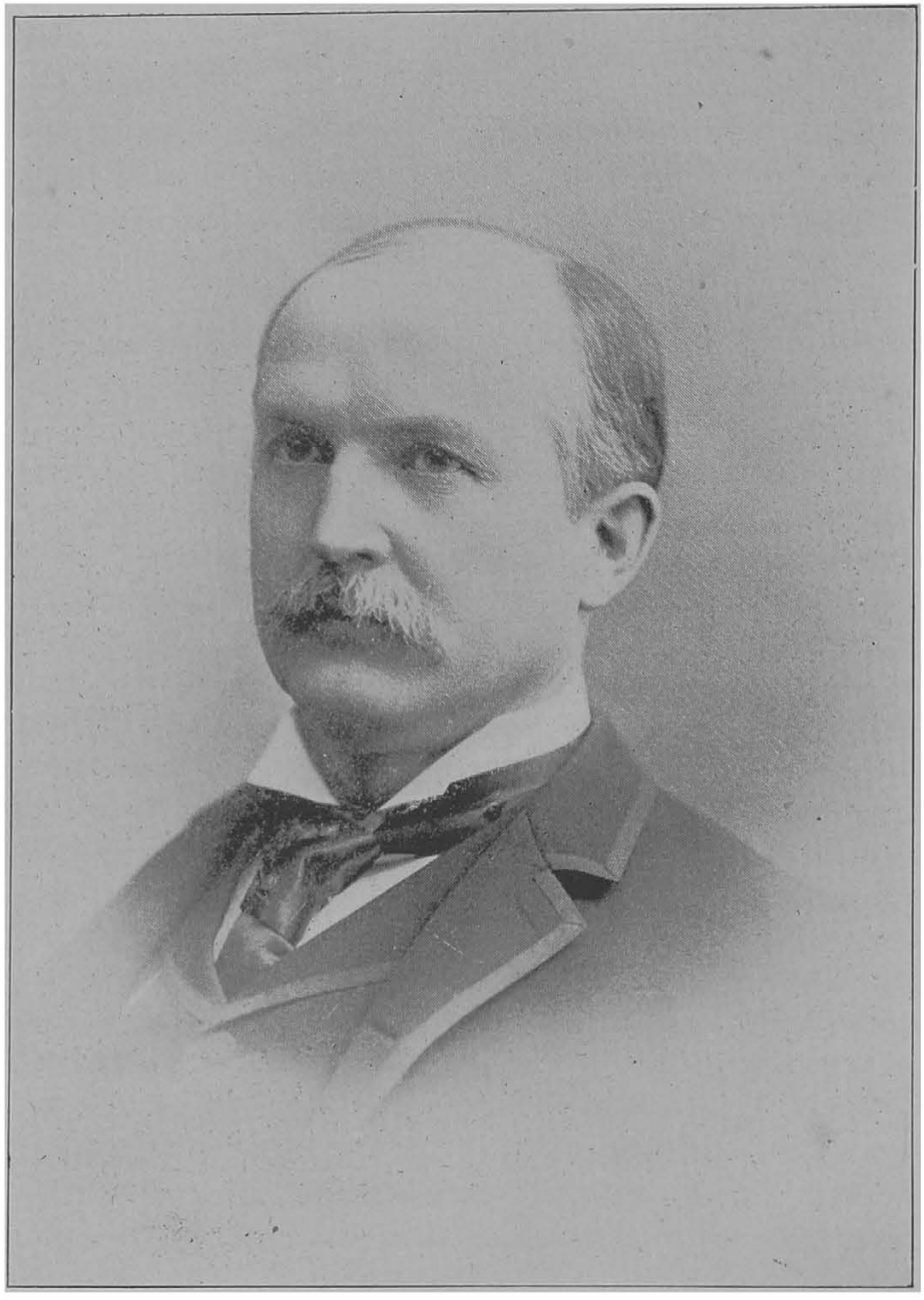
In and about the locality, particularly on the Dry Fork creek, there were a great many large, full-foliaged, and grand sycamore-trees, and Mr. Bebb named the place Sycamore Grove. This name became celebrated in Cincinnati and throughout the country, and Bebb's school and Sycamore Grove became a distinguished place. He carried on his school until the end of the year 1832, when, being filled with ambition to make a still greater mark before the public eye, he gave up his well-established school.

He was admitted to the bar in 1831, when he removed to Hamilton, and opened a law office, being for a long time in partnership with John M. Millikin, where he continued quietly and in successful practice fourteen years. During this period he took an active interest in political affairs. Four years afterward he was elected governor of Ohio. As a Whig he did not personally favor the Mexican war, and this feeling was generally entertained by the party who made him their leader in the State.

His term of office (1846-48) was distinguished by good money, free-schools, great activity in the construction of railroads and turnpikes; the arts and industry generally were well rewarded, and high prosperity characterised the whole State. In 1847 Governor Bebb purchased five thousand acres of land in Rock River country, Illinois. Three years after making this purchase he removed to it, taking with him fine horses and a number of the choicest breeds of cattle, and entered upon the cultivation of this fine property. Five years afterward he visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe. In the birthplace of his father he found many desirous to

immigrate to America, and encouraging the enterprise, a company was formed, and a tract of one hundred thousand acres was purchased for them in East Tennessee, where he agreed to preside over their arrangements and the settlement of this land. In 1856 a party of the colonists arrived on the land, and Governor Bebb resided with them until the war of the Rebellion began, when he left the State with his family. The emigrants, discouraged by the strong pro-slavery sentiment, scattered and settled in various parts of the Northern States. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Governor Bebb was appointed examiner in the Pension Department at Washington, and held this position until 1869, when he returned to his farm in Illinois. He died at Rockford, October 23, 1873.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL was born in Middletown, July 7, 1843; was educated in the free schools of his native town; subsequently he received instruction from Rev. John B. Morton, a Presbyterian minister, an early, accomplished and successful teacher of that place; read law and taught school for a short time; in 1863 he enlisted in the navy. He became a master's mate on the gun boats "Elk" and "Naiad," serving on the Mississippi and Red river flotillas, and taking part in several important engagements His health failed him after a year's service when he was examined by a board of surgeons and discharged. After regaining his health he resumed the study of law during the winter of 1864 and 1865, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. In the spring of 1867 he began the practice of his profession in this city, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county in 1875 and 1877. He filled the office with honor to himself and acceptably to his constituents. On January 4, 1870, he was married to Miss Libbie Owens. Mrs. Campbell is a woman of rare intellect and tact, not to speak of beauty, and four fine children grace the home circle. Mrs. Campbell's strength rests on something more solid than the fact that she has fine dark eyes, thick black hair, with a full symetrical face, built on decidedly a classic model. Her great strength lies in the fact that she has brains as well as beauty. Mr. Campbell was a representative in congress from



JAMES E. CAMPBELL

1884 to 1889. During his term he participated in the debates of the house and was recognized as an able speaker. His campaign and election to the governorship of Ohio in 1889, made him a conspicuous national figure. It does not take a long acquaintance with Gov. Campbell to understand the secret of his remarkable personal popularity. His cordiality is of an unaffected, natural sort, which, no matter how warm its manifestations, never throws him off a certain poise of dignity, which his clean cut, positive face carries well. One often associates the popular man, especially if he be prominent in politics, with a sort of stage-propriety, galvanic smile, or with the nauseating, shoulder lapping, bluff and hearty swagger of the professional politician. There is not a trace of this wretched affectation in Gov. Campbell. He acts and acts quickly. In speech, manner and expression of countenance he is quick and decisive—quick to grasp a point and put it into practical use. When you meet a man who from the first impresses you as being sincere, friendly in temperament and the possessor of a bright, sound intelligence, you like him, and that is the reason why Gov. Campbell is liked, because he looks and is all of this.

He is systematic in all his efforts. Socially no man stands higher. He is courteous in manner, thorough in his acquisition of detail, and of the highest integrity of character. He is a good, clear, logical speaker, and well informed on all questions of law and politics. No man in Hamilton has a better or more honorable record, and no one is deserving of greater credit than he.

At the Democratic Convention of 1895, he was nominated for Governor and made a most gallant campaign in behalf of his party.

JOHN C. ELLIOTT.

We make a short review, from standard authority, of the Mormon difficulties that led to the killing ot Joe Smith, with reminiscences of John C. Elliott, a well known Hamiltonian.

Joseph Smith jr., was born in Sharon, Vt., December 13, 1805. His parents were of the lowest grade of society, being ignorant, illiterate, shiftless and superstitious, which qualities

were transmitted to the son. In 1815 the Smiths moved to Palmyra, New York, where Joseph began to assert vague claims as a founder of a new religion.

In 1823, Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, brother of the late Dr. Laomi Rigdon, of Hamilton, entered into a scheme for the production of a new Bible, or "Book of Mormon." Smith declared that Maroni had appeared to him, announcing that certain gold plates were buried in "the hill, Camorah," giving an account of settlement of the new continent before the time of Christ.

These plates were the work of Rev. Solomon Spaulding, who retired from the ministry owing to failing health, and visited the mounds in this western country to engage in the study of their archæology. While in the Miami Valley he conceived the idea of writing a romance, which pretended to give an account of the prehistoric race, known as the "Mound Builders," and also of the mounds that had long confused archæology scholars. In this history he purported to demonstrate that the Mound Builders were descendants of the last ten tribes of the Israelites. The manuscript of the romance was offered a printer in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was rejected, but not returned immediately to Rev. Spaulding. Sidney Rigdon, an employe in the printing office, made a copy of it for himself, which was used in formulating the so called "Book of Mormon," afterward claimed to be the "Bible of the Mormons."

In the early spring of 1830, the "Book of Mormon" made its appearance, and on April 6th, of the same year, the Mormon church was organized at Manchester, New York. In 1831, Joseph Smith, as prophet and president, organized a congregation and established the first church in form at Kirtland, Ohio. The second settlement of the Mormons was made in July of the same year at Jackson county, Missouri. Later on the Mormons were charged with almost every crime in the criminal code and in 1838-9 were driven and expelled from Ohio and Missouri.

In 1839 the Mormons founded the city of Nauvoo (the beautiful) in Hancock county, Illinois. The city was phenomenal in growth; rose as if by magic, so that in five years it contained a population of 15,000. During the "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840 the Mormons commanded a vote and held the balance of power in Illinois. Joe Smith was wined, dined and feasted by the heelers and strikers of both parties. His people, driven from a Democratic state by a Democratic governor and refused redress by a Democratic president. Smith's celebrated memorial against Missouri was introduced into the senate by Henry Clay.

The prophet felt no particular interest in politics as his people had been maltreated by New York Yankees and by the "Free Soilers" of the Western Reserve. He had a secret interview with his people and claimed that he had been directed by a revelation to support the Whig ticket in the campaign of 1840-41, which the Mormons did unanimously by his direction. At this juncture the Democrats were anxious to reconcile the Mormons, and when the Illinois legislature convened Dr. Bennett presented a charter for the incorporation of the city of Nauvoo. The yeas and nays were called in both houses, and that charter passed without a dissenting vote.

In 1844 the Mormons in the Hancock and Quincy districts had been directed to vote the Whig ticket for State Senator. In the Quincy district, the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, was the Democratic candidate and O. H. Browning, the Whig candidate. Judge Douglas was afraid that Governor Ford would oppose him for the United States senate in 1846, and circulated a story affecting his party standing; that he was a "double-dealer;" that he influenced the Mormons to vote for Hoge, and for Browning, also—rival candidates. This story influenced many of the Democrats in favor of driving the Mormons from the state. By 1844 their conduct was such that an organized effort was made to drive them out, and on innumerable occasions they were mobbed, as they had been at Kirtland, Ohio, and Independence, Missouri. These attacks served only to give them new life.

The culminating folly of the Mormons occurred in the early spring of 1844, when the Prophet, Joe Smith, announced himself as a candidate for president. The government was denounced as corrupt; and the Mormons asserted that the government was to be conducted by Joe Smith, as the servant of God. In May a secret national call was made for men in the adjoining states to come forward and expel the Mormons.

At this time John C. Elliott, of Hamilton, was a deputy United States Marshal. Bold, courageous and brave, a man perfectly devoid of fear, he was summoned to Nauvoo. Before taking his departure for the seat of war he repaired to the residence of William C. Stephenson, a noted axe maker, residing on Boudinot street, in Rossville, now West Hamilton, and borrowed a rifle that had been specially made for him by the famous gunsmith, Jacob Neinmeyer, of Trenton. He immediately left for Nauvoo.

On his arrival he found that Joe and Hyram Smith and members of the Nauvoo council had been committed to jail on the charge of treason. The jail was a large two-story stone building, a portion of which was occupied by the jailer, and the remainder of the interior, consisting of cells, for the confinement of prisoners and one large room. The Smiths were confined in the cells, but were finally transferred to the large room. Governor Ford ordered a guard placed around the jail for protection to the prisoners.

The Carthage Grays, a military company one hundred strong, was stationed in the court house square for the purpose of repelling an attack on the jail and the prisoners confined therein. The conspirators, who numbered two hundred brave and determined men, communicated with the Carthage Grays, and it was arranged that the jail guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the attacking party as it neared the jail.

For his cool and daring bravery, John C. Elliott was selected as one of the advance assailants. The attacking party came up and scaled the picket fence around the jail; were fired upon by the guard, which was immediately overpowered, and

the assailants entered the jail. The jail door was battered down, and as it burst open, Joe Smith shot three of his assailants. At this time a number of shots were fired into the room, and John Taylor and Hyram Smith were instantly killed. Joe Smith attempted to escape by jumping from the second story window and fell against the curb of an old fashioned well. The fall stunned him; he was unable to rise, and while in a sitting position, the conspirators dispatched him with four rifle balls through the body. The rifle that John C. Elliott carried run forty-four to the pound, which was the largest bore in the attacking party. Upon examination of Smith's body it was found that John C. Elliott had fired the fatal shot.

After the assassination of Joe Smith the excitement at Nauvoo was at fever heat. John C. Elliott and his confederates in the shooting were arrested. Nauvoo was not deemed a safe place for their incarceration, owing to the bitter Mormon feeling against the Gentiles. Accordingly, they were spirited to Jacksonville, where they were liberated by a mob. No effort was ever made to apprehend them, and John C. Elliott returned to Hamilton, where he played an important part in the drama of passing events. He was a terror to evil doers, and in the performance of his duties as United States Marshal and City marshal of Hamilton made enemies by the score, and enemies of a most dangerous class.

One night, while passing an alley on Basin street, between Julius Hamann's cigar factory, and Barney Hafertepen's shoe store, one of these enemies began to sing the following refrain, familiar to our older inhabitants:

"He scaled the walls at Jackson,
And here we have the rascal still, etc."

As the last echo died out, bang! bang! resounded from a revolver in the hands of a man who had attempted to assassinate Elliott. The attempt was unsuccessful and Elliott was unharmed. As a United States officer he was frequently called upon to arrest fugitive slaves. The Dred Scott decision made it mandatory for the government to pursue, capture and return these poor unfortunate human chattels to their masters.

On several occasions an attempted arrest of fugitive slaves came within an ace of costing Elliott his life. In 1857 he located a runaway mulatto in the Spencer house in Cincinnati, who barricaded the door to prevent his capture. Elliott sought to obtain admission through a transom over the door, and as this avenue was about to prove successful, the mulatto inflicted two stabs upon the body of Elliott with a Spanish dirk. For weeks Elliott's life was despaired of but he finally recovered and continued in the "nigger catching" business.

Later in 1857, Elliott was called to Urbana, on one of these missions, and as he was noted for his daring courage — not of the kind fool-like, that rushes in where angels fear to tread — he led the advance guard with his trusty rifle up a a narrow stairway. As he reached the landing at the top the negro fired at him, the ball cutting in twain the ramrod of his gun.

In the winter of 1857, United States Marshal Ben Churchill, and Deputies William Keepers and John C. Elliott, through mere curiosity, were attracted to a revival being carried on in the old frame church on Water street. Religious excitement among the colored brethern was at white heat; the preacher exhorting the sinners to come forward and be cleansed, purified and made as white as the driven snow; as "beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies, beyond death's cloudy portal, there is a land that blooms for aye eternal." The trio entered at this point, and as the minister espied them; he concluded by saying, "and 'dar will be no nigger catchers' 'dar." In a moment confusion reigned, and it was only through the efforts of Alfred Anderson, an educated, cool headed and able colored man, that a riot was averted.

In 1857, N. G. Curtis carried on the dry goods business on a large scale in West Hamilton; and, from an over amount of credit to his patrons became financially embarrassed. His creditors in the East began attachment suits in the United States court. Elliott was instructed to levy upon the goods. It appeared that Wilkinson Beatty was in possession of the stores as he had loaned a large amount of money to Curtis and

taken a bill of sale upon his goods. One day J. C. Elliott would have possession; the next day Beatty held the vantage ground, and so it went on for a week or ten days. Finally, by a strategic movement, Elliott obtained possession and closed the stores. We remember him yet today as he stood guard, backed against the closed and shuttered door, with an ugly-looking revolver in each hand, as he exclaimed: "I will shoot the first man that puts his foot on the pavement." No less than five hundred people had congregated to witness the re-taking of the store by Wilkinson Beatty—as brave a man as ever drew the breath of life—and his friends. Beatty finally transferred his base of operations to the rear of the store; and unobserved by Elliott, gained admission and held the same until it was decided in court that he held the first claim against the stock of goods.

John C. Elliott had a noble wife and an interesting family. He resided at the head of Main street in a white brick house, near Kopp's garden. Future events showed that a strange fatality was to overtake the premises. Mrs. Brooks a neighbor, commited suicide by jumping into the well. Later Mrs. Elliott sickened and died with typhus fever, and within three weeks' time two children followed her to the grave.

When the rebellion broke out John C. Elliott was one among the first to respond to his country's call, enlisting in Company F, Third Ohio, under Captain W. C. Rossman. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; was with the regiment when it captured the entire Forty-fourth Virginia, and later on at Kelly's Ferry, when the Third Ohio was made prisoners of war by the same regiment it had previously captured.

John C. Elliott was a good soldier and served his country well. While his company was encamped near Tuscumbia, Ala., in the fall of 1864, he was engaged in a friendly wrestling match with one of his comrades. He was thrown violently to the ground, rupturing a blood vessel and dying almost instantly.

The rifle that killed Joe Smith is still retained as a relic in the family of the late William C. Stephenson.

REMINISCENCES OF ELIJAH W. HALFORD.

He was born in Nottingham, England, in 1841. While yet a lad his parents emigrated to America, coming to Cincinnati but shortly thereafter locating at Hamilton. They resided in what is now known as the Dr. Mallory property in West Hamilton. The elder Halford was a tailor by trade; in religion an ardent follower of John Wesley. He died in 1856. Young Halford was then thrown upon his own resources, and it became necessary for him to assist in the support of a widowed mother with five children, of whom he was the oldest. Selecting a trade of his own liking, Elijah accepted a position in the Hamilton *Intelligencer* office, then owned by D. W. Halsey. E. W. Halford was a favorite of Colonel Millikin's and was highly esteemed by the late Hon. Lewis D. Campbell and the members of his family. After serving one year as printer's "devil," young Halford was promoted and persuaded the writer to take the place made vacant, and which, humble as it was, he had so creditably filled. Thus began an association which has continued for years, and which today brings up a memory that is exceedingly pleasant, and recollections of the routine duties of the quasi-printer and "devil" enlivened by many boyish pranks born of desire to have fun and sport at the expense of his fellow-workmen. Mr. Halford soon forged his way to the front as a painstaking, accurate and rapid compositor.

In December, 1860, Judge Dunlevy, of Lebanon, formulated a compromise almost identical with the Crittenden Compromise, and forwarded the same to the *Ohio State Journal* for publication. There was not a compositor in the office that could read the manuscript and it was returned to the author, who sent it to the Hamilton *Intelligencer*. Young Halford set the article as readily as the rest of the printers could set reprint. During the transmission of the manuscript from Lebanon to Columbus and back to Judge Dunlevy, thence to Hamilton,

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, had introduced his famous compromise in the National House of Representatives. The paper of Judge Dunlevy ante-dated the Crittenden Resolutions.

"Lige," as the boys familiarly called him, was the owner of the composing stick used by William Dean Howells who learned his trade on the *Intelligencer*. Mr. Howells is now a contributor to *Harper's Monthly*. Halford prized the stick very highly.

His first effort in newspaper work was an article written for the *Intelligencer* favoring the abandonment of the old Fourth ward burying ground, and its transformation into a public park..

For a number of years Mr. Halford was a member of the old Franklin Literary club. He was an able and enthusiastic member of this organization, which, in its days was famous.

This Society secured some of the ablest men of the country as lecturers. On January 17, 1860, the anniversary of Franklin's birthday, Horace Greeley was invited to lecture before the society. This was followed by a reunion and banquet in the old Hamilton House, a famous hostelry. Owing to other engagements however, Mr. Greeley was not able to attend and so informed Mr. E. W. Halford, chairman of the committee on invitations. The famous journalist instead, sent the following toast for the banquet: "Faust and Franklin — one who taught metal to speak, the other millions more to think — ever green be their memory." Jacob Troutman was Postmaster at the time, and the letter remained in the office for a considerable time, neither the Postmaster or his assistant being able to read Mr. Greeley's writing. Halford was called into the office by the assistant Postmaster to help find the owner of the letter. He soon discovered the letter was intended for him. This was just two days before the banquet. Mr. Halford responded to the sentiment in an able and happy manner and won plaudits from his admiring hearers. Halford treasured Greeley's letter and toast highly—in fact the

Franklin boys used to say that he slept with it in his bosom. He was the only member of the society who could read it.

One day as we were crossing the old wooden bridge that spanned the Miami river, John Bruck, a druggist in the employ of John O. Brown, accidently dropped a two gallon jug of turpentine. The jug broke and the inflammable liquid spread over the old oaken floor. Young Halford applied a match to it, and in a moment the bridge was in flames. The turpentine was consumed without any damage to the structure. The fire department was called out. We were not long in getting off the bridge.

In the latter part of 1861, or early in 1862, E. W. Halford left Hamilton for Indianapolis. From this time onward his star of destiny was in the ascendancy. Mr. Halford's reputation as a sagacious newspaper writer is national.

His appointment as President Harrison's Private Secretary was a just and fitting reward that came to him after years of patient hard work. He was entitled to the exalted position he occupied, and filled it with a conscientious regard for the responsibilities which he thus assumed.

In 1892, he was appointed paymaster of the United States army, with the rank of Major. The position is a life-time one.

"OLD THIRD" DISTRICT CONGRESSMEN.

These sketches are designed to be brief, biographical, historic and statistical, with an occasional change incident to redistricting. In the list will be found many eminent statesmen who were honored by our people. It has been endeavored to give the place and time of their birth, education, occupation, the public offices held and their politics when elected to congress of the subjects treated. No district in the United States has been represented by such an array of political giants as the Third Ohio district. We point with pride to our Morrow, Harrison, Woods, Corwin, Weller, the Campbells, Vallandigham, Schenck, McMahon, Sorg and others, who have sat in our federal councils and achieved distinction and success in other ways.

What is familiarly known as the Third congressional district of Ohio, has had the following representatives in the lower house of the national congress:

W. H. Harrison (Fed.) Ter. del	1798-1800	L. D. Campbell, (W.) Butler	1849-1858
William McMillan (F.)	1800-1802	C. L. Vallandigham, (D.) Montgomery	1858-1863
Jeremiah Morrow, (F.) Warren county	1803-1811	Robert C. Schenck, (R.) Montgomery	1863-1871
John McLean, (F.) Warren	1811-1814	L. D. Campbell, (D.) Butler	1871-1873
W. H. Harrison, (F.) Hamilton	1814-1819	John Q. Smith, (R.) Clinton	1873-1875
Thomas R. Ross, (W.) Warren	1819-1825	John S. Savage, (D.) Clinton	1875-1877
John Woods, (W.) Butler	1825-1829	Mills Gardner, (R.) Fayette	1877-1879
James Shields, (D.) Butler	1829-1831	John McMahon, (D.) Montgomery	1879-1881
Thomas Corwin, (W.) Butler	1831-1833	H. L. Morey, (R.) Butler	1881-1884
Taylor Webster, (D.) Butler	1833-1839	James E. Campbell, (D.) Butler	1884-1889
John B. Weller, (D.) Butler	1839-1845	H. L. Morey, (R.) Butler	1889-1891
Frank Cunningham, (W.) Preble	1845-1847	George W. Houk, (D.) Montgomery	1891-1894
David Fisher, (W.) Clinton	1847-1849	Paul J. Sorg, (D.) Butler	1894-1897

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773; received a classical education in Hampton Sydney college; studied medicine; was commissioned ensign by President Washington in April 1791, and for gallant conduct in the Indian wars reached the rank of captain. He resigned in 1797 on being appointed secretary of the Northwest territory. He was elected delegate of the territory of Ohio, serving from December 2, 1799, to March, 1800, when he was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, serving until 1813. He was appointed major-general of volunteers and defeated the British and Indians at Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, serving with distinction throughout the war of 1812 and resigning in 1814. He was elected a representative to the fourteenth congress as a Whig to succeed John McLean; resigned in 1816 and was re-elected to the fifteenth congress, serving until March 4, 1819. He was elected to the state senate in 1819-20, and elected to United States senator, serving from 1825 to 1828, when he resigned. He was appointed minister to Columbia by President Adams and served one year.

He was the Whig candidate for President in 1836 and again in 1840, when he was elected over Martin VanBuren, carrying nineteen out of the twenty-six states. He died one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841, and is buried at North Bend, Ohio,

WILLIAM MCMILAN, successor to W. H. Harrison as delegate to congress, was born in Virginia in 1760. He received a classical education; studied law and in 1787 removed to Ft. Washington, near Cincinnati. He was elected magistrate in 1780 and soon afterward judge; was elected to the territorial legislature in 1799, and in 1800 as delegate to the sixth congress (vice Harrison, resigned), serving until 1801. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Ohio by President Jefferson. He died from an injury received while plowing on his farm near Cincinnati, in June, 1804.

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Warren county, the first representative from the state of Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania in 1770; removed to Ohio in 1795, and was elected to congress in 1802 as a Republican and served until 1813; was elected United States Senator, serving from 1813 until 1819; was a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket in 1820, and elected Governor in 1822, serving two terms; was again elected to congress in 1840 as a Whig in the Fourth district (vice Thomas Corwin, resigned), and re-elected in 1842. He died at Twenty Mile Stand, Warren county, March 22, 1852. He and Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, attended a monster celebration at Middletown in 1824, and threw out the first shovelful of dirt on the Miami canal.

JOHN MCLEAN was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11, 1785; removed with his father to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1798; studied law under Arthur St. Clair at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He was elected to congress as a war Democrat in 1812 and 1814, and resigned in 1816, having been elected Judge of the Supreme court. He was appointed by President Monroe as commissioner of the general land office in 1822 and Postmaster General in 1823. He was

continued in this office by President Jackson, but declined. He was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme court in 1829, continuing in this office until his death, April 4, 1861.

THOMAS R. ROSS was born in 1798; studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Lebanon, Ohio. He was elected to Congress in 1818, 1820 and 1822, as a Whig; retired from politics in 1825 and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849. He lost his eye-sight in 1866 and died June 28, 1869.

JOHN WOODS was born in Jonestown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1794. He removed with his father to Warren county, Ohio, in 1797. He was reared in a log cabin and as soon as he was old enough he had to participate in the labors of the farm. He received his education in the common schools of the county; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and on his return from the army he opened an English school near Springboro, Warren county, which he continued about two years.

On August 19, 1819, he opened an office in Hamilton and commenced the practice of his profession. At the general election in October, 1824, he was elected a Representative in Congress as a Whig, from the Second congressional district, composed of the counties of Butler and Warren, over Thomas R Ross, of Lebanon, who had been the former representative. In 1824, Mr. Woods formed a partnership with Michael B. Sargeant, a fine scholar and a thorough lawyer, who attended to the business affairs of the office while Mr. Woods was absent attending Congress. In 1828, John Woods, then the leading lawyer of the Butler couuty bar, became part owner of the Hamilton *Intelligencer*. Subsequently he purchased the other half of the establishment from Edward Shaffer and sold it to Michael B. Sargeant, his law partner. On June 21, 1831, Mr. Woods became sole proprietor, when he employed L. D. Campbell to assist him in publishing the paper. On January 30, 1845, the Legislature of Ohio elected him Auditor of State

for a term of three years. He introduced important reforms in the office and left indelible marks on the policy and history of the state. After his term expired he was again re-elected and served until March, 1851, when he returned to Hamilton, to assume the presidency of the Junction railroad. He faithfully and energetically discharged the duties of this office, with credit to himself and to the advantage of the company. He died at Hamilton, July 30, 1855.

JAMES SHIELDS resided at Dick's Mills, Ross township, Butler county, Ohio; was born in Ireland and was educated in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburg, Scotland. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1811, and served twenty-three years. He was known as the "father of the house." He was nominated for Congress at the first democratic convention ever held in southern Ohio, which convened at Monroe, in this county, in 1828. At the October election, he was triumphantly elected to Congress, defeating Hon. John Woods for his third term. Mr. Shields died at Dick's Mills July 17, 1831.

THOMAS CORWIN was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 29, 1794 He removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he was reared on his father's farm; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was elected to the State Legislature, serving from 1820 to 1829. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1830 and re-elected in the Fourth district in 1832, 1834, 1836 and 1838. He resigned in 1840 to enter the gubernatorial chair to which he had been chosen in the Harrison campaign, defeating Wilson Shannon. Tom Corwin was the most eloquent Whig orator of the land, and one whose famous stump speeches in 1840 swayed the state from the Van Buren column. He was elected United States Senator in 1845 and resigned in 1850, on being appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. He was again elected to Congress in 1853 and 1860, and was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln in 1861. He died at Washington, December 18, 1865.

In 1846, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Mr. Corwin took a stand in opposition to

the Mexican war. In the Senate he delivered the master speech of his life, in which he used the following sentence: "Were I a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to your hospitable graves!" Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were opposed to the war and each agreed to follow Corwin with a speech in the same vein, but abandoned the idea after the cold reception that this speech received at the hands of the American people. Mr. Corwin was misrepresented as to his attitude in the matter. He favored the acquisition of the territory in dispute, but wanted to obtain it by purchase or arbitration.

TAYLOR WEBSTER was born in Pennsylvania. In 1806 his parents came to Butler county. He was educated in the schools of that early day, and subsequently pursued his studies at Miami university. He was identified with the press of Butler county from 1828 until the year 1836; was in 1829 elected clerk of the house of representatives of Ohio. Mr. Webster represented Butler county in the legislature from 1830 to 1832; was in 1832, '34 and '36 elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Butler, Preble and Darke. He was succeeded by John B. Weller in 1838. Mr. Webster was an untiring worker for the cause of his party and his strength was in what was called the "button hole and fence-corner system" of electioneering. He had few equals and no superiors in organizing and handling his political forces. He died at New Orleans, April 27, 1876.

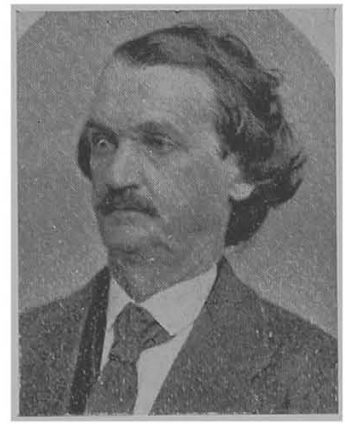
JOHN B. WELLER was born in Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, February 22, 1812; was educated at Miami University; at eighteen he commenced the study of law in the office of Jesse Corwin, in this city. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward in 1835, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1838, '40 and '42. He took a leading part in the debates before the house and proved himself a powerful speaker. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he volunteered as a private; was subsequently promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and led his regiment, the

second Ohio, through the streets of Monterey, after Colonel Mitchell was wounded. He was the Democratic standard-bearer for Governor in 1842 against Seabury Ford, the Whig candidate. He was defeated by three hundred and forty-five votes. He was appointed by President Polk in 1849, a commissioner under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, to settle the boundary line between California and Mexico, when he removed to the Golden state. In 1852, he was elected United States Senator in the place of John C. Fremont and was in 1857 elected Governor by a large majority. In the fall of 1860, President Buchanan appointed him resident minister to Mexico. In 1856, Governor Weller removed to New Orleans, where he lived until his death, which occurred on August 7, 1875.

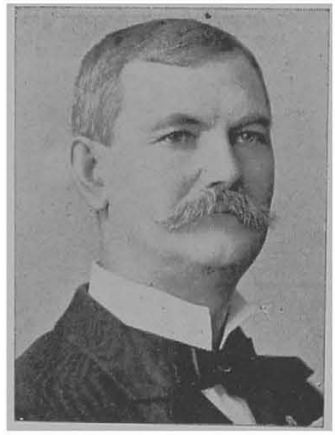
FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM was born in South Carolina; removed to Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, and was elected a representative from Ohio, in the Twenty-ninth congress as a Democrat, serving from December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1847.

DAVID FISHER was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1794; removed to Clinton county, Ohio; was reared as a farmer, a lay preacher and newspaper contributor. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1846, defeating Elijah Vance, of this county.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 9, 1811. He received a public school education; was apprenticed to the art of printing in the Cincinnati *Gazette* office, in 1829-1830, published and edited the Hamilton *Intellingencer*—a Clay Whig newspaper from 1831 to 1836; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in this city. He was elected a Representative from the Third district in the Thirty-first congress as a Whig, receiving 6,914 votes against 6,497 votes for Baldwin, Democrat. He was re-elected to the Thirty-second congress as a free-soil Whig, receiving 6,092 votes against 5,279 votes for Elijah Vance, Democrat. He was re-elected to the Thirty-third congress, receiving 8,680 votes against 8,353 votes for C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat; was re-elected to the Thirty-



LEWIS D. CAMPBELL



HENRY L. MOREY



PAUL J. SORG

fourth congress, receiving 9,058 votes against 8,493 votes for C. L. Vallandigham, (claimed to have been re-elected to the Thirty-fifth congress, but the house gave the seat to C. L. Vallandigham) serving from December 3, 1849, to May 25, 1858. He served in the Union army as Colonel of the gallant 69th regiment O. V. I., from 1861 to 1862; resigning on account of ill health. He was commissioned Minister to Mexico, May 4, 1866, to succeed Tom Corwin. In November of that year, accompanied by General W. T. Sherman, he proceeded on his mission. He was unable to reach the Mexican capital. The French under Maximilian occupied the city of Mexico and other important cities. He resigned in June, 1866. The great question in congress during the first ten years he spent there, was slavery. He participated prominently in the debates on this question, maintaining the position, that while the southern states should enjoy all their rights guaranteed by the constitution, slavery should be excluded from the territories by an act of Congress. His discussion with Alexander H. Stephens, on the relative advantages of free and slave labor gave him rank with the ablest debaters of congress. He was nominated for Speaker of the Thirty-fourth congress and received the votes of a large majority of his party. He withdrew from the contest in favor of N. P. Banks, of Massachussets, to whom he had promised his support. During this congress Mr. Campbell was chairman of the ways and means committee. He discharged his duties with great ability.

During the session of this Congress Preston S. Brooks murderously assaulted Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber. Mr. Campbell was one of the first to reach the Senator after he was stricken down by a heavy cane in the hands of a Southern bully. The next day he introduced a resolution calling for an investigation; was made chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, and made a report favoring the expulsion of Brooks. One of the fruits of the assault on Senator Sumner was Brooks' challenge to Anson Burlingame for a duel. Mr. Campbell took charge of the affair at the solicitation of Mr. Burlingame, who was carried safely through without a stain

upon his honor. During the war and subsequently Mr. Campbell was frequently called to Washington, by Lincoln, Seward and Johnson, who had great confidence in him as a man of great experience. On the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency he tendered Mr. Campbell a seat in the cabinet, which he declined, as his business affairs would not permit the sacrifice.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820. He received a classical education, studying one year at Jefferson college, Ohio. He removed to Maryland, where he was for two years the preceptor of an academy at Snow Hill. He returned to Ohio, in 1840. He represented his native county in the Legislature two terms; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1842 and commenced practice at Dayton. He edited *The Dayton Empire* in 1847-1849; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, in 1856, at which place James Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency. He was elected a Representative from the Third district in the Thirty-fifth congress (having successfully contested the election of Lewis D. Campbell) as a Democrat; was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth congress.

Mr. Vallandigham was arrested in Dayton, for opposing the war, by order of Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside in 1863, and banished to the Confederate states. He went from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Bermuda, and thence to Windsor, Canada. During his exile he was defeated, in 1863, as democratic candidate for governor by John Brough, by 101,000 majority. In the fall of 1864 the democrats of Butler county arranged for a big afternoon meeting in the court house park. Secretly Dr. John McElwee and David W. Brant were sent to Windsor, Canada, to escort Mr. Vallandigham to Hamilton. He came unheralded from his exile and his sudden appearance was like an apparition from the clouds. No one knew of his coming or how he came. He delivered a carefully prepared speech on this occasion. President Lincoln declined to further disturb the exile, who returned to his home in Dayton. He was a delegate to the national democratic con-

vention at Chicago, in 1864. Mr. Vallandigham and Dr. John McElwee wrote the platform that was adopted by this convention. Edward Dalton acted as their secretary. Mr. Vallandigham was a delegate to the New York convention in 1868 that nominated Horatio Seymour. It had been prearranged that Seymour was to be made permanent chairman and receive the nomination for President, but was to decline and Salmon P. Chase was to be nominated by acclamation. As Seymour arose from his seat and accepted the nomination, Vallandigham was heard to exclaim: "Great God! the d–m fool accepts!" Mr. Vallandigham died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 17, 1871, from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol while demonstrating to ex-Governor A. G. McBurney how Thomas Myers shot himself.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK was born at Franklin, Ohio, October 4, 1809; graduated from Miami university; studied law with Hon. Thomas Corwin at Lebanon and practiced many years at Dayton. He was a member of the Legislature in 1841 and 1842; was elected a Representative from Ohio in the Twenty-eighth Congress as a Whig, receiving 7,870 votes against 5,571 votes for Lowe, Democrat, and 403 votes for Hibben, Abolitionist. He was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first congresses, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 8, 1851. He was appointed in 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, and was also accredited Envoy Extraordinary to Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, negotiating important treaties with those nations. He entered the Union army in 1861, under an appointment by President Lincoln as Brigadier-General; was promoted to a Major-General, to take rank from August 30, 1862 (the date of the battle of Groveton, or second Bull Run), for his conduct in that action, in which he was severely wounded, and continued in military service until he took his seat in congress in December, 1863. He was elected a Representative from the Third district in the Thirty-eighth congress, receiving 14,371 votes, against 11,795 votes for George W. Houk, Democrat; was re-elected to the Fortieth congress, receiving 15,027 votes,

against 13,960 votes for Durbin Ward, Democrat, and was re-elected to the Forty-first congress, receiving 16,293 votes, against 15,818 votes for C. L. Vallandigham, serving from December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was appointed by President Grant, Minister to Great Britain, serving from 1870 to 1876. No other distinguished citizen of his time performed so much and such varied service. But few men of any time have taken part in so many changes, with exciting and varied success. Very early in life Robert C. Schenck gave abundant evidence of that ability to fight hard in a just cause which afterward made him famous among American statesmen. He received his legal training from that distinguished practitioner, Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon, and an intimacy commenced with that gentleman which lasted through life. After Robert C. Schenck was admitted to the bar Mr. Corwin wrote a sealed letter of introduction to Hon. Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, then a member of Congress from that district. The letter contained so flattering an account of Mr. Schenck and his ability that Judge Crane, needing a young partner, at once gave him a share in his business.

JOHN Q. SMITH was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 5, 1824. He was educated at the common schools, followed farming; was a member of the State Senate in 1860-61 and 1863; was elected a Representative in the Forty-third congress as a Republican, receiving 14,929 votes, against 13,700 votes for John W. Sohn, Liberal. He served from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1875.

JOHN S. SAVAGE was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 30, 1841; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1865 and practiced at Wilmington, Clinton county. He never held any public office up to the time he was elected a Represenative from Ohio in the Forty-fourth congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,972 votes, against 11,810 votes for John Q. Smith, Republican, and serving from December 6, 1875, to March 3, 1877. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for the Forty-fifth congress, receiving 16,098 votes, against 16,549

votes for Mills Gardner. Mr. Savage became identified with the Republican party a short time previous to his death.

MILLS GARDNER was born in Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, January 30, 1830. He moved to Fayette county in 1854; received a common school education; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced practice at Washington Court house. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Fayette county four years; was a member of the State Senate in 1862-1864; was a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1864; was a member of the Ohio house of Representatives in 1866-1868; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873, and was elected to the Forty-fifth congresss as a Republican, receiving 16,549 votes against 16,098 votes for John S. Savage, Democrat.

JOHN A. MCMAHON was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 19, 1833; was educated at St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, graduating in 1849; began the study of law in January, 1821, at Dayton, with Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; was admitted to the bar in June, 1854, and has practiced at Dayton, ever since. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was elected a Representative from Ohio in the Forty-fourth congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,411 against 14,312 votes for L. B. Gunckel, Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-fifth congress, receiving 18,257 votes against 48,461 votes for Howard, Republican.

HENRY L. MOREY was born in Milford township, Butler county, April 8, 1841; attended common schools of Butler and Preble counties, until 1856, when he was sent to the Morning Sun academy to prepare for a collegiate education. In 1859, he entered Miami university; enlisted in the University Rifles, organized at Oxford, on the day following the fall of Fort Sumter. This company was attached to the Twentieth regiment O. V. I. and was actively engaged in the campaign of West Virginia. Mr. Morey subsequently enlisted in the Seventy-fifth regiment which he helped to recruit and organize at Camp McLean, near Lockland. He was elected second

lieutenant and served with his regiment until the close of the war, being successively promoted to first lieutenant and captain. The Seventy-fifth regiment, participated in the battles of Monterey, Franklin, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and numerous other ones of less note. Captain Morey commanded his company in every engagement after the battle of Monterey. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and confined in Libby prison for a short time, when he was exchanged. After the war he studied law; graduated from the Indianapolis law college, and located in this city in 1867, where he has ever since resided. He was, in 1871, elected City Solicitor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elijah Vance; was shortly after re-elected for a full term; was the same year elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county, overcoming and wiping out a Democratic majority of two thousand. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1880, and was re-elected in 1889, serving until March 3, 1891. In politics Mr. Morey is a Republican; devoted to his party and proud of its achievements. He is the senior member of the law firm of Morey, Andrews & Morey, which has a large and lucrative practice. H. L. Morey is an able gentleman and stands well with his party and the community in general.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL. [See Hamilton's Ex-Governors.]

GEORGE W. HOUK was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825. In 1828 his parents came to Ohio, and located in Dayton. He was educated at the Dayton academy and public schools; at the age of eighteen he was appointed assistant teacher in the Dayton schools, and taught for two years; subsequently studied law in the office of Peter P. and John G. Lowe and was admitted to the bar in 1847; was elected in 1851, to represent Montgomery county in the Legislature. He was defeated for the Thirty-ninth congress in 1864, by Robert C. Schenck, the district at that time being strongly Republican. In 1890 he was nominated and elected to Congress by a large majority and was re-elected in 1892. He died suddenly at Washington on Friday evening,

February 9, 1894. When a youth he was admired for his manly qualifications and when a man was esteemed and respected for his genuine worth. He possessed a generous, kind heart and genial character and was an able lawyer and a ripe scholar. He studied all our national affairs with great care. As a politician he was of the old school order — an able and polished gentleman. At the National military home, of Dayton, the news of Congressman Houk's death was received with a wide-spread feeling of sadness. He devoted much of his time in Washington in behalf of the heroes of the late war.

PAUL J. SORG was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was educated in the public schools. Subsequently he came to Cincinnati and learned the molding trade. He embarked in the manufacture of tobacco on a small scale. Afterward he formed a partnership with John Auer in the same business and removed to Middletown. An immense building was erected in 1879 for the manufacture of the best brands of plug tobacco. Large additions have been added since this time, and now the establishment is the second largest in the United States and is known as "The P. J. Sorg Company." The annual output is about 2,000,000 pounds. Three hundred hands are employed. The internal revenue tax is $300,000 annually. Mr. Sorg was nominated for Congress by acclamation at Miamisburg, April 4, 1894, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Houk, deceased, and was elected May 2, defeating E. G. Rathbone, Republican, by 1,800 majority. He was re-elected November 6, 1894, for a full term, which expires March 3, 1897. As a politician he is prompt, reliable and straightforward. He is a gentleman of experience, capacity and ability, with whom it is always a pleasure to come in contact. He is a persevering and unflinching advocate of the soldiers of the late Civil War. He is a devout champion of their pension claims and as such has won their esteem and regard.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorneys were appointed by Court, until 1833, when the law was changed, making the office elective by

the people, the term being two years. Subsequently — during the first term of John F. Neilan — it was made three years. Jesse Corwin was Prosecuting Attorney for ten years, by appointment, from 1825 to 1833. Beginning at this date, the Prosecuting Attorneys of Butler county and their term of office are as follows:

Jesse Corwin	1833-1835	Elijah Vance	1866-1870
John B. Weller	1835-1839	John W. Wilson	1870-1871
Elijah Vance	1839-1843	S. Z. Gard	1871-1872
John Woods appointed for 1 year	1843-	H. L. Morey	1872-1874
Thomas Millikin	1843-1844	James L. Vallandigham	1874-1876
Oliver S. Witherby	1844-1848	James E. Campbell	1876-1880
Michael C. Ryan	1848-1852	John F. Neilan	1880-1885
Isaac Robertson	1852-1856	W. C. Shepherd	1885-1888
Z. W. Selby	1856-1860	C. J. Smith	1888-1894
Ferd VanDerveer	1860-1862	E. E. Hull*	
S. Z. Gard	1862-1866	W. K Rhonemus	1894-1895
		C. J. Smith	1895-

JESSE CORWIN was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 30, 1797. He was a brother of Thomas Corwin — whose memory is linked so indelibly with the political history of our country — and like him, he too possessed many marked traits of character, though he chose through life to tread different paths. He came to Butler county in 1822, and was identified with our history for forty-five years. During his early life he gave his attention to the study of law, and his legal ability was recognized at home and abroad. He represented Butler county in the Legislature for two terms, 1831-32, and discharged the duties of Prosecuting Attorney for a period of nine years In these positions of trust and honor he proved himself worthy of the distinction conferred upon him. His character was that of a man governed by correct views and sound judgment, determined, yet kind, possessed of generous impulses and frank disposition. He was an upright, honest man in the truest sense. In 1866, he was the Whig candidate for Congress in this, the

* [In 1893, Edward E. Hull, a brilliant and talented young attorney of the Butler county bar, was elected to succeed C. J. Smith, as prosecutor of the county, his term beginning on the first Monday in January, 1894. Mr. Hull's health began to fail and in November, 1893; he left for southern California, hoping to be restored to health, when he expected to return in time to qualify and assume the duties of the office, but fate was against him. He gradually grew worse and was not able to return. Thus a vacancy occurred, and Judge Giffen appointed W. K. Rhonemus, for one year.]

then Second District, but was defeated, as his party was greatly in the minority. His popularity was so well known by the gains he made that he was strongly urged to make the race again, but declined. In 1855, he was the Whig nominee for Common Pleas Judge. He died at Hamilton, October 23, 1867.

ELIJAH VANCE was born in Bel Air, Hartford county, Maryland, February 1, 1801; came to Ohio in 1816, locating in Cincinnati, where he remained four years. In 1821, he removed to Lebanon and began the study of law with Judge Dunlevy, graduating at the bar in 1826. He came to Hamilton in the same year and opened an office and followed his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county, serving from 1839 to 1843. He was next elected State Senator and was made Speaker of that body. In 1843 he was elected Common Pleas Judge of the Judicial district composed of the counties of Butler, Clinton, Greene and Warren. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He took a prominent part in the debates of that body. He was again elected Prosecuting Attorney, two terms, from 1865 to 1870. In 1879, he was elected City Solicitor. For a number of years he was a Trustee of Miami university and was frequently a member of the Hamilton Board of Education. During his long career in life not a single stain of dishonor was to be found against him. He died January 11, 1871.

JOHN WOODS. [See Hamilton's Ex-Congressmen.]

THOMAS MILLIKIN. [See Hamilton Attorneys.]

OLIVER S. WITHERBY was born in Cincinnati, February 19, 1815. His parents removed to Oxford in 1830, when he entered Miami university, graduating in 1836. He immediately began the study of law with John Woods, of Hamilton; was admitted to practice in 1840. In 1843 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and was re-elected in 1845 serving two terms. He was Lieutenant in the volunteer service in the Mexican war. On his return home he was editor of the *Hamilton Telegraph*, being in partnership with Col. M. C. Ryan.

He was Quartermaster and Commissary of the boundary commission, that fixed the line between the United States and Mexico. He remained in California, and was elected a member of the first Legislature of that state. In 1850 he was elected Judge of the first Judicial District of the state. Subsequently he was Collector of Customs for the port of San Diego, for four years. He was President of the Consolidated Bank of San Diego, California.

COLONEL M. C. RYAN was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820; came to Hamilton in 1832; received a classical education at Miami university from which institution he was graduated in 1839 with the highest honor of his class. He was one of the founders of the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter society of Oxford. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841; entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, John B. Weller. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county from 1848 to 1852; served two terms as clerk of the courts, from 1852 to 1858; was chosen editor of the *Hamilton Telegraph* in 1858. In politics Colonel Ryan was a Democrat, but when armed treason threatened the life of this great republic, he espoused the Union cause. In 1861, Governor William Dennison commissioned him Colonel of the Fiftieth O. V. I. regiment. He died October 20, 1861, shortly after receiving his commission.

ISAAC ROBERTSON. [See Hamilton Attorneys.]

Z. W. SELBY was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 11, 1823. In 1833, his parents removed to Butler county, locating on Brown's run in Madison township. In 1841 Mr. Selby began learning the trade of plasterer, which calling he followed during the summer time and attended school in the winter months. Subsequently he engaged in teaching. In 1854 he came to came to Hamilton and entered the law office of Isaac Robertson; was admitted to the bar in 1855, after being examined by Thomas Corwin, Judge Woodruff, Elijah Vance and Robert Christy. In 1855 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving from 1856 to 1860. He served two

full terms as Probate Judge, from February, 1860. After retiring from office he removed to Glendale, where he worked at his trade. In 1874 he removed to West Chester. Up to the time of his death which occurred in February, 1896, he was superintendent of the West Chester cemetery. He died in March, 1896.

FERD. VANDERVEER. [See Hamilton in Civil war.]

S. Z. GARD was born near Oxford; was educated at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, under the renowned Horace Mann, one of America's best educators; studied law under Judge Alex. F. Hume; was admitted to the bar and began practicing in 1859. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county in 1861, serving from January, 1862, until 1866. After retiring from office he followed his profession. On the death of Captain John W. Wilson, in 1871, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for one year. In politics Mr. Gard is a Democrat, and uses his influence in the support of that party's candidates and measures. He is an able lawyer and possesses many marked traits of character.

JOHN W. WILSON was born in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, July 4, 1829, received a liberal education; studied law and was admitted to the bar. He taught school when he was only seventeen years of age. He was granted a diploma in law from the Corporation of Cincinnati college in 1846, which was signed by William S. Groesbeck and Charles L. Telford, as professors of law; was elected a member of the American Legal Association of New York in 1851. In 1853 he purchased a farm on the Heights; opened a stone quarry and furnished all the lime for the Junction railroad viaduct and the Rossville school house. At the breaking out of the war he served three months in Captian W. C. Rossman's company, the Third O. V. I. Upon his return home he raised a company and joined the Twenty-eight Kentucky State troops, of which he was elected captain. Subsequently he was promoted to colonel. His company was organized in hard luck and encountered opposition as the following letter shows:

HAMILTON, OHIO, Oct., 21, 1861.

To the Democracy of Butler County, Ohio:

There is now no doubt of the fact that the abolition Republican party are doing all they can to defeat Capt. J. W. Wilson's efforts to raise his company and for no other reason than that he is a Democrat. This war is now upon us, and it behooves every Democrat to do what he can to aid Kentucky in her great trouble, thereby carrying the seat of war from our own homes. Until the government responds to the Democratic party this war will continue, and it matters little how we are taxed for its conduct — whether by governmental levies or by voluntary contributions, therefore, let us do what we can to help Capt. Wilson raise the company, especially as he is opposed by the abolitionists.

J. MCELWEE.

He was elected Justice of the Peace of St. Clair township, when it included the First ward, in 1866. In 1870 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county. He indicted Thomas McGehan, Jack. Garver, James McGehan, Daniel McGlynn and Ich Sheley for the murder of Thomas S. Myers on Christmas eve., December 24, 1870. He was a positive and determined man, and the defendants feared him. In preparing this case for trial his health failed. We have been permitted to examine his papers, and he had unmistakable evidence that the American Saloon building was to be fired by the upsetting of the stove in the room where Myers was killed and thus destroy all evidence. By industry he had won a name and place in the legal fraternity and his prospects were of the most encouraging character. He died in 1871.

H. L. MOREY. [See "Old Third" District Congressmen.]

JAMES L. VALLANDIGHAM was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1839; received a classical education in his native state and enlisted in a confederate battery raised in his native town. After the war closed he came west and studied law under his uncle—the lamented C. L. Vallandigham; was admitted to the bar, and in 1870 opened an office in this city. He codified the municipal laws and ordinances of Hamilton in 1872. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1874, serving until 1876. In 1872 he superintended the publication of the life of his truly great uncle—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. It was printed in superb style by the Trumball Bros. of Baltimore. In 1878, he returned to his parents at Willmington,



JUDGE JOHN F. NEILAN

Delaware, studied theology and began preaching. He died in 1887. He was a man of excellent legal ability and was thoroughly conversant with every feature of the profession.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL. [See Hamilton's Ex-Governors.]

JOHN F. NEILAN was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, November, 18, 1845. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1848, settling in New Haven, Conn. In 1857, they removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where they remained until locating in this county in 1866. Mr. Neilan was born of poor parents and received his education after he was twelve years of age, but was and is yet an ardent student, reading on all subjects, until today he is one of the best informed men in the community, possessing a fine library of two thousand volumes of the best selection. Mr. Neilan's early life, until he reached his majority, was that of a hard working farmer, and —like Tom Corwin, the wagon boy—he determined to secure an education and he abandoned farm work. He has always been a man of great will power and determination. He at once set about to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. In 1868 he began teaching and followed the calling for seven years. He studied law in the office of Stephen Crane; was admitted to the bar in 1874. In the same year he was editor of the Hamilton *Examiner*, established for the purpose of purifying Butler county politics. As a writer he wielded a pen that cut as keen as a Damascus blade. Mr. Neilan was elected City Solicitor in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879 for his second term. In 1879 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county and in 1881 was re-elected. He made an excellent Prosecutor; indicted and tried more men for capital punishment and convicted more men charged with penitentiary offenses than any of his predecessors. He was a hustler and was fearless in the discharge of his duties. No grand jury during his term of office ever remained in session longer than one week. He examined from fifty to seventy-five witnesses per day. He was always a friend of higher education. His friend, Governor Hoadley, appointed him on the board of

trustees of Miami university for nine years, on which body he served as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Neilan is the founder of the Catholic Knights of Ohio which is a beneficiary organization, with social and fraternal features attached. He was one of the prime movers in securing to Hamilton the Mercy hospital. He is a Democrat, but a man of liberal political and Christian views—allowing others to exercise their rights to the fullest extent. He is unyielding in determination when once a conclusion is formed; is true to the interests of his clients; cannot be intimidated or bribed; and will fight his cases with a bull-dog tenacity. As an attorney he is abreast of any lawyer at the bar; and is a wise and safe councellor. He is a social and genial gentleman and justifies the success he has attained by dilligent hard study, energy and honorable methods.

At the general election, held November 3, 1896, Mr. Neilan was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of five years. He is well equipped for this exalted position, being an able lawyer and polished scholar. He has the courage of his convictions. We predict for him a brilliant future.

W. C. SHEPHERD was born in Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, July 3, 1855; his primary education was received in the common schools at Kyle's. He subsequently attended school at Middletown, Hamilton and Holbrock's Normal school at Lebanon. He taught school for two years, after which he began the study of law in the office of Judge McKemy and Allen Andrews, of Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar March 31, 1876. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the geneology of the family dates to 1664. On October 21, 1884, he married Miss Eleanor P. Nichol, of Indianapolis, a neice of the late Senator McDonald, of Indiana. Mrs. Shepherd is a lady of excellent literary attainments; possessing many social qualities. Mr. Shepherd is an advanced and prominent member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat; and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county in 1884, serving three years from January 1, 1885. While prosecutor

he gained distinction as an excellent criminal lawyer, tried and convicted George Snyder of murder in the first degree. Snyder was hung for murdering his mother and burying her on the home farm for the purpose of obtaining the property. He is now employed as the attorney for the defense in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Alonzo Walling, for the murder of Pearl Bryan, of Greencastle, Indiana, by cutting off her head near Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Mr. Shepherd served one term on the Board of Public Affairs of Hamilton, from 1886 to 1890, by appointment of Governor Foraker. He was secretary of the Butler County Agricultural Society, having served from 1892 to 1896.

W. K. RHONEMUS was born on a farm near Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, March 22, 1858. Here he spent his boyhood attending the public school and afterward the high school, from which he was graduated with high honors at the age of nineteen years. Being possessed of an intense desire to follow the practice of law, but being without the means to at once gratify his wishes he started bravely upon his career as a country school teacher.

His life on the farm had made his mind a fresh and vigorous one and as a teacher he reached the very topmost rung of success.

However, during the entire period of almost eight years that he taught in the schools at and near Antioch, with the exception of a single year at college in Wilmington, his desire to study law increased instead of diminished, and by economy and self-denial he saved and waited. Finally in 1884 he took the carefully saved earnings so patiently accumulated, and entered the Normal School of Lebanon.

Here the greatest success attended his studies and he was looked upon by both teachers and classmates with the greatest favor. Big and tender-hearted, holding malice toward none and friendly to the whole world, he made no enemies and has none. He was a faithful student, and his course at the school being the fruits of his own toil, he recognized and made the

most of his opportunities. He took both the law and the scientific courses while at the Normal School, and in 1886 graduated at the head of his class.

Immediately after his admittance to the bar he went to Washington, C. H., and by close attention to business soon had established a lucrative and influential practice. Here the leading traits of his professional career made themselves evident and established the reputation of the young lawyer. He remained in Washington, C. H., until April, 1888, when he came to this county and established his office in Middletown. He gained recognition almost immediately as one of the brightest young attorneys of that city, and a short time afterward became prominent through his connection with the famous "Chamberlain will case" in which some $40,000 was involved. Mr. Rhonemus almost unassisted fought this case and won it in the face of what at first looked like certain defeat.

Mr. Rhonemus was a candidate upon the Republican ticket against E. E. Hull in 1893, but was defeated by that gentleman. When Mr. Hull was unable to qualify as prosecutor, a vacancy occurred and Judge Giffen appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, as he had been a candidate against odds on the Republican ticket, and made an excellent canvass. He served from January 1, 1894 to 1895. His friends in this city are numbered by the score. He was noted for his honorable methods. He bore a reputation of the highest character for equitable dealing and all transactions had with him resulted profitable and pleasantly.

CULBERTSON J. SMITH was born on Cherry Hill, Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, February 25, 1850. He is the son of John C. Smith and Elizabeth Jones, being one of five children. His mother was a member of the Society of Friends, and his father was a liberal contributor to religious enterprises although not a church member, and was a man of good education having been a student at Miami University. He was prominent in his community having been an intimate friend of



C. J. SMITH

the famous Clement L. Vallandigham, of George E. Pugh and Alexander Long. The paternal grandfather of Prosecutor Smith was sheriff of Butler county for twenty-five years. He came to Cincinnati, in 1787 with Captain Ruffin, General Findley and Jacob Burnet, and for many years was a territorial agent at Cincinnati for the Northwest Territory, after which he settled in Hamilton, dying at a very advanced age. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and the place of his birth was Harrisburg, Pa. Our subject's maternal grandfather William Jones was born in Johnson county, North Carolina, and coming to this county purchased and operated a large distillery. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and he was one of the founders of the Friends meeting house at West Elkton. When he died he was possessed of about 4,000 acres of land. Upon the home farm the subject passed his boyhood days until he was sixteen years of age, when he began to teach and was so engaged until he was twenty. The two ensuing years were passed at Miami University, after which he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm for two years. Entering the office of Judge Alex. F. Hume in Hamilton he began the study of law and on April 25, 1877, before a committee of examiners appointed by the district court of this circuit he was admitted to the bar. He at once began the active practice of his profession in this city where he has since remained. He entered public life in 1882, as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. He was twice defeated in the primary nominating convention. In 1887 he defeated his former opponent for the nomination by 1,100 votes, being elected prosecutor by a plurality of 2,266, and served until January 1, 1894. In May of the same year, he was renominated by a majority of six hundred and eighty-three and was again elected prosecutor, in which office he made a splendid record, conducting its affairs with ability and honor.

In connection with State Senator Joseph McMaken, Mr. Smith was instrumental in securing the Australian primary election law for Butler county, and the first test of this system in Ohio, was made in Butler county, in August, 1894, when Mr. Smith again received the prosecutor's nomination by a

majority of three hundred and eighteen, and was elected November 6, 1894, for a third term.

On June 29, 1874, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Christianna Kindred. In religious belief Mrs. Smith is a Universalist. Mr. Smith supports religious enterprises liberally, but is not himself a member of any denomination.

Mr. Smith is popular, an excellent mixer and possesses the confidence and esteem of the public. He is highly regarded in legal circles for his ability, and merits the success attained. No lawyer of the Butler county bar is better known to the people of this county than the subject of this sketch. His natural ability and the fact that he holds the important and responsible position of Prosecuting Attorney have brought him unavoidable prominence.

PROBATE JUDGES.

By the constitution of 1851 the office of Probate Judge was created and made elective by the voters, the term being three years. The followiug named persons have been elected to that office:

Thomas H. Wilkins.....	1852-1855	William R. Cochran	1873-1876
William R. Kinder	1855-1860	Benjamin F. Thomas ...	1876-1882
D. W. McClung.....	1860-1861	W. H. Harr.....	1882-1888
Z. W. Selby.....	1861-1867	P. G. Berry	1888-1894
Joseph Traber.....	1867-1873	Clarence Murphy.....	1894-1897

THOMAS H. WILKINS was a brother-in-law of John Woods. He was originally a staunch Whig in politics. Subsequently he abandoned that party and became identified with the Democratic party. Shortly afterward, in 1852, he was elected Probate Judge, serving until late in 1855, when he resigned and went to St. Louis, where he died a number of years ago.

WILLIAM R. KINDER was born near Franklin, Ohio, on December 17, 1826. He graduated from the Ohio Farmers' college at College Hill with high honors in 1848. He studied law under John B. Weller. He joined the Boundary Survey Expedition in 1849, and went to southern California, with a view of restoring his physical condition. He was ailing with

pulmonary bronchial disease. In 1849 his health was much improved and he began the practice of law in San Francisco, as a partner of his old preceptor, Governor John B. Weller. In 1850 he visited China in quest of his failing health where he remained four months, when he returned to Hamilton. In 1854 he purchased the *Telegraph* and continued as editor and proprietor until June 13, 1854, selling out to Barker & McCormick. In October, 1854, he was elected to the office of Probate Judge, having served a portion of Thomas H. Wilkins' unexpired term, being re-elected as fast as his term expired. On December 21, 1859, his disease took a more serious form. He died February 9, 1860. He was a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and was universally esteemed by the citizens of Butler county. Judge Kinder's intellectual powers were of a high order. As a writer he hewed to the line and wielded a trenchent pen. He will long be remembered for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and his integrity and probity.

DAVID W. MCCLUNG. [See Superintendents.]

Z. W. SELBY was born on Brown's run, in Madison township, this county. He learned the plastering trade and followed it for several years. In 1850 he came to Hamilton and began studying law with Isaac Robertson as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar and practiced his chosen profession for a short time. In October, 1855, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1858. Two years after his official term expired, he was elected Probate Judge serving two terms, from 1861 to 1867. He married a daughter of Elias Simpson, who was proprietor of the old City hotel, situated on the southwest corner of Third and Court streets. Judge Selby was an excellent mixer, fat, jovial and a good conversationalist, as the result of his campaigns proved. He was noted for his executive ability and sterling honor, and possessed the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Butler county. He died in 1896.

JOSEPH TRABER was born in Adams county, Ohio, in March, 1822. He first attended a subscription school, held in

an old unfinished log meeting house, about two miles from his home. This building was only used for school purposes during the summer and fall months. It contained no windows, doors or fire-place. The preceptor of this school was Moses Thompson, a man of very ordinary education. Subsequently Mr. Traber attended public school held in a log cabin. The window openings were strips of wood covered with oiled paper. This school was taught by Jackman Cooper, of Pennsylvania. It was at this school that Mr. Traber received his principal schooling. He afterward attended school taught by Master Moore, Samuel Thorman and Rev. David Dire Burgess, the latter instructor taking great interest in Mr. Traber, who afterward taught in the same building. In 1840 or 41, he came to Hamilton and entered the employment of the firm of Traber & Beckett who kept a general store. A few years afterward he engaged in business for himself in the room formerly occupied by John O. Brown, the druggist. This room was in the old Straub house building at the west end of the Miami bridge, and now known as the Gordon building. About this time he married a daughter of Alexander Ogle, of Reiley township. He afterward moved his store to the Dr. Robert B. Millikin building. In 1850 he was elected by the legislature as one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, and held the same until the adoption of the constitution. His wife having died, he disposed of his business in Rossville and moved to Cincinnati, and entered the employ of Traber & Aubury. In 1857 he married the daughter of Henry David, a prominent Cincinnatian. After his marriage he returned to Hamilton and re-purchased his old business, the firm name being O. & J. Traber, which afterward conducted a prosperous dry goods store. From 1860 to 1868 he was a member of the city council, and it was during this time that the suspension bridge was erected and new fire engines and buildings purchased. He was elected Probate Judge in 1868, and held the office for two terms. During the famous Morgan raid he organized a company and was elected captain. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1864 to 1872, and was

president of the board for five years. It was through his work and untiring zeal that our schools began to attain a high grade. Judge Traber was a man of excellent qualities, popular in his business and no man ever doubted his integrity. In politics he was a conservative Democrat, but never carried his political views into personal matters. Judge Traber was a special favorite with everybody, but it was in his home where his great social qualities made the domestic circle just what the Creator designed it should be. In religion he was a great worker in the Episcopal church, being a vestryman for years. He was a Past Grand of Harmony lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., a member of Butler Encampment, No. 7, and a member of the Grand Encampmeut of Ohio. Toward the latter part of his life he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was just beginning to build up a lucrative practice when he was suddenly taken sick on a Tuesday and died on Friday, August 16, 1878. Thus a life was ended that had always endeavored to do what it could to elevate its fellowman. He was greatly esteemed in both bnsiness and social circles, and no more capable and accomplished man was to be found in this community.

WILLIAM R. COCHRAN was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1811. In 1814 his father came west and settled near Glendale. In 1825 Mr. Cochran removed to Millville, and in 1826 entered Miami university, and graduated therefrom in 1831. He studied law with John Woods and was subsequently admitted to the bar, but failing health made him abandon his profession. He returned to Hanover township and superintended the farm. He was justice of the peace and clerk of the township for a number of years. He was elected Probate Judge in 1873, serving until 1876. Mr. Cochran was secretary of the Butler County Agricultural society for sixteen years. These were the palmy days of the fair. His administration was one of marked ability. He was prompt, energetic and reliable and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all classes. He conducted all his business, both public and private, upon the lines of promptitude, liberality and integrity.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, ex-Probate Judge of Butler county, was born on a farm seven miles east of Chillicothe, Ross county, February 19, 1830. His education was limited to the merest rudiments of a common school education till he reached the age of twenty-one years. On arrival at this age he resolved to acquire, at least, a liberal education. Starting out with no one to help him, and with but five dollars in his pocket, he walked forty miles to the town of Albany, Athens county, Ohio, where he found work at a trade he had previously learned, and at the same time began study in the Albany academy. Here he continued for about one year, to work and prosecute his studies in English grammar, arithmetic and algebra. From here, he went to Oxford in April, 1852, where, after a term of three months spent in a private school, taught by Professor Hatch, and three months spent in teaching his first school, in a district west of Oxford, he entered the sub-freshman class in Miami university, in January, 1853. By extra study in Latin during the summer vacation of 1853, he was passed into the freshman class at the opening of college in September following, in a class of forty-two. Of this number, more than one-half fell by the wayside before the close of the senior year. But the subject of this sketch, by dint of hard work at his trade, and close application to his studies, was enabled to maintain his place in the class, and graduate with it in June, 1857, maintaining a grade above the average. During his whole course of study, from the time he left home, in April, 1851, till he received his diploma of A. B. in 1857, he never received a dollar of help outside of his own earnings. On leaving college, he engaged in the occupation of teaching until 1866. He read law in the meantime with Judge Crane, and was admitted to the Butler county bar in April, 1866, after which he followed his profession until the fall of 1875, when he was elected Probate Judge, by a majority of 3,200. He was re-elected to the same office in 1878, closing his second term February 9, 1882. Judge Thomas served as school examiner of Butler county from 1863 to 1868. At this writing he is still engaged in the law practice, with his office in the old Hamilton house. He is a man of push



P. G. BERRY



W. H. HARR



CLARENCE MURPHY

and excellent business ability and enjoys an enviable reputation in the community alike as an attorney and citizen.

W. H. HARR was born January 31, 1851, in Fairfield township, this county He followed farming until nineteen years of age. Afterward he taught school for several years, and subsequently attended the Lebanon Normal school for three years. On leaving this institution he taught school for one year. He commenced studying law under Judge S. Z. Gard; attended the Cincinnati law school; and was admitted to the Butler county bar April 26, 1876. He was in the same class with Nelson Williams and C. J. Smith. In 1881 Mr. Harr was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1884, making two terms. After being installed in office he visited Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus and made a thorough examination as to the manner in which these offices were conducted. Taking them as an index, Judge Harr inaugurated several much needed departures from the "old way" of transacting the business of the office. He established the real estate docket and assignment docket, which had never been in use prior to his term of office. He has ever been an active supporter of all measures conducive to the benefit and welfare of the city and county. After retiring from office he formed a partnership with John C. Slayback under the firm name of Slayback & Harr. This firm is a talented and able one, having a vast practical experience at its command in the legal line.

PHILLIP G. BERRY who was Probate Judge from January, 1888 to January 1894, was born November 5, 1850. After attending the public schools of this city, he graduated from Miami university in 1871. Subsequently he studied law and for four years practiced in Terre Haute, Ind. In 1877 he returned to this city and had remaimed here ever since. In 1893 he was the nominee of the Democratic party of this judicial district for Common Pleas Judge, but owing to the hard times, he was defeated by Montgomery county, which gave that year a Republican majority of 1900, instead of its usual eight or nine hundred Democratic majority. Judge Berry submitted grace-

fully to the will of the people and served out his term in the Probate Court with his usual affability and attention to business. Upon retiring from the bench, where he had served two terms with honor and credit to himself and his party, Judge Berry opened a law office in the room formerly occupied by Hon. James E. Neal. He died April 20, 1896. As a lawyer he had a large and lucrative practice. He had always been a consistent and ardent Democrat, and while not taking an active part in politics, still firmly adhered to the principles of his party. He was an energetic and enterprising attorney, possessed of marked talent and executive ability, and he combined qualities which at once represented intelligence, integrity and worth.

CLARENCE MURPHY, son of Peter Murphy and Cyrene (Vangordon) Murphy, the youngest of six children living, was born September 13, 1862, on a farm near Princeton. He attended district schools until 1879; taught school in the winter of 1880-1881. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained until November 1, 1885. He was suspended from this institution for attending a theater in which Frederick Ward played Richard III. Subsequently the faculty requested Mr. Murphy to return; this he declined to do. He entered the senior class of DePauw university, at Greencastle, Ind., in January, 1886, after submitting to examinations, and graduated therefrom in June, 1886. He was editor of the *Transcript*, the college paper, at Delaware, when suspended, and represented literary societies in oratorical contests. He was one of ten speakers out of a class of seventy-five selected to represent the class on graduation day at DePauw university. In October, 1887, he commenced studying law with Judge Hume. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in May, 1889, which carried with it admission to the bar. He opened a law office in Hamilton, in January, 1890. Mr. Murphy was nominated for Probate Judge by the Democratic party in the spring of 1890. He received a majority of 1,197 over the highest competitor, and a majority of 716 over all. Judge Murphy was married October 19, 1892, to Miss

Lutie Sohngen, second daughter of Louis Sohngen, deceased, and Elizabeth (Schmitt) Sohngen. He is a young man of legal and business experience, capacity and ability, with whom it is always a pleasure to transact business.

Judge Clarence Murphy has been appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati. Judge Murphy succeeded his father, Hon. Peter Murphy, who was one of the men who helped organize the Union Central Life Insurance Co. in 1867, and held the position of director from that time until his death, a few months ago.

The many friends of Judge Murphy were glad to learn of his election to the directorship and are fervent in their expressions of good will and good wishes for his success.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

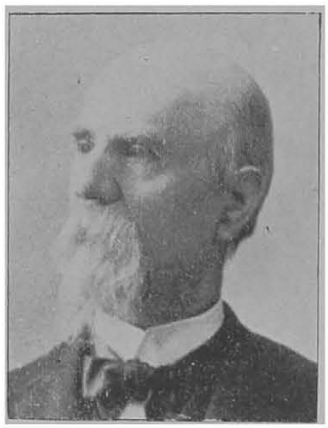
Below we give a full list of Hamilton physicians and surgeons of today:

Henry Mallory, 228 Main Street.
Dan Millikin, 2nd and Ludlow.
James M. Ayers, 463 South 4th.
F. M. Barden, 230 High.
G. C. Skinner, 3rd and Buckeye.
Herbert E. Twitchell, 24 South B.
George Trebel, 218 South 3rd.
Mark Millikin, 2nd and Ludlow.
C. Markt, 18 South 3rd.
Charles N. Huston, 14 North 3rd.
S. M. Schell, 110 North 3rd.
J. H. Roll, 10 North B.
J. L. Kirkpatrick, 124 North 3rd.
T. D. Sharkey, 212 South 3rd.
William C. Huston, 302 South 4th.
J. B. Scott, 307 High.
E. C. Sill, 2nd and Sycamore.
M. M. Jacobs, 429 South 2nd.
W. Z. Kumler, 337 Ludlow.
O. P. McHenry, 129 North 2nd.
J. D. Marshall, 19 North B.
Henrietta C. Puthoff, 9 Ross.
J. S. H. Potter, 114 North 3rd.
J. W. Overpeck, 3rd and Dayton.
Julia Goodman, 401 Ross.
Walter Brown, 127 Main.
F. M. Fitton, 144 North 3rd.
J. O. Scheel, 715 Sycamore.
John Francis, 309 South 3rd.
Clarence Wasson, 244 North 7th.
H. H. Carter, 648 Heaton.
W. K. Cherryholmes, 109 S. 3rd.
O. W. Mayer, 7th and Buckeye.
F. G. Hornung, 326 South 3rd.
A. B. Kauffman, 514 E. Ludlow.

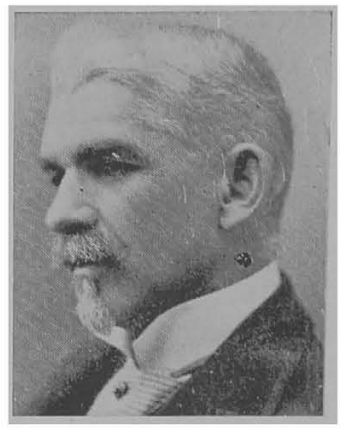
Dr. Daniel Millikin was Hamilton's first Physician. He was an able and reputable practitioner. Dr. Jacob Lewis came to Hamilton in 1802; practiced but little; was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment Ohio Militia, Colonel James Mills, of Rossville, commanding. He died July 19, 1851. Dr. J.

Lanier was here in 1805. Dr. Charles Este came to Hamilton in 1810. Dr. Slayback was here in 1818, and John Weily in 1819. The latter died in 1823. Dr. Alexander Ramsey and Dr. Green were practitioners in Hamilton in 1819. Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey came to Rossville from New Jersey in 1823. Dr John C. Dunlevy, of Lebanon, located at Hamilton in 1823. He returned to Lebanon in 1834. Dr. L. W. Smith was here in 1824. Drs. Henry Baker and Samuel Wood were partners in practice during 1823-24. Dr. Laomi Rigdon came here from Pennsylvania in 1826; was a partner of Dr. John C. Dunlevy for ten years. Subsequently he was associated with Dr. C. Falconer. Dr. Rigdon died May 10, 1865. Dr. H. Symmes was here in 1837; his office was located over Latta's drug store. Dr. William Kelley was here from 1834-38. Dr. Joel B. McFarland came to Hamilton in 1835; was a member of the Legislature in 1841-42; subsequently removed to LaFayette, Indiana. Dr. Samuel Miller was here in 1835. He removed to Minnesota, where he died in 1867. Dr. Smiley located in Hamilton in 1845; removed to Piqua in 1849. Dr. Otho Evans, of Franklin, came here in 1839, and entered upon a large practice. He died in 1848. Dr. Riddell located in Rossville in 1838. Dr. Eli Vance practiced at his drug store, at the head of the basin in 1846-47. Dr. Andrew Campbell located in Hamilton in 1848. His office was located in the Hamilton House. Drs. Baldridge and Goodall were on the West Side (Rossville), in 1848. Dr. Samuel Millikin was a reputable practitioner in Hamilton for years. Dr. Jacob Hittel came to Hamilton from Pennsylvania in 1842; continued in active practice until 1865, when he removed to his birth place where he died in 1878. Dr. W. H. Scobey located in Rossville in 1842 and followed his profession until 1884, when he retired. Drs. William Huber, C. Falconer, R. B. Millikin and Hanbury Smith were old time practitioners in Hamilton. Dr. F. D. Morris was here from 1858 until his death in 1866.

The following is a list of the resident physicians and surgeons of Hamilton in 1866: W. W. Caldwell, Henry Mallory, George Dick, Cyrus Falconer, J. W. Gale, William Huber,



HENRY MALLORY



DAN MILLIKIN



GEORGE TREBEL



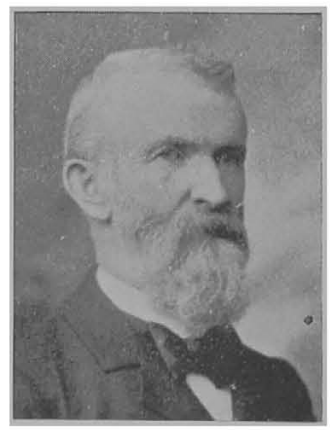
C. MARKT



GEORGE C. SKINNER



CHARLES N. HUSTON



J. L. KIRKPATRICK

Henry Krone, Jacob Hittel, Christian Forster, J. B. McDill, F. W. Major, J. S. McNeeley, J. M. Dudley, C. Markt, S. H. Potter, J. M. Parks, Max Schaller, W. H. Scobey, Alanson Smith, George Wyman, S. B. Wolf. During the interim from 1866 to 1880, the following physicians have practiced in Hamilton: Lee Corbin, H. Beauchamp, John R. Brown, John Cass, A. N. Ellis, C. H. VonKlein, J. Trepold, J. F. Stricker.

Drs. Samuel L. Beeler, William C. Miller and A. Myers are graduated physicians, but do not follow their profession.

HENRY MALLORY. — The subject of this sketch was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 27, 1822.

When he had reached the age of seven years, he had already enjoyed some schooling in the primitive methods of the time, the family came West. Their first stopping place was at Richmond, Ind., but a few years later they plunged still further into the wilderness, settling in Henry county, near the village of New Castle, in the same state. Circumstances soon reduced the family to such a degree that the older sons were forced to look to their own exertions for support. At sixteen Dr. Mallory left forever his paternal roof to work out his own salvation among the rough men of the rough places of the time. His first employment was on a public canal contract in Indianapolis. He began the study of medicine in 1844. He graduated in 1847. On July 10, 1849, he came to Hamilton, where, with the sole intermission of his years as a union soldier, he has practiced continuously ever since. The time of his advent here was one to try men's souls. It was the year of the great cholera epidemic and the young physician met the emergency nobly. In 1861, he recruited a company for the gallant 35th O. V. I. and was elected captain. After the battle of Mill Springs, he was commissioned surgeon of the 4th Kentucky cavalry. He was subsequently made surgeon of a division. Dr. Mallory has proven his bravery as a soldier to equal his skill in the art of healing.

DAN MILLIKIN, M. D., was born in Fairfield township, Butler County, Ohio, April 17, 1845. He graduated from the

Hamilton High school in 1862. Entering Yale College, the subject of this sketch took a scientific course, paying especial attention to chemistry. After a two years course in this school he returned to Hamilton and studied independently for a time, and later under the famous Dr. Cyrus Falconer. In 1872 he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated therefrom in 1875. Dr. Millikin, at the age of thirty, began the active practice of his profession in Hamilton. His professional record is full of hard won victories and rich in their attendant rewards. He is president of the Ohio Medical society; also a member of the National Medical society, and his addresses and contributions to the journals of the profession have been numerous and uniformly valuable. His ability as a public speaker claims a permanent remembrance. His addresses are always characterized by a freshness and wholesomeness of thought, and a grace and purity of diction. The Millikin family is a noble one and has long been identified with the history of the Miami country.

GEORGE C. SKINNER. — The subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton, August 18, 1856. He graduated from the Hamilton High school in 1874. He then commenced to read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. H. Beauchamp; later was in the office of Dr. Dan Millikin for three years. A year in the medical department of the University of Michigan and a full course leading to the Doctors's degree in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, completed his thorough course of professional training. Before assuming the responsibilities of practice, Dr. Skinner had a year of valuable practical experience as interne in the Cincinnati Hospital. After the expiration of his hospital course Dr. Skinner opened his office at his present site at Third and Buckeye streets. Dr. Skinner's personality has contributed almost as much to his success as has his acknowledged professional skill. He is a courteous, happy gentleman, whose presence dissipates the gloom of the sick room.

On November 16, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Skinner and Miss Alice Phillips. An interesting family of four children has grown up about them. The record of his

professional and domestic life are contemporary, and it may be said with truth that their uniformity was not alone that of time, Both have flowed on with equal smoothness and felicity

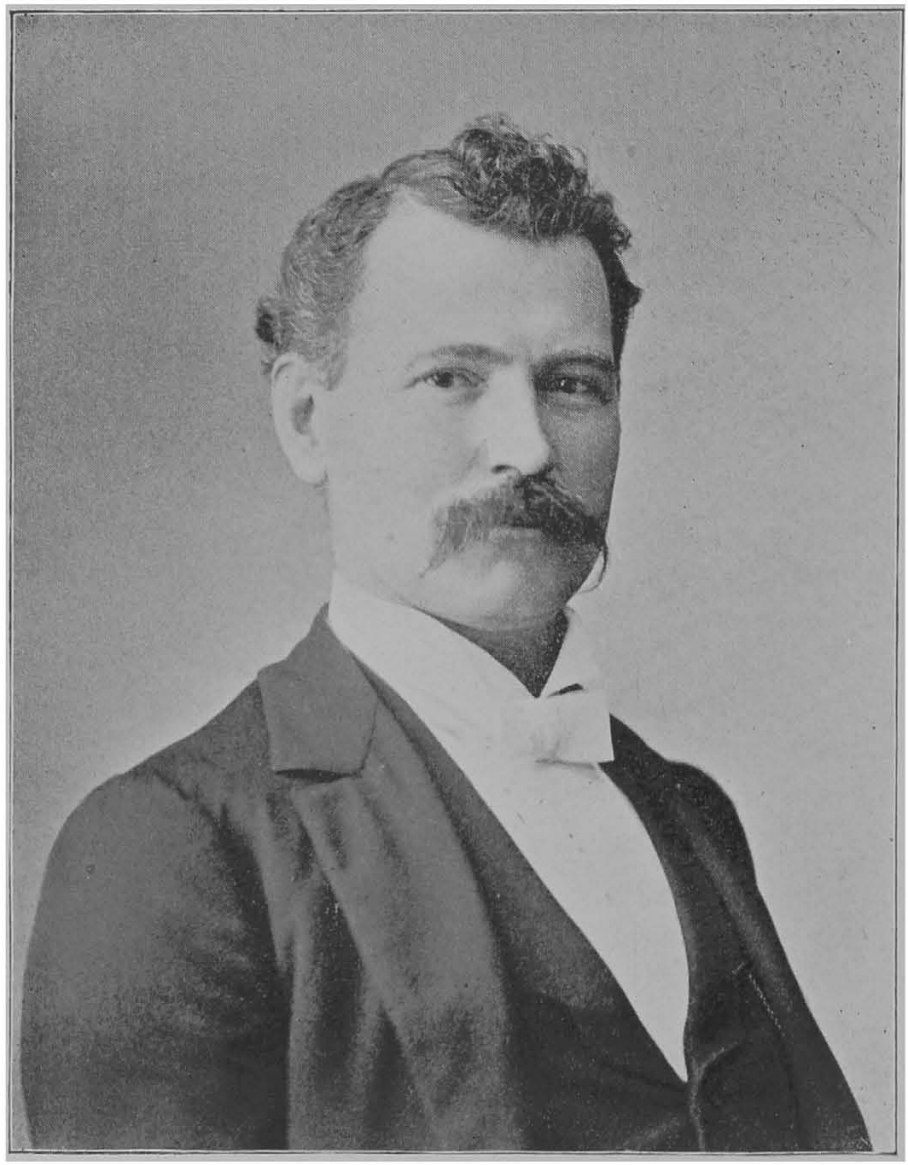
GEORGE TREBEL was born January 23, 1865, at Middletown, Ohio. At the age of twelve years he entered the Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio; took a six year scientific course and was graduated with the degree of A. B. Three years after this college conferred the degree of A. M. on him, it being unsolicited, and being directly due to a book he had written on a scientific subject, "Electricity." In 1885, he began attending lectures at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from there three years later, in 1887. He has practiced medicine and particularly surgery, ever since at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1891, he took a trip to Europe and attended the best schools of Germany, Austria, France, England and Scotland; was health officer under the Board of Public Affairs. His administration of this office was characterized by the vigor of his policy, respecting no one, and prosecuting all who violated the health laws; was appointed surgeon to the C., H. & D. R. R., in 1892, and is still acting in said capacity for the company. Dr. Trebel has had a preference for scientific subjects in and out of his profession. He can converse on any subject appertaining to science; he has paid particular attention to electricty, photography, chemistry, natural philosophy in general and music. These he considers recreation, and finds more delight in composing a song, writing an article, taking a photograph, analyzing a specimen than others do in passing pleasures. He has written numerous articles for the local press. He always signs a nom de plume and never talks about them. At college he was considered the best orator in his class and took a prominent part in amateur theatricals.

There is not a doctor in the city capable of quicker or more delicate work, in an emergency, and this ability has stood him in good stead in his official position of railway surgeon.

He was married September 1, 1892 to Miss Carrie Schlosser, a daughter of the late Henry Schlosser. A single child, Edwin Henry, has been born into their home.

HERBERT EUGENE TWITCHELL. — The subject of this biographical sketch was born in Chatfield, Minnesota, March 27, 1855. He has the distinction of being the first white child born in that village. At the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of his father, who was one of the first physicians in the territory of Minnesota. After teaching school for two years he resumed the study of medicine. Subsequently he took a course in the Louisville Medical College, graduating in 1878. Immediately after graduation he located in Darrtown, Butler county, Ohio, where he begun to practice his profession. Being ambitious to attain a more thorough knowledge of the profession, he took a hospital course, and a special course of lectures in the Miami Medical College, graduating in March, 1885. Thus equipped, Dr. Twitchell came to Hamilton and opened an office on the West Side, where he is recognized as one of the leading physicians. In 1885, he took a post graduate or supplementary medical education in the female ward of the Cincinnati Hospital, under Professors Taylor and Stanton.

In 1887, he begun the study of Psycho-Therapeutics. His first paper on this subject was read before the Butler County Medical society in 1889. At this time the theme was not looked upon with favor by medical men. Subsequently papers were read in Hamilton, Rushville and Connersville, Indiana, which were severely criticised. But Psycho-Therapeutics (hypnotism), had come to stay. In 1894-95, papers read in Cincinnati and Indianapolis were received with much favor. Dr. Twitchell has made psychology a thorough study. He employs it in his practice, and utilizes that marvelous force, "the power of mind over matter," not only in functional but in organic disease. His practice is as large as any in this city, though it may not be the most lucrative. He never turns a sufferer away because he is indigent and unable



HERBERT E. TWITCHELL

to pay. He is assistant surgeon of the First O. N. G., by commission of ex-Governor McKinley. He has been twice married. In March, 1878, he was united to Miss Carrie Spencer, of Owensboro, Ky., who died just before his removal to this city. One daughter, Anna survives her. On Thursday, May 14, 1896, Dr. Twitchell was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Deuscher, daughter of Captain Henry P. Deuscher. Their bridal tour was an extensive one covering the Pacific States and National Park.

CHARLES N. HUSTON, was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearbon county, Indiana, forty years ago. Subsequently his parents removed to the village of Renssalaer, in the same state. It was here that he acquired the rudiments of an education. At the age of seventeen, he matriculated at the Normal College of Valparaiso, Indiana. While a student Dr. Huston and his father had correspondence with an uncle, Robert C. Huston, of Oxford, who was until his death seven years ago a physician of repute. The uncle strongly recommended medicine as a life work. In 1877 Dr. Huston removed to Oxford where he spent a year under the careful tutelage of his venerable patron. In the autumn of 1878 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, in which he remained until the completion of all save his senior year. For seven years he was a druggist and practicing physician at Pulaski, Ohio. In 1886, Dr. Huston re-entered the Ohio Medical College, graduating in the next spring. He came at once to Hamilton and opened an office. From that day his success was assured.

Before Dr. Huston had been a resident of Hamilton two years he was appointed city and infirmary physician. Subsequently he was health officer of Hamilton. In April, 1896, he was elected councilman from the Third ward. His efforts in behalf of our tax-payers have won him much regard. The part which he had in the establishment of Mercy Hospital is only one of the many evidences of his liberal spirit. He is president of the United States board of pension examiners. In 1897, he will take a special course in diseases of women and

children, and will thereafter devote his practice to the treatment of such diseases.

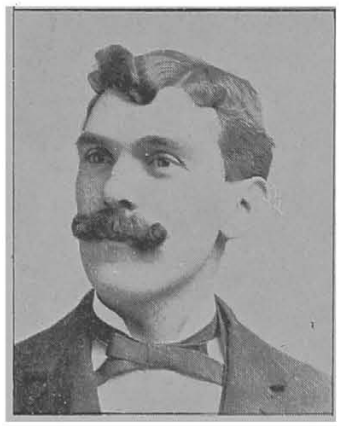
Dr. Huston was united in marriage to Miss Ella Davis in 1888.

S. M. SCHELL was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1839; was educated in the schools of his native city; studied medicine. In 1865, he attended the Western Homeopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio; he passed the examination of the Homeopathic board at Toronto, and begun to practice in that city. In 1869, he came to Hamilton and he has continuously been engaged in the work of his profession. He has never deviated from the teachings of homeopathic doctrine. He is strictly a family doctor and a very successful one.

Dr. Schell was married in 1866 to Miss Emile Lamport, of Woodstock, Canada. Ten children have blessed this union five girls and five boys, one boy having died in infancy.

J. L. KIRKPATRICK — The subject of this sketch was born in North Liberty, Adams county, Ohio, April 17, 1841, and was educated at the academy in that place. After reading medicine one year at Xenia, Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1865, and remained through 1866-67, excepting six months of the latter year. He practiced in Celina, Mercer county, Ohio. After graduating at the Eclectic Medical Institute, he came to Hamilton in the Spring of 1867, where he has an excellent practice. He was the secretary of the State Medical Society in 1874-75-76, and is a member of the Miami Valley Medical Society and of the National Medical Association.

He served in the army during the Civil War, in Company C, First United States Artillery; was Provost Marshal at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland; was elected surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Ohio, in 1869. As a surgeon he has been very successful, and has had experience in some very complicated cases. He is an enlightened and public spirited citizen. He follows the trend of public events and great issues with a keen and dis-



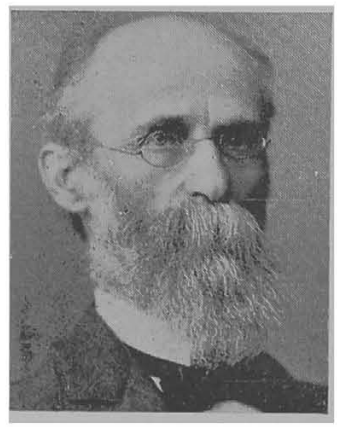
THOMAS D. SHARKEY



O. P. McHENRY



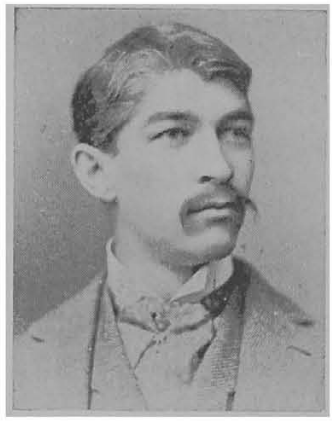
F. M. BARDEN



S. M. SCHELL



F. M. FITTON



MARK MILLIKIN



H. H. CARTER

criminating interest. He is a loyal member and officer of the United Presbyterian church, and has been prominent in many of her good works. Dr. Kirkpatrick was married in 1877 to Miss Elizabeth Marston, of Middletown, and three sons Ralph, James and Theodore complete the family group.

MARK MILLIKIN was born in 1868. In addition to the medical traditions gathered in his youth from his early association with his father, Dr. Millikin has had special training such as are granted to but few. At the age of eighteen years, in 1886, he entered Johns Hopkins University for a three years' course in chemistry and biology. Thus in 1889, when he entered the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, he brought with him a preparation for the actual work of the clinic and the dissecting room, which enabled him to blend into his education the right ingredients of general and practical experience.

Such preparation could not have failed to produce a useful physician. Returning from college after his graduation he was at once associated with his father, and soon acquired that sort of standing which generally comes with years alone.

Dr. Mark Millikin was married on June 29, 1893 to Miss Mary Beckett, the daughter of one of Butler county's most distinguished families. One child, Frances, has been born to them.

CONSTANTINE MARKT. — The subject of this sketch was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. His father was a clothier; his official position was district judge. In 1854 he came to America, accompanied by his family, locating in Northern Ohio. The support of the family fell upon the shoulders of Constantine. He faced the situation manfully and by giving instruction in music throughout the day he was able not only to sustain his parents in comfort but to take up his favorite study of medicine as well. In 1858 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical college in Cincinnati. Since that time he has practiced uninterruptedly in this city. He has been president of the State Medical association and of the Hamilton

Physicians association. He is a member of the National and Miami Medical societies and is the examining physician for the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. Some years ago the constant stress of hard work induced him to seek a semi-retirement by purchasing a drug store. But if he was willing to let his patients go, they were not willing that he should. He was sought out from behind his own counters by those in whose hearts he had won a permanent place. He is a familiar figure on our streets and in our public gatherings. His quick intelligence and accurate judgment have won him the popular confidence, and made him in the truest sense a leader among men. Dr. Markt's marriage to Miss Josephine Carpender occurred in the year of his graduation.

E. C. SILL.— The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in the vicinity of Middletown, on the 12th day of March, 1866 Here he resided, leading the life of a farmer's boy doing his father's chores and attending the district school in the vicinity of Middletown, until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Middletown High school, where he remained two years, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. Dickey, of the above mentioned city. After the necessary preliminary studies had been completed, he attended the Medical College of Ohio. His studies at the medical college were completed in 1888, in the spring of which year he was graduated. Two more years of a post graduate course in the famous Bellevue hospital, of New York city, completed his studies and he came to this city and opened his office in 1890.

During his stay in this city he has made innumerable friends, being of a pleasant affable disposition and possessed of excellent humor. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Lorenz, one of the city's most charming young ladies. One child, a daughter, now eighteen months old, has blessed the union.

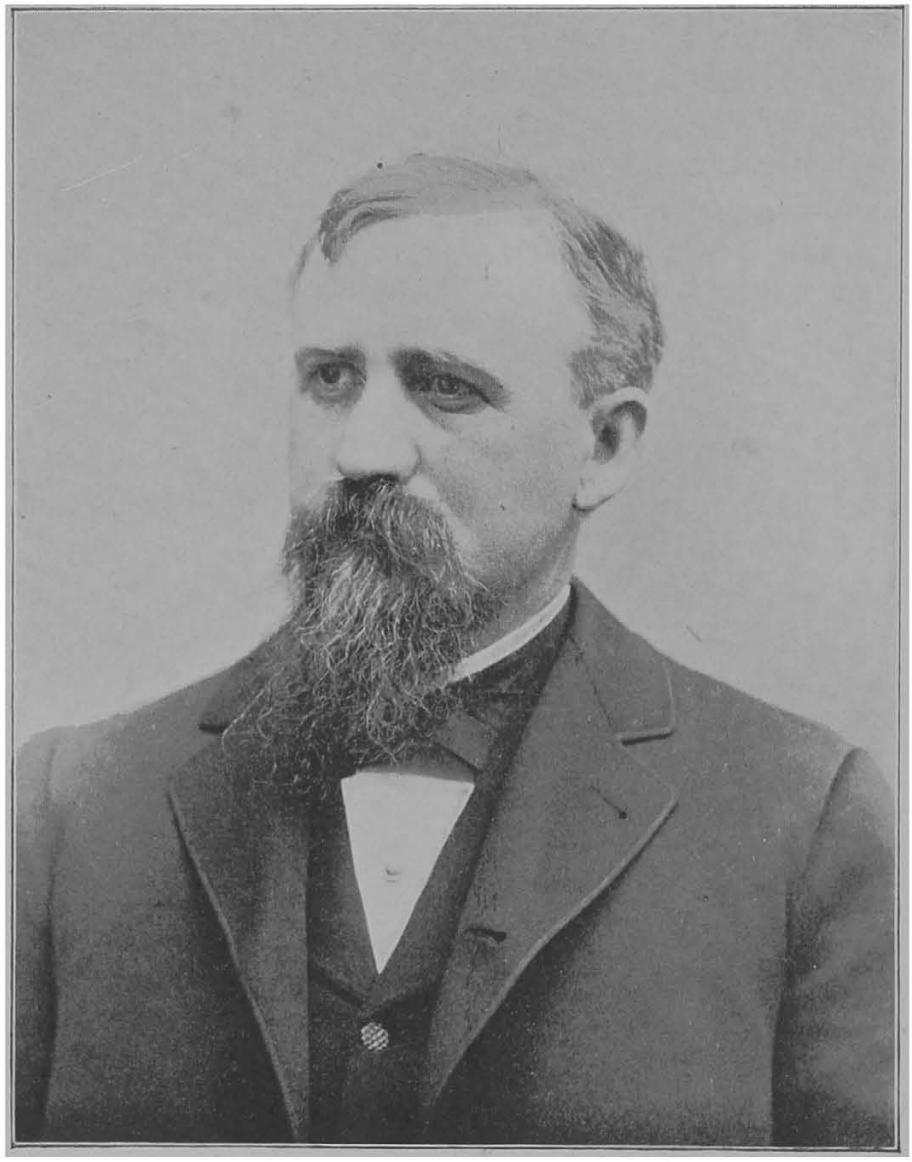
Dr. Sill has built up a wide and lucrative practice and has made for himself a high reputation in professional circles.

THOMAS D. SHARKEY was born at Excello, Butler county, Ohio, February 16, 1866; attended school in his native village; entered the Harding Paper Mills, where he worked one and a half years as a laborer; subsequently he began the study of telegraphy on the Bee Line railroad. After becoming a full fledged operator, he followed the vocation for eight years. Later he assumed the position of freight and ticket agent for the C., H. and D. railroad company at Middletown, Ohio; resigned September 1, 1890, to enter upon the study of medicine. On the twenty-third of the same month he entered the Ohio Medical college in Cincinnati; graduated from this institution April 6, 1893. His course in this institution was full and complete. It embraced not only the regular requirements for a degree but every special advantage that the college afforded. After graduation he secured by competitive examination the appointment as an interne in the German Protestant hospital and at the expiration of this very important and valuable year, he at once removed to Hamilton and established his present office. Although yet young in his profession and in years as well, he has already exhibited an abundance of that invaluable and indescribable faculty of "getting to the top." It is a peculiar faculty this, and it appears in more ways than one. Hard fighting and perseverance alone have gained him his place. While yet an interne he was appointed a United States pension examiner of which board he is now secretary. He is now serving his second term as city physician and bears the distinguished honor of representing his ward in the city council. His recent creditable race for the nomination for coroner, bodes future political success. Of his work little need be said. We all know the place he has gained in the public confidence, by his skillfull and conscientious exertions. Few young physicians found such immediate success.

WILLIAM C. HUSTON was born in Columbus, Indiana, November 20, 1868. His parents came to Hamilton, in January, 1869, and remained here until 1871, when they removed to Pleasant Run. In 1872, his parents returned to this city, when young Huston entered the public schools; was a carrier

for the *Daily News;* was agent for the Cincinnati *Times-Star* and *Post.* During vacation he worked on a farm; was employed in the moulding department of Kahn Bros' stove works in 1887. Subsequently he began to learn the machinist trade at the Niles Tool Works. At night time he studied medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Thomas B. Talbott. In October, 1891, he entered the Medical college of Ohio, in Cincinnati, for a three years' course. During his first vacation he was a private nurse in the Good Samaritan Hospital for the celebrated surgeon, W. W. Dawson, during his last sickness. In the fall of 1892, he returned to college and was importuned by Dr. Charles Pythian, of Newport, Kentucky, to make his office his home during the term. He graduated April 7, 1894, and immediately opened an office in this city. He has succeeded in building up an excellent practice. Dr. Huston is a young man of genial and happy disposition; he is a pleasant companion and readily makes friends. He is a self-made young man.

JAMES H ROLL was born near the village of Stillwell Corner, Butler county, Ohio, December 16, 1845. His early life was uneventful and did not differ from that of other boys on the farm, except that he attended school more closely than boys were usually permitted to do in country homes. His labor was not in great demand on the home farm, as he was the third boy in age in the family. On October 7, 1861, when not sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and served in the ranks, answering to roll call every day in a regiment that took the field early in the Civil War and was constantly at the front. Nineteen engagements are placed to the credit of this regiment in the Ohio Roster. A number of its most important and severe engagements are not mentioned, namely, Elk River, Little Harpeth, Farmington and Muddy Creek. Our subject participated in the following great battles: Stone River, Chickamauga and the siege of Atlanta. After the term of his enlistment expired, about November 1, 1864, he returned home and immediately entered a private school taught by Professor D. P. Nelson. Subse-



JOHN B. SCOTT

quently, our subject began the study of medicine, and, entering the Ohio Medical College, continued his studies until his graduation in 1872. In 1887, he came to Hamilton, opened an office, and has since conducted a profitable and increasing practice. He served four years as Secretary of the Board of Pension Surgeons in Hamilton. He is a Master Mason, and is also a member of Welzel-Compton Post No. 96, Grand Army of the Republic.

On October 14, 1873, Dr. Roll was united in marriage with Miss Lina Baldwin, of Wood Station.

MINOR M. JACOBS. — The subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton in 1866. He is of German-American extraction. He was educated in the Hamilton public schools and as he had already graduated from his father's pharmacy, he was considered well equipped for a course in medicine. He was accordingly placed in the Miami Medical college whence he was graduated in the spring of 1888.

He returned to Hamilton and at once established his present office. On January 8, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Marion Walker, and two children Margaret and John W. have come into their household. From that day the course of Dr. Jacobs career has flowed steadily onwards. His practice and the confidence which his success generated in the public mind have steadily increased. In his capacity of member of the Board of Health his enlightened efforts for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of our city won him general approbation. Dr. Jacobs is a member of the Royal Arcanum and a prominent K. of P.

JOHN B. SCOTT was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1849. Upon the farm in his native county our subject passed the years of youth; graduated from a Normal school and engaged in teaching for several years. He began the study of medicine in Connellsville, Pennsylvania; in 1867, he graduated from the Cincinnati Literary and Scientific Institute and the Physio Medical college, in 1869; from the Physio Medical Institute in 1874. He engaged in practice in

his native county. In 1874, he came to Hamilton, and immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice. He owns valuable property in Hamilton and fine farming lands in Ohio and Indiana. His family residence on East High street is an elegant one. He was at one time president of the State Physio-Medical society; is a frequent contributor to Physio-Medical journals; is a member of the staff of consulting physicians of the Chicago Physio-Medical college; is also vice-president of the Ohio Physio-Medical society. In 1878, Dr. Scott married Addie M. Brady, daughter of the late Christian Brady, of Hamilton, who died July 14, 1894. Two children complete the family circle, Anna G. and Violet M.

O. P. McHENRY. — The subject of this sketch was born near Harrison, Hamilton county, January 20, 1861. His youthful days were spent on his father's farm; in early life he attended the public and high school of New London, in this county; also received private instructions for two years; began teaching in 1878, and continued in this field until 1883. Having a taste for medicine, he entered the Eclectic Medical college of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1886. After completing his medical studies he began his professional work in Somerville, this county. He came to Hamilton in 1893, and is one of the representative physicians of the city. His success has only been attained through careful and saving habits and he has persevered and struggled on encountering obstacles and overcoming them.

Dr. McHenry is a member of the Cincinnati Medical society, and the Ohio State Medical society.

At the Democratic primaries on August 1, 1896, he was nominated for coroner of Butler county, and triumphantly elected at the general election, November 3, 1896.

On July 21, 1886, he was married to Miss Carrie McCafferty, daughter of T. B. McCafferty, of Harrison, Ohio. Dr. McHenry is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and is a man of social instincts and warm impulses.

FRANCIS M. FITTON was born in the village of Carthage, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1859, but in infancy was removed with his family to Piqua. His childhood was passed as that of all well regulated children should be—in the public schools. He continued his studies without intermission until in his eighteenth year he was graduated with the class of 1876. He left his home and settled himself in Butler county, where several branches of his father's family had established themselves long before. Even at this early period of his life, Dr. Fitton's mind was unalterably fixed upon medicine. Circumstances forbade his immediate entrance into a professional school.

He became a teacher in county schools for five years, and at the same time supplying his own higher cravings by systematic reading in rudimentary medicine. In 1882 he embraced an excellent position which was opened up to him in the office of The Niles Tool Works company. The opening of the sessions of 1885-6 in the Miami Medical College found him enrolled in its list of matriculates. In two years he was graduated, and equipped with his well earned degree, he came to Hamilton and established an excellent practice. Of his record as a physician, little need be said. His work speaks for itself in no uncertain tone. He has lately devoted himself to special degrees in surgery, in which he has always had conspicuous success.

WILLIAM Z. KUMLER was born in Seven Mile, Butler county, Ohio, in 1861. His education has been thorough and complete; at the age of seven he entered the village school, from which he graduated, and immediately entered Professor Benedict Starr's Academy to fit himself for college. A year later he matriculated in the Otterbein University near Columbus, where he spent five full years in conscientious work. Unlike so many youths contemplating a professional career, Dr. Kumler did not neglect the opportunities for a broader culture offered by the classical courses of his college. He bent himself with energy to his chemistry and biology. In the fall of

1883, Dr. Kumler entered the Cleveland Medical college to complete a course that his private exertions had already more than half accomplished. Upon his entrance he was at once promoted, and an advanced standing which, being supplemented by special work in the Huron County hospital during the summer, enabled him to complete his course in one-half the prescribed time. The theoretical instruction of the lecture room, combined with the intensely practical work of the surgical ward of a city hospital, complete a symmetrical and thorough course of training. In the summer of 1885, Dr. Kumler established his present office, where he has practiced without intermission ever since.

FRANK M. BARDEN was born near Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, in 1864; he came here at the age of seven with his family from Columbus, Indiana; has resided here ever since. While he was yet a school boy the death of both his parents threw him on his own resources. As soon as it became necessary for him to abandon his education in favor of an employment which would bring a more immediate return, he apprenticed himself to the Cope and Maxwell shops. He served his time with fidelity, but machanics were not to his mind and his apprenticeship was followed by but a single year of active service. During this time the life of a roving journeyman carried him to St. Paul, Omaha, and many western cities. Returning to Hamilton in 1885, Dr. Barden entered into a stencil and stamp manufacturing business in association with Frank M. Heck. The enterprise was a success, but the burden of traveling which fell upon Dr. Barden's shoulders, was too heavy, and his failing health compelled him to seek less trying employment. He entered the offices of Dr. Charles N. Huston, of Hamilton, and Dr. A. N. Ellis, of Cincinnati, a patient and he left them a disciple. The fascination of medicine had laid hold of him and he was a willing bondsman.

In the autumn of 1888, Dr. Barden entered upon his course in the Ohio Medical College whence he was graduated with the class of 1890. Immediately he was equipped with

his well earned degree he returned to Hamilton and opened his present office in the Second National Bank building where he has since practiced with ever increased success.

Dr. Barden was married several years ago to Miss Hattie Bachelor of this city. One child, Louise, has been born of their union.

H. H. CARTER was born in the village of Sabina, Ohio, December 7, 1865. He is of Irish extraction. At an early age he entered the office of Dr. S. B. Lightner. After a training in the practical side of a doctor's life, young Harvey was dispatched to the Medical college of Ohio. He was graduated in 1889, and after a brief career at Cuba, Ohio, he removed to Hamilton. With unusual rapidity he has built up a broad and substantial practice. Dr. Carter was married several years ago to Miss Lillian Harrison, of Vienna, Ohio, and one child Mildred, has come into their home. Dr. Carter is a Mason and a leading factor in our local medical organizations.

W. H. CHERRYHOLMES was born at Millersburg, Ohio, in 1860. In early youth he had all the advantages of an education and special training. At the age of sixteen he entered the State University at Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1881. His mind was made up for medicine and he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. Here he remained for two years, graduating into the profession finally from the famous Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. By a competitive examination he became an interne in that great hospital, where his years of theory were tempered by a broad and varied experience. Five years of practice at his native place, determined him in favor of a restricted, yet more fertile field, of special practice. In 1889, he became again a student. For two years he studied and assisted at the Ophthalmic Clinics of Dr. F. B. Loring and Dr. Swan M. Burnett, two of the most eminent oculists in the United States. Late in theyear 1890, he left for Europe to put the finishing touches upon his already liberal training. At Berlin he was a pupil of the great Hirschberg; subsequently he

was in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, two of the greatest institutions of Europe. In 1892, Dr. Cherryholmes returned to America. Upon the advice of a friend he came to Hamilton where he is every day fulfilling the promise of his youth and the guarantee of his magnificent training.

THE HAMILTON BAR.

Thomas Millikin	B. F. Thomas.	Charles S. Haines.
Isaac Roberston.	James E. Campbell	C. J. Smith.
Alex. F. Hume.	M. O. Burns.	Frank P. Richter.
S. Z. Gard.	Robert N. Shotts.	H. H. Haines.
Israel Williams.	Brandon R. Millikin.	G. C. Morey.
P. C. Conklin.	D. M. McClung.	H. L. Krauth.
William E. Brown.	Clarence Murphy.	Nelson Williams.
Stephen Crane.	David Pierce.	James P. Whitmore.
H. L. Morey.	Aaron Wesco.	W. C. Shepherd.
Allen Andrews.	P. B. Holly.	Isaac M. Warwick.
John C. Slayback.	J. E. Morey.	Robert S. Woodruff.
William H. Harr.	William O. Campbell.	B. W. Baker.
John F. Neilan.	Edgar A. Belden.	Hinckley Smith.
Warren Gard.	Edward H. Jones.	John F. Heath.
William S. Giffen.	U. F. Bickley.	Eugene C. Poicey.
J. J.McMaken.	Samuel D. Fitton, Jr.	J. W. Meckley.
	R. P. Hargitt.	

The first session of Court was held in Hamilton, May 10, 1803, at the home of John Torrence. This building is still standing at the corner of Dayton and Water streets, owned by G. A. Rentschler.

The first regular term began with Francis Dunlevy as presiding judge, and Daniel Symmes prosecuting attorney. The first term of the Supreme court was on October 11, 1803, and was composed of Judges Samuel Huntington and Samuel Sprigg; Arthur St. Clair, Jr., as Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Dunlevy was a man of great strength of character, and possessed wide influence. He had not originally been intended for the bar. There were, indeed, few regularly bred lawyers in the country. Judge Dunlevy's family were originally from Spain, having become Protestants and fled from that country to France, where they remained until the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

The name of Daniel Symmes appears as that of the first Prosecuting Attorney. He was at that time, and ever after, a resident of Cincinnati, and was appointed to the position because there was no resident lawyer here. He was a son of Timothy Symmes, and a nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, and was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1772. He was a graduate of Princeton college, and came West with his father. He was married to Elizabeth Oliver in 1795. Arthur St. Clair, Jr, succeeded him. He was a son of General St. Clair, and a man of considerable attainments and means. Before coming out here he had run away with a Quaker lady, who made him a good wife, and who bore him several children. He was a candidate for territorial delegate, at the very beginning of the history of Ohio, but was defeated by William Henry Harrison.

WILLIAM CORRY was Hamilton's first lawyer. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1778; received a liberal education at Parson Duke's academy, in Tennessee. In 1798, he came to the Northwestern Territory and studied law with William McMillan, of Cincinnati. In 1803 he removed to Hamilton and began practice. In 1807 he was appointed prosecutor for the State, which office he held until his removal from Hamilton in the year 1810. In March, 1810, Mr. Corry was married to Eleanor Fleming. He then determined to abandon the practice of law, and removed from Hamilton and settled on his farm near Cincinnati. He removed to Cincinnati in 1811, where he again resumed the practice of law. He was elected and represented the county of Hamilton in the General Assembly; was appointed by the town council to the office of Mayor, and held it until 1819 by appointment. He died in that city on the 16th of December, 1835.

DAVID K. ESTE was the second lawyer who settled in Hamilton. He was born at Morristown, New Jersey, October 21, 1785, where he received the rudiments of his education. He afterwards entered Princeton College, where he graduated

in September, 1803. In the spring of 1804 he began the study of law, and was in due time admitted to the bar in his native state. In May, 1809, he left that state and came to Ohio, and in June following settled in Hamilton, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1310 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in the place of William Corry, who had removed to Cincinnati, holding this office until April, 1816.

JOSEPH S. BENHAM was born near Lebanon, Ohio; in 1808 and 1809, attended school in Hamilton; studied law with David K. Este, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in this city. He died in Cincinnati, July 15, 1840.

BENJAMIN COLLETT came to Hamilton from Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, in 1815. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; studied law at Lebanon with his brother, Joshua Collett, and with Judge John McLean. He was a classical scholar. As a well read lawyer he was excelled by none in the state. He soon acquired a very respectable practice. In April, 1816, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Butler, and held the office until 1820. A year or two afterwards he returned to Lebanon.

GEORGE SARGEANT located in Hamilton in 1816, studied law with Joseph S. Benham. He was admitted to the bar upon the completion of his course of study, and began practice immediately afterward. He continued to practice until about the year 1826. In September 1827, he became so much deranged that he was strictly confined. The Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member, appointed a committee of their members to see to his condition. He was supported and cared for by the society for about a year. He was afterward taken to an asylum in Cincinnati, where he remained several years chained to the floor, and was then removed to the asylum at Columbus. He never recovered from his derangement, dying in 1852.

The following accomplished lawyers attended court in Hamilton in the early days: Jacob Burnett, afterward Judge, Nicholas Longworth, George P. Torrence, Elias Glover and

Ethan Allen, of Cincinnati; Thomas Freeman and Thomas L. Ross, of Lebanon; John McLean, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Joshua Collett.

In 1842, the resident lawyers of Hamilton were: John Woods, F. D. Rigdon, William Bebb, J. P. Reynolds, Jesse Corwin, Alfred C. Thomas, Elijah Vance, Thomas Millikin, John B. Weller, Michael C. Ryan, Oliver S. Witherby, Ezekiel Walker and Thomas H. Wilkins. At this date Lewis D. Campbell and John M. Millikin had retired from active practice.

MICHAEL B. SARGEANT was an early, brilliant member of the bar. He was a fine classical scholar, and conversant with elegant literature as well as a thorough lawyer. Mr. Sargeant died suddenly on the night of April 19, 1830, aged thirty-three years. He was found in the morning dead in his bed. He lies buried in the Fourth ward burying-ground, now the park. He was a man of large capacity, and had he lived would have won fame.

From 1844, to 1858, we give the list of Hamilton Attorneys: Charles Richardson, Valentine Chase, William Shottwell, Robert Hazelton, Moore C. Gilmore, Rossville, Thomas Millikin, Isaac Robertson, George Webster, William H. Miller, William P. Young, John B. Weller, J. M. Nutt, I. W. Crosby, Thomas Moore, John W. Wilson, James Clark, James B. Millikin, William E. Brown, E. V. Wilson, J. H. Gist, Alex. F. Hume, Josiah Scott, N. C. McFarland, Jessse Corwin and Elijah Vance.

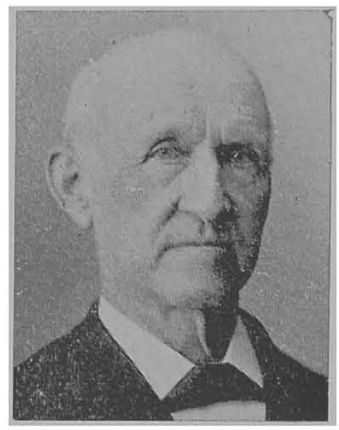
JAMES CLARK was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from Miami university in 1854; studied law; was admitted to the bar and elected Common Pleas Judge. He was a man of marked ability as a lawyer, judge and scholar. His range of reading was very wide, and he collected a fine library. Judge Clark died at the Magnetic Springs House, in Statesville, New York, December 28, 1881.

Attorneys at law in 1866: Isaac Robertson, Thomas Millikin, N. C. McFarland, M. N. Maginnis, Bobert Christy,

Alex. F. Hume, William E. Brown, J. B. Millikin, Thomas Moore, A. W. Scott, Elijah Vance, Ransford Smith, Ferd. VanDerveer, Israel Williams, S. Z. Gard, W. A. Kinneer, P. C. Conklin, Stephen Crane, A. W. Eckert and Alex. C. Hughes.

S. C. Symmes, Frank H. Shaffer and N. E. Warwick, were here in 1870 and Houston James came ten years later.

THOMAS MILLIKIN, the oldest practicing member of the Hamilton Bar, was born in Rossville, September 28, 1819. He was the son of Robert B. Millikin, a well-known physician, and Sarah (Gray) Millikin. The latter was from Virginia and the former from Pennsylvania. Thomas Millikin began his classical studies with the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, in Rossville, in 1832, and entered Miami university in September, 1834, graduating from that institution in July, 1838. He began the study of law with Elijah Vance, in the fall of 1838, and was admitted to the bar December 20, 1840. Three years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and served as such for one year. From that time to this he has uninterruptedly followed the practice of his profession. Mr. Millikin was originator of the Hamilton Gas company, and also of the Hamilton and Lindenwald Electric Transit company, of which he has been president since its incorporation. Since 1852 he has been the attorney for the C., H. & D. Ry. Co., and is also the attorney for the Big Four. In the year 1874 he was tendered a commission as judge of the Supreme court of Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John A. Corwin, but declined the honor. Mr. Millikin has often delivered public addresses on various topics. On July 4, 1876, at the Hamilton Centennial anniversary celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he delivered one of the principal orations, and was president of the citizens committee during the Centennial celebration of the building of Ft. Hamilton. When the corner stone of the present court house was laid he also delivered an address. A few years ago he took two partners, his grandson Brandon R. Millikin, and Mr.



THOMAS MILLIKIN



ISAAC ROBERTSON



ALLEN ANDREWS



ISRAEL WILLIAMS



JOHN C. SLAYBACK

Robert N. Shotts, who are associated with him under the firm name of Millikin, Shotts & Millikin.

He was married at Columbus, Ohio, November 4, 1841, to Mary, daughter of the late William B. VanHook. She was born in 1824, and after a happy married life of fifty-two years she was called to her eternal rest January 13, 1894 while on a visit to her children at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Millikin and his wife were the parents of seven children William B., Robert B., Sallie G., Murray G., May M., Ira S., and Julia M. Millikin. Of these William B., Murray G., and May M., are deceased. William served in the Thirty-fifth O. V. I. and Robert in the Ninety-third during the war.

It is as a lawyer that he will always be known and remembered. He has won many important suits at court, among which was the Deshler will case at Columbus, a case which he prosecuted with vigor and ability and which he brought to a successful termination.

No man stands higher in the city and county of his birth than Mr. Millikin. His name is a synonym for all that is honorable. In spite of his years he is as active as ever in his professional duties. He loves the history of the records of the past and is thoroughly informed on the events of the past seventy years with which he has had any connection. His life has been an open book and he will leave behind him what is more valuable than earthly riches—a good name. Few men have left a deeper impress on the city and state in the last forty-five years than he, and none have won success and made as much law for our great commonwealth as Mr. Millikin.

ISAAC ROBERTSON. — The subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, September 6, 1818, being a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Doke) Robertson. His grandfather, John Robertson, was born in New Jersey and took part in the Revolutionary War. In 1804, he came to Ohio, settling in Warren county, where he engaged in farming, and there died. The father of the subject of this sketch was the eldest of seven children and came to Butler

county when he was a boy. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Germantown, Ohio, in 1871, aged eighty-six years. By trade he was a contractor and builder. Isaac Robertson attended college at Miami university, but did not graduate, owing to ill health. When he was a young man he read law and taught school, finishing his studies in the office of Lowe & Lowe, in Dayton, Ohio. After being admitted to the bar in 1844, he continued to teach school for four years, and later began practice in Hamilton. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county from 1852 to 1856. After the annexation of Rossville to Hamilton, in 1854, he took a prominent part in the educational affairs of this city. For many years Mr. Robertson has been justly considered one of Hamilton's best citizens. As a lawyer he enjoys a reputation for integrity, true worth and merit. He possesses the sincere respect and esteem of his brother attorneys and of the citizens of this city and county. He has made a good record for himself and he will leave an honorable name behind him.

ALEXANDER F. HUME was born in Delaware county, New York, April 20, 1831. He was reared in Clarke county, this state; received his higher education in the high school at Springfield, Miami university and at the college at Danville, Kentucky, from which latter he was graduated in 1850. On taking up law, he studied in the offices of Judge William A. Rogers and Judge William White, of Springfield. In 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward came to Hamilton, where he formed a partnership with L. M. Farrow one of his fellow students, who afterward became Postmaster of Hamilton. In 1859, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he served for five years, then refusing renomination. Afterward he resumed law and devoted himself to his extensive and increasing practice. In 1875, he was re-elected to the same position, in which he had proved himself so efficient in former years. After serving as judge for twelve and one-half years, he again declined further candidacy. In 1878, he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court

of the state on the Democratic ticket, and came within three thousand votes of an election. He carried his own county by a majority of three thousand. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Second National Bank, of Hamilton, resigning the position afterward.

The marriage of Judge Hume was celebrated September 5, 1854. He was the father of six children. He is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Hamilton. He is a lawyer of rare ability, and no one in the profession has a larger or more lucrative practice in this locality than he enjoys. In the legitimate lines of his calling, he has been active and has acquired a goodly fortune.

WILLIAM S. GIFFEN. — Our subject was born in Hamilton, April 8, 1851, and is the son of Stephen E. and Rachel (Crane) Giffen. He attended the public schools of this city and graduated from the High school in 1876. He entered Miami university in September of this year, where he remained four years, being graduated therefrom in 1871. He read law in the office of ex-Governor James E. Campbell for two years, attending the Cincinnati Law school at the same time. He was graduated from there in 1880, and was admitted to the bar in the same year, when he began the practice of law in this city, with John M. Davidson as his partner. In 1881, Judge Giffen was elected attorney for the Home Loan and Building association and continued in this capacity until he was appointed Common Pleas Judge. In 1887, he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of the city of Hamilton, against Alexander Getz, Democrat, and was defeated by one hundred and fifty-seven, the city at that time being normally 1,200 Democratic. In October, 1891, he was nominated at Dayton, Ohio, for Common Pleas Judge in the first sub-division of the second judicial district, comprising Butler, Darke, Montgomery and Preble counties. His Democratic opponent was General Ferd. VanDerveer, who was a candidate for re-election. Judge Giffen met with defeat at this election, the district being about 4,000 Democratic. In November, 1892,

Judge VanDerveer having died, President McKinley, then Governor of Ohio, appointed Judge Giffen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and to serve until the next regular election. Again, in 1893, he was nominated by the Republican party to fill the unexpired term of Judge VanDerveer to be completed February 9, 1897. His Democrat opponent was Judge P. G. Berry, since deceased. Although the district was normally 4,000 Democratic, Judge Giffen was elected by five hundred majority, thus achieving the proud distinction of being the first Republican to be elected in this judicial sub-division since it was organized, in 1852. In the spring of 1894, the Legislature re-arranged the sub-divisions of this judicial district and made Butler county a sub-division by itself. In August, 1896, Judge Giffen was again nominated for Common Pleas Judge, his Democrat opponent was John F. Neilan, and the campaign waged by Judge Giffen at this election was the most aggressive that had ever been made by any Republican in this county, although he was defeated by the meager majority of four hundred and ninety-nine, Bryan carried the county by 2,749 over McKinley.

Judge Giffen in all his political contests has shown himself to be a phenominal candidate, and it is predicted that the future has in store for him greater political honors than he has achieved in the past.

On August 28, 1894, Judge Giffen was united in marriage to Miss Emma Brant at Trinity Episcopal church.

ALLEN ANDREWS.—The subject of this sketch was born in Muncie, Indiana, August 11, 1849. He enjoyed the advantage of a good common school education and was graduated from Liber college, in his native state; was subsequently a student at the National Normal school at Lebanon. He entered the teacher's profession. In 1871-72, was superintendant of the schools of New Madison, Ohio. He studied law in the office of Judge William Allen, at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, March 16, 1874. On February 29, 1876, he came to Hamilton

and began practising his profession. On October 18, 1880, he became associated with H. L. and J. E. Morey, since which time the firm of Morey, Andrews & Morey has gained a wide reputation as one of the best legal firms in this section of Ohio. Mr. Andrews enjoys the well earned distinction of being the only thirty-third degree Mason in Butler county. This honor came to him unsolicited and it is a matter of record that no previous resident of Butler county ever attained this elevation. He is one of the best known Masons, having served two years as Grand Master of Ohio Masons. On January 29, 1879, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Belle Davis, daughter of J. P. Davis of this city. The union was a most happy one and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are the parents of five interesting children.

With his family he is a regular attendant at the First Methodist Episcopal church although not a communicant. He is closely identified with the Sunday school of this church. In politics he was reared a Republican, but since 1876 has affiliated with the Democratic party.

Mr. Andrews is a lawyer of the highest standing and for years has been a leader in his profession. He is devoted to his life study of the law, and gives all his energy to his practice. He has a judicial mind, is keen, careful and discriminating, and is a natural and pleasing orator. As a man he is genial and generous and is well liked by those with whom he comes in contact. His ability is unquestioned and as he is a young man there is undoutedly opening out for him a career that is bright with promise.

WILLIAM E. BROWN, President of the Second National Bank, of Hamilton, was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, November 13, 1825. His father was a mechanic of moderate means, and his son was obliged to obtain an education by his own exertions. He made his own start in life, and by industry has accumulated a large and valuable estate. He was early taught to labor, and at the age of seventeen was in Northern Mississippi, a journeyman shoemaker. He subsequently passed eighteen months in New York City. At the age of twenty-one

he commenced the study of law in Xenia. He completed his preparatory legal studies in Dayton, and was admitted to the bar on the 29th of March, 1849. The following spring he settled in Hamilton, with very little money. Up to this time he had worked at his trade to pay expenses. Before the expiration of his first year's practice in Hamilton, he had business enough to support himself. He married the daughter of Robert Beckett in 1852. In 1855 he was elected an elder in the United Presbyterian church of Hamilton. He gave up the practice of law for a while on account of impaired health, but afterward resumed it. He was elected president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton, in 1870. Under his able management this institution has nearly trebled its business. It was, in a great measure, through his advice and direction that the handsome building of this bank was built. Mr. Brown is not only a thorough lawyer, but he is also an energetic man of business and a safe counsellor. He is a man of strong character.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 24, 1827. He spent most of his boyhood days in Champaign county. He came to Hamilton in 1856. He attended Granville college; in 1853 graduated from Farmers' college, studying law in the office of Gunckel & Strong, of Dayton, and he was admitted to the bar in March 1855 in Cincinnati. Since 1856 he has practiced in this city steadily, and as a practitioner and counsellor at law he has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large clientage. He is a man of earnest and decided convictions, and he is in full touch with the progressiveness of his day and generation. In every way he is admirably adapted for the successful discharge of his professional and other duties. He is one of those who materially helped make our city what it is today, and his influence in this community can hardly be over estimated. Mr. Williams was a Democrat before the Civil War, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon became an ardent supporter of the Union cause. In connection with Frederick Egry he purchased the *Telegraph* then the Democratic organ of Butler county, and merged it

with the *Intelligencer*. Under their management the paper was a great aid to the union cause, upholding the vigorous prosecution of the war.

On January 9, 1860, he was married to Maggie Wakefield. His domestic life has always been happy, and his family is well known in the social circles of Hamilton.

C J. SMITH. [See Prosecuting Attorneys.]

CLARENCE MURPHY. [See Probate Judges.]

JOHN C. SLAYBACK was born in Liberty township, Butler county, Ohio, February 16, 1848. His boyhood life was that of the ordinary country boy. He lived on the farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the district school, securing a good common school education. When he left the farm, he taught one school and immediately afterward began a course of study at the National Normal university at Lebanon, where he completed a classical course, graduating from four departments—commerce, teaching, science and classics. Mr. Slayback spent one year in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In the summer of 1878, he read law in the office of ex-Governor James E. Campbell, and in the fall of this year he entered the Cincinnati Law school and on May 14, 1879, he was admitted to the bar. On July 1, 1879, he came to Hamilton and took a desk in Mr. Campbell's office. Here he remained for eight months, when he moved into the quarters he still occupies in the Hamilton House building.

Subsequently Mr. Slayback became a partner of Frank H. Shaffer, under the firm name of Slayback & Shaffer. This partnership lasted for three or four years when it was dissolved, Mr. Shaffer removing to Cincinnati. A couple of years later Mr. Slayback formed a partnership with William Beckett, son of the late William Beckett, under the firm name of Slayback & Beckett. A few years ago the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Beckett locating in the West. From this time on to 1888 Mr. Slayback practiced alone, but in this year he formed a partnership with ex-Probate Judge William H. Harr

and Peter B. Holly. This partnership existed for two years when Mr. Holly retired. Since that time the firm has been Slayback & Harr. During his legal career, Mr. Slayback has been retained in many cases of importance. His close attention to business is proverbial and the success he has achieved has been well deserved. There are few, if any, attorneys in Southwestern Ohio, who have a better practice.

In politics Mr. Slayback is an ardent Republican. He has never held public office. Mr. Slayback has been a delegate to the State convention of the Ohio Republican league and has been honored by being chosen as a delegate to the convention of the National organization. He is a member of all the Hamilton Masonic bodies, including the commandery of Knights Templars of which latter body he has been recorder for several years. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of Ohio Consistory, and is also a member of Syrian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Past Regent of Hamilton Council No. 338 Royal Arcanum.

In Hamilton and throughout the county, Mr. Slayback is held in high esteem and regard. He is the head of a happy family prominent in the social circles of this city.

U. F. Bickley. — The subject of this brief biographical sketch was born at St. Charles, Butler county, Ohio, March 27, 1867. He attended district school until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the High school at New London, Ohio. Subsequently he taught school in the village of his birth for four years. He followed up this experience with a year on the road as a traveling salesman for a large book establishment. Coming to Hamilton, he read law with the late lamented Edward E. Hull. In the fall of 1892, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, taking the law course and also pursuing studies in the literary department of this well-known institution. He graduated in 1893, ranking among the first ten in a class of three hundred and thirty students. Before leaving the university he was paid the high compliment of being offered Assistant Professorship by the Dean of the law

department. He declined the position, as he desired to immediately enter active practice. Mr. Bickley spent four years with the law firm of Babcock & Garrigus, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He then returned to Michigan and finished his law course, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1893. During this year he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals of Michigan. During his senior year at the University, of Michigan, he was appointed by the faculty as editor of *The Michigan Law Journal* under whose editorship the journal was made a state and the standard legal publication of the state.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Bickley was admitted to the bar at Columbus, in December, 1893, receiving the highest grade in a class of one hundred and twenty. In January, 1894, he began the practice of his profession in Hamilton, being associated with Judge P. G. Berry. At the death of his friend Mr. Berry, Mr. Bickley assumed charge of the large and lucrative practice of the deceased, which clientage he has held by virtue of his ability as an attorney and counsellor at law. Mr. Bickley has a thorough knowledge of the law, is a young man of good address and pleasing manners, and a bright future is predicted for him. The vast field of the legal profession affords him ample scope for the exercise of those qualities which are possessed by all successful lawyers, and which are naturally his. He is a safe counsellor.

Mr. Bickley is a member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias. He is naturally kind and benevolent in disposition, and his presence and kindly ways are in themselves an encouragement and pleasure to those who know him.

PETER B. HOLLY was born in Lemon township, Butler county, Ohio, September 28, 1853. His youthful days were passed on the homestead farm, where he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture. After an early schooling in his immediate neighborhood he attended the Mennonite college at Wadsworth, Ohio, for one year; and later he taught school for five years. Afterward, he graduated from the National Nor-

mal university, of Lebanon, completing a successful course in the teacher's, business, and scientific departments. While a student in Lebanon he was Professor of German in the Normal university and the public schools. On his return to the home farm he resumed its cultivation for five years. In the fall of 1885 he began the study of law. During this period he still superintended the farm, and it was his custom to ride ten miles to Lebanon when his day's work was ended, and recite in the evening with his classes. In 1886 he was graduated from the law department of the Normal university and was admitted to practice in Ohio, having passed two examinations, one by the local committee, and the other by the Supreme Court committee. All this was after less than one year's study, as he crowded the junior and senior years into one. Afterward he took a post graduate course in the Cincinnati College of Law, and on June 10, 1887, he opened an office in Hamilton. Since that date he has conducted and managed a general practice. He has made a high place for himself as a lawyer and is held in well deserved esteem. Mr. Holly has a desirable class of clients and is intrusted with much responsible legal work in the way of settling estates. For a young lawyer he has been very successful. He is justly regarded as one of Hamilton's tried attorneys. He superintends the management of the home farm and has manufacturing interests in this city. In politics Mr. Holly is a Democrat; socially, he is a member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, in which order he has been honored with important offices. Mr. Holly's thorough knowledge of the German language makes his services invaluable to people of that nationality.

WILLIAM H. HARR. [See Probate Judges.[

J. J. MCMAKEN. [See State Senators.]

EDWARD H. JONES was born of Welsh parentage, in the village of Gomer, Allen county, Ohio, February 2, 1865. In childhood he removed with his parents to Paddy's Run, Butler county. He was educated in the public schools of Morgan township and at Miami university. In the summer of 1890, he



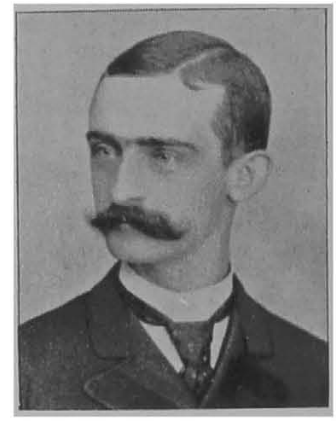
M. O. BURNS



P. B. HOLLY



F. P. RICHTER



EDGAR A. BELDEN



U. F. BICKLEY



EDWARD H. JONES

entered the law office of Morey, Andrews & Morey. After some months of invaluable experience, he entered the Cincinnati Law school whence he was graduated, a finished barrister in the spring of the succeeding year. In 1891 he was elected clerk of the board of State Deputy Supervisors of Elections, and re-elected on the two following years. From this position he passed logically into the office of city solicitor which he still holds to his own profit and the advantage of the city.

Mr. Jones's legal career has been made entirely in the courts of his own county. His office was opened here soon after his graduation and was immediately successful. His quick and certain judgment, accurate knowledge of the law, and frank and impressive personality combined with the mere circumstance of his political faith was sure to make his recognition certain. At the age of thirty-one, he has the distinction of having worked out his own career and established a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Jones was married in 1891, to Miss Elba Butterfield. He is popular in the fraternal bodies of the city, and is an active and influential member of the Knights of Pythias.

FRANK P. RICHTER was born in Hamilton, Ohio, June 24, 1867. He was educated in the schools of this city, graduating from the High school in 1885. Subsequently he studied law and attended the Cincinnati Law school, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1888. Mr. Richter stood third in his class at the law school out of sixty students. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in this city, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Richter has been an industrious and successful member of the Hamilton bar. There are few men of his age in Southwestern Ohio, who command greater respect among lawyers or in the general estimation of the business community. In 1889, he was elected Secretary of the Board of Public Affairs and was afterward elected Secretary of the Board of Elections. He was one of the organizers of the Butler County Bar Association and acted as Secre-

tary of that organization for four years. At present he is the attorney for the Home Loan and Building Association, having succeeded Judge Giffen to that position when he was elevated to the common pleas judgeship. He was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of this county in convention assembled in September, 1893 for the highly important and dignified position of Probate Judge and against great odds, he made a very brilliant and energetic campaign. In the Second and Fourth wards of this city Mr. Richter received the highest number of votes ever cast for a Republican candidate which is a strong testimonial of the esteem in which he is held in this city. In February, 1894, he was elected vice-president of the Ohio Republican league which convened at Columbus; and was re-elected in 1895, at Cincinnati. He is of German-Irish extraction, his father's ancestors being German, and those of his mother Irish. His great-grandfather, Samuel Dillon, was the first coroner of Butler county, and his remains are now buried at the east gate of the court house park, the grounds where the court house now stands at one time being a burial ground.

Mr. Richter has laid a good foundation for a large and steady practice. He is one of the best known and most able young attorneys at the Hamilton bar.

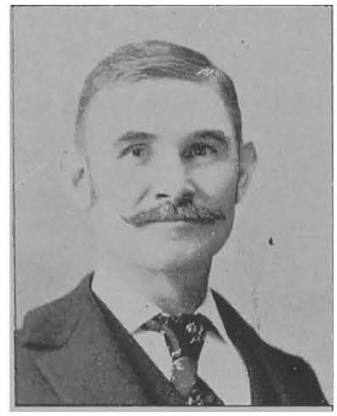
M. O. BURNS was born in this city April 26, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and Notre Dame university, at South Bend, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. He then proceeded to gratify his ambition by attending the Cincinnati Law school. Having good application beside being naturally quick, he left a good record behind him when he graduated in 1888, entering the Butler county bar shortly after. Since then Mr. Burns has been practicing in this city, meeting with success. He numbers among his clients many of the wealthiest and best citizens of Hamilton, and is successful in caring for their interests. In April, 1891, he was the successful candidate in the race for the city solicitorship. Taking his office in the following Septem-



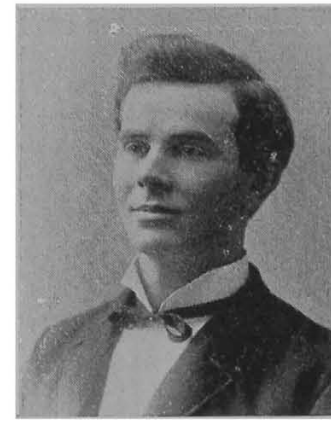
NELSON WILLIAMS



H. H. HAINES



JOHN F. HEATH



ROBERT S. WOODRUFF



W. C. SHEPHERD

ber, Mr. Burns entered upon a term of office which was very eventful and a severe test, before which a less able man would have failed. His official career was marked by nothing save success, though he handled the formidable gas legislation, which case was taken before the Supreme Court.. The great move toward public improvement such as electric lighting and sewerage was began while he was in office and he successfully met all problems which they have involved. Mr. Burns is the present efficient City Clerk. His past career commends him to the public. There are few young lawyers in this section of the state who have a larger practice or one involving heavier responsibilities.

NELSON WILLIAMS.—The subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, March 23, 1853, and is the son of George and Margaret (McKinley) Williams. He resided in the county of his nativity until thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Conover, Miami county. There he attended a graded school, after which he engaged in teaching for a period of three years. It had been his ambition to become an attorney, and in the pursuit of this desire he came to Hamilton in March, 1874, and began the study of law in the office of Israel Williams. Admitted to the bar in April, 1876, he remained with his former preceptor until 1881, when, in July, he began practicing alone. Mr. Williams is at present in the employment of a good general practice. He is a careful, conservative lawyer, and at the same time a young man of broad culture and genuine ability. In 1882, he became attorney for the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and since 1887 he has had full charge of their extensive legal business in Ohio.

On October 21, 1880, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Sue Mallory, daughter of Dr. Henry Mallory. In the Masonic order, the only secret society to which he belongs, Mr. Williams is quite prominent, and deservedly so as he has earned the dignities he has attained by true and faithful work in the quarries of the ancient fraternity. He joined the order

in 1886 and since that date he has served two years as the Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge No. 17 F. and A. M.; one year as the High Priest of Hamilton Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; one year as the Thrice Illustrious Master of Hamilton Council No. 19, R. and S. M., and one year as Eminent Commander of Hamilton Commandery No. 41, Knights Templars. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the Grand Lodge of Ohio, F. and A. M., he served one year as Grand Orator, and at present is the Grand Senior Warden. He is also the conductor in the state council of high priests or the "order of high priesthood." In other ways he is prominent in Masonry and his poems of a Masonic nature have received the compliment of being printed and preserved by those who have heard him recite his lines.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has served as executive committeeman of the Ohio Republican league. He has presided over several local conventions of his party with ability and impartiality and his services as an orator are often called into requisition on public occasions. He is a forcible speaker, both on the stump and at the bar.

BRANDON R. MILLIKIN was born in Hamilton, August 19, 1867. The foundation for his early education was laid in the public schools of this city. In 1885, he entered the classical course of Amherst college in Massachussetts. Returning from this institution he read law a year in the office of his grandfather, Thomas Millikin, after which he entered the Cincinnati school of law, from which he was graduated in 1891. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he returned to this city and was taken in as the junior member of the firm of Millikin, Shotts & Millikin. While at Amherst college Mr. Millikin became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is a charter member of the Sons of Veterans of Hamilton. Mr. Millikin is a popular and talented young attorney. He is well read, both in current and standard literature.

On January 9, 1895, Mr. Millikin was married to Miss Grace E. Jewett, of Wyoming, Ohio.

HENRY H. HAINES was born in Preble county, Ohio, October 3, 1862. He is the son of Charles S. and Francena Haines. In 1872, his parents moved to Hamilton; and in 1882, Mr. Haines graduated from the Hamilton High school. At an early age he was inclined toward the legal profession and carrying out his intentions he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated in 1885. In 1886, he was admitted to practice in Ohio. During 1887-88 he resided in Findlay, Ohio, and from 1889 to 1893 he lived at Washington, D. C., where he held an important and responsible position in one of the departments. Mr. Haines returned to Hamilton in 1893, and began the practice of law. He stands well in the profession; is a bright and energetic young man. He is well informed on all questions of law and is destined to take a front rank in his chosen calling.

In 1890, Mr. Haines was united in marriage to Miss Rose Giddings, of Green Springs, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Haines is a pronounced Republican.

STEPHEN CRANE was born near Trenton, Butler county, Ohio, September 18, 1835, being the son of Noah and Mary (Hamilton) Crane, natives of New Jersey, and Butler county, Ohio, respectively. The Crane family is of Welsh extraction, and has been represented in the United States for two hundred and fifty years. Moses Crane, the grandfather of our subject came to Ohio in 1805, and settled near Trenton, where he purchased land. He died in 1814. The father of Stephen Crane was born near Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1803, and came to this county in 1804. He married a Miss Hamilton, whose father was a native of the North of Ireland, and located in Butler county in 1802. After marriage he resided near the place of his birth, until 1839, when he moved to Miami county, and settled on a farm near Troy. Four years later he came to this county, where he died in 1885. Stephen Crane lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age; attended the common schools, and finally entered Hanover college, which he attended for five years. He then entered Miami University, and was

graduated in the class of 1854. He afterward read law in the office of William H. Miller and William E. Brown, of Hamilton, and subsequently spent eighteen months in Washington, D. C., attending to the business of the firm. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners and sterling integrity, as well as a man of push and excellent business ability, and enjoys an enviable reputation alike as an attorney and a citizen.

JOHN F. HEATH. — The subject of this sketch was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 21, 1856. He attended school in his native city, including the Yale preparatory school, until he was twenty years of age, when he was employed by Professor Basche, of the United States coast survey, and worked for two or three seasons. Subsequently he was employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway company. He served in the baggage department of the road at New Haven. In November, 1879, Mr. Heath came to Hamilton and began the study of law in the office of John F. Neilan. After pursuing his legal studies for two years, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under F. D. Black, serving in this capacity, until Mr. Black's term expired. Mr. Heath filled the same position under George W. St. Clair, and when that official's term expired, he was appointed deputy under A. J. Welliver, clerk of the court of common pleas. At the expiration of Mr. Welliver's term, Mr. Heath was elected Secretary of the City Board of Gas Trustees, a position he fills most capably at the present time. Mr. Heath is a careful accountant and his clerical duties are performed with the greatest accuracy. He began as secretary in January, 1894, and has given entire satisfaction. In October, 1889, Mr. Heath was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and he has a thorough knowledge of his profession and its requirements. For two years Mr. Heath was a member of the City Board of Equalization. He is a worthy young man, a desirable citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

On April 15, 1885, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Goldrick. Three bright and happy children grace

the family circle. Mr. Heath is a member of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the American Sons of Columbus. Politically, Mr Heath has always been a Democrat, all his affiliations having been with that party.

EDGAR A. BELDEN was born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 28, 1855. He was a graduate from the Hamilton High school in 1872, and began the study of law in the office of Thomas Millikin. After a thorough course of legal inquiry rendered doubly valuable by the constant presence and example of his distinguished friend and preceptor, Mr. Belden was admitted to the bar in 1881 and entered upon a career of active practice, which he has since pursued uninterruptedly with uniform success and satisfaction. Mr. Belden has followed the law through all its intricacies and is fully competent to care for interests of what ever nature. He has seen fit to devote himself in great part to the more dignified and lucrative field of commercial law. He practiced independently until July 7, 1894, when with the association of S. D. Fitton jr., the present firm of Belden & Fitton was organized. His active connection with the Methodist church and his still more intimate association with the history of the local Y. M. C. A. which he was instrumental in founding and on whose board of trustees he has continually served, are pleasant features of his life and bespeak much for the character of the man.

In politics he has also figured to no inconsiderable degree. In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for the office of Prosecuting Attorney and the glory of his defeat and the narrowness of its margin speak volumes for the esteem in which he is held among his own people. Mr. Belden is often a conspicuous figure at Republican gatherings. His services as chairman of the recent county and judicial convention will not be soon forgotten. His opening speech was a model of chaste rhetoric and sound and convincing argument.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Elisa Potter of this city. Two children, Horace and Lucia have been born into their

home. Mr. Belden has practiced his profession among us for fifteen years with distinguished ability and success.

S. D. FITTON, JR., was born in Hamilton, Ohio, Sunday, February 26, 1871. He entered the public schools at the usual age and was graduated from the High school in 1890. After reading law with E. A. Belden for two years, he entered the Cincinnati Law school, graduating ninth in a class of over one hundred, in 1893. Returning to Hamilton, he was immediately associated with Mr. Belden, and after a year's practice was received into full partnership, and the firm of Belden & Fitton became at once a factor in our courts and business circles. Messers. Belden & Fitton devote themselves to commercial and corporation law. The number of trusts in their care is large and important and the skill with which they handle the great interests intrusted to them has gained them a standing and a clientage which any firm might be proud to possess. And then, too, there is another consideration which can not in justice be over-looked. They have left a record of clean and honorable methods, which has won for them the full measure of the public confidence. They are clean and upright men, pains-taking to a degree, and their unfailing courtesy cannot but attach their clients to them by a stronger bond than that of mere interest, and indeed its influence extends still further. There are many who know them only in private life, that are beholden to them for favors not implied in their position, but prompted only by the kindness of heart and the spirit of helpfulness that is in them. These may not be professional traits but they are something more, and higher and better.

ROBERT S. WOODRUFF was born in Hanover township, Butler county, Ohio, January 20, 1869. He is the son of Ephriam L. Woodruff, a well and favorably known farmer of Hanover township, who was born in New Jersey. Mr. Woodruff's mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He attended school and followed farming until he was sixteen years old. He began the study of law in 1891, under the tutelage of

Judge John F. Neilan. In 1892 he entered the Cincinnati Law school, graduating in 1894. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Hamilton and began practicing his chosen profession. Mr. Woodruff is a young gentleman of fine attainments as well as an accomplished lawyer. He has a thorough knowledge of all the details of his profession, and his success in building up a large and lucrative practice is phenomenal. In politics, Mr. Woodruff is an ardent Democrat.

J. E. MOREY was born in Milford township, Butler county, Ohio, April 3, 1845. He was reared on a farm; was educated in the district schools of his native township, the Morning Sun academy, and Miami University, from which latter institution he graduated in 1867. He entered the Indianapolis Law college in the same year, graduating in 1868. In August of 1868 he was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Hamilton. He has been a member of the firm of Morey, Andrews & Morey since 1880. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third regiment O. V. I. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and numerous other less noted engagements. He was honorably discharged June 4, 1865. In religion Mr. Morey is a Universalist; socially, he is a thirty-second degree Mason and K. of P.

Mr. Morey was married April 16, 1873, to Miss Winona Chadwick. In his profession he is careful, painstaking and enterprising.

HINCKLEY SMITH is one of the most scholarly young men of Butler county, was born in Reily township, this county, October 29, 1866. He attended the public schools, and when seventeen years of age began teaching, which profession he pursued with signal success for four years. He then entered Miami University where he spent four years. During his attendance at this institution he was prominently identified with the college organizations and was one of the refounders of Kappa Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He graduated in June, 1891, and for his excellent qualities as a

student was given first rank in his class on commencement day. He delivered the salutatory address. In the fall of 1891, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1893. Soon afterward he was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Butler county. His home is at Oxford.

DAVID PIERCE was born near Camden, Preble county, Ohio, October 18, 1857. Honorable David Barnet, the paternal grandfather of our subject, David Pierce, was twice a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and was president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Richmond Railroad company for years. Mr. Pierce was reared on a farm; was educated in district schools, and at Danville, Indiana. Afterward he was principal of the Fifth ward school of this city, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction. He read law with Banning & Davidson, in Cincinnati; graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1882. He was the Democratic candidate for Representative of Preble county in 1883, and was defeated by a small plurality. He was unanimously tendered a re-nomination in 1885, but declined. He was a member of the first County Board of Elections of Butler county. Mr. Pierce has been three times a member of the Democratic County Central committee, and was treasurer of it for two years. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lane Free Library. Socially, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a K. of P. and a member of Hamilton Council No. 328, Royal Arcanum, and is highly regarded in social circles.

Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Nettie C. Chadwick July 31, 1895. Mr. Pierce is a clean gentleman, an able lawyer and highly esteemed for his professional ability, intelligence and honorable methods.

ROBERT N. SHOTTS was born in Hamilton, August 28, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the High school in 1872. He read law with Thomas Millikin. Afterward he entered the Cincinnati Law school; began practicing his profession in Hamilton, in

1877. He became a member of the firm of Millikin, Shotts & Millikin in 1891. This firm ranks among the solid, substantial and representative legal firms of this city. Mr. Shotts is a young gentleman of genuine ability, prompt, courteous and honorable in all his transactions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Shotts was married to Miss Bertha Phillips, June 20, 1885. They are prominent in society circles.

CHARLES S. HAINES was born in Boston, Mass., November 17, 1836. While yet a boy his parents came west, locating in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of his adopted town; read law in the office of his father, Judge Abner Haines. Charles Haines came to Hamilton in 1872. A short time afterward he was elected justice of the peace of Hamilton township. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and immediately began practicing in this city. In 1892-93, he followed his profession in Seattle, Washington. He returned to Hamilton in 1894. As an attorney he is a gentleman of no mean ability; he merits encouragement, and to all he offers full and faithful legal service. In politics, Mr. Haines has always been identified with the Democratic party.

SHERIFFS OF BUTLER COUNTY.

William McClellan	1803-1807
John Wingate	1807-1809
William McClellan	1809-1813
James McBride	1813-1817
Pierson Sayre	1817-1821
Samuel Millikin	1821-1825
John Hall	1825-1829
Pierson Sayre	1829-1831
William Sheely	1831-1835
Israel Gregg	1835-1839
John K. Wilson	1839-1843
William J. Elliott	1843-1847
Ferd. Van Derveer	1847-1849
Aaron L. Schenck	1849-1851
Peter Murphy	1851-1856
Joseph Garrison	1856-1860
A. A. Phillips	1860-1864
A. J. Rees	1864-1868
R. N. Andrews	1868-1872
W. H. Allen	1872-1876
M. Thomas	1876-1880
F. D. Black	1880-1884
George W. St. Clair	1884-1888
Isaac Rogers	1888-1892
Frank Krebs	1892-1896
William Bruck	1896

Over an hundred years have passed since the organization of the county. In every avenue of material activity, a marked and gratifying progress has been shown from decade to decade, and the experience of recent years justifies the belief that the

second century of the county's history will exhibit a relatively increasing prosperity.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, the first Sheriff of Butler county, was born in 1767, near Mercerburg, Pennsylvania. He came to Hamilton in 1792 and followed wagoning as an occupation for a number of years. In 1803 he was elected Sheriff and re-elected in 1806. After an interim of two years he was again elected, serving two terms. He settled in St. Clair township, on Two Mile creek, near the old Eaton road. A part of the homestead farm is today in the possession of one of his descendants. He died October 2, 1827, at the age of sixty years.

JOHN WINGATE was born in New York in 1774. After St. Clair's defeat he enlisted in Mad Anthony Wayne's army, which came west. Mr. Wingate participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers. After the close of the Indian wars in Ohio, he came to Fort Hamilton. On May 24, 1809, he married Mrs. Emma Torrence, and "kept tavern," on the corner of Dayton and Water streets, the stand that had been occupied by John Torrence. The building remains intact today, the same as it did over an hundred years ago. In 1816 he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the same business. Subsequently he removed to the far West. In the early part of 1851 he returned to Hamilton. He died April 4, 1851. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery with military honors, by a company of artillery, under command of Captain Nathaniel Reeder. The funeral cortege was under the direction of Col. Lewis D. Campbell.

JAMES MCBRIDE was born November 2, 1788, a short distance from Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He received no set education, but improved what opportunities, he had for reading, and, on coming to Hamilton, in the eighteenth year of his age, was discovered to possess a large amount of useful knowledge. His first employment was as clerk for John Reily, but he soon found other openings. Every one had the utmost confidence in him, and he was constantly in request. His patrimony was not large, but it enabled him

sometimes to try new plans for bettering his fortune. Just before the war with Great Britain, he engaged with Joseph Hough in a venture to New Orleans. Flour was bought and shipped to that port with a large profit, and thenceforth Mr. McBride was easy in his circumstances.

In 1813, he was elected Sheriff, and was again chosen in 1815. This office was then considered as being the chief one in the county, and it shows the confidence his fellow-citizens must have had in him, as he was but twenty-five when elected. Mr. McBride had scarcely removed to this county when he began his researches in the early history of this region. He foresaw its progress, and knew that where there was then only a wooded plain, would soon be villages and cities. The pioneers were still alive who could recount the tale of the defeat of St. Clair, the triumphal march of Wayne, the building of the first houses, and the birth of the first children. It is impossible to say how much he wrote, but there are probably now in existence, in his handwriting, not less than three thousand pages of manuscript bearing upon Butler county and the country adjacent. Among the most valuable of these is the work issued in 1869 by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, under the title of "Pioneer Biography of Butler County." He wrote a History of Hamilton, in 1831, which has never been published. It is now the property of Frank E. Brandt. Mr. McBride's map of Butler county is a large copper-plate, five feet by four, and of the utmost accuracy. Every little stream is laid down upon it and every farm, road, church, and school-house, and the meanderings of the Miami can by this be compared with its bed in the present day. No more truthful county map was ever published in Ohio.

He was elected mayor of Hamilton. While in this position he aided in a codification of the municipal ordinances. After the election of John Woods as Auditor of State he went to Columbus to assist him, rendering most valuable co-operation, and in 1846 was chosen clerk of the courts of Butler county, a position he held until 1852.

Mr. McBride's wife died September 23, 1859. Ten days later, October 4, he died.

PIERSON SAYRE was born at Providence, New Jersey, September 12, 1701. At the age of seventeen years he joined Lord Sterling's division as a private soldier and participated in the battle of Springfield, of Revolutionary renown. Subsequently he was Sheriff of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, for three years. In 1809 Mr. Sayre removed from Pennsylvania, to this county, purchasing a farm seven miles from Hamilton, on the road leading to Middletown. In October, 1817 he was elected Sheriff, and again in 1819 he was chosen. He was the first collector of tolls on the Miami canal, having his office at the east end of the Hamilton basin. From 1831 to 1839, he was toll gatherer for the Miami bridge. In 1820, he erected two buildings for county offices. He died April 4, 1852.

SAMUEL MILLIKIN was born in Butler county in 1787. He received his education in our early private schools. Subsequently he was a partner of John Hough in general merchandising in this city; afterward he was engaged in business in Middletown. He closed out his business in Middletown and returned to Hamilton, where he again engaged in merchandising. In 1836 he removed to Indiana and followed farming. In 1864 he closed up his business affairs and came to Hamilton and resided with his youngest son, John Millikin, on Ross street. He died October 7, 1870. He was highly esteemed by those who had business relations with him. He was noted for his kindness of heart and good deeds.

JOHN HALL was born in Virginia in 1785. He came West in 1800 and opened an inn at Blue Ball, which was a favorite resort for the people of the surrounding country. Subsequently he removed to Rossville and opened a tavern on the Morner corner. He was a private in Captain Joel Collins' company and participated in the war of 1812, between England and the United States. John Hall was elected Sheriff of this county in 1825, and re-elected in 1827. He removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1837, accompanied by Samuel Gray,

Robert Taylor, Joseph Gray, John Nelson and William Gray. Afterward Mr. Hall removed to Illinois where he died. He was Coroner of Butler county from 1817 to 1819.

WILLIAM SHEELY was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1798. At an early age he came West and located on a farm in Fairfield township, where he resided until his death. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1831, and again in 1833. He was known as the "big Sheriff," from the fact that he weighed three hundred and forty pounds. During his term of office convicts were taken to Columbus in a two horse wagon. The round trip was made in about five days. On one occasion Sheriff Sheely had a large, muscular convict for the penitentiary who was unruly and a terror to everyone in the jail. The Sheriff called upon Henry Harr—father of Joseph Harr, of Hanover township—who was, physically, a powerful man. Harr entered the old stone jail in the Court house yard, and stepping up to the prisoner, commanded him to "keep still!" The convict said, "I guess not," and squared himself for an encounter, when Harr dealt him a blow that knocked him senseless. Harr then exclamed, "Now, Billy, you can put the irons on him!" Mr. Sheely was a man of prodigious size. While he was Sheriff he was called upon to make preparation for an execution, but after all his labor was done the criminal had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This was in the summer of 1835. The prisoner's name was Sponsler. He lived in Madison township, and had a quarrel with his son-in-law, finally killing him by shooting. For this he was arrested and lodged in the county jail. When he was brought to trial John Woods, one of the most skillful members of the bar, was assigned to defend him, and he did so with all of his powers. But the accused was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, June 10, 1836. No efforts to have a new trial or for an arrest of judgment were successful, and Mr. Sheely proceeded to get ready his scaffold. Mr. Woods, however, did not cease his exertions in behalf of his client, and finally procured a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. The public,

however, were not made acquainted with the matter, and on the day assigned, the town was full of men from this and other towns. When they found that the affair would not come off they rebelled, and proposed to tear down the jail. They were full of whisky and full of fight. But Mr. Sheely did not propose to be treated thus. He organized a large body of men, and placed himself at their head, dispersing the mob.

Before Sponsler could be taken to Columbus to undergo the penalty of life imprisonment, he managed to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a cell. Mr. Sheely died on the homestead farm in 1857.

ISRAEL GREGG was born in Virginia, February 20, 1775. At the age of twenty-one years he had learned the silversmith trade, and began business for himself. Subsequently, on July 12, 1798, he married Elizabeth Hough. Eleven children resulted from this union. Mr. Gregg afterward became interested in steamboating. In 1814 he commanded the "Dispatch," that plied the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. In 1819 he became a resident of Hamilton, where he resided until his death. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1835, serving four years. After the decease of his first wife he married Mrs. Phoebe Kelly, of Rossville. One of Mr. Gregg's daughters from his second marriage—Mrs. Jane Skinner—resides in the Third ward. She is a noble, Christian woman of intelligence and many virtues, chief among which is charity. Mr. Gregg died June 20, 1847, aged 73 years.

JOHN K. WILSON, SR., was born near Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He was of English-Irish extraction. He came to Butler county in 1803, and settled one and a half miles west of Hamilton, where he entered a large tract of government land. He married before coming west. Six children were born him, viz: The late Judge Vic. Wilson, of Missouri, who married the daughter of Joshua Deleplane, John K., Jr., William H., Shannon and Thomas. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1839 and again in 1841. He resumed farming

after his term of office expired. In 1857 he was elected justice of the peace. His office was located at the southwest corner of Main and D streets, in the Dr. William C. Miller property. He was Commissioner from 1828 to 1831.

WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT was born in Ross township, in 1813, on what is known as the Timberman farm. He was educated in the country schools. In 1845 he was engaged in the pork packing business under the firm name of Taylor, Lowes & Elliott. He was general of the county militia for several years, and held the annual musters at Millville. He was elected Sheriff in 1843, serving two terms. Subsequently he removed to Indianapolis and was, after gaining a residence, elected Sheriff of Marion county. His son, Byron K, Elliott, of Indianapolis, has been chief justice of the supreme court of Indiana. W. J. Elliott was coroner from 1835 to 1839.

GEN. FERD VANDERVEER. [See Hamilton in Civil war.]

AARON L. SCHENCK was born in Fairfield township, Butler county, in 1804, in the house now owned by Dr. W. O. Millikin. He followed farming and accumulated a large estate. He took a great delight in raising and driving fine horses. In 1849 he was elected Sheriff on an independent ticket —a fusion between the Democrats and the Whigs—serving one term. Calvin C. Skinner and William H. Campbell were his deputies. In the fall of 1848 the Democrats nominated a ticket which was bolted by a large number of Democrats throughout the county. The bolting wing of the Democratic party addressed a communication to the Whig central committee, urging a co-operation with a view of placing an independent ticket in the field. An agreement was finally made and a committee of Democrats met at A. G. Clark's drug store, in the Matthias building in Rossville, and nominated Aaron L. Schenck for Sheriff, Wilson Layman, who was at that time editor and proprietor of the *Western Telegraph*, for auditor and Henry Traber, treasurer. Aaron Schenck was a man of great force of character. All his business transactions, both public and private, were blended with caution and moderation.

Thomas Millikin, Esq., the Nestor of the Butler county bar, was called to write Mr. Schenck's will, and found that he had prepared an accurate map of his land, showing how he wanted it divided among his heirs. He was tall, straight and arrowy, and was considered a model man — one who would scorn to do a wrong, to his fellow-man. He died in March, 1856.

The following hand bill, now in the possession of Dr. William C Miller, was issued by the Democratic central committee near the close of the Schenck campaign:

To the Independent Democracy of Butler County:

Rumors having been put in circulation that the Whigs of Butler county, on the eve of election, would get out a Whig ticket, in whole or in part, we deemed it proper to make the necessary inquiries to ascertain whether there was any truth in the rumor. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to them:

Gentlemen of the Whig Central Committee of Butler County:

A report having been freely circulated that a Whig ticket, in whole or in part, would be gotten up on the eve of election, we desire to know if such will be the fact. The long abuses which have been covered up by our county officers render it necessary that an entire new set of men should take the control of our county offices. In order to make such a change we had hoped that the PEOPLE, without regard to PARTY trammels, would meet on the broad platform of equality and discharge their duty fearlessly, as becomes American citizens and freemen. Yours, etc.,

MARTIN RICHMOND,
SAMUEL SHAFFER,
ISAAC MATTHIAS,
Committee on behalf of the Independent Democracy.

Rossville, September 29, 1849.

To which letter we received the following reply:

To Martin Richmond, Samuel Shaffer, Isaac Matthias, Committee on Behalf of the Independent Democracy of Butler County.

GENTLEMEN: — In reply to the question which you have pleased to address to us, we return the following statement as our answer:

"The Democrats of Butler county having presented two tickets, one a convention ticket, the other "independent," we have felt it to be the duty of the Whig central committee to give public assurance that the Whigs will not present any candidates for office at the ensuing election. We have been advised that the friends of the convention ticket contemplate printing and circulating a ticket with Whigs' names on it for the purpose of driving the Independent Democrats into the support of the convention nominations. We deem it proper to forewarn all persons of the PLOT, and to assure the public that if such a ticket is produced it will be the work of Locos, and that we will vote and use our influence against it."

"The Whigs are deeply interested in an honest administration of the county affairs, and in breaking up a corrupt clique, who have exercised power over the offices at the county seat. We hope, therefore, that every Whig will turn out at the election and aid in electing a new SET OF MEN."

L. D. CAMPBELL,	WILLIAM STEVENS,
B. F. RANDOLPH,	C. FALCONER,
JOHN B. DRAYER,	F. D. RIGDON,
WILLIAM BECKETT,	CHAS. RICHARDSON,
JAMES SAMPLE,	GEORGE WYMAN,
ROBERT BECKETT,	JOEL HARRIS,
JOHN MYERS,	JACQUES SPEAR,
ROBERT MOORE,	A. D. KNOX,
ELIAS KUMLER,	L. D. WOODMANSEE,
JOHN J. VANDYKE,	DANIEL SKINNER,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM W. PHARES,
JOHN M. MILLIKIN,	Whig Central Committee.

September 29, 1849.

"The above communication from the Whig central committee forever puts to rest any fears which may have been entertained by our friends that there would be a Whig ticket got up. It was the only hope left for the old hunkers to succeed. Independent Democrats, be encouraged! Our prospects are indeed cheering. Turn out in your strength, and deposit your votes for the independent ticket and the corrupt set of old hunkers who have been destroying our party strength, squandering our money, robbing our treasury, and have brought obloquy and disgrace upon our party and our county, will be cast overboard. Democrats, "a better day is coming," a day when men will not be offered as Democratic candidates when they are not the choice of the Democracy."

"On next Tuesday the great question is to be decided. Which set of Democrats will you elect? Will you elect the time-serving and fraudulent set, or those who come before you as good Democrats, capable of discharging honorably and satisfactorily the duties of the various offices for which they are offered, and whose hands are clean? Act well your part! Use that glorious privilege of freemen, in that way which will be a guarantee that you have freely and honestly used the dearest boon of freeman on the side of justice and right. The result will be a triumphant majority for the Independent Democracy. The defeat of the old hunkers at the ballot box is the only way to get rid of them! The success of the Independent Democrat ticket is the only way to purify our county offices."

October 5, 1849.

John Durrough, a noted gambler, died in 1849. He plied the Ohio and Mississippi rivers following his vocation. He willed his farm near Snaptown to an adopted daughter. Mr. Schenck was appointed administrator. Tom Simmonds, a desperate character and a well known sporting man of Natchez,

Mississippi, brought suit against Mr. Schenck for $4,000 for money he claimed to have loaned Durrough. The day was set for trial and Simmonds appeared in court with a desperate set of witnesses. The late L. D. Campbell was employed to resist the claim. During the trial he was heavily armed. After court adjourned Mr. Schenck, with his two deputies — W. H. Campbell and Cavin C. Skinner —and Ben Basey repaired to the tavern kept in the building afterward occupied by Peter Jacobs as a drug store. Later, Simmonds and his crowd of cut-throats entered, bent on thrashing Mr. Schenck. Ben Basey seized Simmonds by the neck and choked him to the floor. Simmonds pulled a bowie knife but was afraid to use it as it meant death to him. After this escapade Simmonds and his crowd immediately left Hamilton.

PETER MURPHY was born in Liberty township, Butler county, on October 1, 1820. Mr. Murphy's parents were early settlers in this township, moving there when Cincinnati was a mere village. Hon. Peter Murphy was married to Miss Cyrena Van Gordon in 1844. Six children resulted from this union. He was elected Sheriff of Butler county, in 1851, and again in 1853. He was elected State Senator from the Butler-Warren district in 1871. Mr. Murphy was a member of the board of directors of the Dayton Insane Asylum. When the Miami Valley National Bank was organized he was elected President. He proved himself to be a prudent, safe and conservative business man. Mr. Murphy, with the aid of F. S. Heath, who is a born financier, and F. W. Whitaker, placed the Miami Valley National Bank in a proud and leading position among the banks of the state. Mr. Murphy died April 1, 1896.

JOSEPH GARRISON was born in Fairfield township, in this county, on November 19, 1820. In his younger days he followed farming. He had, at his own expense, in 1851, two cannons made and mounted. These he placed on a two-horse platform wagon and attended every political meeting held in the county until 1856. Through this avenue he became well

and favorably known to citizens of the county. He was Sheriff from 1856 to 1860. Major A. A. Phillips was his competent and trusted deputy. Mr. Garrison was general of the county militia late in the fifties. In 1863, he became totally blind, and as a means of earning a livelihood, opened a sample room and restaurant on Third street in the room now occupied by Waterhouse, the jeweler. Mr. Garrison was a kind and liberal hearted man—no one in need was ever turned away by him. He was killed December 9, 1865, by falling down stairs, in the building situated on the corner of Sycamore and Sixth streets. Capt. Philip Rothenbush carried Gen. Garrison's sword through the late Civil War.

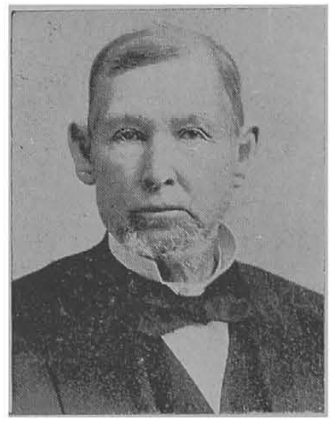
A. A. PHILLIPS was born at Azalia, Indiana, May 5, 1825. He married Miss Emma Rust in Hamilton, December 20, 1855. Miss Rust was for a long time a valued teacher in our public schools. In 1851, Major Phillips owned the Hamilton *Telegraph*, the official organ of the Democratic party of Butler county. He was deputy under Joseph Garrison from 1856 to 1860. In the fall of 1859, Major Phillips was elected Sheriff of this county, serving until 1876. During the summer of 1862, the Ninty-third regiment, O. V. I., was organized in Hamilton, and Mr. Phillips was commissioned major. After a brief, but active period at the front, Major Phillips resigned, came home and resumed his duties as Sheriff. He was an indefatigable worker in the cause of the Democratic party, and was, on several occasions, chairman of the county committee. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Phillips, namely, Nellie F., Alice M., Bertha A., Lottie B., Alfred R., and Josephine C. Major Phillips died July 12, 1881.

A. J. REES was born in Ross township, in 1822. He learned the tailor trade and followed it for a number of years. He was appointed Postmaster of Venice, under President Polk. Subsequently he engaged in the hotel business at the same place. For a number of years he took a prominent and active part in politics. In 1860 he removed to Hamilton and purchased the Butler house, carrying on the business until 1864.

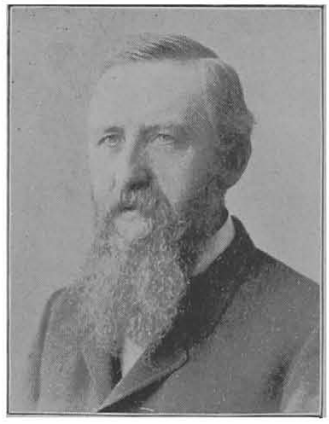
In October, 1863, he was elected Sheriff, serving until January, 1868. Mr. Rees was radical in politics and was pronounced in his likes and dislikes.

ROBERT N. ANDREWS was born September 16, 1839, in Ross township. He received his education in the country schools. In 1861 he came to Hamilton and learned the miller's trade with Tanquary & Anderson. He was Deputy Sheriff under A. J. Rees from May, 1864, and remained with him until January, 1868. Mr. Andrews was elected Sheriff of this county in October, 1867, and re-elected in 1869. During his administration he executed John Griffin, July 29, 1869, for the murder of Usile Prickett. After retiring from the sheriff's office he engaged in the insurance business, under the firm name of Landis & Andrews. In 1875 he purchased a one-third interest in the *Butler County Democrat.* Subsequently he was Superintendent of the Miami and Erie canal for three years. During his administration he re-built the state dam at Middletown, which stands today a credit to his good judgment and ability. In July, 1886, he was appointed Superintendent of the Hamilton Water Works. He retired in 1892. During his term of office the Water Works were put on a paying basis. Mr. Andrews has faithfully, honestly and conscientiously performed each and every duty imposed upon him as a public official.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 29, 1838. He came to Ohio in 1840, locating in Butler county in 1842. After arriving at the age of manhood he followed saw-milling for a number of years among the pineries of New York, Michigan and in the South. He was agent for The Merchants' Union Express company, in this place, in 1866-7. In January, 1868, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under R. N .Andrews. In October, 1871, he was elected Sheriff of this county, and re-elected in 1874. From 1877 until 1881 he was in the employ of Hooven & Gamble, of Miamisburg, selling reapers and binders. During most of this time he and Luke Bradley were engaged in the auctioneer business. He



PETER MURPHY



R. N. ANDREWS



MARCELLUS THOMAS



WILLIAM BRUCK

is now a member of the firm of Hughes & Allen, selling agricultural implements. Mr. Allen married Miss Mary M. Cobaugh, the estimable daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Cobaugh, well and favorably known residents of this city. Mr. Allen is a courteous, honest and genial gentleman.

MARCELLUS THOMAS was born August 1, 1841, in Fairfield township. From boyhood he was engaged on the farm. He remained home until 1863—the year of his father's death. He was Deputy Sheriff under W. H. Allen. Mr. Thomas was Sheriff of Butler county from 1866 until 1880. On retiring from this office he left an enviable record, such as any man might feel proud of. When the Fifth ward was organized Mr. Thomas was elected a member of the Board of Education from a Republican ward, which fact demonstrates his popularity. In June, 1883, he removed to the country and in the following year was elected a member of the School Board of Fairfield township. In 1886 he returned to Hamilton and the following year was appointed deputy internal revenue collector of Butler county. In 1889 he was elected land appraiser for the Fifth ward. He resigned this office before assuming its duties. In 1889 he was appointed chief of police, which position he still holds with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. Chief Thomas has always taken an active part in politics, and is popular as a political worker. He was a member of the Democratic Central committee for a number of years and rendered valuable service in the cause of his party. In whatever position of life we find him, he is the same honest, social and faithful man in the discharge of his duties.

F. D. BLACK was born in Hamilton, September 12, 1846. He attended the Hamilton public schools until he arrived at the age of thirteen years, he then entered St. Mary's college, at Dayton, where he remained five years. Here he acquired a liberal education. In 1868 he had charge of Long, Black & Allstatter's branch house in St. Louis for the sale of agricultural implements. In 1869 he was appointed by Sheriff R. N. Andrews as his deputy. He continued in this position for

twelve years under the succeeding sheriffs. In 1879 he was elected Sheriff, serving two terms, retiring in 1884. Subsequently he went to California and found employment with Lucky Baldwin, the millionaire, and a former resident of this county. For several seasons he came east with Baldwin's fine race horses, which went under the poles at all the principal race tracks of the country. After returning to California with Baldwin's horses he came east again and opened a magnificent billard and pool room on High street in Columbus. This business was not suited to his taste, so he sold out and returned to California. He married a niece of Lucky Baldwin's, and is managing a large hotel in close proximity to San Francisco, "Doney" Black was one of the most competent officers Butler, county ever had in any capacity.

GEORGE W. ST. CLAIR was born in Milford township in 1840. He received a liberal education. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he sold his farm and chattel property, and came to Hamilton with $38,000. In 1865 he married Miss Anna Elliott, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Elliott. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Dr. William Harper, and conducted a livery and sale stable in the old Pierson Stout building on South B street. After Dr. Harper's retirement from the firm in 1869, Mr. St. Clair sold out his livery business and removed to the Wilkinson Beatty stable, where he continued to purchase and sell fine horses. He was elected Sheriff of Butler county in 1883, and re-elected in 1886. During his second term he hung George Snyder for the cold blooded murder of his aged mother. In 1886-87 he owned considerable stock in the *Butler County Democrat* company. After his official term expired he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he is now engaged in raising and selling fine blooded horses.

ISAAC ROGERS was born in Fairfied township, June 19, 1839. He attended country school in the winter and farmed the balance of the year. He was Deputy Sheriff for eight years under M. Thomas and F. D. Black. He was elected

Sheriff in 1888, serving until 1892. Mr. Rogers was the first and only candidate for office in Butler county that had no opposition, for his two terms, at the primaries or general election. He is a man of pleasing address and popular among all who know him. His administration was an able one and reflects great credit upon Mr. Rogers and his deputy.

FRANK KREBS was born in Germany, October 10, 1844. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1854. He attended parochial school for a short time. At the age of twelve years he entered the Long, Black & Allstatter machine shops. At the outbreak of the late Civil War he enlisted in Company K, thirty-seventh regiment O. V. I. After one year's service he was captured at Princeton, W. Virginia, and confined on Belle Isle. On being exchanged, he enlisted in the Independant Marine cavalry, under General Elliott—who captured Memphis. Mr. Krebs served in this command until the close of the war. Upon his return home he re-entered the employment of Long, Black & Allstatter. In 1876, he was elected street commissioner, serving two terms. He had charge in cutting off the basin. He was Deputy Sheriff under Isaac Rogers for four years. Mr. Krebs was elected Sheriff in 1892, and retired the first Monday in January, 1896, after serving two terms. He proved himself to be a good, honest and faithful public official.

WILLIAM BRUCK.—The present Sheriff was born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 14, 1848. He received a liberal education under private instruction in this city. When thirteen years old he began learning the art of printing in the *Schildwache* office, conducted by his father —Captain John P. Bruck. Subsequently he worked in Cincinnati and Indianapolis. He mastered his chosen calling and was a very rapid compositor. His proof was excellent, frequently being returned to him after being read by an expert proof reader, O. K.'d, without an error marked. In 1876 he was appointed on the Hamilton police force, and served for four years. In April, 1881, he was elected city marshal, and was re-elected in 1883. In Novem-

ber 1895, he was elected Sheriff of this county and was installed in office the first Monday in January, 1896. He was married in July, 1869, to Miss Barbara Musch. Two children have been born to them, namely, William C. and Edward G. Mr. Bruck is well qualified and equipped to fill the office of Sheriff.

CLERKS OF COURT.

John Reily.....1803-1842
Taylor Webster.....1842-1846
James McBride.....1846-1852
M. C. Ryan.....1852-1858
John McElwee.....1858-1864
Edward Dalton.....1864-1866
Patrick Gordon.....1866-1873
Jervis Hargitt.....1873-1879
Barton S. James.....1879-1880
W. S. Caldwell.....1880-1881
R. B. Millikin.....1881-1887
A. J. Welliver.....1887-1893
Christian Pabst.....1893-1899

From 1802 until 1852, each Court appointed its own Clerk. By the constitution of 1850, the office was made elective by the voters of the county, the term being made three years.

JOHN REILY. [See Postmasters of Hamilton.]

TAYLOR WEBSTER. [See "Old Third" District Congressmen.]

JAMES MCBRIDE. [See Sheriffs of Butler County.]

MICHAEL C. RYAN was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820; his parents removed to Ohio, in 1832; locating in Hamilton he was educated in the rudiments of an education in private schools; entered Miami University in 1835, from which institution he graduated in 1839, with the highest honors of his class. While attending college he was one of the founders of the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter society. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became a partner of his brother-in-law, John B. Weller; he was Prosecuting Attorney from 1848 to 1852, was clerk of the courts from 1852 to 1858; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which convened in Cincinnati in 1856, that nominated James Buchanan for president. In 1847, he, in conjunction with Oliver S. Witherby, purchased the *Hamilton Telegraph.* He became its editor in 1849; at the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the Union cause; he was appointed by Governor Dennison colonel of the Fiftieth O. V. I. regiment, but his death, which

followed shortly after his appointment, prevented him from taking command of this regiment. He died October 23, 1861. Col. Ryan accumulated a large and valuable library. He was a great lover of books. He was a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN MCELWEE was born at Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1824; received a classical education at Dayton; studied medicine and graduated from the Ohio Medical college of Cincinnati; located in Hamilton and practiced his profession for a short time; served two terms in the Ohio Legislature; was clerk of the courts from 1858 to 1864; was engaged in the distilling business in Hamilton and Cincinnati. When the tax of a dollar per gallon was placed upon whisky he had a large amount on hand, which was exempt from taxation it having been made before the law went into effect. He stored this whisky in the Sortman cellar, on the West Side, and in a very short time netted $20,000 from its sale. In the spring of 1861, he, in conjunction with Dr. John P. P. Peck purchased the *Telegraph* then the organ of the Democratic party of Butler county. Dr. McElwee was installed as editor. The Civil War was upon us and had many opponents in the county, including Dr. McElwee. Dr. Peck was a War Democrat. On August 3, 1861, the Democracy of Butler county held a rousing mass convention in the court house and adopted M. N. Maginnis' famous secession resolutions. Dr. Peck objected to the publication of these resolutions in the *Telegraph*, which caused strained relations between the proprietors; subsequently Dr. Peck became sole owner of the *Telegraph*. Early in September, 1862, Dr. McElwee purchased the *Oxford Union*, which had been suppressed for treasonable utterance, and removed the plant to Hamilton. On September 22, of the same year, appeared the first issue of the *True-Telegraph*, published by McElwee and Marts. This paper denounced the war, its leader and the abolitionists and demanded the impeachment of President Lincoln for high crimes and misdemeanors. In 1866, Dr. McElwee superintended the construction of the Opera house. He afterward

opened a drug store in the same building; the store is now owned by Dr. A. Myers & Co. In 1875, he took a course of lectures at the Miami Medical college and immediately thereafter began practicing at Bath, Indiana. He died in 1887.

EDWARD DALTON was born in the town of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1830; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1839, locating in New York City; subesquently Edward Dalton came West and located in Hamilton; he was educated in the public schools; studied law, but never made application for admission to the bar; he married Miss Sadie Ryan, a sister of Michael C. Ryan; in 1858 he was appointed Deputy Clerk by his brother-in-law; in 1859 he was nominated, as a Democrat, for Mayor of this city, but was defeated by Ransford Smith, Republican. Sectarianism brought about this result; the Protestants claiming the Catholics were opposed to reading King James version of the Bible in the public schools. Mr. Dalton was elected Clerk of Court in 1863, serving from February, 1864, to July 6, 1866, the date of his death. He was recognized as a local political leader in his day, and stumped the county on several occasions in the interest of his party. He was conspicuous in county and municipal affairs and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens in the highest degree.

PATRICK GORDON was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, October 6, 1833; while young his parents emigrated to America, locating in Hamilton. He was educated in the schools of this city, entered the Clerk's office in 1855, as Deputy, under M. C. Ryan; subsequently served four years in the same capacity with Dr. John McElwee, from 1858 to 1864, and eighteen months under Edward Dalton, who died July 6, 1866. Mr. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was afterward elected to two full terms, serving from July, 1866, to February, 1873. On July 1, 1861, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Lavin; seven bright and intelligent children graced their home circle—four of whom are living. He was charitable and liberal to a fault; was a fine penman and his records

today are a model of neatness—not being excelled by any in our public offices. Mr. Gordon was a prompt and reliable Clerk, and in every respect a courteous and pleasant gentleman. His fine sense of honor is known to all who were familiar with his official or social life.

JERVIS HARGITT was born near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, April 24, 1833; at the age of seventeen he came to Hamilton and entered mercantile life as a salesman and book-keeper in a dry goods store. In 1856, he became a partner of George W. McAdams in the same business. This occupation engrossed his time until 1861, when he engaged in farming near Middletown; was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1872; was re-elected in 1875, filling that position for six years; was a member of the Board of Education from the Second ward, and was President of that body. In politics Mr. Hargitt was a Democrat; was chairman of the Butler County Democratic Central committee from 1874 to 1879; was an excellent organizer and a far seeing politician. His wide experience gave him peculiar advantages for his callings in life. He enjoyed a reputation of the highest character

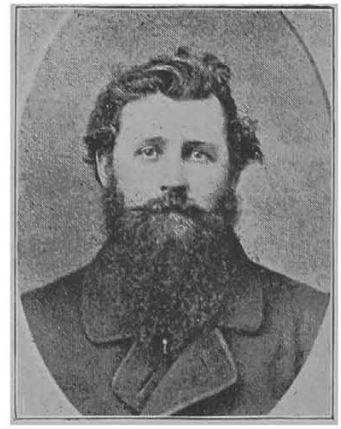
BARTON S. JAMES was born in Hanover township, September 3, 1831; was educated in the country schools; was married November 30, 1854, in Hamilton, to Miss Mary J. Longfellow, daughter of John Longfellow, a pioneer resident of this county. Mr. James followed farming for a number of years. Subsequently he engaged in the drug business in the old P. G. Smith building on Main street; later the drug store was removed to the south-west corner of Main and B streets. He was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1878, serving from February, 1879, until the time of his death. He died December 2, 1880. Born and brought up in this county, Mr. James enjoyed a wide popularity; held the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

S. W. CALDWELL.—The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe, Butler county, September 10, 1841; was educated in the Hamilton public schools; was appointed Deputy Clerk

of the Court of Common Pleas, by Patrick Gordon, in July, 1855; he was appointed to the same position by Jervis Hargitt, and Barton S. James; on the death of Mr. James, which occurred December 2, 1880, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving eighteen months. He won a host of friends in this county, by whom he was known as an honorable official and a useful and worthy citizen.

R. B. MILLIKIN was born in Hamilton, March 21, 1844; he attended the public schools of this city, and the Park Latin School, of Boston, for two years; subsequently he entered Miami University, where he remained two years. He enlisted in the Ninety-third regiment, O. V. I., July 16, 1861; was promoted to second lieutenant May 6, 1864, and first lieutenant May 31, of the same year. He resigned on account of disability November 22, 1864. He began business as a manufacturer of plows, machinery, etc., in this city in 1865, in the firm of Millikin & Co., afterward Millikin & Cisle; was Clerk of the city of Hamilton from April, 1875 to 1881; was Clerk of the Common Pleas Court from 1881 to 1887. A few years ago, the plant of Millikin & Cisle was removed to Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Millikin is an upright, honorable gentleman, active, enterprising and progressive.

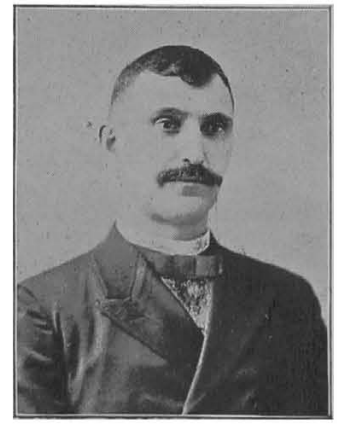
A. J. WELLIVER.—The subject of this sketch was born in Reily township, this county, January 22, 1849; was partly educated in the country schools; received private instruction from D. P. Nelson in Millville; subsequently he took a course at Holbrock's Normal school at Lebanon; farmed until 1879; wholesaled spices on the road with a wagon for two years; was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements on the West Side for four years; was traveling salesman for the D. M. Osborn Co., selling binders and mowers, and for Rude Bros., of Liberty, Indiana, for a long time; was Clerk of the Courts from 1887 to 1893. On September 15, 1893, before his term of office expired—he accepted a position with the H. P. Deuscher Co., as manager of the sales department. Mr. Welliver is well known as an active and enterprising gentleman.



BARTON S. JAMES



CHRISTIAN PABST



A. J. WELLIVER

CHRIST. PABST, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in the province of Rheinish-Bavaria, Germany, December 6, 1853. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1865, and located in Hamilton in 1866; he began learning the art of printing in L. B. De La Court's office; subsequently he was employed at job printing with Jacob H. Long. He became an expert in this branch of the business. After abandoning printing, he engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of J. Pabst & Sons, as bottlers and manufacturers of mineral water. The trade of this establishment extended throughout all sections of Butler county and its vicinity. Christ. Pabst is one of the trustees of Lane Free Library, haveing been appointed in 1882. He is widely known not only in this city, but in all parts of the country; is highly regarded, alike in political circles and in private life.

Mr. Pabst is not a politician in the common acceptation of the word. He is a faithful public officer; obliging and accomodating. In discharging the duties of clerk of the courts his conduct is above criticism. He gives universal satisfaction. He has held the office since February 9, 1893, being the nominee of the Democratic party. He was nominated at the August primaries of 1895 receiving a total vote in the county of 8059, and a majority of 3,611. This is the biggest vote ever received by any candidate in Butler county.

On April 15, 1896 Mr. Pabst was united in marriage at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Catherine Gerlach, daughter of Peter Gerlach, a prominent German citizen of the Forest City, and this union is a happy one.

In politics, Mr. Pabst has always been a Democrat and is loyal to the principles of that party. He has served as president of the Miami club of this city, and is an ardent and enthusiastic member of his party.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The county treasurer's office was at first filled by appointment. In January, 1827, the Legislature enacted a law making the office elective by the people, the term being two years. The following named persons have filled the office since 1827:

Charles K. Smith	1827-1835
William Hunter	1836-1844
Richard Easton	1844-1848
Dr. Robert B. Millikin	1848-1850
Henry Traber	1850-1853
Franklin Stokes	1853-1854
John W. Snyder	1854-1858
Elias H. Gaston	1858-1862
N. G. Oglesby	1862-1864
David W. Brant	1864-1868
John C. Lindley	1868-1870
Seldon A. Campbell	1870
John C. Lindley part of	1870
William Russell	1871-1872
David Yeakle	1872-1876
H. H. Jones	1876-1880
William B. Oglesby	1880-1882
James T. Gray,*	
Harry Engle	1882-1883
F. W. Whitaker	1883-1887
W. M. Boyd	1887-1891
Thomas Boyd	1891-1895
Joseph W. Sloneker	1895-1898

CHARLES K. SMITH was born February 15, 1799, in Cincinnati. In 1812 he was sent to a Grammar school in Oxford, conducted by Rev. James Hughes. Here for three years he was taught in all the common branches and Latin. At the conclusion of his school days Charles K. Smith came to Hamilton to live, and entered the employment of John Reily, then Postmaster and Clerk of the courts. For two years he was Deputy Postmaster and Clerk. In 1821 he was elected recorder of this county, serving in this official capacity until 1835. In 1827 he was chosen Treasurer of the county. Subsequently he became cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, which suspended February 9, 1842. After his retirement from the bank, he entered upon legal practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, having previously studied law under John Woods. In 1848, he was elected associate judge by the General Assembly of Ohio. At this time he was heart and soul a Whig. When the act creating the territory of Minnesota was passed by congress, Charles K. Smith was made secretary of the territory. He assumed the duties of this office in May, 1849.

The early territorial history of Minnesota, is closely connected with the name of C. K. Smith, and we may well say that he had the honor of being one of the most prominent founders of a new empire of the north-west, from which has sprung the vigorous State of Minnesota.

*Died before taking his seat.

Mr. Smith was a regular attendant at the United Presbyterian church. He donated the lot on which the First Presbyterian church now stands. Upon his return from Minnesota he returned to Hamilton, and bought his father's farm in St. Clair township, at the confluence of the Talawanda and the Miami river where he remained until his death, September 28, 1866.

C. K. Smith was married November 21, 1827, to Eleanor A. McMechan, the daughter of a pioneer Presbyterian minister of this region.

WILLIAM HUNTER was born in Butler county in 1796. His education was the best obtainable in his youthful days. In 1844 he formed a partnership with John W. Erwin and built the Hydraulic Flour mills at the foot of High street and carried on a general milling business for a number of years. Subsequently Mr. Erwin retired from the business, and was succeeded by Jacob Shaffer. Mr. Hunter served two terms as Treasurer of Butler county, from 1836 to 1844. Personally he was a most desirable gentleman with whom to form business relations. The firm of Hunter & Erwin had a reputation in mercantile circles, and a large sale of their products, of which they felt proud. The management of the firm's extensive business being in honorable and trustworthy hands rapidly increased, and all transactions were fully guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Mr. Hunter was a man of sagacity and excellent business ability.

RICHARD EASTON was born in Hamilton in 1808. He was educated in private schools in this city, where he occupied numerous positions of trust. In 1833 he was married to an estimable lady of West Chester and was the father of three interesting and intelligent children. In the summer of 1843, he was nominated for Treasurer of Butler county, and in October of the same year was triumphantly elected, serving from 1844 to 1848. On June 3, 1848, he took the old stage coach for a trip to Cincinnati, and on the following morning, June 4, committed suicide by shooting himself in bed at the

United States hotel. The court appointed a committee to examine the condition of the treasury which reported a defalcation of several thousand dollars. However, upon a thorough investigation Mr. Easton had offsets which wiped out the amount of defalcation, leaving the county indebted to his estate in the sum of $500. He was a popular, upright private citizen and was held in the highest regard.

ROBERT B. MILLIKIN. [See Rossville Postmasters.]

HENRY TRABER was born in Adams county, Ohio, where he was educated in the country schools of his native county. He came to Hamilton, and on April 29, 1847, opened an entire new stock of dry goods, hardware, queensware, etc., just fresh from the eastern cities. All kinds of produce were taken in exchange for goods. His store was situated one door below Perry G. Smith's drug store, on the north side of Main street, Rossville, in the room now occupied by John Heinlein. In 1859, he was nominated on the Independent Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1852, serving one year on his second term, when he resigned. In after years he became janitor of the old court house and county offices. Subsequently he removed with his father-in-law, David Dill, to New York. Mr. Traber was a whole-souled, genial man and could entertain a crowd to perfection with his repertoire of funny stories.

FRANKLIN STOKES was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1818. He learned the printing trade in the Lebanon *Star* office whice was established in 1803. He came to Hamilton in the early forties, and for several years was employed on the *Telegraph*, then the official organ of the Democratic party. On November 18, 1836, Mr. Stokes resumed the publication of the *Telegraph*—which had been suspended. A marked improvement was made in the typographical appearance of the paper. John B. Miller's name appeared as editor. Again, November 7, 1839, the paper suspended for a brief period, for the purpose of settling up, the printing office being sold. Publication of the *Telegraph* was resumed November 30, 1839, and it was

removed from Rossville to Hamilton. He was Treasurer of Butler county from 1853 to 1854.

JOHN W. SNYDER—A thorough practical farmer, was born in Madison township in 1816. He received a good education in the country schools of his day. In 1853 he announced himself as a candidate for Treasurer of this county; received the nomination and was elected, being installed in office in 1854, serving until 1858 two terms. In 1854 he came to Hamilton to live, taikng up his residence in the Mark Boatman property on Main street, in the West End. After his official term ended he removed to Indiana and subsequently to Illinois, where he died. His eldest son Jacob, resides in Chicago, and Rev. Martin Snyder, a United Brethern minister is located in Kansas.

ELIAS H. GASTON was born in New Jersey in 1817. He received his education in Newark, in the state of his nativity. Subsequently he came west and located in Reily township, where he continued to reside up to the date of his death. He was an important factor in Democratic politics of Reily township for years; held local offices and carried on a general store. He was Treasurer of Butler county from 1858 to 1862. After retiring from this office he represented the county two terms in the Legislature. Hon. Christopher Hughes was his colleague during his second term. Mr. Gaston was long interested in the county's best welfare and justly merited the political success he achieved. In the wide range of business—political and otherwise —transacted by Mr. Gaston, he was always found prompt and reliable and his square dealing and honorable methods always commanded the unqualified confidence of the public.

N. G. OGLESBY, of Middletown, was born in Pennsylvania. His parents came west in 1848, and located in Cincinnati; subsequently locating on a farm on Elk Creek, in this county. Mr. Oglesby received a liberal education, and found employment readily in Middletown. For years he was one of the most prominent bankers of the city of his adoption. In 1861,

he was nominated by the Republican party for Treasurer of Butler county—his opponent being ex-Mayor A. C. Stephenson On the face of the election returns, Mr. Stephenson had a majority of fourteen. Mr. Oglesby claimed fraud and illegal voting in various precincts throughout the country, and contested the election, and upon hearing the case he was declared to be elected. Hewas Deputy Treasurer under William B. Oglesby in 1880-'82. He is now engaged in the banking business in Middletown. He is highly regarded in commercial and business circles for his sound business principles, enterprise and integrity.

DAVID W. BRANT was born in Fairfield township, Butler county, August 24, 1824. He received a good education in the public schools, and subsequently acquired a fine business training. He followed farming for a number of years in "Black Bottom," after which he came to Hamilton and was engaged in the distilling business for a considerable time. He formed a partnership with Stephen Crane for the manufacture of flour at the Hydraulic Mills. The product turned out by Messrs. Brant & Crane was equal to the best and found a ready sale in the Eastern markets. This firm sustained an excellent reputation for honorable and liberal dealing. The output of the mill was exceedingly heavy, being in fact fully commensurate with its capacity and the excellence of the flour produced. Mr. Brant employed honorable methods in conducting the firm bussness. He was Treasurer in this county from 1864 to 1868 and was proficient in the discharge of his official duties. In politics he was a Democrat. On the issues of the day he had decided opinions and was not slow in defining his position. Mr. Brant died May 23, 1869. He was well known and popular.

JOHN C. LINDLEY was born in Reily township. He was educated in the country schools. After arriving at the age of twenty-five years he opened a general merchandise store. Subsequently he engaged in the distilling business near Reily. In 1868 he came to Hamilton to reside having been the previous yearelected Treasurer of Butler county. He assumed the duties

of his office in September 1868. For years Mr. Lindley was a power in the Democratic ranks of his native township. His political opinions, on all occasions, were expressed with freedom and candor. He never attempted to cram his views down the throats of other people. He died in December 1878, and at the time of his death was an honored member of the A. O. U. W., and K. of H. Mr. Lindley possessed excellent traits of character. No needy and deserving one was ever turned away from him empty handed. He was a respected and efficient Treasurer of this county, and his honorable and liberal policy made him popular with the masses. Mr. Lindley married Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of Hon. James King, of Reily, who represented Butler county in the Legislature two terms. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Harriet, who married W. H. Whipps, James, located in Chicago in the railroad business, Minnie, now the wife of Robert Brown, and Col. Miles D., who is well known to our citizens as an able and energetic political worker in the cause of Democracy.

SELDON A. CAMPBELL. [See Auditors of Butler County.]

WILLIAM RUSSELL was born in Madison township, this county. He received a thorough common school education. After arriving at the age of manhood he filled numerous township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was Recorder of Butler county from 1863 to 1869. In 1870 he became Treasurer, retiring in 1872. Mr. Russell was a man of energy, sound judgment and enterprise, as well of strict integrity, and he enjoyed a deservedly high reputation in the community. He was greatly esteemed for his pronounced talents, and a more capable and accomplished official could not be found in this section of the country.

DAVID YEAKLE was born in Hanover township, April 28, 1842. In his boyhood days he followed farming. He came to Hamilton in 1861 and entered into partnership with William Sortman in the grocery business on the West Side, in the Odd Fellow building. He was nominated and elected Treasurer of this county in 1871, serving from 1872 to 1876, and discharged

the duties of the office with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of our citizens. After retiring from office he accepted a position in W. C. Frechtling & Co.'s double store. Mr. Yeakle is well informed on county politics. He served for a number of years on the County Democratic Central committee. During his term in this capacity "Old Butler" rolled up huge Democratic majorities. In 1884 he again engaged in the grocery business, in the Benninghofen block on High street. He is at the present time City Infirmary director. Mr. Yeakle was prompt, enerjetic and reliable, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all classes.

H. H. JONES was born near Oxford, January 1, 1824. He received a liberal education and began teaching school when he was only fifteen years old. Subsequently he went to Cincinnati and studied medicine. On April 26, 1849, he married Mary L. Hughey. Seven children resulted from this union, namely: Imogene, Oliver Edwin, Anna E., Harry Edwin, Charles, Jessie E., and Samuel Clarence. Mr. Jones removed from Cincinnati to Venice, this county, where he remained until he came to Hamilton in 1860. When the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment O. V. I. was organized, under command of Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, Mr. Jones was one among the first to enlist as a private, to go forth and battle for his country. Afterward he was promoted to assistant surgeon, which position he held until the close of the war. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity and business abilities, and was very popular with all who had business dealings with him. He was treasurer from 1876 to 1880, and was subsequently deputy treasurer under Harry Engle.

WILLIAM B. OGLESBY, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1815. In 1818 the family removed to Cincinnati, and in 1823, the family took up their residence on Elk Creek, near Jacksonborough, this county. Mr. Oglesby, at the age of thirteen, left home to clerk in the store of Hiram Powers, of Jacksonborough. In 1830 he went to Middletown and was employed by Jonathan Martin as clerk. In the fall of



F. W. WHITAKER



JOSEPH W. SLONEKER

1840, he, with his brother Jacob, went to Philadelphia and purchased a stock of goods, which were shipped on a steamer for Cincinnati. When near Portsmouth, Ohio, the boat sprung a leak and sunk. Mr. Oglesby finally succeeded in recovering his goods from the bottom of the river. They were dried in the cornfields near by and reshipped to Cincinnati, and thence to Sidney, where the firm succeeded in selling them to good advantage. In 1844 he engaged in the dry goods trade again with George C. Barnitz. A greater portion of the time from 1844 to 1857 the firm was engaged in buying produce, pork packing and various other branches, including a banking business. Mr. Oglesby was treasurer of Butler county from 1880 to 1882. He was a man of marked ability, and had a wide range of business knowledge and experience.

HARRY ENGLE was born in Lemon township in 1836. He resided in Middletown for a number of years and is now located at Excello. He has filled several official positions in his native township with honor to himself and party. In 1882 Harry Engle was appointed Treasurer of Butler county for one year, *vice* James T. Gray, who was elected, but died before qualifying for the office. Mr. Engle filled this position with entire satisfaction to the citizens of the county, and retired with the best wishes of everyone.

F.W. WHITAKER was born in Mason, Warren county, Ohio, December 8, 1850. He attended school until he was fifteen years old when he learned the carriage painter's trade, which he followed until 1872. Afterwards he removed to Monroe and was engaged in a merchandize store. Mr. Whitaker was elected justice of the peace of Lemon township, with his office at Monroe. In 1872 he was appointed Chief Deputy Treasurer by James T. Gray, who died before assuming the office. He immediately announced himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy. In 1881 he received the nomination and was triumphantly elected, entering upon the discharge of his duties in 1882, serving two terms. After retiring from office he immediately used his influence toward organizing the Miami Valley National

bank and as a result the bank opened its doors for the transaction of business March 10, 1888, and Mr. Whitaker was elected assistant cashier. In 1890 he was promoted to the vice-presidency. After the death of Hon. Peter Murphy he was elected president, which position he now holds. The Miami Valley National bank is commended to the public as in every way worthy of confidence, and business relations entered into with it are certain to prove as pleasant as they will be advantageous to all concerned. Mr. Whitaker is widely known in commercial circles and enjoys the thorough confidence and fullest esteem of all who know him, and in all his operations he employs the highest principles of commercial honor and integrity.

W. M. Boyd was born near Monroe, this county, December 5, 1832. He received a good, practical education and followed farming. He was engaged for years in buying grain at Monroe. Subsequently he removed to Amanda, and continued in the same business until 1885, when F. W. Whitaker, Treasurer-elect, tendered him the chief deputyship. Mr. Boyd was, at first, disposed to decline the call, but was finally persuaded to accept the position. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1882, and was Mr. Whitaker's able and valued assistant throughout his entire term of office. In 1886, Mr. Boyd's friends announced him as a candidate to succeed Mr. Whitaker. He was easily nominated and elected, serving from 1887 to 1891 He is not what we might call a politician in the strict meaning of the word, but is a natural born business man. He is an excellent book keeper and accountant. During his first campaign he remained at his post in the Treasurer's office attending to his duties. This was a clear case of the office seeking the man. Mr. Boyd is well known for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

Thomas Boyd — The subject of this sketch was born at Monroe, Butler county, July 22, 1860. He received a liberal education and a good business training. In 1887, W. M. Boyd appointed him Deputy Treasurer, which position he satisfactorily filled for four years. Mr. Boyd was elected Treasurer of Butler

county in 1886, and took his seat in September, 1887, and was re-elected in 1893, retiring in 1895. He proved himself to be a good and efficient public official. In 1884, he was selected by Hon. Paul J. Sorg to conduct his second congressional campaign in the Old Historic Third district. He performed his work nobly and succeeded in electing his gallant standard bearer. Hon. Paul J. Sorg was one out of the three congressmen saved in Ohio from the tidal wave that struck the country in 1884. Mr. Boyd has achieved success and a reputation as a leader and organizer of his party which is entirely due to his talented, enterprising and honorable political methods, and is to be congratulated upon the success that he has attained.

JOSEPH W. SLONEKER was born in Milford township, February 15, 1852. He followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age. He received a liberal education at Prof. Holbrock's Normal school, of Lebanon, and began teaching district school, which vocation he followed until 1883. In the fall of this year he was elected principal of the Third ward schools, which position he held for two years. In 1885, he purchased an interest in the Seward & Sloneker Insurance Agency. He is still a member of the firm, but not actively engaged in the business. In 1894 Mr. Sloneker was nominated and elected Treasurer of Butler county, assuming his official duties in 1885. Personal comment is unnecessary. The well known character of Mr. Sloneker placing it above criticism affording as it does an example of an honorable and prosperous business career.

AUDITORS OF BUTLER COUNTY.

John McClure	1821-1831	Henry H. Wallace	1860-1862
James O'Conner	1831-1832	William C. Hunter	1862-1866
James B. Cameron	1832-1843	S. A. Campbell	1866-1870
James B. Cameron, Jr.	1843-1844	Adolph Schmidt	1870-1874
Ludwig Betz	1844-1847	H. P. K. Peck.....part of	1874-
Alfred Thomas	1847-1848	Henry H. Wallace	1874-1876
Franklin Stokes	1848-1850	S. B. Berry	1876-1881
Wilson H. Layman	1850-1852	Joseph B. Hughes	1881-1885
William S. Phares	1852-1858	Richard Brown	1885-1892
James Daugherty	1858-1860	S. A. Campbell	1889
		Frank X. Duerr	1892-1898

JOHN MCCLURE, was appointed Auditor in 1821, serving until February 22, 1831, when he died. James O'Conner was appointed to fill the vacancy. James B. Cameron was elected Auditor in 1832, serving until his decease, September 3, 1843, when James B. Cameron, Jr. became Auditor for one year. Ludwig Betz was elected in 1844, and died in 1847. Alfred Thomas was appointed Auditor to fill the vacancy, serving 1847-48. On February 23, 1824, the Legislature passed a law making the office of Auditor elective by the people.

LUDWIG BETZ was born in Hamilton. He received a liberal education and was a successful business man in this city for years. He was Deputy Auditor under James B. Cameron, from 1832 to 1843, was afterward elected Auditor in 1844, and was re-elected in 1846. He married Miss Jane Bell, of Morgan township. Mr. Betz died September 2, 1847.

ALFRED THOMAS was born in Hamilton. He was a son of James B. Thomas, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1782, coming to Hamilton in 1814. He was appointed Postmaster of this city by President Jackson, July 9, 1832, holding this official position until March 27, 1851. Alfred Thomas was educated in private schools; was an old time merchant, and afterward a grain dealer and commission merchant in Cincinnati; was a member of the Board of Education after the union of Hamilton and Rossville. He was a man of great energy, of high standing in business and social circles.

FRANKLIN STOKES. [See County Treasurers.]

WILSON H. LAYMAN was born in Rossville in 1822; was liberally educated in select schools; was editor and proprietor of the *Miami Democrat*, published on the West Side from 1850 to 1852. He was Auditor of Butler county from 1850 to 1852. In 1857, he moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died five years ago.

WILLIAM S. PHARES was born near Jacksonborough, Butler county, in 1823. He received a thorough education in the schools of his day; moved to Hamilton and became a

popular school teacher. He was auditor of this county for two terms, serving from 1852 to 1858; was a pronounced Democrat until the Civil War when he espoused the Union cause. He was Deputy State Treasurer under John M. Millikin. He was a prominent and active member of high standing in the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He followed Masonic insurance up to the time of his death, which occurred at Columbus, Ohio, in 1894. He was a talented and expert accountant — an accomplished and trustworthy business man.

JAMES DAUGHERTY was born at Martinsburg, Berkley county, Virgina, September 14, 1814. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1871. He received his education in the common schools, and was brought up at farming until he learned the cooper's trade. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Zina Doty, a former well known resident of Butler county. She was born in this county in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty were the parents of eight children. Aquilla J. was formerly a well known newspaper man. He was connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Gazette*, and was with the Louisville *Courier Journal* four years. He was educated in the Hamilton public schools and at Miami university. Miss Lissa Daugherty is now assistant teacher in the High school, and has been engaged in that calling since 1861. Mr. James Daugherty came to Hamilton in 1847, conducting the coopering business for some years. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1851, holding that position for seven years. He was mayor in 1852, being re-elected for three terms. In 1857 he was elected Auditor of Butler county. He represented his ward in the school board in 1858, and was active in educational matters.

HENRY H. WALLACE was born in Milford township, Butler county, Ohio, December 30, 1824. He is the youngest son of John and Priscilla Wallace, natives of Pennsylvania. They were of Scotch extraction. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, laboring in the summer and attending

school during the winter. At the age of eighteen years, he began teaching and followed the profession for a nnmber of years. He continued to attend school at intervals, until he received a good business education. In 1853, he was elected County Recorder, serving for six years. In 1859 he was elected County Auditor, which office he held for two years.

In 1857 he was married to Sarah J. Bacon, a native of this county, and a most estimable lady, the daughter of Edmund and Jane Bacon, early settlers of Butler county. In 1862, he raised Company C of the Ninety-third O. V. I., and as Captain of said company, was in active service for about one year, when, on account of impaired health and disability, he was compelled to resign. In 1865, he engaged in the carpet and wall paper business and continued therein until the fall of 1874, when he was again elected county Auditor, serving in said office until 1876. From this date until 1883, he was engaged in sundry positions. In 1883, he was appointed to a clerkship in the pension office at Washington, serving until July, 1884, when he was detailed therefrom and appointed a Special Examiner of Pension Claims, serving three years in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. From 1887 to the present date, 1896, he has been engaged in the real estate business exclusively. He was recognized as an accomplished official and a reliable business man.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, was born in Hamilton, December 16, 1831. He was liberally educated in the schools of his day. In 1857 he engaged in the grocery business at the southeast corner of Second and Court streets, retiring in 1862. Afterward W. C. Hunter & Co., operated a distillery in South Hamilton. In 1864, he sold out the business to Peter Murphy, John Stillwaugh, and Chris. Ruoff. He was elected Auditor of Butler county in the fall of 1861, serving from 1862-1866; was a part owner of the Hydraulic mills, for a number of years. He purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, two miles south of Hamilton, on the Cincinnati and Mt. Healthy pike, and built a fine residence thereon. He was a gentleman of fine business

attainments and an accomplished official. Mr. Hunter died June 29, 1870.

S. A. CAMPBELL was born in Putney, Vermont, May 3, 1822. In early manhood he taught school in his native State and in Massachusetts. He came west in 1848, and followed teaching. On February, 1854, he married Miss Ruth Riley, daughter of James Riley of St. Clair township. He was elected Auditor of Butler county in October 1865, and served from March 1866 to March 1870, two terms. He was appointed treasurer in March 1870, and served until September 1870. He filled an interim in the Auditor's office of ten months in 1888 and 1889. Mr. Campbell is an expert book keeper and accountant and his services are frequently sought. He is held in the highest estimation by the community for his ability and integrity and the success he has achieved in business and political circles is as substantial as it is well deserved.

ADOLPH SCHMIDT was born in Germany, where he received a liberal education. He was associated with William A. Lohman, in the leather and findings business at No. 108 Front street in 1865-1866; carried on the West side tanning on South Boudinot street for years. He was elected Auditor of Butler county in 1869, and re-elected in 1872, serving from 1870 to 1874. After retiring from office he removed to Cincinnati, where he is employed as collector and solicitor for the Jung Brewing Co. He has excellent business qualifications, and is a social whole-souled, genial gentleman. He married Mary Morganthaler, a daughter of the late Christian Morganthaler, one of Hamilton's successful pioneer business men.

H. P. K. PECK was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, in 1824. His parents were David H and Hannah S. Peck, natives of New London, Connecticut. The great grandfather on the mother's side was Gabriel Sistare, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and the maternal great-grandmother was an American lady of Scotch and Irish parentage. The ancestors on the father's side were English with a mixture of French blood, the first, William Peck, emigrating to this country in

1635, and being one of the founders of Norwich, in that colony. Mr. Peck received a classical education; studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in New York City, Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He was editor of the Hamilton *Telegraph* in 1865; was appointed Auditor of Butler county, in 1874, to fill a vacancy.

S. B. BERRY was born in Madison township, Butler county Ohio, November 18, 1838; was educated in the district schools of his native township. He learned the smith trade under Jacob Simpson, a master mechanic of LeSourdsville. Mr. Berry represented Butler county in the Legislature in 1871-72; came to Hamilton in 1873, and began the manufacture of his patent plows, and followed the business successfully until he was elected Auditor of Butler county in 1876, serving until 1881. He was a popular and efficient public official, retiring with an excellent record. In 1878 he was Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W. of Ohio. His administration was a beneficial one to the order. Mr. Berry was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Castor of LeSourdsville. He was united in marriage to Miss Ada Millikin, daughter of John Millikin, in May, 1873. He moved to Beattie, Kansas, in 1885, and for nine years he has been police judge of the town of his adoption.

JOSEPH B. HUGHES was born in Liberty township, Butler county, Ohio, November 14, 1848. He attended the district school when a boy; and at the age of eighteen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio; afterward he attended a Commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, from which he graduated. He engaged in the carpet business from 1875 to 1881. He helped to organize the Royal Potter company, of which he was elected president. In 1882 he was elected Auditor of Butler county, a position which he filled with signal ability. From his earliest youth, Mr. Hughes has taken an active interest in politics, has always been true to the principles and traditions of his party. For years Mr. Hughes was a hard worker in the ranks of the Democracy. At the Morrow con-

vention of that year he was selected by the Butler county delegation to second the nomination of General Durbin Ward for congress, a task which he performed most creditably it being the first time he ever spoke in public. During that memorable campaign he spoke at various points in Butler county and demonstrated that he was thoroughly informed on the political issues of the day. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central committee and his ability as a political strategist has always been recognized by the people.

After his first term as auditor of Butler county, Mr. Hughes was re-nominated and re-elected but did not serve, as in 1885 he was appointed consul to Birmingham, England by President Cleveland. While filling this honorable station, Mr. Hughes was paid the high, as well as the unusual compliment of being elected president of the Consular Association, being the first American to hold that position. After his service as consul Mr. Hughes went to London, England and opened an office at number four Moorgate street, where for four years he conducted a brokerage business. Returning to this county, Mr. Hughes re-entered politics although not as a candidate for office. When Hon. Paul J. Sorg of Middletown, congressman from this district, made his first campaign, Mr. Hughes was the chairman of the general congressional committee which was composed of active Democrats from Butler, Montgomery and Preble counties. Mr. Hughes brought this campaign to a successful termination working unceasingly in Mr. Sorg's interest. The people of Hamilton who are enjoying the benefits of the city's water works system owe more to Mr. Hughes than to any other person. He drafted the bill providing for the water works election and succeeded in getting it passed by the Ohio Legislature. He was elected a member of the first board of water works trustees, the board which was entrusted with the erection of the plant. Mr. Hughes has also served as a member of the Board of Education from the Second ward.

At present Mr. Hughes has an office at No. 66 Broadway,

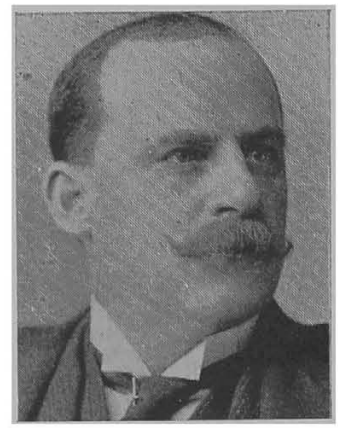
New York, where he is successfully engaged in the promotion of mining and industrial euterprises.

Mr. Hughes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum, Hamilton Commandery Number 41, Knight Templars.

Joseph B. Hughes is a man of a most generous disposition, who has during his lifetime dispensed a vast amount of charity without ostentation. He is especially noted for his unswerving fidelity to his friends whom he has never been known to desert. Through sunlight and shadow he is true to them, and he has helped many men to good positions, political and otherwise.

Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Davis, November 12, 1868. One child was born of this union, Gordon Taylor Hughes, who is now a prominent and distinguished practicing attorney of New York City.

RICHARD BROWN was born near Venice, Ross township, Butler county, Ohio, November 11, 1838. He received a thorough business education, and is by occupation a Civil Engineer. During his practice of this profession he attained considerable note, but his public spirit and popularity soon made him a prominent figure in Democratic politics. He was for many years connected with the auditor's office, having held that responsible office for six years, and for twelve years an efficient and faithful deputy. He has the rare faculty for making friends and keeping them. In 1870, there was an interim of ten months in the Auditor's office, made so by an act of the Legislature. The Commissioners tendered Mr. Brown the appointment, for the interim, provided he would depose the late Christian Rothenbush, who was his able, honest and efficient deputy. The offer was spurned with contempt, although it entailed a loss, in salary, to Mr. Brown of $2,500. He gracefully retired from the office for ten months, after which he entered upon his second term with Christian Rothenbush as his chief deputy. As a public official, Mr. Brown



JOSEPH B. HUGHES



RICHARD BROWN



FRANK X. DUERR

combined ability and a thorough business training with industry and close application to his duties. Today he enjoys esteem as a scholarly gentleman, a valued, useful and influential citizen.

FRANK X. DUERR was born at White Oak, Hamilton county, Ohio, December 13, 1859. When he was seven years old his parents came to Hamilton. He was then placed in the public school and his education continued in them and in the parochial schools until he was thirteen years old when through necessity he was forced to leave school and go to work. Learning the printer's trade he worked at it during the day for four years. He received his business education in Beck's Commercial college at night time. In 1877, he accepted the position of shipping clerk with the H. P. Deuscher Co. In this capacity his energy and business ability soon asserted itself, he being promoted from time to time, until, at the time of severing his connection with them, in September, 1892, he had become general manager and the business head of the concern. When Mr. Duerr gave up this position it was at the call of the people of Butler county, who, in November, 1891, expressed their appreciation of his abilities by electing him to the office of county Auditor, which position he has since filled with credit to himself and to those who placed him where he is. Mr. Duerr is a director of the Miami Valley National bank, and stands high in business circles. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and was President of the local branch of the former body for two years. In 1881, Mr. Duerr was married to Lizzie Hoffman and of the union, seven children were born, six of whom, three boys and three girls still survive. From a small beginning Mr. Duerr has worked his way to positions of responsibility, honor and trust. Such success as he has won comes not by waiting, but by pushing persistently onward, no matter how black or uncertain is the future. Mr. Duerr has done for himself what no one could do for him, and he stands among the most respected and honored of our citizens.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We begin our sketches at 1851, as prior to this date, and in some subsequent cases the data from which to write the historical sketches of the commissioners is lost beyond recovery.

Ezekiel Ball..... 1804
Matthew Richardson.....1805
Solomon Line.....1806
James Blackburn.....1807
James Smith.....1808
William Robison 1809
John Wingate.....1810
Joseph Henderson.....1811
Joseph Hough.....1812
William Robison 1813
Joseph Henderson.....1814
Joseph Hough 1815
William Robison 1816
Thomas Blair.....1817
William Robison 1818
Joseph Henderson.....1819
John Knox.....1820
William Kerr.....1821
Dennis Ball..... 1822
Joel Kennedy..... 1823
John Crane..... 1824
Matthew Hueston..... 1825
John K. Wilson.....1826
James Comstock. 1827
Joel Kennedy.....1828
Matthew Hueston.....1829
William B. Van Hook.....1830
Joel Kennedy..... 1831
Matthew Hueston.....1832
Edward Rockhill.....1833
Matthew Hueston.....1834
Edward Rockhill..... 1835
Thomas Blair..... 1837
Isaac McKinney.....1838
Jacob Ogle..... 1839
Thomas Blair..... 1840
Isaac McKinney..... ...1841
John McCloskey..... 1842
Isaac McKinney.....1843
John McCloskey. 1844
Jonathan Pierson 1845
Isaac McKinney..... 1846
Jonathan Pierson.....1847
John Traber.....1848-49
Isaac McKinney..... 1850
John W. Erwin..... 1851
William Hunter.....1852
John Weaver. 1853
John W. Sohn..... ..1854
Christopher Hughes 1855
Jacob Matthias.....1856
John W. Cox..... 1857
John Wakefield.....1858
James Giffen.....1859
John J. Owens.....1860
James Giffen.. 1862
William Davidson.....1863
John J. Owens..... 1864
W. W. Caldwell..... 1865
W. M. Miller 1866
David Marts.....1867
John J. Owens.....1868
W. M. Miller..... 1869
David Marts..... 1870
James Line 1871
George Tobias..... ...1872
W. W. Caldwell.....1873
Samuel M. Long..... 1874
David Sample.....1875
John Weidenborner.....1876
Samuel M. Long.....1877
David Sample.....1878
John Weidenborner.. 1879
Thomas Slade.....1880
Eli Long..... 1881
A. G. McKeon.....1882
Thomas Slade..... 1883
Eli Long. 1884
A. G. McKeon. 1885
William Murphy.....1886
M. B. Hatch.....1887
Fred. Berk..... 1888
William Murphy..... 1889
Charles Beck, jr.....1890

Fred. Berk. 1891
D. M. Sheley.....1892
Michael Zoller..... 1893
Martin McLaughlin.....1894
D. M. Sheley..... 1895
Michael Zoller..... 1896
Martin McLaughlin.....1897

The first Board of Commissioners met in Hamilton on the second Monday in June 1804. John Reily was clerk. Auditing bills was their first transaction. The total taxes collected for 1804 amounted to $1,135.26. On June 10, 1805, John Reily was appointed clerk to the Board of Commissioners. Agreeably to law the Commissioners licensed ferries and taverns in Hamilton at twelve dollars per year and fixed the rates of farriage across the Miami river as follows: Single person, six and one-fourth cents; man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; loaded wagon and team, one dollar; any other four-wheeled carriage, seventy-five cents; an empty wagon and team, or a loaded cart and team, fifty cents; empty cart and team, or sled or sleigh and team, thirty seven and a half cents; every horse, mare, mule, ass, or head of neat cattle, six and one-fourth cents; every sheep hog, or goat, three cents.

On August 4, 1814, John Hall, of Rossville, was appointed Commissioner *vice* John Withrow, who refused to serve. March 1, 1819, it being found that the moneys then in the treasury, together with the moneys due to the county, and which money it was expected would be collected, would be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the county for that year, it was therefore, ordered that no tax under the act entitled "An act regulating county levies" be levied on the county for the year, and that notice thereof be given to the listers by publication in the *Miami Herald.*

JOHN W. ERWIN, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Hamilton was born in New Castle county, in the State of Delaware, on September 8, 1808, and died at Hamilton, Ohio, on April 17, 1889.

John Wardell Erwin, the subject of this sketch was of Quaker stock, was raised as such, and although he did not remain a member of that sect, he always admired and loved the members of that religious persuasion. The bare facts in the

life of Mr. Erwin are contained in the "Biographical Cyclopaedia and Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Men, with an Historical Sketch of the State of Ohio." We quote from it as follows:

"His parents and grandparents were natives of New Jersey and belonged to the Society of Friends. In the summer of 1828, he crossed the Allegheny mountains on foot, and stopped at Richmond, Indiana, where having previously prepared himself for the profession, he received and filled for five years, an appointment as assistant civil engineer on the eastern division of the Cumberland, or national road, extending from Indianapolis to the State line east. This work was, for most of this time, in charge of Captain Brewerton of the United States Engineer corps. In the winter of 1835-36 he was employed to locate the Hamilton, Rossville, Somerville, Newcomb and Eaton turnpike, which was the first public work of the kind built with gravel, west of the mountains. Hon. John M. Millikin was President, and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. Secretary of the company. In 1837-38, Mr. Erwin located the Dayton and Eaton; the Hamilton and Darrtown; the Venice and Scipio, and the Greenville and New Paris turnpikes, all in Ohio. The hydraulic work at Hamilton, Middletown, Franklin and Troy, were also located by him. He likewise located the hydraulic works at Goshen, at Elkhart and at Bristol in Indiana, and superintended their construction, all of which are in successful operation. He both located and built by contract, the hydraulic works at Constantine, Michigan, and holds a considerable interest in the same.

Since 1837, Mr. Erwin, has, a greater portion of the time, been resident Engineer on the Miami and Erie canal, extending from the Ohio river, at Cincinnati to Toledo, a distance of nearly three hundred miles; and he is now (1879) in charge of the third division of these public works.

In 1839, he was employed by the state to superintend the reclaiming of a large tract of land in the southern part of Butler county, known as the "Big Pond," or swamp, which land is now the finest in the county. He has been identified with nearly all the public works, also with many private enterprises of the city of Hamilton, his present residence. He was a party to the erection of the first paper mill there, in 1847-48, that property being now owned by John C. Skinner & Co. In connection with his father, and William Hunter, he built the first flouring mill run by water furnished by the hydraulic company at Hamilton. He also made the preliminary surveys for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; the Eaton & Richmond, and Richmond & Chicago railroads. He superintended the construction of the hydraulic works at Middletown, and in company with his brothers, erected two paper mills at that place.

In connection with a few liberal and enterprising citizens of Hamilton, he aided in procuring the land for "Greenwood Cemetery," now one of the finest north of Cincinnati.

On May 12, 1833, he married Ann Eliza Chadwick, a native of New Jersey. His liberality toward all charitable institutions has been marked, one monument of which is found in the edifice of the Universalist society in Hamilton, for the erection of which, Mr. Erwin contributed about four-fifths

of the funds. He is a gentleman of refined sensibilities, and retiring manners; a Republican in politics, and adheres to the religious faith of his ancestors."

Such is the estimate of Mr. Erwin as found in the Biographical Encyclopaedia. In the early "forties" Mr. Erwin was admitted into the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and became a member of Washington lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M. Hamilton Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, Hamilton Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, and Cincinnati Encampment, No. 3, (now commandery) No. 3, Knights Templars. He was well versed in Masonic lore, and was a worthy exponent of the principles of the ancient craft. In days gone by, Mr. Erwin would occasionally give lectures on the Masonic Mysteries to his brethern, when the Masonic hall was located on the corner of Third and Dayton streets not far from his home. His funeral was under Knights Templars auspices. He was also a member of Harmony lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F. and Butler Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F. of this city. With a few other Odd Fellows, members of Old Harmony lodge, he organized Hamilton lodge No. 17, and was one of its charter members. He took an active interest in the affairs of the order, and served as district deputy grandmaster and as one of the officers of the Grand lodge of Ohio.

Mr. Erwin was one of the best educated men in this section and was an authority on the history of the western country and the pioneer traditions. His knowledge in regard to the Indian races of North America was most extensive, and he always had a great sympathy for them, feeling that they had been grievously wronged in many respects. He was a great reader and was a thorough master of his profession. One of his favorite studies was geology. In the course of years he built up a splendid library.

In 1883, Mr. Erwin and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The occasion will never be forgotten by those who attended. Many were the tokens of esteem presented to the happy old couple and they were congratulated on all sides. An address signed by the members of the oldest

and best families of the city, was read by Hon. H. L. Morey, and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin. Mr Erwin's father, John Erwin, was a member of the Senate of the State of Delaware, and he was a contemporary of the Hon. Henry Clayton. Mr. Erwin was always attached to his native State of Delaware and would often speak of the old city of Wilmington.

John W. Erwin was an ardent Democrat of the old Jacksonian type, up to the time of the Civil War, when he became what was then known as a War Democrat. He was one of the editors of "The Free Soil Banner," a paper published in Hamilton, and one night a rope with a hangman's knot in it, was hung on Mr. Erwin's front door, as a warning. This only served to increase his zeal, and he was known throughout this section of Ohio, and elsewhere as a friend of the colored race. He warmly espoused the cause of freeing the slaves, and condemned the traffic in human flesh, most fearlessly. When Fort Sumter was first fired upon no one denounced that act of treason more than he, and during the war he was an ardent supporter of the Union. Uniting with the Republican party he remained in that party until his death. Mr. Erwin belonged to the "old regime," and was a gentleman of the old school. His sympathies were with the common people, and he was a true friend to all who lived uprightly. No man in Hamilton, was more respected than John W. Erwin. He died as he had lived, an honest, Christian gentleman with a high sense of honor and an exalted idea of his duty as a citizen. His purse was ever open to the cry of the needy, and he often relieved the necessities of the poor. Plain, simple, even severe in his tastes, he was a prince among his equals. His "yea" was "yea" and his "nay" "nay" and he was never, in the course of a long and useful life known to break his word when once given to another. Such was John W. Erwin, and his life was indeed an example for us all to imitate.

Of his union with Ann Eliza Chadwick, five children resulted, Henry, Charles, Frank, Lutie and Mary. All are dead, including Mr. Erwin and his wife, but they are remembered with affection by all who knew them. Mrs. Mary Erwin

Brandt was the last member of this family to pass to the great beyond, and her son Frank Erwin Brandt who is still living, is the sole representative and heir.

William Dean Howells in his book, "A Boy's Town," refers to a visit he made when but a youth to the Erwin home. The name of the family is not given, but Mr. Howells has since stated that the residence mentioned was the Erwin homestead. It seems that the youthful Howells came to spend the night with one of Mr. Erwin's sons, but grew homesick during the night and wanted to get back to his father's house. Mr. Erwin arose, lighted a lantern, and although it was late at night, took the little fellow to the Howells residence. One of the illustrations in "A Boy's Town," pictures a man leading a little boy through the darkened streets of the town, carrying a lantern to guide them on their way.

Mr. Erwin was a most hospitable host, and entertained many friends at his home on North Third street. He was once quite wealthy, but met with some reverses. He died however in the enjoyment of a moderate income. No history of Hamilton or of Butler county would be complete without a reference to John W. Erwin. The world was the better because he lived, and when he died he left a vacancy which was hard to fill. With the members of his immediate family, he sleeps in peaceful Greenwood cemetery. He needs no epitaph as his virtues are engraved on memory's tablets, and the records of his good deeds are transcribed in the Book of Life, which is read and approved by the Almighty God.

JOHN W. SOHN was born in Windsheim, Germany, May 23, 1815. Mr. Sohn's parents were Wilhelm Ludwig Sohn and Catherine Daehner. Without being possessed of wealth, they were able to give their children good educations. There was an excellent Latin school and gymnasium in Windsheim, and until the lad was seventeen years of age he steadily attended them, making good progress. His father, whose trade was that of a brewer, lived in the city, and also carried on a vineyard. At seventeen he became an apprentice to his father as a cooper and brewer, and served two years diligently at his

trade, but when nineteen concluded to remove to America. Mr. Sohn embarked for our shores, at Bremen, in 1834, landing at Baltimore. He came West on foot, with an occasional ride on a canal boat. In Hamilton, which he reached in November, 1834, he finally found employment at chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. After a little he went to work in a brewery, and then in a pork-house, and after nearly a year went to Cincinnati, working as a brewer, remaining there three years. Returning to Hamilton in June, 1839, he bought a small brewery with the savings of his previous labor. The business gradually extended, and his sales became larger, until in 1846, he embarked also in tanning. This enterprise assumed extensive proportions, and he had two large tanneries, one in Hamilton, and one in Waverly, Pike county. As a convenience to those who dealt with him, he also opened a leather findings store. His brewery did a large business, and he was also extensively engaged in the manufacture of malt for other brewers. He had the largest vineyard in Butler county, and had great success in the growing of native wines. To these he added the packing of pork, and was interested with his son-in-law, Captain William C. Margedant, in the manufacture of the Universal Wood-working Machine, which is of decided utility in the manufacture of scroll and other kinds of wood-sawing and dressing. He was also a farmer, having a great deal of land that he owned and had cultivated under his own instruction. He was a director of the First National bank.

In 1840 he was married to Miss Catherine Rosenfeld, a native of Saxony, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Ernst Rosenfeld, pastor of the German Luthern and Reformed Church of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Sohn had nine children, three sons and six daughters. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, and he adhered to the Democratic party till the war. After that time he was a staunch supporter of the unity of the nation. His first political office was that of member of the city council. He was a member of the school board that introduced the union school system in Hamilton, and supported

the measure with all his ability. In 1849 he was elected county commissioner. In 1872, the supporters of Horace Greely nominated Mr. Sohn for the position of member of congress, and that nomination was indorsed by the Democracy, although he had for many years been opposed to them. Unfortunately, he was defeated.

After his arrival here he was the leading German citizen of the town. Few public enterprises were begun in which he did not taken part, and of nearly all those in which the Germans were concerned was the originator. He was instrumental in organizing the first Benevolent society of his countrymen in Cincinnati, in 1836, which is still in existence. For many years he was president of the United German society, which did much to aid and improve those who came here from the Rhine and the Danube.

DR. W. W. CALDWELL was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1812. His parents were of Scotch-Irish extraction. He was liberally educated, partly at Dickinson college in his native state. In 1833 he came to Ohio and attended Lane seminary, Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies for two years. In 1837 he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical college, having previously studied medicine under Dr. Andrew Campbell, of Middletown, and he graduated with honor from the college in 1840. He immediately began the practice of medicine at Monroe, where he remained for about eighteen years. In 1858 he left a lucrative practice in that village and came to this city where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred Sunday, April 17, 1892. Dr. Caldwell was married in 1838, to Isabella H. Parks, of Warren county, a sister of the late Dr. J. M. Parks. Nine children resulted from this union, seven of whom survive. In 1865 he was elected County Commissioner and served three years. He was again elected in 1871, serving until 1874. He was a member of the Board of Education, of which body he was treasurer for several years. Politically, he was a Democrat and was most ultra in his views and sympathies during the Civil War, and pronounced in his opinions for the South. He

was prominent in the Masonic circles and a life long member of the Presbyterian church. He was admitted, January 4, 1858, to membership in Washington lodge No. 17, F. and A. M. of this city; was Junior Warden of the lodge; for many years, was Thrice Illustrious Master of Hamilton Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; was one of the first members of Cincinnati Commandery No. 3, Knights Templars. He was social, affable and pleasant in all his relations, and stood high as an official and practitioner in this city.

DAVID MARTS was born in Madison township, Butler county, June 15, 1815. His parents were Abraham Marts and Mary Reed, who moved into this county in 1808. His grandfather, David Marts, was at the battle of Brandywine, and Abraham, his father, was in the war of 1812. The latter moved into the township when very little had been done toward rescuing it from the primitive condition in which it was first known, and the log cabins were some distance apart.

Mr. Marts has been three times married. The first time was to Mary Snyder. The second was to Catherine Snyder. The third wife was Elizabeth Shott, daughter of Daniel Shott and Sarah Lingle. By these unions he has become the father of eleven children. Mr. Marts has been township treasurer twenty years, County Commissioner six years. In 1836 he cast his vote for Martin VanBuren. Since he became of age Mr. Marts has been a candidate for office himself twenty-seven times, and has been elected twenty-five times and defeated twice. For twenty years he served as treasurer of Madison township; three times he was township appraiser and twice he has filled the office of commissioner.

In a recent conversation Mr. Marts stated that of six hundred who voted in Madison township, in 1836 only three are left there today, namely, himself, John Weber and Robert Huffman.

SAMUEL M. LONG was born April 14, 1820, in Lemon township, and was the son of Silas and Sarah (Marshall) Long. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in the fifth year of his age, living in Kentucky before coming to this

state. His mother was born in this county. His father was a farmer, dying in Lemon township, where he had taken up a section of land, on October 27, 1879, aged eighty-two. Mr. Long was educated in the common schools, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Middletown for two years. He then engaged in farming in 1846, leasing a farm in Madison township of one hundred and fifty acres. He dealt in stock, grain, horses, etc. In 1872 he was elected County Commissioner, and reelected in 1876, serving altogether six years with credit.

DAVID SAMPLE was born in Reily township, Butler county, January 17, 1828. He was educated in district schools. He was a successful farmer and business man. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners from 1875 to 1881. In the business and political world his name was synonymous with the highest principles of integrity. Mr. Sample was a member of the Knights of Honor. He died December 8, 1881.

JOHN WEIDENBORNER was born in Germany, in 1828, where he received a good business education. Afterward he learned the shoemaker's trade and came to America, locating in Hamilton, where he opened a shop for himself on High street, in a frame building, on the site now occupied by John C. Schwartz's drug store. Here he was a successful merchant for years. Subsequently he concluded to establish a wholesale shoe factory, and tearing down the old structure, erected a handsome three story building and thoroughly equipped it with modern machinery for the manufacture of shoes.

A force of sixty operatives were employed here; solicitors were sent out over the Western and Southern states, and the volume of business steadily increased each year, until the panic of 1872 financially embarrassed and forced him to suspend. In 1876, Mr. Weidenborner was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1879. He engaged in the retail shoe business until his official term expired, when he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died April 21, 1892.

THOMAS SLADE was born in Liberty township, Butler county, Ohio, January 5, 1824. His parents came to Butler county from Maryland in 1818. His mother was a sister of Rev. Arthur Elliott, the noted Methodist divine, and a sister to Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. Slade moved to Fairfield township, in 1849. He was married December 18, 1845, to Rosana Vinnedge; and five children four sons and one daughter, blessed their union. Mr. Slade was a self-made man; was a practical and successful farmer, starting in life with comparatively nothing, he died the possesor of six hundred acres of land in Fairfield township. As a man and citizen he was always first in every work for the improvement of his fellow-men. He was strong in both church and state, and contributed liberally to erect and maintain churches of every denomination in Butler county; donating eight hundred dollars for the erection of the church and parsonage at Jones', which church he attended. He filled many positions of honor and trust in his township and county, with credit to himself and honor to his fellow-citizens. For sixteen years he was trustee of Fairfield township, and for many years a school director and supervisor at the same time.

He was a man of strong convictions and firm will, and having once made up his mind to the proper course to pursue, nothing could swerve him from it. He was elected County Commissioner in 1879 and re-elected in 1882, serving the county six years, during which time many improvements of a lasting character, involving a great outlay of money, were made; among them our present court house. The same may be said for the county infirmary, which was planned and constructed under his administration. Mr. Slade was regarded as the "Strong man," the leader of the Board, during the stormy period attending the employment of the architect, adoption of plans and settlement of other questions growing out of the construction of these buildings. These are his monuments; his descendants may well be proud of them and his achievements in connection with them.

Like all men of strong will and in power, he had his detractors and enemies, persons whose schemes he had frustrated and selfishness exposed. He lived to see his vindication; to see all differences obliterated and an honest, right-thinking, sober second-thought public opinion prevail. Mr. Slade died April 20, 1891.

ELI LONG was born in Madison township, this county, in 1838. In his boyhood days he attended district schools and followed farming. He was elected County Commissioner in 1881, and was re-elected in 1884. He served during the construction of the new court house. After retiring from office, he moved to Middletown and engaged in brick making. Mr. Long is a gentleman of thorough business training, in all its details, and in the management of the county's affairs employed sagacious methods.

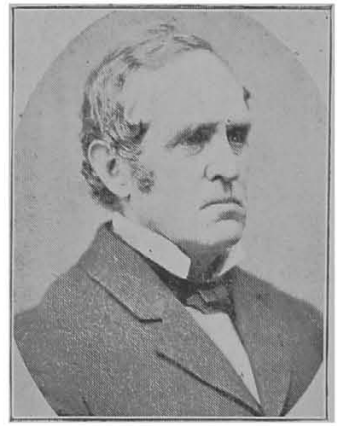
A. G. MCKEON was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1832. He received a common school education in his native town. He came West and located in Butler county in 1848, and has followed farming ever since in Hanover and Ross townships. He was County Commissioner from 1882 to 1887, during the building of the new court house. He is a representative citizen, is always prompt and reliable in every respect, is a courteous and pleasant gentleman.

WILLIAM MURPHY was born in Franklin county, Indiana, September 20, 1838. At the age of thirteen years he entered Miami University, at Oxford, during President John W. Hall's administration, where he remained for four years. After leaving the university he entered upon a business career with his father. Subsequently he moved to Oxford and engaged in the grain trade until 1865, when he came to Hamilton and formed a partnership with Jacob Shaffer in the milling business. In 1869, the mills burned and Messrs. Murphy & Shaffer purchased the West Hamilton Mills, where they continued in business until 1876, when Mr. Murphy sold out to Jacob Shaffer. Afterward William Murphy formed a partnership

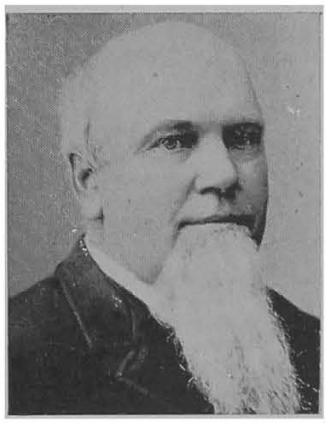
with John Sortman, and rebuilt and operated the Hamilton City Mills, until 1880. Mr. Murphy then withdrew and leased the Hydraulic Mills, at the west end of High street, which he conducted until 1883. In addition to his other enterprises, Mr. Murphy owned and controlled the West Hamilton hydraulic water power for ten years. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city council from the First ward, serving three terms. While a member of this body he introduced the resolution ordering the fire bells to be rung at six o'clock a. m., twelve m., and at six p. m., thereby giving our citizens the benefit of standard time. In 1882, in connection with F. B. Thompson, S. D. Cone and H. A. Dilg he organized the Dr. Temple Medicine Co., of Hamilton and Cincinnati. The medicines compounded are Dr. Temple's famous Asthma Specific, and Hops and Boneset. In the fall 1886 he was elected County Commissioner, and served two terms of three years each. In 1894, on the county democratic central committee's recommendation, he was appointed by the governor of Ohio as a member of the county board of deputy State supervisors of elections, a position he still holds. Politically, Mr. Murphy has been prominently identified with the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Murphy was married twice, his first wife being Miss Lorinda Bake, of Contreras, Ohio, the marriage occurring on December 22, 1864. She died the following year from the effects of a burn by coal oil. He married his present wife, Mrs. Eliza Smalley, widow of Isaac Smalley, on February 9, 1863. In whatever official capacity we find him, he works for the best interest of the public. His practical experience and progressive and reliable business methods have been prominent factors in the success which has attended his efforts.

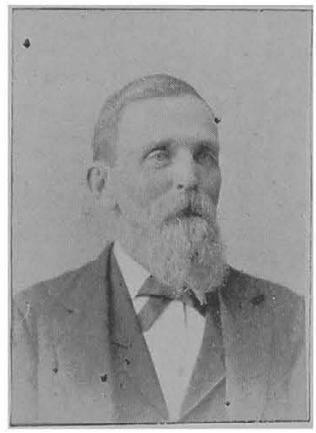
M. B. HATCH, one of Middletown's representative bnsiness men was elected County Commissioner in 1887. The Butler County *Democrat* bolted the regular party nominee, Fred. Engle and helped elect Mr. Hatch, who was the first Republican to occupy this important office. Mr. Hatch, as Commissioner,



JOHN W. ERWIN



WILLIAM MURPHY



D. M. SHELEY



MICHAEL ZOLLER



MARTIN McLAUGHLIN

was a thorough, practical business man and commended himself to the favor of the citizens of the county.

FREDERICK BERK was born January 22, 1827, in Lauterbach, Hesse Darmstadt, and came to this country in 1852 at the age of twenty-five years. He lived in Middletown for a short time, resided for thirty-one years in Seven Mile and the last eight years of his life in Fairfield township. In June, 1854, he was united in marriage to Katherine Maria Schoenhals who died twenty-five years ago leaving six children. One year later he married Katherine Elizabeth Schul, the union being a happy one. The family united with the Evangelical Protestant St. John's church a number of years ago and all have been faithful members. Twice Mr. Berk was honored with the responsible office of County Commissioner. Mr. Berk was stricken with paralysis Saturday, October 3, 1896, at three o'clock in the morning and died Friday, October 9, at noon, aged sixty-nine years eight months and eleven days.

CHARLES BECK, Jr., was born in Venice, in this county, June 8, 1845, He attended the common schools in the country, and afterward in Hamilton. He began at fourteen to learn the shoemaker's trade with his father, and was at this for eight years. He then began clerking in his father's store, and afterward attended the business college in this place. In 1869, he began business in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued till 1879. He has been trustee of his ward, and overseer of the poor. In 1876, he was elected infirmary director for the county, and again in 1879, acting as clerk of the board. He is a Democrat in belief, and a member of the Catholic church. He was married September 14, 1869, to Catherine Tabler. Mr. Beck was County Commissioner from 1890 to 1893.

DANIEL M. SHELEY first saw the light of day in Fairfield township, Butler county, Ohio, December 14, 1835. His boyhood days were passed on a farm, and here he was raised, obtaining an education in the country schools, which was afterward completed with a course at the Hamilton Business col-

lege. He was elected, without opposition, a member of the Board of Trustees of Fairfield township, serving for three years, and Treasurer of his native township, for the same period, and a member of the School Board for twenty years. He was employed in the United States revenue service under Collectors Knecht and Bishop. Mr. Sheley has faithfully and well discharged the duties of County Commissioner. He has always been found ready and willing for any improvement when the people were to be benefitted. He conducts farming interests, and has always been a friend to the tillers of the soil. Politically, Mr. Sheley is an ardent Democrat, of the Jeffersonian school. He is appreciated for his many excellent qualities; is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, a deep thinker, a conservative official, and a pleasant conversationalist. He has been identified with the best interests of his native county; has aided its onward and upward course to the best of his ability and means. He has won for himself by his assiduity and integrity the reputation of an honorable and painstaking County Commissioner.

MICHAEL ZOLLER was born in Berlin, Canada, September 11, 1847. He was educated in the schools of his native town. In 1863, he came to Hamilton and shortly afterward engaged in a daily meat market with Chris. Stillwaugh, at the southwest corner of Main and B streets. In 1877, he was appointed a member of the city police force. He served as patrolman for ten and a half years under Mayors Hughes, Egry, Puthoff, and Sanders. After retiring from the police force he engaged in the hotel business, at which he has been very successful. In March, 1892, he was nominated for County Commissioner by the Democracy of Butler county, and was elected in the following November for a term of three years. He took his seat in January 1893. In August, 1895, he was re-nominated and in November 1895 was re-elected. His term as Commissioner will expire September, 1899. By strict attention to business and honorable methods Mr. Zoller has accumulated considerable property in Hamilton. He also ownes the Moore Vinnedge farm in Fairfield township. In 187, Mr. Zoller was united in

marriage to Miss Barbara Neiderman, of St. Clair township. Six children have resulted from this union. In a social way, Mr. Zoller is a member of Hamilton lodge No. 93, B. P. O. E. of Wilhelm lodge, A. O. U. W. and of Hamilton lodge, Knights of Honor. He is a gentleman of the highest personal integrity, as well as a man of energy, sagacity and excellent business ability, and fully merits the success he has attained.

MARTIN MCLAUGHLIN was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, May 26, 1841. On May 3, 1859, he sailed from Liverpool, England, for the United States, landing in New York City one month later. He immediately came West, locating in Lemon township, Butler county. At the out break of the Civil War, Mr. McLaughlin was one of the first to enlist and for three years he served in the Eleventh Ohio battery. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined for ten months in the stockades at Tyler, Texas. Upon being exchanged he returned to his battery, and, in April, 1865, was honorably discharged. His record was that of a good soldier. On his return to Butler county he engaged for a time in agricultural pursuits, and eventually became a public contractor. He also conducted saw mills in various localities in this county and from a small beginning grew prosperous. He was elected trustee of Lemon township for seven consecutive years, performing his duties with ability and fidelity to the public interest. In 1893, he was nominated and elected to the office of County Commissioner; was re-elected in 1896. In September, 1897, he enters upon his second term. He is a man of excellent natural business qualifications, and as one of the commissioners, carries on the public business upon accurate and honorable methods, which commends him to the favor and confidence of the public. His career is an object lesson as it proves conclusively that one can rise from the humblest walks of life to a position of trust and honor.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

From 1803 until 1829, the Court of Common Pleas appointed Recorders. John Reily served from 1803 to 1811,

when he resigned. The first deed was recorded August 25, 1803. Under appointment James Heaton was recorder from 1811 to 1820; Isaac Hawley, 1820 to 1821; Charles K. Smith, 1821. The Legislature of Ohio, by an act passed February 11, 1829, provided for the election of County Recorders. The following persons have been elected to that office:

Charles K. Smith	1835-	William Russell	1863-1869
William S. Ignersoll	1835-	Samuel Davis	1869-1875
Isaac T. Saunders	1835-1841	Peter Bender	1875-1878
Israel Gregg	1841-1844	Alexander Getz	1878-1884
James George	1844-1847	Henry C. Gray	1884-1887
John H. Gordon	1847-1853	Robert M. Elliott	1887-1890
Henry H. Wallace	1853-1859	Henry C. Gray	1890-1896
John H. Gordon	1859-1863	William J. Becker	1896-

CHARLES K. SMITH. [See County Treasurers.]

ISAAC T. SAUNDERS was born in Hamilton in 1808; was a prominent business man in this city for years. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1851-52, and was elected president of the Board. He took great interest in the educational affairs of the city.

JAMES GEORGE was born in Rossville in 1827; received a liberal education; studied law and was admitted to the bar. He resided on the Heights in the old brick house that occupied the site of the now J. P. Davis property. He was a captain in the Mexican War. At the battle of Monterey he was wounded, after which he resigned and returned home. In the early fifties he moved to the territory of Minnesota. At the breaking out of the Civil War he recruited and organized the Second Minnesota at Fort Snelling for the Western army, and was commissioned colonel. The Second Minnesota was one of the best regiments in the army of the Cumberland. It never failed in its duty. It bore an important part in the battle of Chickamauga. On the first day it held the extreme left of the Union forces, performed lively work to prevent being out flanked, and was compelled to change front quite frequently. On the second day it held an important place on the front line in the fight near the Kelly house, and when the Thirty-fifth and Ninth Ohio were ordered to charge the Confederates over

the first line, that line followed to a man and assisted in withdrawing the lines from a critical position.

JOHN H. GORDON was born in Fairfield township and received a good business education. Early in life he lost his left arm He was elected Recorder in 1847, and re-elected in 1850. After an interim of six years he was again elected Recorder, serving from 1859 to 1863.

HENRY H. WALLACE. [See Auditors of Butler County.]

WILLIAM RUSSELL. [See Treasurers of Butler County.]

SAMUEL DAVIS was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1815. He came West in 1836, locating in Butler county. He learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it up to the time of his election as Recorder in 1869. After retiring from office he moved to Mixerville, Indiana, where he still resides, following his trade.

PETER BENDER was born in Prussia, in 1845. He is the son of F. W. and Catherine (Diehl) Bender, who came to America in 1853. Peter Bender was educated in the public schools of Hamilton He entered Peter Jacob's drug store in 1861, where he remained until 1867, at which time he purchased Dr. John McElwee's interest in the Opera house drug store. The business was carried on under the firm name of Bruck & Bender. In 1884, Mr. Bender was nominated by the Republican party for Recorder and was triumphantly elected. His record as an official was a creditable one. In 1878, he resumed his professional duties in the drug store of Dr. A. Myers & Co., where he remained for a year. Afterward he entered the well and favorably known, The J. F. Bender & Bros. Co., general contractors and builders. Mr. Bender is secretary and treasurer of this flourishing establishment. As a pharmacist and public servant he ranked high; as a business man he is safe and conservative.

ALEXANDER GETZ. [See Mayors of Hamilton.]

HENRY C. GRAY was born in Reily, Butler county, Ohio, in 1843. He attended school in his native village until he was fifteen years old. Afterward he entered White Water College,

in Indiana, which institution he attended for one year. Later he entered his father's general merchandise store in Reily, where he remained until May 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Captain Rind. Lawder's company for three months, and was assigned to the Eighty-third regiment O. V. I. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his service. In 1864, he recruited a company for Colonel Thomas Moore's regiment, the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh O. V. I., and was elected lieutenant of the same. This regiment was stationed at Charleston, Loup Creek, Gauley Bridge, and Fayetteville, West Virginia. After his service in war, Mr. Gray re-engaged in the mercantile business in Reily where he remained until the fall of 1869 when he removed to Hamilton. In May, 1868, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Dick. Mr. Gray is one of the most widely acquainted men in Butler county, knowing personally almost every man in the county. In October 1890, he was etected County Recorder for a term of three years. He was re-elected in 1893 and served until September 7, 1896, when William J. Becker succeeded him. Mr. Gray was an energetic, efficient and talented official. He is ambitious to excel in all his undertakings. In sickness and distress he is liberal to a fault. This trait of character has made him deservedly popular with the people. Socially Mr. Gray is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ROBERT M. ELLIOTT was born in Hamilton, May 14, 1856. He is the son of William A. and Elizabeth (Millikin) Elliott. He attended school here and at the age of sixteen went to the home farm north of Hamilton where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age. Returning to this city he took a position in the office of James E. Campbell which he filled for a year and a half. Following this he received the Republican nomination for County Recorder and was triumphantly elected in spite of the immense Democratic majority he had to overcome. His election attests his popularity and the general esteem in which he is held. He served three years as Recorder and left the office with a splendid record. His conduct of the



ROBERT M. ELLIOTT



HENRY C. GRAY



WILLIAM J. BECKER

important affairs of this office was entirely above criticism. After retiring from the Recorder's office he was appointed Assistant Postmaster to Daniel H. Hensley, filling this place for a year and a half, when he resigned, in order to enter the hardware business. With Robert Kennedy, he purchased the hardware establishment of George E. Seidel, the new firm being known as Elliott & Kennedy. Two years ago Mr. Elliott purchased Mr. Kennedy's interest and ever since that time has been in business for himself. He was an efficient member of the Board of Education for two years, serving during 1894-95, and was treasurer of this body. In politics, Mr. Elliott is an enthusiastic Republican and a faithful party worker. Socially, Mr. Elliott is a member of all the Hamilton Masonic bodies including Hamilton Commandery No. 41, Knights Templars, in which body he has held important offices. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and has been honored with a place on the church vestry. In December, 1884, he was married to Miss Ella Brant. Of this union one child, a son, Brant Elliott resulted. Mr. Elliott may justly be considered as thoroughly identified with the best interests of Hamilton. As a business man and citizen he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM J. BECKER was born in Cincinnati, January 26, 1867. He is the son of Peter C. and Anna Becker. He was educated in the parochical schools of this city, and was confirmed at St. Stephen's Catholic church. He was a cash boy in T. V. Howell & Son's store; clerked for Henry Frechtling & Son, Charles Grebner and A. Winter. In all these positions he held the confidence and esteem of his employers. In 1890, he was appointed Deputy Recorder to Henry C. Gray, serving six years and two months. In August, 1895, he was nominated for Recorder, and elected in November of that year. He assumed the duties of office September 7, 1896. His long experience as deputy fully qualifies him to discharge the duties of this important office. From the start he became a prime favorite with those having business to transact at the recorders office. His accommodating spirit and pleasant and

genial manners have always distinguished him. Politically Mr. Becker is an ardent Democrat. During the campaign of 1876, he organized the Hancock Club, composed of young Democrats of the First ward, and in 1887, organized the Campbell Club. Mr. Becker is a young man of business experience, capacity and ability, with whom it is always a pleasure to deal. He is greatly respected for his industry and integrity.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF 1820.

Rev. James McMechan, Presbyterian
Rev. Matthew J. Wallace, " "
Rev. Francis Monfort, " "
Rev. Alexander Proudfit, " "
David K. Este, Lawyer.
Joseph Benham, Lawyer.
Dan Millikin, Doctor.
Jacob Lewis, Doctor.
John C. Dunlevy, Doctor.
R. B. Millikin, Doctor.
Joseph Greenleaf, Doctor.
Laomi Rigdon, Doctor.
John Reily, Postmaster.
Joseph Hough, Merchant.
John Sutherland, Merchant.
William Smith, Merchant.
Orin F. Smith, Grocer.
Silas Smith, Grocer.
William Blair, Merchant.
Thomas Blair, Hotel keeper.
John Gordon, Merchant.
Henry S. Earhart, Merchant.
George W. Tapscott, Merchant.
Daniel Seward, Inn keeper.
John P. Torrence, Inn keeper.
William Murray, Inn keeper.
Pierson Sayre, Inn keeper and Captain Miami Guards.
William Hubbard. Inn keeper.
David Latham, Inn keeper.
Moses Turner, Distiller.
John F. Jackson, Distiller.
Benjamin Persales, Hatter.
Thomas Virgin, Baker.
John Blackall, Baker.
Paxton & Wallace, Jewelers.
John B. Crain, Mason.
Norris Crain, Mason.
John and Alex. Hunter, Jewelers.
William Moore, Carpenter.
William Houghman, Cabinet maker.
John Richart, Carpenter.
John L. Garrison, Tailor.
James Boal, Hatter.
Simon Ramsey, Revolutionary Soldier.
Daniel Hill, Revolutionary Soldier.
James F. Morton, Boots and Shoes.
Edward Harlan, Wheelwright.
David Emerick, Wheelwright.
Jesse Gaudy, Blacksmith.
Jacob Crain, Mason.
Thomas Kenworth, Tailor.
William B. Van Hook, Carpenter.
John Keyte, Carpenter.
Daniel Keyte, Carpenter.
Barney McCarrin, Weaver.
Joel Kennedy, Mason.
Charles Howard, Carpenter.
James Jones, Tanner.
John Caldwell, Tanner.
Andrew Jewel, Wheelwright.
Hugh Wilson, Wheelwright.
Hugh Hawthorne, Cabinet maker.
William Riddle, Sadler.
Zebidee Colby, Printer.
William Keene, Printer.
John L. Murray, Printer.
James B. Cameron, Printer.
Ephriam Catterlin, Cooper.
Samuel Gray, Carpenter.
Isaac White, Gunsmith.

John Ritchey, Teacher.
Joseph Rogers, Teacher.
John Rogers, Teacher.
Benjamin Pardee, Teacher.
James Heaton, Squire.
Ezekiel cConnel, Constable.
Isaac Stanly, ' agistrate.
Jacob Reidman, Brewer.
George Grim, Boots and Shoes.
George P. Bell, Boots and Shoes.
Robert Martin, Sadler.
Samuel McClure, Cabinet maker.
John Jenkins, Blacksmith.
James Young, Tanner.
J. Watkins, Wheelwright.
Moses Turner, Distiller.
Joseph Snyder, Painter.
William Hutchinson, Carpenter.
Absalom Goodenough, Boots and Shoes.
Samuel Bayless, Boots and Shoes.
Joseph Lashhorn, Carpenter.
Casper Jones, Wheelwright.
James Bradley, Blacksmith.

HAMILTON'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

On August 23, 1835, a meeting was held in Hamilton to take steps toward celebrating September 30, following, to commemorate the completion and name of Fort Hamilton, on September 30, 1791. Jesse Corwin was chosen chairman, and William B. VanHook, secretary. John B. Weller stated the object of the meeting. L. D. Campbell offered a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted; setting forth the gratitude justly due the brave warriors and hardy pioneers of this country; the importance of keeping alive the interesting incidents connected with the country's settlement, and recognizing the happy condition secured thereby. The following committee was appointed by Chairman Corwin to make arrangements for the celebration: Henry S. Earheart, Ezekiel Walker, James Rossman, Joseph Lee, L. D. Campbell, William B. Van Hook, John B. Weller, William Bebb and Samuel Johnson. The committee made the following appointments: William Taylor, president of the day; C. K. Smith, first vice-president; Jessie Corwin, second vice-president; Rev. Jeremiah Morrow, chaplain; William Bebb, orator; Dr. S. Walker, marshal; and William C. Woods, assistant marshal. L. D. Campbell was appointed to write a poem. The Hamilton and Rossville Harmonic Society furnished music for the occasion. At dawn of day, September 30, 1835, a federal salute was fired on the ground where Fort Hamilton once stood. At 11 a. m., the procession was formed on High street, in front of the Hamilton House, composed of the venerable pioneers, distin-

guished guests and citizens, and marched to the Methodist church, where the ceremonies were commenced. Rev. Dr. Latta offered prayer; William Bebb delivered an oration; L. D. Campbell read an original poem. The procession was then re-formed and marched to the site of the old fort, where General William H. Harrison delivered an address. Following, the assembly was conducted to the Court house park, where an excellent repast was served by Captain John C. Skinner. William Taylor presided, assisted by Jesse Corwin and C. K. Smith. The cloth being removed, toasts were drank to General Arthur St. Clair, the builder of Fort Hamilton; General Harman and General Wayne; the survivers of Wayne's Army; the early settlers of Ohio; Alexander Hamilton; the Buckeye state; the Ohio and Miami Canal; the Literary Institutions of Ohio; the Federal Union; the Army and Navy; the President, Vice-President and Heads of National Departments; and the Ladies. Letters of regret were received from John McLean, Richard M. Johnson, Thomas Ewing, John Johnson, Thomas Corwin, George J. Smith, Jacob Burnett, Joseph S. Benham, Doctor Drake, and Judge Hall. Sentiments were offered in their behalf and to the guests present, General William H. Harrison, Judge Dunlevy, Robert T. Lytle, John M. Creed, Morgan Neville, Peyton S. Symmes, and Nicholas Longworth, who each responded, and to John Reily and the memory of General Richard Butler, in whose honor the county was named. Thus was celebrated the semi-centennial of Hamilton. Governor William Bebb in his oration said:

"What imagination shall now dare set bounds to the resources of this great valley, as it shall appear to our children, when fifty-six years hence they assemble on this spot to celebrate the first centennial anniversary of the completion of Fort Hamilton?"

TERMS OF ANNEXATION OF ROSSVILLE TO HAMILTON.

The consolidated corporation shall be known by the name of *Hamilton*, and shall include all the territory now forming the two corporations.

The existing debts of each corporation shall be paid out of the assets, funds and property of the respective corporations, and all the balance of the funds of each corporation shall be appropriated for the use of the corporation to which such funds belong, by the members of the council representing such original corporation.

The common schools of the corporation shall be organized and governed by one board of education, two members of said board to be appointed or elected for each ward; and a lot of such quantity of land, as can be obtained upon reasonable terms, and in a convenient situation, not less than one acre, *shall* be procured on the west side of the river, within the corporation for the purpose of the Central High School for the city, which *shall* be erected thereon within five years.

The lots and property owned by each corporation for the use of the fire department, shall be held and owned by the consolidated corporation, as fully as they are now held by each separately.

An equitable appropriation of all money raised by taxation shall be made to objects within the several wards, having regard to the amount collected in each ward, after deducting and paying out of the joint funds so raised, all the general expenses of the corporation and for the public improvements therein.

The corporation shall be divided into three wards—the *First* ward to include all that part of the corporation which lies on the west side of the middle of the river; the *Second* ward to include all the territory east of the middle of the river and south of the middle of High street; and the *Third* ward to include all the territory east of the middle of the river and north of the middle of High street.

A suitable building or buildings shall be erected or purchased for a mayor's office, council chamber, post office, city court and other city offices, on a lot or lots to be procured for that purpose, west of, or on Front street, and not further north than Stable street, nor south of Basin street, on the east side of the river.

So long as the consolidated corporation shall require but one market house, the same shall remain where it now is, on the east side of the river, on High street, west of Front; and whenever an additional market house or houses, shall be required, one of them shall be erected on the west side of the river.

It shall be the duty of the consolidated corporation, on application of a majority of the voters of any ward, to grant the right of way to any railroad company through the said ward in accordance with the provisions of law, the terms and conditions of said right of way to be fixed by the trustees from said ward alone—provided, that said ward shall save harmless the corporation from any damages or expenses resulting from such grant of right of way.

JOHN WOODS,
THOMAS MILLIKIN,
WILLIAM HUNTER,
Commissioners for Hamilton.

M. C. RYAN,
ALFRED THOMAS,
SAMUEL SNIVELY,
Commissioners for Rossville.

We, the undersigned, judges and clerks of the election, held in said village of Hamilton, on the third day of April 1854, do hereby certify, that at said election, there were three hundred and thirty-one votes cast "For annex-

ation" of the incorporated village of Rossville to the incorporated village of Hamilton, and that there were one hundred and forty-nine votes cast' "Against annexation" of said village of Rossville as aforesaid.

JAMES DAUGHERTY, *Mayor.*

ALEX. F. HUME, *Recorder.*

A. DINGFELDER,
JOHN BARNETT,
WILLIAM BECKETT,
Trustees.

Hamilton, April 4, 1854.

The historical events of Hamilton and Rossville prior to the annexation, in 1854, were few and of minor importance. New settlements make history and increase in population slowly. Hamilton became a city in 1857, after having attained a population of 5,000. It was really at this date, in a measure that Hamilton began that era of industrial prosperity which has since made the city famous.

Rossville entered the compact with its municipality free from debt with a surplus in its treasury of $11,000. The financial affairs of Hamilton were in a deplorable condition; its treasury was bankrupt, with an indebtedness of $15,000.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF HAMILTON.

It is interesting, in retrospective, to go back thirty years in the history of Hamilton and take a look at the population and the business interests in the city at that time. Thirty years have wrought their changes. Times and conditions have changed. Hamilton was then a city of 7,500 souls, all included, and her interests were various and diversified, as they are now. Shops flourished, different industries thrived and artisans found occupation in their various trades. Looking back into the Business Mirror of 1866, the following reflections are found:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. — George P. Brown Leighter & Curtis, Long, Black & Allstatter, Daniel Shaffer.

BAKERIES.—Jacob Kirn, C. E. Reed, John P. Schwartz, A. Oetterer, M. Ernschwender.

BARBERS.—A. J. Anderson, Samuel Cooper, A. Dilg, A. J. Evans, John Koehler, J. H. Schubert.

BILLIARD PARLORS.—Theodore Reutti, Joseph Straub, William Howard, Thomas McGehan, Schertz & Dodds.

BLACKSMITHS.—Philip Berry, Edw. Goldrick, George Herold, Nicholas Jauser, George Holdefer, Peter Rife, J. W. Smoyer, Rein. Ruhl.

BOARDING HOUSES.—Martin Mason, John A. Weigel, J. A. Henes, Philip Berry, Mary Bachman, William Martin, James Cox.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONARY.—Bruck & Martindell, Peter Jacobs, J. W. Baldridge & Co., J. N. Hannaford, F. H. Puthoff, Staut & Dodsworth.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—John Weidenborner, Jacob Bov, Charles Keller, B. Hafertepen, Beck & Winter, Alpheus Stewart, Felix Sill, E. Bottinger, J. A. Brodt, John Brinkman & Bro., Adam Koehler, George Schwenck, George Wallace, John Wagner, E. Wigand, George Mensche, Clements Schneider.

CABINET WARE —Crowley & Dye, Sortman, Blum & Co., Andrew Stengel, Theobald & Morman, Jacob Kranig.

CANDLE MAKERS.—David Connor & Son, John C. Goller.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—James R. Elrick, Bender & Dum, W. B. Blackall, Herman Husing, F. W. Bender & Bros., M. Arent, Kennedy & Rich, Smith & Devoe, George A. Van Degriff.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.—John Crawford, Davis & Wallace, J. & J. Rossman.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.—P. Heck & Co., John H. Brown, Rump & Dilg, Christian Morganthaler, Jacob Slarb.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Julius Hamann, Ludwig & Co., Jacob Theobold, Joseph Mick, G. B. Metcalf.

CLOTHING.—Fred Mueller, Kreis & Hermann, C. F. Diefenbach & Son, Marcus Shuler, Herman H. Hilker, Peter Becker, Jonas Hirsch, Beck & Winter, Peter Klein, Maas & Stanfield, S. Levy.

COOPER SHOPS.—John Anderson, Daniel Galloway, Zellner & Schwab, John Connor, Conrad Hingsberger, John Siebald, Joseph Keller, F. W. Schumann, Anthony Lauber.

DENTISTS.—H. C. Howells, W. B. Ludlow, L. M. Griffis, S. Tolbert.

DRY GOODS.—T. V. Howell, J. & J. Rossman, O. & J. Traber. H. & W. Frechtling, J. W. Davis, A. Breitenbach, Simon Fisher, F. G. Gerwig, Haungs & Getz, J. R. Jackson & Co., Marcus Shuler, Fred Stricker, Henry Verwald, George Wallace, Joseph Watkins.

FLOUR MILLS.—Millikin & Lamb, Anderson & Gray, Hunter & Brant, Miller & Imlay, Murphy & Co.

GRAIN DEALERS.—D. M. Kennedy & Co., Eli Cook & Co., Peter Schwab, Sohngen, Thomas & Fox.

GROCERIES.—Charles Hossfeld & Co., C. Rothenbush & Son, Peter Smith, John Heiser, H. & W. Frechtling, Simon Fisher, Elzroth & Wilcox, H. Erb & Son, John Deinzer, Carr & Graham, J. C. Holbrock, Phillips & Urmston, David Yeakle & Co., William Zeller, Henry E. Beck, Nicholas Biddinger, J. G. Bilger. Jacob Boli, George Brede, Daniel Brindle, John Bruck, Henry Dilg, F. H. Foot, January Getz, Haungs & Getz, Joseph Holbrock, Ignatz Klar, Clement Holbrock, Jocob Lehe, George W. Leitch, W. C. Millspaugh, William Muncey, W. H. H. Reily, L. Southard, Joseph Watkins, Henry Wellinghoff, Michael Wiesmeyer, Jacob Zeigler.

GUNSMITHS. — Frank Hammerle, Israel W. Mullin, Adam Rein.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.— D. J. T. Smyers, Daniel Shaffer, George P. Brown, G. M. Flenner, Stomps & Davidson.

HATS AND CAPS.--Henry Beardsley, Thomas Fitton.

HOOP SKIRT MAKERS.—Louis Davis, Studer & Bro.

HOTELS.—Straub House, Butler House, Hamilton House, Railroad House, Schmidtman House, Second Ward House, William Tell House.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.—Lohmann & Schmidt, John William Sohn.

LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.—J. F. Meely, Thomas P. Spencer.

LIVERY STABLES.—C. B. Thompson, St. Clair & Harper, Rump & Dilg, Schneider & Bro., Isaac McLane.

LUMBER DEALERS.—A. C. Campbell & Co., J. & S. E. Giffen, John Stillwaugh, Charles E. Giffen, B. H. Kreiger.

MACHINE SHOPS.—A. Campbell, Owens, Lane & Dyer, Leighter & Curtis, Millikin, Shipley & Co., Long, Black & Allstatter, Whitaker, Zimmerman & Scott.

MALT HOUSES.—Louis Emmons, Jacobi & Co., John Schelley, Louis Sohngen, Hartman & Heinlein.

MARBLE WORKS. — Aaron Potter, B. H. Wellinghoff, Horssnyder & Kessling.

MEAT STORES.—Jacob Rupp, William Stephens.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES.—Ed. B. Rogers, J. W. Leight, Philip Hawk, Stephenson & Wilson.

PLOW MAKERS—P. Burns & Co., George Holdefer, A. Burley, Millikin, Shipley & Co., Engerer & Kreissel.

RESTAURANTS.—D. B. Sanders, Aaron Lawson, A. J. Ohmer, Thomas McGehean.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. — John Koeninger, Herman Greiser, Louis Blatterman.

SALOONS.—Martin Mason, John Deinzer, George Finzel, J. A. Henes, William Howard, Jacob Humbach, Herman Huesing, Moses Klein, Aaron Lawson. Thomas McGehean, Capt. P. W. Ryan, Philip Schwoerer, Robert Clements, Jacob Boli, Daniel Brennen, John Braun, George Braun, Jacob Buckel, James Cox, George Diefenbach, B. F. Dill, Henry Dum, John Emmert, Conrad Getz, Christ. Houser, Marcellian Kreuzberger, Anthony Lemkuhle, Bernard Leisner, David Lingler, John B. Moore, Sol. Schertz, John Schubert, John P. Schwartz, Michael Wiesmeyer.

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.—J. & I. Matthias, Philip Hartman, J. G. Morner & Co., Stomps & Davidson.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.—Sortman, Blum & Co., Crowley & Dye, Theobold & Morman.

WAGON MAKERS. — George Holdefer, Fred. Wick, A. Burley, Conrad Ruter, Henry Niederauer.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.—S. W. Brock, William E. Drayer, M. Schwartz, Bernhardt Rhomann, Charles E. Durst, Henry F. Gott.

HAMILTON IN THE CIVIL WAR.

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, General P. T. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, S. C., opened fire on Fort Sumter. Its sound reverberated around the world and its echo has not yet died away. The bombardment was fierce and continued until the fourteenth inst., when Major Robert Anderson and his small band of heroes, after a gallant resistance, marched out and honorably surrendered. The news flashed over the country like wild fire. The patriotic heart of the great North was stirred and thrilled to its innermost depth. When the news was received in Hamilton the bells of the old Neptune Fire company, of the First ward, were rung by John R. Vaughan and Samuel Schofield, calling the citizens of Hamilton together. The excitement was at fever heat and is well remembered by one whose fortune it was to participate in the ever memorable events of that day. Armed traitors had attacked the free institutions of the North and were seeking to overthrow the Republic itself and to destroy and dissolve the Union. There was a spontaneous call to arms. Recruiting offices were opened, volunteers began to be rapidly enrolled. Regiments were organized and officered and the call of President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men was speedily responded to and the country rang with the enthusiastic song, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!" Men's souls were stirred and the noble women of the country were at their backs bidding them God speed in their country's cause.

The first company in the field, from Hamilton, April 18, 1861, was Captain John P. Bruck's "Jackson Guards," which was assigned as Company K to the First Ohio regiment.

On April 17, W. C. Margedant engaged Edward Scheurer as a drummer boy and visited the shops of the city, where he recruited a company of fifty men. On the evening of April 18, under command of W. C. Margedant the company marched from the Turner's Hall in the Sohn building, and left for Cincinnati, and joined the Ninth Ohio, which was being

organized in that city. W. C. Margedant was elected captain of Company B. He was afterward detailed and assigned to General W. S. Rosecrans' staff, as topographical engineer, with rank of Captain. His maps, made before and after the battle of Chickamauga were appropriated by a superior officer, who published them as his own in the official report. There are only five men living in Hamilton today that were members of this company, namely, Jacob Schlosser, W. C. Margedant, John Decher, Edward Scheurer and John Deiters. The Ninth Ohio, was a German regiment. Physically, its members were ideal soldiers and the regiment was the best drilled organization in the Western Army. Its grand and effective charges at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge have passed into history as being unsurpassed during the Rebellion.

On Saturday afternoon, April 20, 1861, the young ladies of Hamilton presented a handsome silk banner to the Hamilton Guards, Company F, Third Ohio, under command of Captain W. C. Rossman. The presentation ceremony took place in the east portion of the court house park. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. Lowry, when Miss Kate Campbell presented the banner to the Guards, in the following patriotic address:

Hamilton Guards: Your country demands your services, and you are promptly honoring her call. Traitors have made war upon our government and seek to overthrow our noble institutions, secured to us by the wisdom, the toils and the *blood* of our venerated forefathers. Your sisters cannot share your dangers in the field, but their *hearts* will go with you! They present you this banner as a token of their earnest sympathies with you, and the sacred cause of Freedom and Justice, in which you go to fight. It is the same emblem of constitutional liberty under which Washington, and *all* our national heroes fought and *conquered!* Stand by it with your *lives*, if necessary. Let no rebel hands bring reproach upon its *honored* folds. Let its *Stars* ever remind you of your duty to the UNION, and its *Stripes* keep you thoughtful of the punishment due to patricidal traitors.

Take it, soldiers, and carry it on to *victory*, and may the God of battles watch over and protect you, and may He preserve our country and our constitution; to be the protectors of the oppressed of all lands, to generations yet unborn.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN ROSSMAN ON RECEIVING THE BANNER.

Young Ladies of Hamilton: Our Country, which for so long a time has been the home of peace and liberty, is now rocking in the storm of Civil War.

Armed desperadoes have insulted our flag, and defied our government. Men have been found in this country base enough to strike the mother who has reared and protected them. The wounded government demands reparation. In obedience to that call, we will soon march to the scene of war. Going out from you, we desire to take with us this work of love and patriotism, at your hands, and if the ardor of the company can be augmented, I can only wish that their patriotism may be as bright as the stars, and their loyalty as unfading as the colors of the flag, which has been so handsomely presented. We accept this flag, and in the coming contest, if our little band can do ought to maintan the purity of our government, what man in the Hamilton Guards but will, in that contest, strike with renewed ardor by the remembrance of this day's honor? We shall plant it on the outer wall, and its post shall be to us the post of honor. Some, perchance, in this company, in defense of that flag, may fall. Some of us whose hearts today beat high with proud hopes, and who are emulated to do deeds of glory will return no more. But if a sacrifice from the Guards is demanded to procure constitutional liberty and our Union, the sacrifice shall be cheerfully given. They won't die; but from their ashes, like as from the ancient Phoenix, will arise their names, and in letters of living light will they be enrolled on a page of an immortal history. We accept the flag, and we promise to bring it back with no lost laurels, with no tarnished fame. Its symmetry may be destroyed by the elements and by strife, but these shall be, in your estimation, honorable scars.

An immense congregation assembled in Beckett's Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 21, to hear a discourse to the Hamilton Guards by Rev. William Davidson. The discourse was able, patriotic and eloquent, and was listened to with earnest attention, and often with deep emotion. The Reverend gentleman spoke of the cause in which the loyal states were engaged as just and righteous—that if the war of the revolution was holy, this was thrice holy—if it was sanctified, this was thrice sanctified. History left no record of any war where the people were called upon more imperatively to take part in its prosecution, than this people in defense of their government against the traitors who are now in array against it. If they were not subdued our government was a nullity, and anarchy would reign supreme.

After Dr. Davidson had finished his address, the little daughter of Lewis Emmons proceeded to the stand and presented Sol. Pretsinger with a Testament and a revolver. The tears came to the eyes of nearly every person in the house at this touching scene.

Captain Rossman's company left Sunday night, April 21, for Columbus, where it was assigned to the position of Company F, Third Ohio.

The Butler Pioneers, Company A, Twenty-sixth Ohio, under command of Captain J. W. C. Smith and Lieutenant F. M. Lefler, left for the front early in the war.

Minor Millikin recruited an Independent company for Burdsill's cavalry. Each man was compelled to furnish his own horse, as the government up to this time had not equipped any cavalry regiments. Later Captain Clement Murphy, Charles H. Murray, Charles E. Giffen and Alex. C. Rossman recruited a company for the Fifth Ohio cavalry.

The Eighty-third regiment was organized in Cincinnati, in August, 1862, under command of Colonel F. W. Moore. Seven companies were from Hamilton county and the other three from Butler and Warren counties. This regiment entered the service with 1,037 men. Twice its ranks were filled by adding four hundred and fifty recruits. At the close of the war only two hundred and thirty-seven answered to roll call. Few regiments saw more active service than the Eighty-third. Our fellow townsman, Captain H. P. Deuscher commanded a company in this organization.

M. C. Ryan was commissioned Colonel of the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in September, 1861. Colonel Ryan died October 20, of this year after three companies had gone into camp at North Hamilton, under command of Captains Patrick Dwyer, Cornelius McGreevey, William Drumond and Lientenants Robert Cullen and Michael McGreevey. These companies remained in camp here until March 27, 1862, when they left for Camp Chase, Columbus, when they were assigned to the Seventy-fourth Ohio. This organization was known as Fighting Parson Granville Moody's regiment, which participated and bore an important part in all the battles in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, from Stone river, in 1862, to Bentonville, North Carolina, in 1865.

The Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was recruited in the Third Congressional District. It was organized at

Dayton, Ohio, August 20, 1862, to serve three years. Its first field officers were, Colonel, Charles Anderson; Lieutenant Colonel, Hiram Strong; Major, Alfred A. Phillips. It had other regimental officers as follows: Colonels, William H. Martin and Daniel Bowman; Majors, William Burch and Robert Joyce. Pursuant to an order from the War Department the members whose term of service would have expired previous to October 1, 1865, were mustered out June 8, 1865, and the remaining numbers transferred to the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part is as follows: Lebanon (Antioch church,) Stone river, Chicamauga, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Reseca, Dallas, Kenesaw mountain, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville.

A Company of Hamilton recruits enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri regiment, under command of Captain Moses Klein. This organization was composed largely of Ohio men, which was afterward accredited to this state and designated as the Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1862, Captain Rind. Lawder, Lieutenants Zelotes B. Wood and Patrick W. Ryan, recruited a company for the three months' service and went to Columbus. Rind. Lawder accepted a position under Colonel Granville Moody, in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Zelotes Wood found employment in a shoe store in the Capital City. The company, after remaining in Camp Chase for a week or ten days, without officers, disbanded, its members enlisting in the Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh regiments. Captain William H. Miller recruited the Hamilton Rifles, and entered the service in the Kanawaha Valley, West Virginia. While taking observations with his field glasses in a tree, he was killed by a Confederate sharp shooter. The raids of General Kirby Smith, in 1862, and General John Morgan, in 1863, called into existence numerous local organizations. Hamilton was declared under martial law by Major Keith, of Dayton, during the Morgan raid. Captain Rans-

ford Smith was appointed provost marshal. T. V. Howell was elected major of a battalion. To Major George W. Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, our fellow-townsman rightfully belongs the honor of capturing John Morgan.

The Thirty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry were organized in Hamilton.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH O. V. I.

Seven companies of this organization were entirely, or largely composed of Hamilton men.

FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS.

Ferd. VanDerveer, Colonel—July 26, 1861. Commanded brigade from February 28, 1863.

Charles L. 'H. Long, Lieutenant Colonel—July 29, 1861. Resigned July 13, 1863

H. V. Boynton, Lieutenant Colonel—July 27, 1861. Promoted from major July 16, 1863.

Joseph L. Budd, Major—August 15, 1861. Promoted from captain, July 13, 1863.

Perkins A. Gordon, Surgeon—September 7, 1861. Resigned, November 3, 1863.

Francis D. Morris, Assistant Surgeon—August 21, 1861. Promoted surgeon, November 1, 1863.

Charles O. Wright, Assistant Surgeon—August 15, 1862.

Abram H. Landis, Assistant Surgeon—November 13, 1862.

George B. Wright, Adjutant—August 2, 1861. Resigned September 18, 1863.

James H. Bone, Adjutant—August 15, 1861.

James E. Harris, Adjutant—August 20, 1861.

John Van Derveer, Quartermaster—August 2, 1861.

John Woods, Chaplain—September 28, 1861. Resigned November 19, 1861.

Joshua C. Hoblet, Chaplain—January 3, 1862. Resigned February 19, 1863.

Benjamin F. Clark, Sergeant Major—August 9, 1861. Promoted from ranks company B.

John Adams, Sergeant Major—September 16, 1861. Promoted from corporal company B to Second Lieutenant company G, October 4, 1862.

Lucius B. Potter, Sergeant Major—August 20, 1861. Promoted from private company C.

Joseph F. Saunders, Quartermaster Sergeant—August 9, 1861.

Martin Betz, Quartermaster Sergeant—September 7, 1861. Promoted from private company G.

George W. Leitch, Commissary Sergeant—August 9, 1861. Discharged June 30, 1862.

Joseph S. Claypool, Commissary Sergeant—August 20, 1861.

Lorenzo Brown, Commissary Sergeant—October 8, 1861.

Samuel Hart, Hospital Stewart — September 5, 1861. Discharged June 26, 1862.

Mordicai T. Cleaver, Hospital Stewart — September 5, 1861. Promoted from company F.

William H. Buzzard, Principal Musician—October 10, 1861.

Clark Castator, Principal Musician—August 9, 1861.

COMPANY B.

Thomas Stone, Captain, August 9, 1861. Resigned June 6, 1862.

Ransford Smith, Captain, August 9, 1861. Resigned February 18 1863.

Jonathan Henninger, Captain, August 9, 1861.

William H. Eacott, First Lieutenant, August 9, 1861.

Samuel Houser, First Lieutenant, August 9, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, February 12, 1863.

Joseph Claypool, Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1861. Resigned January 20, 1863.

Robert B. Davidson, Second Lieutenant, August 9, 1861. First Lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

COMPANY C.

John S. Earhart, Captain, August 20, 1861. Died of disease, August 10, 1862, at Dechert, Tenn.

Fred. W. Keil, First Lieutenant, August 20, 1861. Promoted captain June 16, 1864.

Benj. F. Miller, Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, February, 1864.

Joseph S. Claypool, Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1862.

Jas. E. Harris, Sergeant, August 20, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Henry Mallory, Captain—September 15, 1861, Resigned February 17, 1862.

Andrew J. Lewis, Captain — September 15, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1862.

Philip Rothenbush, Captain—September 15, 1861. Promoted to lieutenant February 17, 1862. Promoted to captain March 19, 1864. Wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

William Andrews, Second Lieutenant—September 15, 1861. Resigned May, 1863.

Robert B. Davidson, First Lieutenant — August 9, 1861. Assigned to Company I.

COMPANY K.

Joel K. Deardorff, Captain — September 13, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 8, 1863.

Lewis Lambright, First Lieutenant — September 12, 1861. Wounded November 25, 1863, at Missionary Ridge.

David Stites, Second Lieutenant—October 8, 1861.

Benj. F. Miller, Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, February 1864.

Joseph S. Claypool, Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1862.

Jas. E. Harris, Sergeant, August 20, 1861. Promoted to First Lieutenant, March 19, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Nathaniel Reeder, Captain, August 26, 1861. Died at Hamilton, Ohio, July, 1888.

James H. Bone, Captain, August 15, 1861. Promoted from adjutant, March 19, 1864.

William C. Dine, First Lieutenant, August 26, 1861. Resigned February 12, 1863.

Julian R. Fitch, Second Lieutenant, August 26, 1861.

J. F. Saunders, Second Lieutenant, August 9, 1861. Promoted from quartermaster sergeant, November 19, 1862.

Jos. Meyers, First Sergeant, August 26, 1861. Acting Captain, in command for six months.

COMPANY F.

Oliver H. Parshall, Captain, August 15, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.

J. C. Thoms, First Lieutenant, September 5, 1861. Resigned November 30, 1862.

Jos. M. Harlan, Second Lieutenant, September 5, 1861. Killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Jos. H. Taylor, Second Lieutenant, September 12, 1861. First Lieutenant, March 19, 1863.

Richard S. Ford, Second Lieutenant, September 12, 1861. Assigned to Company F.

COMPANY G.

Samuel L'Hommedieu, September 7, 1861.

George T. Earheart, Lieutenant, September 7, 1861. Resigned October 17, 1862.

William H. C. Steel, First Lieutenant, September 7, 1861. Promoted captain, assigned to Company E.

John Adams, Second Lieutenant September 7, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

The Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was the first entire regiment that went out from Butler county. It was organized and mustered in at Hamilton, August 7, 1861. On September 26, the regiment broke camp and moved to the "dark and bloody ground of Kentucky," and on the same night took a train on the Kentucky Central railroad for Cynthiana, where the regiment went into camp at the northeast quarter of the town on the Frazier plantation. The ladies of Cynthiana presented the Thirty-fifth with a handsome national flag of regulation size, which was made at the house of Mrs.

George Morrison, a daughter of Dr. Robert Breckenridge, professor in the Danville Theological Seminary. The flag was placed in the care of Color Sergeant Mark B. Price, and carried by the Thirty-fifth during its term of service. Afterward the regiment was ordered to Paris, where it remained until November, when it marched to Somerset. At Mill Springs the regiment was brigaded with the Eighteenth Regulars, Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota, under the command of Brigadier-General Robert L. McCook, remaining with the last two regiments during their entire term of service. This was one of the brigades long composing General George H. Thomas' division. After the battle of Mill Springs the regiment marched to Louisville, and thence took steamer to Nashville, which was reached on March 4. The suspension bridge had been destroyed; the cables had been cut, and the wood work was still burning. The rebel authorities desired to burn Nashville, to prevent its becoming a union stronghold.

The Thirty-fifth participated in a number of skirmishes during the siege of Corinth, and was among the first to enter the Confederate fortifications. Afterward they marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and in July, 1862, to Winchester, Tennessee. It was on this march that General Robert L. McCook was assassinated by rebel guerrillas. In the two days' fight at Chickamauga the Thirty-fifth Ohio lost just fifty per cent. of those engaged. The regiment took into the fight 391 officers and men. Of this number 194 were lost. The loss of the brigade was 843, and of the division 2,353.

During the two days' fighting they were never driven back; never gave an inch until ordered, and repeatedly repulsed and drove back four times their number. The Ninth Ohio retook a battery which had been captured from the regular brigade. Following, we give Colonel Boynton's official report of the battle of Chickamauga:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH O. V. I.,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 24, 1863.

Captain: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Thirty-fifth Ohio in the action of September 19th and 20th in this vicinity.

We were brought into action at 8 a. m. of the 19th, after which a most fatiguing march begun at 5 p. m. of the previous evening and only ended in time to allow of fifteen minutes' rest before the fight. The Thirty-fifth occupied the right of the first line, and the skirmishers of the command met the enemy after a very short advance in line. The engagement soon became very fierce, but the accurate fire of the line soon broke the rebel line. In this short fight our loss in thirty minutes was 60 killed and wounded. In a short time the rebels rallied and made another desperate assault on the line, but were again repulsed.

The next move of the enemy was an attempt to flank our position on the left. The regular brigade which had been engaged on our right and to the front, were driven across our line, which was placed as a support to the Fourth Regular Battery, Lieutenant Smith commanding. Seeing this rapid approach of the enemy in four lines the front of my regiment was immediately changed to the left, though without orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, it being perfectly apparent that this alone could save the battery.

The assault of the rebel lines proved terrific, but so soon as the confusion attending the passage of the regular brigade had in part subsided, the Thirty-fifth faced, advanced, and by a few moments of close fighting, in connection with the well directed fire of Lieutenant Smith's double-shotted guns, repulsed that portion of the rebel line opposed to our immediate front. This closed the fighting of the day, it having continued for four hours with great fury. The rebel forces opposed to us were a portion of Longstreet's forces, as prisoners reported. Together with the other regiments of the brigade, we bivouacked upon the battle-field without blankets or tents, and although a white frost covered the ground, and being in an open field, we passed the night without fires as best we could under the circumstances.

The rapid and fatiguing march of the night before had caused 21 men to fall behind; 25 were back sick. Seventeen cooks had been ordered to follow the teams to Chattanooga, and 10 men were left to guard the knapsacks when the fight opened, so that the regiment went into the fight with a total of 391 officers and men. Of this number 9 were killed 97 wounded, and 4 reported missing. Three of the wounded were officers, Captain A. J. Lewis, Company I, severely in the bowels; Captain Joel K. Deardorff, Company K, severely in the leg; and Lieutenant L. P. Thompson, Company E, who received a flesh wound in the leg.

Captain Oliver H. Parshall, of Company F was shot dead immediately on the right of our line. He had only the day before returned from home and was detailed upon the staff of the colonel commanding the brigade. Notwithstanding the fact that he was detached, I cannot refrain from mentioning his great coolness and gallantry, which were constantly displayed along my own part of the line. His course as an officer has always been such as to secure the confidence and esteem of all.

On the morning of the 20th, at 9 a. m., the brigade having taken its position in two lines, as the reserve of the division, the Thirty-fifth was assigned its position on the rear line in column of divisions closed en masse. At 11 a. m. the enemy attacked, in overwhelming numbers, the divisions in front and the one on the left. The brigade being ordered to support General

Baird, our columns were deployed under a sharp fire of shot and canister. On reaching the rear of General Baird's position we met General Breckinridge's division advancing to attack General Baird's flank. Having no notice of the approach whatever, the flank of my regiment without a moment's notice, was subjected to a galling fire from the main rebel lines at very short range.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the position, the men of the Thirty-fifth immediately changed front, faced the enemy by orders, lay down until the first line should finish its fire; the second line then rose and charged, following the broken and retreating lines of the rebels. The second line followed in rear of the first; the Thirty-fifth in advance on the left supported by the Ninth Ohio on the right charged across an open field for a third of a mile and advanced a hundred yards into the woods beyond, the left of the regiment covering the road over which the rebels advanced, and in which they had planted a battery. The Thirty-fifth held its position until the brigade was ordered to retire to allow the advance of a relief brigade from our right. The withdrawal was accomplished in regular order by the successive passage of the lines to the rear, but not without heavy loss to the regiment. We then returned with our brigade to the position occupied at the commencement of the charge. In this position we remained for about an hour, subjected for about half of the time to the fire of the rebel battery which had occupied the position held at the beginning of the action by the left of our division. From this point the brigade passed toward the right of our general line of battle.

Here we joined General Thomas, who had rallied, with the assistance of General Brannan, a portion of several brigades. Our own brigade came upon the hill unbroken and immediately took position in one line on the crest, the Thirty-fifth on the right. In a short time the Thirty-fifth advanced to a line of logs, hastily thrown together and just sufficient to cover the heads of the men when lying on the ground. The hill was twice attacked in overwhelming force, the first attack hardly ceasing, before the second began with almost inconceivable fury and persistence. The fighting continued for nearly two hours, when our ammunition became exhausted. Nothing daunted, the regiment fixed bayonets and awaited the shock. Fortunately a load of ammunition arrived, and the firing was renewed with vigor; still the rebels pressed us hard and maintained their position at close quarters.

At this point our cartridges again gave out, when by the exertions of several of the officers among whom were: Major Budd, Captain L'Hommedieu Captain Daugherty and Lieutenant Bone, the line was supplied with cartridges from the boxes of the dead and wounded. The attack progressing, this supply was soon exhausted, when the officers and men of the Second Minnesota kindly supplied us with several rounds, for which I take this opportunity to thank them. These were ordered to be so distributed as to give each man three rounds, and the order given to cease firing, fix bayonets, and approach of the enemy. It was near dark. The troops having been removed on the right of our line, the Thirty-fifth was ordered to protect the right flank and was wheeled accordingly. The hill was immediately occupied by a rebel regiment, whose right flank rested only fifty yards from the front of the Thirty-fifth.

A rebel general, believed to be General Gregg, here rode up and asked whose troops we were; at the reply, "Thirty-fifth Ohio," he wheeled, but received a volley from the Thirty-fifth which riddled he and his horse and raked the line of the rebels, striking them at an angle of 30 degrees, breaking their line, and sending all but three companies down the hill in confusion. The three remaining companies poured a volley into our front and left. With this fire the engagement ceased, it being 7 p. m. The order for retiring arrived, just at this juncture, and together with the troops on the hill we fell back to Rossville.

The regiment went into the fight on the second day with a total of 280 officers and men. Of these one officer was killed, Lieutenant Harlan, Company F; two were severely wounded, Lieutenant Adams, Company G and Lieutenant Sabin, Company A; Lieutenant Rothenbush, Company I, slightly; Lieutenant Cottingham, Company E, was captured. Eight enlisted men were killed, fifty-one wounded and twenty-one missing, part of whom were captured in the charge. The loss of the regiment thus shows fifty per cent. as near as may be ascertained of the number engaged. This taken in connection with the fact that the regiment never broke and constantly maintained its ground, shows its merits in a strong light and needs no comment. The present available force of the regiment for line of battle is two hundred and forty guns, ten companys and two field officers. Dr. Charles O. Wright and Dr. A. H. Landis were left to take care of our wounded in the hands of the enemy.

Where all fought so nobly and so well it is impossible to make distinctions. Still I must be allowed to speak particularly of the skirmishes, first by Captain Daugherty, Company A, and subsequently by Lieutenant Miller, Company C, and the heroic conduct of our color bearer, Sergeant Mark B. Price—to his coolness much of the good order that prevailed from first to last is owing; and to commend especially to your notice Orderly Sergeant William B. Mikesell, Company E, and Richard H. Ford, Orderly Sergeant, Company K. and Sergeant William K. Van Horn, Company I, who commanded their respective companies with marked ability on the second day of the fight. Lieutenant Harlan's last words as he fell were a cheer to his company to press forward. Lieutenant Adams, though the youngest officer of the line, displayed great courage, and when he thought himself dying, said with a smile, "I shall die, but that is nothing if we whip the rebels." Captains Lewis and Deardorff fell in the thickest of the first day's fight, and Lieutenants Rothenbush and Sabin on the second. For them all it is enough to say that they fell at their posts facing the foe. Lieutenant Mather, commanding Company H, was ever conspicuous in the discharge of every duty. For Captain Henninger, Lieutenants Steele, Taylor, Cottingham, Houser and Davidson, I desire to say that they were ever at their post and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. Half of the Thirty-fifth are dead or wounded, and to those who remain I can only say that their commanding officers look upon them with feelings to which no language can give expression. To have belonged to the Third Brigade will hereafter be the crowning glory of your old age.

Returning our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father, the God of Battles, that we were all able thus to discharge our whole duty, and sorrow-

ing as soldiers only can over the deaths and wounds of our noble comrades fallen, we pray that the future may find us ever ready to combat treason both on Southern battle-fields and, when the war is over, among the vile traitors of the north. Yours respectfully,

H. V. N. BOYNTON,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g Thirty-fifth O. V. I.

CAPT. J. R. BEATTY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th A. C.

In February, 1863, Colonel Van Derveer was assigned to the command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-colonel Long assumed command of the regiment. All through the campaign, which began at Murfreesboro and ended at Chattanooga, the Thirty-fifth was in the front of the marching and fighting. During the fall of 1863 the Thirty-fifth lay with the rest of the army of Chattanooga, and frequently engaged in skirmishes before that place. They were on the front line at Mission Ridge, and were among the first to reach the enemy's works on the crest, from which they drove the rebel force and captured three pieces of artillery.

General Brannan in official report of the battle of Chickamauga, says:

"My command being increased by the arrival of Palmer and Negley's divisions; and most opportunely reinforced by Colonel Van Derveer's brigade which having successfully, though, with great loss, held its precarious position in the general line, until all in its immediate vicinity had retreated, then retired in good order, actually cutting its way through the rebels to rejoin my division. The gallant brigade was one of the few who maintained their organization perfect throughout the hard fought passes of that portion of the field."

General Thomas' army charged the rebel lines in front, and scaled the steeps of Missionary Ridge, sweeping the enemy from the summit down the southern slope. This charge was made to "ease the pressure on Sherman." It was half past three o'clock when Thomas' army moved off in fine style; the men pushed rapidly forward, and when open ground was reached started on "double quick" for the rebel works. The enemy fled "like bees from a hive" to the rifle pits half way up the Ridge. The union forces halted but an instant at the base, when, almost simultaneously, the men leaped over the fortifications, and started up the mountain. The lines moved

in good order. The Thirty-fifth was among the first to reach the summit. The closing contest of that day was fought by Thomas in a higher altitude than Lookout Mountain in which Hooker's forces fought the day previous. The Thirty-fifth captured three rebel guns. They were passed in pursuit of the enemy. During this time other troops to the right passed along the summit and gathered in the guns, claiming the capture. Generals Baird and Van Derveer in their reports of the battle of Missionary Ridge give the credit of the capture to the Thirty-fifth. The regiment drove the gunners from the pieces at the point of the bayonet. The losses in this contest to the regiment were six men killed, three belonging to the color company; three officers and nineteen men wounded, and two missing.

The Thirty-fifth regiment was engaged in the battles of Corinth, Miss; Siege of Perryville, Ky.; Tullahoma—Campaign, Tenn; Chickamauga, Ga.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Buzzard Roost, Ga.; Atlanta Campaign, Ga.; Dalton, Ga.; Resaca, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Pine Mountain, Ga.; Pine Knob, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, (General Assault) Ga.; Peachtree Creek, Ga.

The siege of Atlanta began May 7, 1864. On July 17, orders were given for an advance on that city. "Our skirmishers advanced and took possession of the works of the enemy, with the intention of occupying the same with our first line of battle. The Thirty-fifth Ohio was deployed, and moved up, on the double quick time to hold the same. The execution of this movement was very creditable, and the regiment sustained considerable loss, in making it." It was during this movement that Captain Lewis F. Daugherty was killed. In his death, the regiment lost one of its faithful and valuable officers. The Thirty-fifth left the trenches before Atlanta, on the eleventh day of the siege. It was mustered out September 8, 1864. Space forbids a more lengthy history of the gallant Thirty-fifth. Captain F. W. Keil, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, formerly commanding Company C, has written an interesting history of this regiment from August, 1861, to 1864.



FERD. VAN DERVEER



THOMAS MOORE

ear to ear, returning to the jail before day light next morning. General VanDerveer deplored the rash act, as in the kindness of his heart, he granted Yeargus the privileges above referred to, who in return for the courtesy extended, betrayed the confidence reposed in him, and committed a foul murder.

In 1849, and again in 1860 he edited the Hamilton *Telegraph*, then the organ of the Democratic party of this county. He was an able and forcible writer, and woe be it to the individual who incurred his displeasure as his trenchent pen was keen as a Damascus blade. In the fall of 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and succeeded in sending more criminals to penitentiary than any other prosecutor that ever held the office.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he organized the gallant Thirty-fifth Ohio regiment and was commissioned colonel. Inscribed upon its banners are Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, the Siege and general assault of Atlanta, etc. On Chickamauga's bloody plane, Colonel VanDerveer commanded a brigade. For bravery and heroic conduct on this famous battle-field he won his star and was made a Brigadier General. In action he was cool, collected and knew not what fear was.

In 1865, General VanDerveer was appointed Internal Revenue Collector, for the Third District of Ohio.

He was appointed Postmaster March 18, 1885, and served until December fourth, when he resigned. In 1886, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and was again re-elected in 1891. He died November 5, 1892.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES L'HOMMEDIEU LONG was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, in 1827. His parents moved to Cincinnati, when he was ten years of age, and in which city he grew to manhood. He attended the Woodward High school in Cincinnati, though not a graduate. He left his class to learn the printer's trade in the Cincinnati *Gazette* office. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, Col. Long enlisted in the First Ohio regiment. He made a record as a

gallant soldier. He responded to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. He organized a company and was elected captain. His company was assigned to the Fifth Ohio. He was elected major of the regiment, afterward he received a Lieutenant Colonel's commission and assigned to the Thirty-fifth. Col. Long was identified with the Thirty-fifth for nearly two years, a good part of the time in command. He was full of energy, and never sought to evade duty in any respect.

In July, 1863, Col. Long resigned and returned to Cincinnati. He died in 1890.

MAJOR H. V. BOYNTON came to Hamilton August 20, 1861. He had been commissioned major by the governor of Ohio, and ordered to report to Col. Van Derveer at Hamilton. The command of the regiment devolved upon him from the close of the Tullahoma campaign to the Missionary Ridge fight, where he was wounded. At the close of the Civil War, General Boynton became the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, taking the place of Whitelaw Reid. He served over twenty-five years for the same paper. He made a reputation in this capacity. The enterprise with which Gen. Boynton's name will be more particularly associated, is the conception, developement and completion of the National Park, embracing the battle field of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Chickamauga was the hardest fought field during the Civil War considering the numbers engaged. The park, covering a large part of both fields, will perpetuate, for all time to come, the fierce battle here enacted, as well as the bravery of the American soldiers.

MAJOR JOSEPH L. BUDD was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1833. His family moved to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1836, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in attending school at the old Hamilton Academy, which was at that time in charge of C. C. Giles. At the age of seventeen Joseph Budd removed to Lebanon, Ohio, in Warren county, to enter upon the mercantile profession. He continued

in that business up to the breaking out of the Civil War. Major Budd had a taste for the military profession. In 1857 he was a member of the "Warren Guards."

Major Budd was identified with the Thirty-fifth as captain of company A, which he commanded until June, 1863, when he received promotion as major of the regiment. He served after the battle of Chickamauga on Gen. Baird's staff. After the battle of Missionary Ridge he took command of the regiment. From January, 1864, until the regiment was sent north to be mustered out of the service, Major Budd was in com mand of the regiment, or in other words, he commanded the Thirty-fifth on the Atlanta campaign.

JOHN S. EARHEART was born in Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio, March 10, 1824. His parents moved to Hamilton when the subject of this sketch was only two years of age. At this place he attended the Hamilton Academy, and later he entered the Ohio Farmer's college, then under the management of Freeman Carey. Capt. Earheart studied civil engineering. He assisted his father in building a number of turnpikes in southern Ohio, in the Hamilton hydraulic and surveying lands, as well as work connected with railways. The Ohio division of the Junction Railway was under Captain Earhart's management. The fine viaduct through the First ward of this city, a masterpiece of engineering skill, was constructed by Captain Earheart. He became chief engineer on the middle section of the Miami and Erie canal, and when the Civil War began, he resigned and assisted in recruiting the Thirty-fifth. He commanded Company C of the regiment until the spring of 1863, when he was appointed topographical engineer and assigned on Gen. Steedman's staff. Afterward he was advanced to the same position on Gen. Brannan's staff. He served in that place until his death, August 10, 1863. His death was noticed in general orders, as follows:

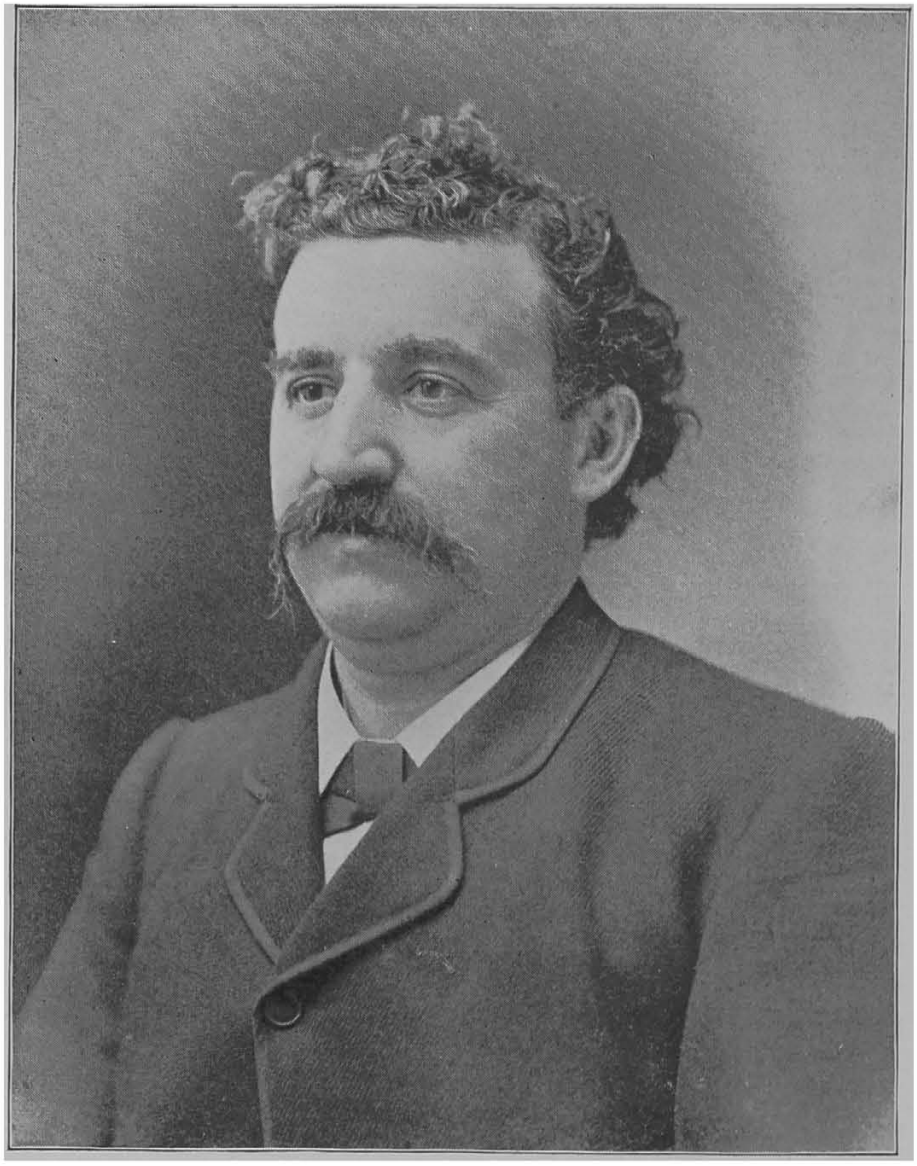
"His zeal and undoubted ability in the discharge of his arduous duties insured him the confidence of his superiors, and his high moral character and gentlemanly deportment won the respect and admiration of all. In the death of Captain Earheart, the service loses a faithful and efficient staff officer;

society a worthy and respected member, and while we, his associates in life, can but mourn his loss, let us humbly hope that in his exemplary life and character, death has gained for him peace above. By command of

"BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. BRANNAN."

CAPTAIN PHILIP ROTHENBUSH.—The subject of this brief sketch was born in Rossville, (now First ward of Hamilton), July 1, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of this city and Nathan Furman's Academy. Afterward he was a drug clerk in his father's store in the P. G. Smith building on the West Side for six years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted under Captain W. C. Rossman, in Company F, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. Later he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fifth Ohio, and was appointed orderly sergeant. In February, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in March, 1864, received the rank of captain. These advancements were the reward of merit. On September 19th and 20th, 1863, he fought and was wounded on Chickamauga's bloody plain, and in 1864, on Lookout mountain; was one of the leaders who helped to crown the North with glory on the these famous battle-fields. He was United States Assessor in 1865 of Fairfield and St. Clair townships. In 1866, Captain Rothenbush was appointed United States store keeper, in the Third District of Ohio. In 1867, he engaged in the fruit business in connection with Blair Boger, who later sold out to James D. Ratliff. This latter partnership covered a period of six years, when Captain Rothenbush sold his interest to George A. Miller. After several months rest he opened his present establishment at No. 110 High street.

Captain Rothenbush is the oldest fruit dealer in Hamilton. He was the first to introduce the sale of bananas in this city when they sold at fifteen cents a piece; was the first to handle poultry outside of market. He makes a specialty of handling apples, cabbage and potatoes by the car load. He keeps the best and finest line of domestic and tropical fruits. He carries a large and varied stock of seeds, candies, cigars and tobacco. He is a thorough business man; an energetic and untiring



PHILIP ROTHENBUSH

worker; has succeeded in building up a large trade. Close application and personal supervision of business are the secrets of his success. His place is abreast of the times and his is justly considered as the leading fruit house in Hamilton.

Captain Rothenbush was with his father, in 1865, in the grocery business in the West End. He was married, January 16, 1866, to Ollie M. Ratliff. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. They are James E., Jennie M., and Clifford E. Mr. Rothenbush is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Royal Arcanum.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTY-NINTH O. V. I.

This regiment was recruited and organized in the Fair grounds at Hamilton, in the latter part of 1861. Its first Colonel was Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who resigned on August 9, 1862, and was succeeded successively by Colonels W. B. Cassilly, M. F. Moore, and J. H. Brigham. Its other regimental officers were as follows: Lieutenant Colonels, Charles L. Gano, George F. Elliott, J. H. Brigham; Majors, Eli J. Hickox, James L. Hanna, Lewis E. Hicks; Adjutants, Richard H. Cunningham, W. S. Mead, Thomas B. Hoffman, Joseph W. Boynton; Quartermasters, Fred. B. Landis, Levi E. Chenoweth. Following is the original company officers: J. H. Brigham, Company A; C. N. Gibbs, Company B; G. F. Elliott, Company C; E. Hickox, Company D; David Putman, Company E; Robert Clements, Company F; William Patton, Company G. L. C. Counsellor, Company H; J. V. Heslip, Company I; J. J. Hanna, Company K. The Sixty-ninth regiment was not wholly from Butler county. It counts upon its lists the names of Montgomery, Preble, Darke, Harrison and Fairfield. The regiment left Hamilton February 19, 1862, for Camp Chase, Columbus, where it remained guarding rebel prisoners and preparing for the field. On April 19, 1862, the Sixty-ninth left for Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there on the 22.

It went into camp on the grounds of Major Lewis, and was reviewed by Andrew Johnson, the warm personal friend of the colonel, then the military governor of Tennessee, and afterward the Vice-president and President of the United States.

This regiment took part in the following battles: Gallatin, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn.; Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Resaca, Ga. (including Pumpkin Vine Creek;) Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Marietta, Ga.; Chatahoochie, River, Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Siege of Jonesboro, Ga.; Bentonville, Ga.; Sherman's March to the Sea.

On May 1, 1862, the regiment went to Franklin, where it acted as the guard for forty miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. The rebel women of Franklin were especially bitter, and on one occasion evinced their venom against the national dead buried in the cemetery by dancing on their graves. Colonel Campbell issued an order commenting in severe terms upon this indignity. On June 12, the regiment was ordered to Murfreesboro, and thence it made its first march to McMinnville, in pursuit of a rebel force, making forty-eight miles in twenty-three hours. From McMinnville, it advanced through the Cumberland Mountains, to a point near Pikeville, when it was found that the enemy were out of reach, and the column returned. On coming back to McMinnville, a United States flag was hoistered on a tall hickory pole, which was standing in the square. On this occasion General Dumont and Colonel Campbell addressed telling speeches to the citizens, and the fervid exclamations and the tears of many an old citizen, attested their devotion for the "Old Flag." The regiment returned — moved from McMinnville to Nashville, where it was presently ordered on guard duty, Colonel Campbell becoming Provost Marshal of the city. This duty was performed until sometime during the month of August, and the regiment was organized with the Eleventh Michigan, the Eighteenth Ohio and the Nineteenth Illinois, into the Twenty-ninth brigade, commanded by Colonel T. R. Stanley of the Eighteenth Ohio. The maiden engagement of the Sixty-ninth took place at Gallatin, Tenn., early in August, Morgan had taken possession of Gallatin capturing the garrison. The regiments including the Sixty-ninth, moved against Morgan engaging him at Gallatin, driving him out of the town

pell-mell, with a heavy loss to the rebels. In this sharp fight, Isaac Repp, of Dayton, was killed.

On November 5, the Sixty-ninth took part in the fight on Franklin Pike, five miles from Nashville. This was during the time that the Army of the Cumberland was operating against Bragg, in Kentucky, and Nashville was surrounded by the enemy. The demonstration on the Franklin Pike was heavy but General Negley, by a judicious disposition of his meager forces and an abundant use of artillery, repelled the attack. The Sixty-ninth met with but slight loss in this affair.

From November 7, till December 26, the troops were resting, while the campaign which ended in Stone River was planned and prepared. On this day, the army started on the march to Murfreesboro. Several days were spent in marching and skirmishing, and on the memorable December 31, the Sixty-ninth was, with Negley's division on the right center of the army, were engaged in the Cedar Thicket fight, which for fighting and carnage, had not been surpassed during the war. On that day the regiment had five officers wounded, two men killed, and about fifty wounded and made prisoners. Thursday, January 1, General Rosecrans sent Negley's and Rosecran's divisions out on the right to draw the enemy out, but without success. Bragg was getting cautious. On Friday, these troops were sent down on the left of the army, toward which quarter the enemy were concentrating. On this day, occurred one of the most brilliant acts in the history of the regiment. Breckenridge's corps had passed down till Van Cleve's division was falling back, from their advantageous position on the east side of the river. Heavy masses of the enemy were advancing down on Negley's position, in force, apparently sufficient to crush their left. At this critical juncture, General Rosecrans, who was watching the field with the utmost anxiety, called out, "Who will save the left." Colonel Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois, sprang up and replied, "General, I am ready."

This gallantry was contagious, and in a few seconds the Twenty-ninth brigade were on their feet, charging with

tremendous cheers across Stone river and up the hill, in the face of the advancing enemy. Breckenridge's men intimidated by the charge, and the terrible fire of the brigade, wavered, and then fell back in confusion. Colonel Stanley was conspicuous in this charge for his cool and daring courage. The brave Colonel Scott, who inspired the charge, was mortally wounded. Sergeant Frederick Wilson, of the Sixty-ninth captured a rebel battle flag, but in the eager pursuit it was dropped, and afterward picked up by some other regiment. In this charge the Sixty-ninth captured a part of famous Washington Battery from New Orleans. The regiment lost Captain Counsellor and six men killed and about twenty wounded.

After the capture of Murfreesboro, the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized; the regiments of the Fifty-ninth brigade remaining together.

About the last of June, the Sixty-ninth marched with the army on the Tallahoma campaign, arriving at the foot of the mountains, July 4. Bragg fell back without giving battle. At Cowan, Tennessee, when the troops were sent forward, the Sixty-ninth was left, until the entire army had advanced, when it was attached to the reserve corps and moved to Rossville, Ga. On the night of September 18, the Sixty-ninth was ordered to the front, being attached to Colonel Dan McCook's brigade. On the morning of Saturday, the first day at Chickamauga, the Sixty-ninth performed one of the most gallant acts of the war, in burning Reid's bridge, over the Chickamauga. They advanced at daybreak, in the face of heavy masses of the enemy, piled up the plank on the brigade and set fire to it, thus preventing the enemy from coming in on the rear of the national army. The regiment then fell back to Rossville, and immediately thereafter took charge of the division trains. For this reason it did not participate in the battle of Chickamauga. They received a tremendous fire from the enemy, but completed the work and then retired, before a heavy pursuing force. This daring feat has received special mention in the official reports. The trains were all ordered to Chattanooga,

the Sixty-ninth accompanied them to that point, and then returned to the front, Saturday afternoon. When the Fourteenth Army Corps, fell back, on Monday night, the Sixty-ninth stood advance picket guard covering the retreat of the entire army. During the siege of Chattanooga, by Bragg, this regiment worked almost unremittingly in the trenches, much of the time on half and one-third rations. It took an active part in the magnificent series of operations by which Grant drove Bragg from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

During the storming of Lookout Mountain, the Sixty-ninth was on picket, and from its position on duty, it advanced in the grand assault on Mission Ridge. In the assault, the regiment was in General Johnson's division, on the right centre. The Sixty-ninth bore as brave a front up that terrible steep, as any other regiment engaged. On the Ridge, the Sixty-ninth captured several guns and turned them on the fleeing enemy. Its loss in this charge was forty-four men, nine of whom were killed and mortally wounded. Here within twenty yards of the crest, full in the front, while crouching to avoid the terrible fire, but proudly holding up the tattered flag of the regiment, Color Sergeant Jacob Wetzel received a ball through his head, and fell a glorious martyr to the cause of liberty.

The performance of the regiment in that charge was such that General Johnson, in visiting the wounded, when he came to one of the men of the Sixty-ninth, would say, "Ah! another Sixty-ninth boy—the first to reach the top." During the advance up the Ridge, while under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, a fragment of a bursted shell struck Colonel Moore on his left side. He would have been instantly killed but for his field glass, which received and was shattered by the blow. On the next day after the capture of Mission Ridge, our troops pursued the enemy toward Dalton. The same night, November 26, the brigade to which the Sixty-ninth belonged, crossed Chickamauga creek, and advanced toward a rebel encampment. Late in the night they came near the camp and advanced, cautiously, near enough to see

the men about the fires. Here the Sixty-ninth fired a volley and went in on full charge. The rebels fled, leaving with the victors a battle-flag, three pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

On September 7, the Sixty-ninth took part in the fight at Jonesboro, and lost Lieutenant Jacob S. Pierson, Martin V. Bailey, Color Sergeant Allen L. Jobes, of Company D, and five men killed and thirty-six wounded. The battle caused the evacuation of Atlanta, and the national forces occupied that city. The regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood through the upper part of Georgia and into Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta, and joined Sherman's march to the sea. Arriving in Savannah, it took position in the front line.

In the campaign through the Carolinas the regiment was engaged with the enemy near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 19, 1865, and lost two killed and eight wounded. This was the last affair in which it participated. Then came the march through Richmond, the review at Washington, the transfer to Louisville, and, lastly, the final muster out of the service on July 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized in Hamilton, on May 2, 1864, and sworn into the United States service on the fourteenth of the same month. On May 18, it received marching orders for West Virginia, and reached Charleston, in that State, on May 21. It went into quarters at Camp Piatt, named in honor of Colonel A. Saunders Piatt, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later the regiment removed to Loupe Creek, twenty-five miles further up the Kanawha River, where four companies were detached and sent to Gauley Bridge. At these points they relieved the Second, Third and Seventh regiments of West Virginia Cavalry. The duty this regiment was called upon to perform was transporting supplies to Generals Hunter, Crook and Averill and guarding government stores. The regiment was mustered out of service at Hamilton, in the latter

part of September, 1864, after having served about a month longer than its term of enlistment. Following is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, Thomas Moore.
Lieutenant-colonel, J. E. Newton.
Major, John F. Bender.
Surgeon, Moses H. Haynes.
Assistant Surgeon, J.S.Ferguson.
Adjutant, LaFayette Traber.
Quartermaster, Henry P. Dove
Chaplain, Jeremiah Geiger.

COMPANY A.

Captain, James E. Stewart.
First Lieutenant, J. A. Kennedy.
Second Lieutenant, C. M. Dexter.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Edward T. Jones.
First Lieutenant, S. W. Woodruff
Second Lieutenant, C. Vaughn

COMPANY C.

Captain, John Koeninger.
First Lieutenant, Jacob Kurz.
Second Lieutenant, P. Winkelhaus.

COMPANY D.

Captain, B. F. Bookwalter.
First Lieutenant, A. W. Eckert.
Second Lieutenant, A. Richardson.

COMPANY E.

Captain, George C. Warvel.
First Lieutenant, Benj. F. Banker.
Second Lieutenant, J. Busenbark.

COMPANY F.

Captain, John C. Lewis
First Lieutenant, James F. Imlay.
Second Lieutenant, S. S. Garver.

COMPANY G.

Captain. David B. Kerr
First Lieutenant, T. H. Robertson.
Second Lieutenant, W. McKecknie

COMPANY H.

Captain, James A. Stevens.
First Lieutenant, L. D. Keil.
Second Lieutenant, Levi Jameson.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Samuel K. Wickard.
First Lieutenant, Philip H. Welty.
Second Lieutenant, Henry C Gray.

COMPANY K.

Captain, Daniel D. Zeller.
First Lieutenant, W. B. Davis.
Second Lieutenant, W. T. Whipple.

In all enlistments, during the war, Hamilton and Butler county furnished 3,750 recruits. Of this grand army of men only 1,025 remain in the county. A number were killed in battle; some have removed elsewhere, but a majority of them have answered the last roll call and have passed the lintels and portals, which calls to our mind that beautiful dirge that we listened to thirty-five years ago:

"A heart so leal and the hand of steel
Are palsied, aye, forever,
But the noble deed and the patriot's need
Are left of the heroes' life.
The bugle's call and the battle ball
Again shall rouse him never.
He fought and fell, he served us well,
His furlough lasts forever."

STATE SENATORS.

The following persons have represented the Butler-Warren District in the upper branch of the General Assembly since 1804:

John Bigger.....1804-1806
Jacob Smith.....1806-1807
Richard S. Thomas.....1807-1808
Thomas Irwin.....1808-1820
James Heaton.....1820-1824
Joel Collins.....1824-1828
Daniel Woodmansee.....1828-1830
Fergus Anderson.....1830-1832
Daniel Woodmansee.....1832-1834
Elijah Vance.....1834-1838
John Saylor.....1838-1840
Robert Hazeltine.....1840-1844
James B. King.....1844-1848
Valentine Chase.....1848-1850
Jonathan Kilbourn.....1850-1854
G. W. Stokes.....1854-1856
Daniel Heaton.....1856-1858
Lauren Smith.....1858-1860
Thomas Moore.....1860-1862
A. G. McBurney.....1862-1866
N. C. McFarland.....1866-1868
William H. Campbell.....1868-1870
Lewis D. Campbell.....1870-1872
Peter Murphy.....1872-1874
Benj. Butterworth.....1874-1876
P. M. Dechant, William H. Stokes.....1876-1878
William H. Stokes.....1878-1880
J. L. Mounts.....1880-1882
Lewis D. Anderson.....1882-1884
George F. Elliott.....1884-1886
William S. Elzroth.....1886-1888
Estes G. Rathbone.....1888-1890
James L. Stephens.....1890-1892
Joseph J. McMaken.....1892-1896

In the list will be found the names of men who were well versed in law; who have made and are making our history today. Among the list we mention Elijah Vance, Valentine Chase, Thomas Moore, N. C. McFarland, William H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Peter Murphy, George F. Elliott, Estes G. Rathbone and J. J. McMaken.

COLONEL THOMAS MOORE was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, July 22, 1822. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. His parents removed to Pennsylvania, in 1828, where his father died one year later. In 1830, with his mother and two brothers he came to Ohio, locating in Oxford, this county, where he attended school until 1833, when he moved to Preble county. When he was fifteen he began working at the tailor's trade, and after completing his time, labored for eight weeks as a journeyman, acquiring enough money in this time to carry him through one term at Miami University, in the fall of 1839. He was a student in that institution for some four years, working at his trade during vacations, and whenever

the opportunity offered, and also teaching school, using the money thus acquired to gain an education. Completing his course, he entered the office of L. D. Campbell, in Hamilton, about 1845, and read law with him. From this he went to Jackson & Hawkins, at Eaton, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, in the winter of 1845 and 1846. A year after he entered into partnership with Judge William J. Gilmore, which lasted a year, and was dissolved by Judge Gilmore going to Eaton. Colonel Moore was elected State Senator from the Butler-Warren district, in 1860, being the first Republican to fill that position.

As Senator he introduced and pushed to its final passage a bill repealing the Criminal Cost Act. Under the provisions of this law constables were authorized to pursue criminals anywhere in the United States, and render a certified copy of the cost bill to the county auditor, who in turn was authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury for the same. In those days the offices of justice of the peace and constable were a valuable sinecure, worth at least $10,000 per annum.

He was mayor of Rossville in 1850-51, a position he soon after resigned. He was originally a member of the Associate Reformed church, but for ten years before his death was a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1864, he was elected Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio, and commanded it during its service of four months in West Virginia. Colonel Moore was married in 1845, to Miss Mary C. Caldwell, who was born in Preble county, in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Colonel Moore was long an active and laborious worker in the Republican cause, and before that in the Whig. He was a frequent political speaker, also at temperance and Sunday school meetings, and was interested in every thing that concerned this city or locality. Colonel Moore died June 19, 1893.

COLONEL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT was born April 8, 1826, near the famous old Spring Meeting house in Liberty township, which has often resounded with the pious eloquence of

his father. He was the youngest of the seven sons of Rev. Arthur Elliott, who came out to this county from Maryland to fill the manly part of a pioneer exhorter. At the age of fourteen, George was sent to St. Clair township where he spent several of the following years in farm work, attending such schools as circumstances permitted. The greater part of his educational training was acquired in a school conducted by a Mr. Wade in the basement of the old Episcopal church in this city. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Elliott of his own accord and almost entirely by his own exertions recruited Company C, of the Sixty-ninth O. V. I. His record as a soldier shines pre-eminent in the annals of Butler county's achievements in the great struggle. He was appointed Major on August 9, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1862. The crowning event of his military record was his brilliant performance on the bloody field of Stone River. Through those six hideous days he led his regiment with courage and ability. The serious sickness of his wife called him to his home shortly before the final declaration of peace, and he continued in the pursuit of agriculture on his homestead farm, until 1866, when he embarked into wider fields of industry.

During the three following years he engaged in the distilling business in this city. He operated two distilleries which in the short course of their existence, paid into the Government exchequer upwards of $2,000,000. In 1873, Colonel Elliott finally retired from business life, and then began his career of eminent public service. His first public office was that of member of the Decennial State Board of Equalization. His excellent services in this capacity secured him the Democratic nomination for State Senator in 1881.. Although his nomination was unanimous he was defeated by the small margin of twenty-seven votes. In 1883, he was again nominated and elected to the senate, where he left a long record of distinguished services in behalf of the district which he represented. Not the least of Colonel Elliott's claims to public gratitude is the fact that he fathered the first appropriation bill which was ever passed in behalf of Miami University. In



GEORGE F. ELLIOTT



J. J. McMAKEN



ESTES G. RATHBONE

November, 1889, he was appointed to a place on the Soldier's Relief Commission to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles E. Giffen. He was also a member of the United States Land Commission, whose function it is to recover abandoned or swamp lands, and until 1888 he had entire jurisdiction over the states of Oregon and Washington. He was also a director of the Second National bank in the years of 1868-9 and has always been an active and useful member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1854, Colonel Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Hueston, whose father had served as captain of pack horses in the famous expedition of Mad Anthony Wayne, which forever broke the hold of the Indians in the valley of the Miami. Upon his marriage he received from his father a grant of 200 acres of farm land. He had been a strong and useful man, and the abundant energies of his life were directly applied to the interests and improvements of his native city, county and state. Colonel Elliott died Wednesday evening, May 13, 1896 The funeral was held from the home on North B street at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 15, and was conducted by Rev. J. W. Peters in conjunction with the Rev. W. I. Fee, a life-long friend of the deceased. The pall bearers were: E. G. Rathbone, F. W. Whitaker, Dr. S. L. Beeler, Dr. W. C. Miller, Dr. James W. Roll and G. K. Shaffer.

ESTES G. RATHBONE was born in Hebron, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1848. His childhood was spent in the locality of his birth, and he was passed from the public schools into Alfred college in New York. After his father's death the management of the family estate gave him his first taste of active business in which he has since been so long immersed, and the ability with which he conducted the family's affairs pledged the success of his after life. In 1874 he began his extensive public career as a Special Agent in the treasury department where he remained until his promotion in 1883 to a place of importance in the Pension Bureau. Before the close of the administration under which he was appointed he had increased

the bureau staff to more than five times its original size and efficiency.

His residence in Hamilton dates from the year 1885 when he came to this city to assume control of the large interests of the Lewis D. Campbell estate. Public honor speedily followed him to his new home and he was returned to the State Senate in 1887 by the largest majority ever given a Republican candidate. At the expiration of his term he passed into the Federal service, serving with distinction as Chief Post Office Inspector and afterward as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. His authority and usefulness in this position were almost without limit. His keen intelligence and diligent interest in department affairs made him really the leading spirit of the postal service and his work in purifying the mails of a great and hideous taint merits for him the gratitude of the nation. We have men who have attained to honorable eminence in the service of their state and nation; we have men whose names are known to the tradesmen of the world; but we have only one who unites in himself, in such perfect symmetry the various elements of birth, culture and citizenship, and the will and ability to apply them to the public good. We are all aware of the extent of Major Rathbone's public life, but there are phases of it which the average man does not know. Major Rathbone is descended from the proudest race of our land. His Puritan ancestors came out of old England on the little Mayflower, in 1620, and none of his posterity has ever forgotten the requirements which such a lineage implied. The Rathbone family tree is old, and broad, and high; but her age is the strength of maturity, not the feebleness of decay. He was married in 1884, to Mrs. Josephine Campbell Millikin, the daughter of one of Butler county's most distinguished families.

J. J. McMAKEN was born in the old family homestead, in this city, in January of 1848. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hamilton. He afterward entered Miami University, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. His mind had long before been fixed upon the law, and he immediately set about preparing him-

self for his profession by entering the office of ex-Governor James E. Campbell. Two years later he was duly admitted to the bar, and has ever since practiced in this city, save for the interruptions caused by his frequent entrance into public life. If we consider his career with fairness, Senator McMaken may be said to have in his later years stepped entirely beyond the limitations of professional routine into the broader field of public service. From the time of his election, in 1889, to the Ohio Legislature he has been almost incessantly in official life. From the Lower House he was quickly elevated by a proud and confiding constituency into the dignified body of the Senate of the State of Ohio. His record in this capacity is full of work and honor. During the two terms of his incumbency he was a real factor in all the more important legislation of that time. He has always been found on the side of justice and humanity. In the passage of the noble "Fellow Servant Act" and the equally useful Australian ballot law he did yeoman service. Since his retirement from the Senate, Mr. McMaken has been honored with the position of United States Commissioner whose duties now claim his time equally with the law. In the ranks of the Democracy of Ohio he has served his full time. No man has stood higher or been more often consulted in the local councils of the party, than has he. Mr. McMaken stands as the representative of a family which has stood for a century in the fore-front of the great world of affairs. He has carried his part well and the family of McMaken and the city of Hamilton is the better and the wiser that he lives. As the son of that grand old man Mark C. McMaken, he was born into the world with a responsibility, and the credit and honor of a great name has seldom fallen on more worthy shoulders. He was married in 1871 to Miss Belle McElwee. Senator McMaken's soldier record is a proud one.

SODLIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION.

The commission was duly organized under an act of the Legislature passed March 16, 1877. It is now working under an amended act passed April 15, 1889, as follows:

"It is hereby made the duty of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, hereinafter provided, in each county in this State, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in January in each year, to appoint for each township, in such county, and for each ward in any city in any such county, a Soldiers' Relief committee, consisting of three persons, residents of each such township and ward, who shall be honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors or marines, provided that if there are no such soldiers or sailors or marines who are residents of any such township or ward, then there shall be appointed three reputable citizens, one of whom shall be designated as chairman of such township or ward soldiers' relief committee; and to fill all vacancies that may occur in any such committee, and to remove any member of any such committee for cause; and it shall be the duty of each such township and ward soldiers' relief committee, in its respective township or ward, to receive all applications for relief, under the provisions of this act, from applicants residing in such township or ward, to examine carefully into the case of each applicant, and on the first Monday in May in each year, to make a list of the names of all indigent Union soldiers sailors and marines, and the indigent parents, wives, widows and minor children of the same, who are residents in such township or ward, who have been bona fide residents of the State one year, and of the county six months, next prior to said first Monday in May, and who, in the opinion of any such township or ward rel ef committee, require aid, and are entitled to relief under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the chairman of each township and ward soldiers' relief committee, or other member of such committee authorized by such committee, to deliver such list to the soldiers' relief commission, hereinafter provided, or its secretary, on or before the last Monday in such month of May, together with a statement of each applicant for relief, of the income, if any, of the applicant, the amount of taxable property, real and personal, of (stocks, bonds, moneys on hand, loaned or deposited in any bank or elsewhere, shares in building associations, mortgages, notes or other articles of value) from which an income or revenue is derived by the applicant; said statement shall be made up in blanks which shall be furnished by the soldiers' relief commission, and shall be subscribed by the applicant; and in case any false statement is made therein by any applicant for relief, or guardian for such applicant, such applicant or guardian shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days nor less than thirty days. And on said last Monday in May said commission shall meet and determine from said lists the probable amount necessarary for the aid and relief of such indigent persons for the ensuing year, together with an amount sufficient, in the judgment of said commission, to furnish relief to any such indigent persons not named in said lists, whose right to such relief shall be established to the satisfaction of such commission. Such commission, after determining the probable amount necessary for the purposes aforesaid, shall certify the same to the county commissioners of the county, who, at their June session, shall make such levies as shall be necessary to raise the required relief, not exceeding three-tenths, except in counties containing a national soldier's

home not exceeding five-tenths, of a mill per dollar on the assessed value of the property of the county."

On May 7, 1887, Capt. Philip Rothenbush was appointed for three years, Aaron Wesco for two and Henry Knight for one year. Philip Rothenbush was elected President and Aaron Wesco, Secretary. He resigned January 3, 1888. Judge Van Derveer appointed W. W. Lane to fill the unexpired term. Charles E. Giffen was appointed in the place of Philip Rothenbush, resigned.

On October 14, 1889, Adam Bridge and S. L. Beeler were appointed on the commission vice W. W. Lane and Henry Knight, removed. On the death of Charles E. Giffen, in 1881, Colonel George F. Elliott was appointed a member of the commission, serving until his death, May 13, 1896. J. H. Beard, of Middletown, was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adam Bridge, who removed from the county. George A. Van Degriff succeeded Dr. S. L. Beeler, May 29, 1884. On June 12, 1894, George F. Elliott and J. H. Beard met and elected themselves President and Secretary, respectively. Noah Stubbs was appointed August 1, 1894. The commission met on the seventh of the same month, and reorganized by electing Noah Stubbs President and G. A. Van Degriff, Secretary, both of whom are serving in the same capacity today. On May 25, 1896, Judge Giffen appointed John Decher for a term of three years, vice Colonel George F. Elliott, deceased. Under the present management the records of the commission are kept in first-class condition by the efficient secretary. No previous secretary has equaled him. He devotes considerable time to outside work; and is the first and only secretary that ever made an annual report of the commissions' transactions.

NOAH STUBBS, President of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, was born near Morrow, Warren county, Ohio, November 16, 1841. He attended school at the Washington District, in a log building, where oiled paper was used for light. He was employed in a woolen mill and followed farming until 1861. When the Civil War broke out, he—Putnam like—enlisted in

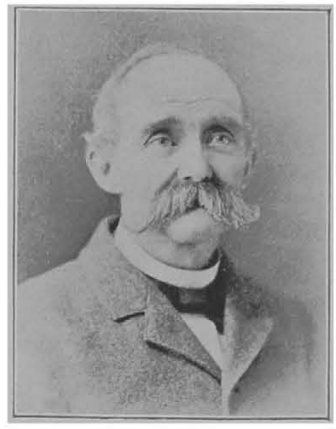
Company A, Twelfth Ohio Regiment Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months. Afterward, September 10, 1861, he joined Company H, of the Second Ohio, serving three years and one month. The regiment was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, October 10, 1864. In February, 1888, he came to Butler county, locating at Heno, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Stubbs was appointed a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, September 17, 1894. He has a reputation as a citizen and official, resting upon a basis of absolute merit.

GEORGE A. VAN DEGRIFF, Secretary of the Soldiers Relief Commission, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1845, where he attended school until he was thirteen years old when his parents came to Butler county, locating at Lindenwald. Here he attended district school four years. On May 14, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, O. V. I. After his return from the army he followed farming until 1867. Later Mr. Van Degriff learned the carpenter's trade, with William D. Blackall, which occupation he has followed ever since as contractor and builder. In May, 1894, he was appointed by Judge Giffen a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission; was re-appointed May 1, 1895, for a term of three years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served in official capacity as chaplain and officer of the day; was an organizer of Esther Court No. 4, Tribe of Ben Hur, of Hamilton; is county deputy of this society, by appointment of the Supreme Court. He was united in marriage to Miss Agnes J. Cooper, November 30, 1875. One son, Robert, resulted from this union. Any cause undertaken by Mr. Van Degriff, finds in him an enthusiastic champion. His records as Secretary of the Soldier's Relief Commission, are models of neatness and accuracy.

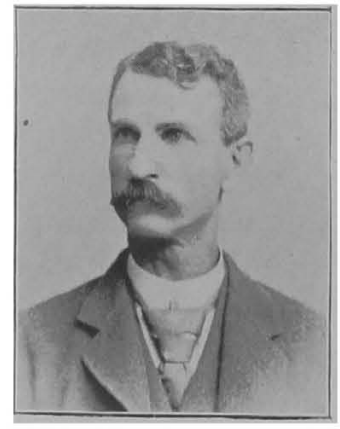
JOHN DECHER, a successful pension agent, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 20, 1835. He received his instruction in the schools of his native country, and when



JOHN DECHER



GEORGE A. VAN DEGRIFF



J. H. BEARD

fifteen began learning the shoemaker's trade. On July 4, 1852, he came to America, where he followed his occupation in Buffalo, New York, and also in Canada. In 1857 he located in Hamilton and was employed by Isaac Whistler, till September 13, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He bore an honorable part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Yazoo Pass, and at the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was attacked with typhoid fever, and was an inmate of the hospital for eight months. Upon recoveriug he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was on duty in Virginia for a short time, being then transferred to Elmira, New York, acting as a guard until the conclusion of his term of service, December 18, 1864.

He resumed his former situation with Mr. Whistler, and upon the death of the latter, in 1867 or 1868, he began business for himself, at which he has since continued. He is now at 112 Third street, where he does a good business in custom work. He was married in 1859, to Miss Kate Vinson, and is the father of seven children. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Temple of Honor, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Decher is an honest, industrious and well informed man, and is worthy of the high estimation in which he is regarded by all.

INCORPORATION OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1810. No election was held in the year 1815, in consequence of which, the corporation became forfeited. In 1827, the town was again incorporated, under the name of, "The towns of Hamilton and Rossville." The powers and duties of the corporation were vested in six trustees, to be elected by the citizens. The towns were divided into two districts, Hamilton forming one and Rossville the other. In May, 1827, the citizens met at their respective places of holding elections, those of Hamilton electing Doctor Loami Rigdon and others, and the citizens of Rossville, Israel

Gregg and others, as trustees, who afterward met and appointed Israel Gregg President and Loami Rigdon Recorder. Under this corporation and manner of organization the towns continued to prosper. In January, 1830, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the corporation to grant licenses to grocers and retailers of spirituous liquors. Jealousies springing up between the two towns, on the petition of the citizens of Rossville, the connection between them was dissolved by the Legislature, in February, 1831, and each erected into a separate corporation. The citizens of Hamilton elected James O'Connor, John Woods, John C. Dunlavy, Jesse Corwin, John M. Millikin and Henry S Earheart, trustees, who organized themselves by appointing James O'Conner President and John M. Millikin, Recorder. In February, 1833, the charter of Hamilton was modified by an act of the Legislature, by which the government of the town was vested in a mayor and six trustees. The citizens met in May, 1833, and elected James McBride Mayor and John Woods and other trustees, who organized themselves and appointed John Woods Recorder. This board drew up and passed an entire new code of laws for the regulation and government of the town. On the 14th of February, 1825, the Legislature authorized the corporation to draw water from the basin for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

In 1836, pipes were laid down Court street to the Miami river, with pipes leading from them to fill the cisterns in the court house yard. On March 7, 1835, the Legislature passed a law amending the act of incorporation. By this law the name of the corporation was charged to that of "The town of Hamilton." The corporate powers of Hamilton were vested in a mayor and six trustees, who were empowered to appoint a recorder, treasurer, marshal, wharfmaster, supervisor of streets and highways, inspector and measurer of wood, tanner's bark and lumber. The corporation was vested with power to make ordinances and by-laws for establishing and regulating the market, organize fire companies, and to regulate the streets, alleys, and highways.

JOURNALISTS AND MANAGERS OF THE DAILY PRESS.

Hamilton is one of the best newspaper towns west of the Alleghany mountains. It is represented by three dailies, all of excellent merit and of the best type of modern journalism. They are edited with exceptional ability and by bright and talented young men who are rapidly making a mark in their profession.

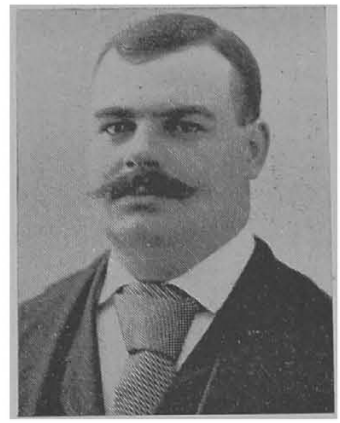
HOMER GARD was born in this city January 9, 1866. He was educated in the Hamilton public schools. He graduated from the High school in 1884. Afterward he entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he remained three years, taking the freshman, junior and senior years. Shortly after his return home from college he entered the field of journalism and began work on the reportorial staff of the Daily *News*. In 1890, Mr. Gard accepted a call from the Daily *Democrat* as reporter, which position he creditably filled until the death of J. K. Aydelotte, January 21, 1891, where he was installed as editor and business manager. At this time the paper had deterioated, had little or no influence and but a small subscription list to back it up. To put the *Democrat* on the top wave of success was not an easy task, but Mr. Gard was equal to the emergency. He instituted needed reforms in the management of the paper; made it bold, fearless and aggressive and refused to come under the party lash at the dictates of incompetent office-seekers. From this time onward the *Democrat* was a paper for the people, and its course was rapidly in the ascendant. For four years he continued to improve the *Democrat* and enhance the value of the plant. During the management the paper was sold to a syndicate for $38,000, this being $24,000, in excess of the original price paid for the plant. Here we have a practical illustration of Mr. Gard's abiltity as a successful newspaper man. He may well feel proud of his achievements. In January, 1895, Mr. Gard purchased the *News Democrat* at Canton, Ohio, which was soon afterward incorporated. He was elected managing editor. In a year and three months' time he more than doubled its circulation and put the plant on a paying basis, when he sold

out and returned to Hamilton. Mr. Gard became managing editor of the Daily *News* June 15, 1896. He has made a marked improvement in the tone of the paper and his administration has been a brilliant success.

Mr. Gard was united in marriage to Miss Lutie Matthias on June 1, 1892. They are prominent in society circles.

WALTER L. TOBEY.—The subject of this brief sketch was born in Upshur, Preble county, Ohio, November 27, 1870. He received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Winchester, Ohio. At the age of fifteen years he entered Miami University, graduating from this famous institution in 1891, with the degree of A. B. On June 24, 1894, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. While a student at Oxford, he established the *Miami Journal*, a monthly publication. After the revival of the *Miami Student* he became its managing editor continuing in that capacity for three years. After graduation he entered into the field of journalism. His first work was on the *Dayton Daily Evening Herald.* Later, he became editior of the Dayton *Sunday World.* On July 18, 1892, he was elected editor of the *Daily Republican.* Eighteen months afterward, Mr. Tobey was made managing editor of the paper, with entire control of the plant. In this position he soon gained a foothold as an energetic and successful business man. As a journalist he is active and influential, maintaining a warm interest in everything pertaining to his profession. He is liberal in the support of every worthy measure for the best interest of Hamilton and Butler county. He is a valued citizen and has a bright field before him. Socially he is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., Hamilton Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M., Hamilton Council,No. 69 R. and S. M., and Hamilton Commandery, No. 41, Knights Templars, Hamilton Lodge, No. 93, B. P. O. E., and Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, K. of P. He was appointed Trustee of Miami University by Governor McKinley in December, 1895. Served three years 1893-96, as the director of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity.

On December 19, 1894, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Douglass Smith.



WALTER L. TOBEY



HOMER GARD



C. H ZWICK



CLAYTON LEITER



ALBERT DIX



LE ROY R. HENSLEY

CHARLES ALF. WILLIAMS became editor of the Hamilton Daily *Democrat*, June 1, 1896. He was born at Rochester New York, March 16, 1857. He received a common school education and entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, but remained only a year, when called home by the illness of his father. He entered a newspaper office and learned the printer's trade at Muncie, Indiana. Afterward he became a reporter. He was city editor of the Rome (Ga.,) *Tribune*, then of the Kansas City *Journal*, then of the Minneapolis *Tribune* and in 1884 became managing editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune* and remained such until 1892. He became a special writer on the St. Louis *Republic*, assistant city editor and city editor respectively, leaving there in 1894, to become managing editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Stella Teel, at Minneapolis, October 20, 1891. Two children have been born to them. Mr. Williams is an able newspaper man of great force with which he combines two excellent qualities, energy and tact.

THOMAS MOORE, city editor of the Hamilton Daily *News*, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 3, 1855. He was raised and educated in this city and graduated from the Hamilton High school in the class of 1874. He attended college at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, for one year, subsequently read law for a short time, and in 1879 he became identified in a reportorial capacity with the *News*, in which occupation he is still engaged.

CLAYTON A. LEITER, city editor of the *Democrat*, was born in Middletown, Ohio, April 23, 1872, and is the youngest son of Frederick Z. and Louisa M. Leiter. During his younger years he lived with his parents in Jacksonborough and Symmes Corner, where his father taught school. In 1876 he removed to this city with his parents and in September, 1879, entered the public schools, from which he graduated June 19, 1891. On August 1, 1891, he accepted a position as a reporter on the *Democrat*, with which paper he has been connected

ever since. On April 19, 1894, he succeeded Frank E. Brandt as city editor of that paper and although the paper has changed hands several times since his connection with it his position has never been interfered with.

Outside of the field of newspaper work, Mr. Leiter has devoted considerable time to the study of music, being a pupil under Prof. Will Huber, Jr., for several years. He has been organist of the First Baptist church, the Church of Christ, and is at present musical director of the First Reformed church. He is a member of the First Baptist church and for a number of years was the secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school of that church.

At the organization of Hamilton tent, No. 317, Knights of the Maccabees, in May, 1896, Mr Leiter became a charter member of the organization and was unanimously elected commander of the tent. He is also a member of Court Fort Hamilton, No. 1472, Independent Order of Forresters. He is also a member of the Hamilton High School Alumni association and during 1892 and 1893 was treasurer of the Association. In politics Mr. Leiter has always been a Democrat, coming from a family whose devotion to the principals of that party has always been very marked.

CARL RICHARD GREER was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, February 29, 1876. He is the son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Greer. He attended township district school and afterward the Oxford High school. In the fall of 1889, he left high school in the senior year and entered the preparatory department of Miami University, graduating therefrom June 18, 1894. He was one of the three commencement speakers elected by the faculty. After graduation he did reportorial work on the Cincinnati *Tribune*, and on January 8, 1896, became reporter on the Hamilton Daily *Republican*. Upon the retirement of F. E. Brandt, in September of that year, he became city editor.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND MCNEELY was born in Hamilton, January 6, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and at the Wooster University. He has been engaged

on the reportorial staff of the Daily *News* for five years and has been the Hamilton correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for two years. Mr. McNeely is a faithful and painstaking news gatherer.

THOMAS D. TEMPLE was born in Hamilton, November 30, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of this city and at Miami University. He has been in the newspaper business in his native city for four years, being employed during that time on the Daily *News*, and Daily *Republican*. He was city editor of the *News*, from January to June, 1896. He is now on the reportorial staff of the *Republican*.

WILLIAM C. A. DELACOURT was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 30, 1855. He attended parochial school, taught by his uncle, Rev. L. P. Heintz, at Carrolton, Louisiana, and the third municipality school in New Orleans. After coming to Hamilton he entered the Hamilton Public schools, beginning in Miss Martha Young's room. He was a pupil in the High school for one year, under Miss H. H. Ringwood and Prof. August Goehring. Afterward he began the art of printing in his father's office. On June 9, 1880, Mr. DeLaCourt was wedded to Miss Ettie M. Mathes, of this city. In January, 1885, Governor Hoadly appointed Mr. DeLaCourt Supervisor of Public Printing of Ohio, for a term of two years. In June, 1887, he returned to Hamilton, and engaged in the printing business. In 1890, he was appointed a local representative of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*; and in March, 1895, was made the Hamilton reporter for the Cincinnati *Post*. He is at the present time on the reportorial staff of the Daily *Democrat*.

SOCIETY REPORTERS, *Daily News*.—Mrs. Ira Millikin was Hamilton's first lady reporter. She was successively succeeded by Mrs. W. L. Tobey, Maude Heilman, Maggie (Nichols) Neher. Present reporter, Miss Emelia Utterich.

Daily Democrat.—Mrs. W. L. Tobey was the first lady reporter on this paper, serving for three years. Miss Lillian Matthias occupied the position for a short time. Miss Nellie Brock is the present reporter.

Daily Republican.—Miss Ollie Brock began reporting on July 18, 1892, the date of the establishment of the *Republican.* She was succeeded by Mrs. W. L. Tobey. Miss Nettie Fox is employed at present as the society reporter.

ALBERT DIX was born in Portage county, Ohio, October 8, 1845. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm. In the winter he attended district school. At the age of fifteen he began to assist his father, who was a stone cutter and mason by trade. After two years' work, he was enabled to enter Hiram College, where he remained one year. He afterward taught school for two terms; was employed in a general store at Edinburg, Ohio, for twelve years. Mr. Dix always had a desire to enter the newspaper business. In December, 1879, he and C. M. Campbell came to Hamilton to look over the field, with a view of establishing a daily paper in this city. After a thorough investigation, Mr. Campbell purchased the Weekly *Telegraph* then owned by Fred. Egry. Albert Dix was made business manager. On December 22, 1879, the first edition of the Daily *News* made its appearance. At this time it was predicted that the paper would run its course in three months' time. But the enterprise was a success, which was largely due to the fine executive ability of Mr. Dix. In July, 1888, the *News* passed into the hands of a company, of which Mr. Dix was one of the partners. In 1889, the paper was incorporated, he being one of the stockholders.

On September 1, 1869, Mr. Dix was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Luke, of Portage connty, Ohio. Two children have been born unto them, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving son, Emmett, is now a student at Hiram College. Mr. Dix is a pronounced Republican, having frequently been honored by his party as a delegate to local conventions; has served as a member of the city council. Religiously, he is a devoted and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church; is a trustee of the First M. E. church. He is a broad and liberal minded citizen; has always taken an earnest and active interest in all measures for the welfare of Hamilton.

He is highly regarded and has the respect and esteem of the community.

CHARLES H. ZWICK was born in Williamsburg, New York, in 1850. During this year his parents moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where they resided for eight years, and at the expiration of that time came to Hamilton. Here Mr. Zwick attended school for three years; worked on a farm for two years; afterward accepted a position in Snider's paper mill as a machine boy. Later, he went to the Owens, Lane & Dyer shops to learn boiler making. After three weeks' work, holding rivets for the strikers, he found the work was not congenial and he entered the painting department, where he remained two months. Finally, he concluded to learn the machinists' trade, working at this occupation for one year, when, meeting with an accident to one of his fingers, he abandoned learning the trade. He was next employed at Gwynn & Campbell's gun factory, where he worked for one and a half years. Here he was from time to time advanced, until he operated the largest machine in the factory. During the John Morgan raid, in 1862, he was on watch one night ready to sink the finished guns in the hydraulic upon the approach of the rebel raider. After the closing of the gun factory Mr. Zwick accepted a clerkship in a large store in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained several years. Subsequently he entered the employment of Fitton Bros., now D. W. Fitton & Co. In 1873, he engaged in business for himself, continuing until 1892, when he retired. Mr. Zwick is one of the largest stockholders in the *News* company. In September, 1895, he was elected general manager of the plant, which position he now fills. Politically, he is a pronounced Republican; in religion, a Methodist. In September, 1871, he was united in marriage with Rosena D. Ruoff. Mr. Zwick is one of Hamilton's active and foremost business men. He deserves the success he has achieved.

LE ROY R. HENSLEY was born in this city, September 11, 1868. He received a public school education, graduating from the Hamilton High school, June 22, 1888. After grad-

uation he accepted a position with the Middletown Gas Company, as book keeper, where he remained one year. Upon his return to Hamilton, March 14, 1890, he was employed as book keeper for the Daily *News*, which position he held until May 25, 1896. At this date he purchased stock in the company and was elected secretary and advertising manager. He is a member of the Lone Star Lodge Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters, and the High School Alumni Association.

Mr. Hensley was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Smyers, October 9, 1895. He is a wide awake, hustling and energetic young business man, and success will surely crown his efforts.

GEORGE E. HOLDEFER was born in Hamilton, July 18, 1870. He is the second son of George and Anna M. Holdefer. He was educated in the public schools. Afterward he clerked in the Art Emporium; attended night school, where he learned the profession of book keeping, after which he accepted a position with his brother Jacob in the grocery business, where he remained one year. He then became associated with the Hamilton Daily *Democrat*, serving as office man for five years. In 1895, he became business manager of the Canton, Ohio, *News Democrat*. In the spring of 1896, he returned to Hamilton and became book keeper for the *Democrat* company. In religion, he is a member of St. Paul's German Evangelical church. Mr. Holdefer was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Brannon, October 24, 1894. He is a young man of strict probity in his dealings, as well as push and untiring industry.

CHIEFS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

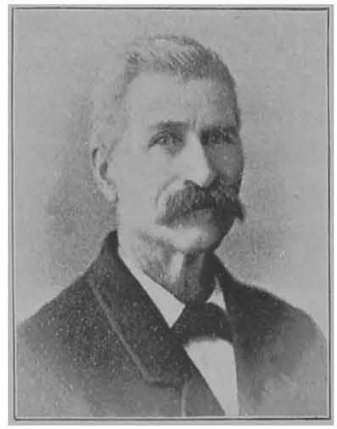
The history of the Hamilton fire department is coincident with the history of the city itself. The chiefs of the department have been brave and intrepid men and men of executive ability. The following sketches comprise an outline of their careers since the department became a paid one. John M. Long was the last chief who served under the old regime:



JOB E. OWENS



DAVID LINGLER



JOHN BOOSE

JOB E. OWENS was born in Wales, February 9, 1819, and while yet a lad he was adopted by an aunt and with her left his parents and his home in the Welsh valley to come to America, she having promised to leave him a part of her fortune. This promise she redeemed by willing him, in 1877, about eighteen or twenty thousand dollars in property. When he got to be a boy of school age he found himself in Columbus, Ohio, an Adams boy in politics, fighting the rubs with the Jackson boys. He learned the molder's trade, migrated to Cincinnati, came to Hamilton in 1846, worked for John L. Martin and others about a year, bought an interest in the firm of Owens, Ebert & Dyer, and carried on the foundry, stove, and tinsmith business. He rode through rain and storm to Middletown, about the first of one November to collect money with which to pay his first note in bank. Upon his approach to the aqueduct on the canal, the people were gathered to see that structure go down in the great flood of that year. In his great anxiety to pay that note he hurried over and when about two hundred yards beyond saw the aqueduct go down. He collected the money, swam Gregory's creek, on his return, and the note was paid on time. Soon after Mr. Ebert died and the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer was formed by Mr. Lane buying the interest of Mr. Ebert. Shortly they branched out into broader fields and richer pastures and succeeded in building up the present shops of the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler company. Mr. Owens died April 27, 1881. The funeral took place from his late residence on the afternoon of April 29, Rev. E. W. Abbey officiating. The services were very impressive as were also the Masonic rites and ceremonies at the grave, the interment taking place under the auspices of that order. A great number of citizens attended among them being the fraternities, the manufacturers and the Old Citizens' Anniversary society. Mr. Owens was a kind and liberal hearted man; contributed largely to all charitable purposes and to each and every measure that advanced and improved the interests of Hamilton. He was chief of the Fire Department from 1865 to 1873.

MANDES SHULER was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He learned the carpenter's trade, on coming to Hamilton in 1835. At the time gold was discovered in California, he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to Hamilton. He was Chief of the Fire Department for four years, 1873-76. He is now located in Wichita, Kansas.

HENRY FREY was born in this city. He learned the machinist's trade with Owens, Lane & Dyer; was Chief of the Fire Department from 1876 to 1879. He made an excellent official; is now engaged at his trade with the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler company.

WILLIAM RITCHIE was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 1839. He was educated in the public schools. When fourteen years old he came to Hamilton and began learning the machinist's trade in the employment of Owens, Lane & Dyer. After finishing his trade he was made superintendent of their works. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Murfreesboro, he was transferred to the engineer corps. He marched with Sherman to the sea; was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. He was elected Chief of the Fire Department in 1879, seaving two years. Mr. Ritchie was married to Miss Pattie Nifong, in 1870. He is a self-made man, prosperous and energetic; is an active member of the Masonic bodies, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN BOOSE was born in Rossville, now First ward of Hamilton, March 16, 1831. His youthful days were spent in his native village, where he attended district school until he was eighteen years old, when he began work as a brick molder, which occupation he followed for years. On September 26, 1861, he boarded the train as the gallant Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was leaving for the front and cast his lot with that regiment. At Cynthiana, Kentucky, he became a member of Captain Henry Mallory's company. He remained with the regiment until the latter

part of 1863, when he was detailed for special service, and assigned to the Seventh Invalid Corps at Washington D. C. After his term of enlistment expired, he returned to Hamilton and followed boss painting and paper hanging. In 1881, he was elected Chief of the Hamilton Fire Department, serving until 1883, when he was appointed to the same position by Mayor Getz; was re-appointed by the Board of Public Affairs, and retained by Mayor Dirk. In the spring of 1893, he was appointed stationary hoseman of the Neptune Fire company, of the city Fire Department, which position he still retains. As a citizen, a soldier and public official, Mr. Boose has always been prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties.

DAVID LINGLER, Chief of Hamilton Fire Department, was born in this city, November 13, 1854. He was educated in the Hamilton public schools, which he discontinued at the age of fourteen, when he began to learn the molder's trade. In April, 1883, he was first elected Chief of the Fire Department, and by subsequent elections and appointments, he served five years in that capacity. After retiring from office, he resumed work at his trade. In the spring of 1892, he purchased a grocery at the corner of Central avenue and Chestnut street, of which he is still owner. In July, 1893, he was again appointed Chief of the Fire Department, by Mayor Bosch, and is the present incumbent of that office, for the duties of which he is admirably qualified. He is a strict disciplinarian exacting from the members of the department a rigid observance of the rules. A man of keen sagacity and shrewd discrimination, he is regarded as one of the public spirited citizens of Hamilton, and the fact that he has filled the position so often is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and the confidence they repose in him as a man of ability.

Mr. Lingler was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Brooks, October 10, 1877. Six children have resulted from this union. Four are living, namely, Mary, Alma, David and Edna.

Mr. Lingler is a public-spirited citizen and gives everything tending to the developement of his native city a hearty co-operation.

PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY.

The profession was followed in Hamilton as early as 1839 by D. C. White, surgeon dentist, who was to be found at all times at the Hamilton Hotel. On March 22, 1842, Dr. J. B. Allen, of Cincinnati, originator of Allen's continuous gum work, visited Hamilton, and remained a short time for the purpose of rendering his professional services to such as required his aid. His references were: Rev. D. Whitcomb, Rev. H. Payne, Dr. Laomi Rigdon, Dr. S. Walker, Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Jesse Corwin and Isaac Fisher. His room was at the Hamilton Hotel. On June 9, 1842, Dr. Louis respectfully tendered his professional services to the citizens of Hamilton, Rossville and vicinity. He was at all times to be found at the drug store of Louis & Breaden, except when not professionally engaged. On January 9, 1844, Dr. H. C. Howells was located over Joseph Howell's drug store in the room formerly occupied by Corwin & Smith as a law office. Dr. Howells has continued to practice at this same location over fifty years. He was the first dentist to permanently locate in this city. His long experience and intimate knowledge of the requirements of his profession has made him acurate and reliable. As a citizen and professional man, no one possesses the confidence or stands higher in the community than Dr. Howells. We next have Drs. W. B. & S. W. Ludlow in the room over John Marr's store, on High street, now occupied by Fred. Egry as an insurance office. Early in the sixties S. Tolbert and L. M. Griffis opened offices in Hamilton. Following are the practicing dentists of this city today: H. C. Howells, 132 High street; L. M. & E. S. Griffis, 239 High street; Charles I. Keely, Third and High streets; A. T. Good, 238, High street; James E. Rothenbush, Third and Court streets; C. C. Carle, No. 10 Reily block; D. E. Sheehan, jr., 230 High street; C. G. Lockwood, Frechtling block; J. B. Stewart, 105 North Third street; Frank A. Ayers, 304 High street.

CHARLES I. KEELY, D. D. S., was born in Oxford, Bulter county, Ohio, November 15, 1853. He is the son of Dr. George W. Keely and Susanna (Wells) Keely. Dr. George W Keely was foremost among the dentists of Ohio. Charles I. Keely was reared in Oxford; attended school at Brookville, Indiana, and Miami University. He studied dentistry under his father, and entering the Ohio Dental college, graduated from that institution in 1875. For a time he held the chair of Operative Dentistry at the college, and later filled the chair of Demonstrator of Operative dentistry for two years. He located in Hamilton in 1879, and since that date has practiced his profession here. He lectures every year in the Ohio Dental college and now occupies the chair of Orthodontia. The doctor is also a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

In January, 1885, he was married to Miss Ella Rhodehamel, of Piqua, Ohio, and from this union two children have resulted. He is one of the popular men of our city and has many friends. Dr. Keely is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the city board of electors, he holds a membership in the American Dental association and the Mississippi Valley Dental association, which is the oldest in the country.

JAMES E. ROTHENBUSH was born in this city, December 27, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Hamilton. He began the study of dentistry under the tutelage of Dr. H. C. Howells, in 1887, and was graduated from the Ohio Dental college in 1889. After graduation he opened an office in Manchester, Ohio, where he remained two years. In 1891, he came to this city, where he has continued his professional work ever since.

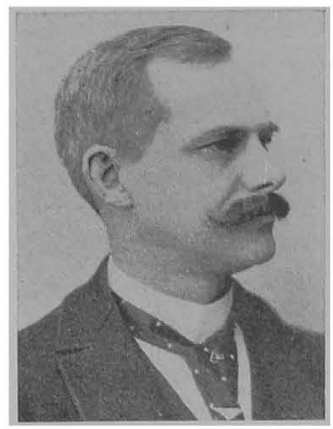
Dr. Rothenbush was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Hites, November 18, 1891. One child resulted from this union. Dr. Rothenbush is a close student; has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is popular and is esteemed in all circles for his social and professional qualities.

C. C. CARL was born in Anderson, Indiana, in 1868. In 1872, his parents came to Hamilton. He attended the public schools of this city, and was graduated in the class of 1888. Entering the Cincinnati Dental college at the opening of the following session he enjoyed a thorough professional training and received his degree from that institution two years later. During the next year Dr. Carle visited many cities and practiced in the offices of several famous dentists. He returned to Hamilton in July, 1891, and in association with Dr. George Coughlin opened his present handsome suite of offices. Dr. Coughlin retired three years later leaving him in the independent enjoyment of their splendid patronage, which he has since continued to merit and retain.

Dr. Carle was married in October, 1894 to Miss Anna Bridge of Franklin. He is a member of Lone Star Lodge Knights of Pythias.

HAMILTON DRUGGISTS.

G. A. Latta had a drug store in Hamilton at the head of the basin on Third street as early as 1835. P. G. Smith was established in business at No. 13 Main street, Rossville, in 1840. He offered his "services in weighing BRIGHT COLORS, from red to violet of every hue; emetics, cathartics, or anything in his line, of which he intends keeping a general assortment, and will sell on the most reasonable terms. Flax, clover and timothy seed taken in exchange." On June 9, 1842, Louis & Braeden opened a wholesale and retail drug, book and stationary store at No. 65 High street, opposite the court house. In 1844, Joseph Howells embarked in business for himself on High street, in the room now occupied by William Hurm as a shoe store. On November 29, 1849, Clark & Millikin offered bargains at the *checkered drug store*, No. 21, Main street, Rossville. The establishment had been previously owned by Dr. Samuel Millikin. In the latter part of 1849, Chrisman & Millikin carried on the drug business on High street, directly opposite the Court house in the Dr. Hittel property. Peter Jacobs was an old-time pharmacist. He was born in Germany, April 1, 1826. He came to America with his parents in 1827.



CHARLES I. KEELY



JAMES E. ROTHENBUSH



W. C. MILLER



C. C. CARLE



CHARLES KRONE



JOHN C. SCHWARTZ

He became a clerk in Perry G. Smith's drug store, remaining in the establishment till the death of Mr. Smith. He then entered the employment of John O. Brown, a prominent druggist, with whom he was in partnership for some time after removing on the East side, when Mr. Jacobs succeeded him in business. This was in the building now occupied by Charles Diefenbach. From there he removed to the store now occupied by John C. Schwartz, where he continued until his death. He was a successful business man, doing the largest trade as a druggist of any one in Hamilton. He was a self-educated man, but had acquired a fine knowledge of chemistry. In 1850, T. C. Phillips purchased the Howell drug store, and announced that "he had received many additions to his stock of books and stationary which he sells at a small profit. His store is *not chequered*, but opposite the Court house, Hamilton, Ohio." In 1855-56, Charles R. Kennedy and Dr. John McElwee established a drug store at the corner of Main and D streets, and C. Rothenbush was operating the P. G. Smith store. Frank Martindell has been engaged in the drug business for over thirty-three years. Following are the pharmacists of 1897: Dr. S. L. Beeler, William W. Griffith, James Harper & Bro., Charles Krone & Bro., J. B. Lehmkuhl, C. Markt, Frank Martindell, William C. Miller, Dr. A. Myers & Co., John C. Schwartz.

DR. WILLIAM C. MILLER was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, in 1854. When he arrived at the age of seven years, his parents came to America and located in Hamilton. Dr. Miller was educated in the public schools of this city. In 1863, he began clerking in a drug store. He was a close student and advanced rapildy. From a clerkship he became a proprietor, and with business success his aspiration to the higher field of medicine grew aspace. In 1874, he entered Miami Medical college, at Cincinnati, where he continued until his graduation three years later. Dr. Miller followed his profession for some time in Dayton, Ohio, and that city offered him many advantages, but the fact of his family's home being in this city

determined his lot in favor of Hamilton, as a permanent location. He returned to his old home in 1879, and at once purchased the Barton S. James drug store at the corner of Main and B streets. His business has grown as well as his professional work, until it is at present one of the best established institutions in Hamilton. He is a man of rare professional skill, and his management is as popular as it is careful and reliable. Dr. Miller is an accomplished, intelligent, and trustworthy pharmaceutist. He has built up a rare and choice library, which is a great comfort to him. Dr. Miller has been twice married. First, in 1880, to Erin A. Corwin, daughter of Jesse Corwin, a prominent member of the Butler county bar in early days and a brother to the famous Tom Corwin. Three children resulted from this union, namely, William, Jesse Blaine and Warren Martin. The second time he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hunter, September 1, 1896. Socially, Dr. Miller is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in religion, a United Presbyterian and in politics, a Republican.

DR. CHARLES KRONE was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1863. He is the son of Henry and Mary Krone, who came to Hamilton in 1864. In his youth he attended the public schools and was a student in the Ohio Commercial college. When fifteen years old, he began the study of pharmacy, entering the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and employing his vacations as a clerk in a drug store in Hamilton. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business he found a partnership with his brother Henry and they have ever since been engaged as pharmacists and druggists. On July 6, 1888, Dr. Krone was united in marriage to Miss Katie Haas, of this city. They are members of St. John's Evangelical church. In politics, Dr. Krone is a Democrat. In 1891, he was appointed by Governor Campbell, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term of five years. Dr. Krone is president of the board. In 1896, Governor Bushnell re-appointed him to the same position.

In 1892, he was appointed County Coroner to fill a vacancy, caused by the death of John R. Brown, and was

afterward elected to this post, a position which he has filled with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents. Dr. Krone has a long practical experience in the profession, he has developed an influential and wide spread connection, and is recognized as one of the leaders in his line. He is a gentleman of fine professional and social attainments and is deservedly popular with the masses.

JOHN C. SCHWARTZ was born in Nurenberg, Germany, in 1852. His parents emigrated to America, when he was six months old, locating in Cincinnati. Afterward, in 1853, they came to Hamilton, where the subject was educated in our public schools. Later he entered as a drug clerk with Bruck & Bender, who operated the drug store now occupied by Dr. A. Myers and company. After clerking in a Cincinnati wholesale and retail drug store Mr. Schwartz attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy. After graduation he entered the store of Dr. John R. Brown of the First ward and later went with Dr. C. Markt, where he remained for six years. He then engaged in business for himself in the old Jacobs' drug store. Mr. Schwartz's eighteen years of successful business life in Hamilton has shown him to be a man of business ability; a man honorable and reliable in all his dealings with the people. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Schwartz enjoys a reputation of the highest character, professionally and otherwise.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Reverence for the dead and the hallowed and sacred memories that they leave after them, have in all times and all ages made their graves, their last earthly resting places a spot, the world over for holy recollections and new inspirations. Inseperable from the history of Hamilton is the sketch of the men who have officiated at the last melancholy services attendant upon the interment of those who have gone before. The subjoined review is a passing chronicle.

JOSHUA DELAPLANE was born in Frederick county, Maryland, June 24, 1807. He came west in 1819, and located

near Rossville; followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age. Afterward he learned the cabinet-making trade and undertaking business until 1865, when he sold out to Sortman, Blum & Co., and retired from active business. Mr. Delaplane was the pioneer undertaker of Hamilton and Rossville.

HARRISON WATSON was established in business on High street, on the site of the Universalist church building, opposite C. Schmidtman's bakery, in February, 1841. At this date he manufactured coffins at less than half their former price. Plain coffins sold at his shop, from $2.00 to $5.00 apiece.

R. G. DUFFIELD, in 1845, removed from High street to Pearl (now Reily street), adjoining the *Intelligencer* office, where he carried on the cabinet business. He was prepared to serve on funeral occasions with hearse, etc., at his former prices.

LOUIS SOHNGEN & D. CRANE, on January 3, 1850, annouced to the public that they had taken Harrison Watson's old shop on Market Square, and were manufacturing cabinet-ware and coffins. The duties of an undertaker were promptly complied with.

The following were the undertakers in 1866: Crowley & Dye, Sortman, Blum & Co., Theobald & Morman. P. H. Gilbert entered the calling in 1869.

CHARLES W. GATH was born October 21, 1853, in the village of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. He was born of English parentage. When but a mere boy he used to accompany and assist his father upon his professional calls. He was educated in the public schools of Oxford, and at Miami university. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in the undertaking business for himself. Having associated with the profession from early boyhood, he brought to it a knowledge of its delicate requirements. In 1880, he came to this city, where his strict integrity of character, his merits as a gentleman, and his intelligent appreciation of his chosen vocation, soon placed him in the front rank and earned for him the success that he has achieved. Socially, Mr. Gath is a prominent Mason; is a

Knights Templar, a member of Syrian Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Cincinnati, I. O. O. F., K. of P., Royal Arcanum, K. of H., K. and L. of H., J. O. U. A. M. Mr. Gath is a close student in his professional work. He has the confidence of the community; is an accomplished and model funeral director.

ALEX. HUNTER was born in this city, January 5, 1849. He was educated in the Hamilton public schools, and the Furmandale Academy. Afterward he followed farming. In 1886, he came to Hamilton and engaged in manufacturing brick for four years. He entered the undertakers' profession in 1892. He has become prominent in his calling, which has done him credit. He is an active and influential member and trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hunter was married November 26, 1873, to Miss Florence I. Vinnedge, daughter of Moore P. Vinnedge.

Socially, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. The duties of an undertaker, in recent years, have reached the plane of a profession. Embalming is now conducted upon scientific principles. Mr. Hunter enjoys a high reputation for ability and skill, and possesses every facility for carrying out all funeral arrangements.

CHARLES E. GRIESMER was born in Sharon, Hamilton county, Ohio, June 1, 1861. His father moved to Monroe, Butler county, in 1863, and followed cabinet making and the undertaking business. Charles Griesmer was educated in the public schools of Monroe.

JOHN O. GRIESMER was born in Monroe, this county, in February, 1864. He was also educated in the public schools of his native town.

The Griesmer Brothers were early educated in the business and long before their father's death, in 1890, they were schooled in the practical workings of the profession. Their early experience stood them in good stead, when this great misfortune threw the burden of the family support upon the

young men. They were equal to the occasion and in a few years had not only maintained the business but increased it to more than double its former proportions. The first and only great alteration in the policy of the concern, was the establishment of the Hamilton branch in 1892, in its present convenient quarters at the Gray Eagle stable. The elder partner, Charles E. Griesmer, came on to give the new venture his personal care and supervision. Its success was immediate and permanent. He brought with him the technical skill, the gentle courtesy of manner, and above all, the reputation of fair and honorable character, which are necessary to success in this most delicate of all human vocations. In a few brief months the child had out-grown the parent. In the spring of 1896, the necessity for more room led them to purchase a half interest in the Gray Eagle stables, and the entire remodeling of the offices and warerooms of the concern. It stands today in every sense a model establishment. Mr. Griesmer employes the best approved modern process in embalming. By his method the remains are permanently preserved from decay. Both of these young men have been reared in the business and are thoroughly qualified for their profession. The original business is still conducted at Monroe by the junior partner, John O. Griesmer, who is a young man of the highest qualities and consideration.

HAMILTON CHURCHES.

BAPTIST. — A Baptist church was organized in Rossville, in 1829, on South B street. The First Baptist church was organized in 1841, as a branch of the Lockland church, but did not become an independent church until 1844, when a church was built, situated on Third street, south of Dayton street.

This edifice, cost three thousand dollars, and was occupied until 1858. The property was sold at this time, and the congregation began worshipping in the present building on Court street. The original membership was twelve. Dr. Laomi Rigdon, Aaron Potter and James Shotwell, were the organizers. The following ministers have served the congre-

gation. J. F. Blodgett, W. H. Rooney, William Ashmore, H. M. Richardson, J. M. Pendleton, R. V. W. Snow, R. Telford, N. A. Reed, Thomas Hanford, W. A. Smith, Thomas Eddy, W. R. Dennis, Charles Huckleberry, Frank McFarlan and H. N. Quisenberry.

CONGREGATIONAL. — The First Congregational church was organized in 1894. Services were conducted in the Fourth ward school house for a year. Afterward a small, but handsome church edifice was erected on Sycamore street, near the corner of Seventh. Rev. G. Z. Mechling, pastor.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. — The Church of Christ was originally organized on the West Side in the old United Brethern church building. Afterward the congregation erected a fine building at the northeast corner of High and Center streets.

EPISCOPAL. — Hamilton and Rossville have had two Episcopal church organizations named St. Matthew. One was organized in 1823, and the other in 1834. In August of the last mentioned year Rev. Ethan Allen was appointed rector.

On Easter Monday, April 20, 1835, a meeting of the members was held at the residence of Isaac Howe, in Rossville. At this meeting a resolution was adopted, accepting the act passed by the Legislature of Ohio, entitled, "an act to incorporate the wardens and vestrymen of the parish of St. Matthew's church in the towns of Hamilton and Rossville, in the County of Butler."

On April 22, 1835, a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen was held. It appeared that a contract for a lot whereon to build a church had been made and that a subscription had been raised sufficient to justify them in adopting measures for the immediate prosecution of the contemplated building. Isaac Howe, William A. Krug, George Keck, P. F. Nardin and Lewis D. Campbell were appointed as a building committee. Rev. Ethan Allen, of Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, on October 31, 1835, made the following report to the Episcopal convention:

"In St. Matthew's church, Hamilton and Rossville, Butler county, thirteen communicants have been added, and three removed making the present number nineteen; and five children have been baptised. I have preached here twenty-two times and administered the Communion thrice; the first time to fifteen and the second to twenty-two. This church is gaining ground, and affords much encouragement. The erection of a Gothic edifice of brick for public worship, sixty feet by fourty, has been commenced; and the walls are now nearly up, and will soon be covered in. The site is exceedingly eligible; no better could have been obtained. The corner-stone was laid by me on the twenty-second of last month. The Lord has been pleased to favor this little vine much. He has renewed the hearts of some and given the cause which they have espoused favor in the eyes of others. Social worship, at which service is performed and a sermon read, is attended every Sabbath; the labors of a pastor are much needed."

The building above referred to was erected on the lot now occupied by St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. The edifice was sold under legal proceedings, as the parish was unable to pay for the same. After a long lapse of time the congregation purchased a church edifice on the west side of Third street, one-half square south of Dayton street. Here the church flourished for years.

In 1893, the parish erected the Trinity church, a fine and modern building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Butler streets. Rev. Frederic E. J. Lloyd, Rector; Wardens, Harrison Lieb and William C. Rinearson; Vestrymen, Robert M. Elliott, Alexander Gordon, H. L. Morey Frank E. Brandt and Estes G. Rathbone.

Evangelical German Protestant. — On January 6, 1837, this congregation purchased the First Presbyterian church property. The trustees were: Daniel Beaver, Christian Rothenbush and August Breitenbach. In 1838 these trustees transferred the property to Jacob Rupp, Peter Jacobs and Fred erick Gressle, for the exclusive purpose of a German church. During the brief period intervening, both English and German services had been held. The first pastor was Rev. George Reiss. He was succeeded by the Rev. Rosenfeld, who remained until 1841. During the succeeding twenty-nine years, the church had seventeen pastors. In September 1866, Rev. C. A. Herrmann took charge and organized the congregation anew. The

old chuch was torn down and the present building was erected. He was succeeded by the Rev. Phillip Stempel, who remained until 1888. In 1887, the congregation celebrated its semi-centennial. In March, 1883, Rev. C. A. Herrmann returned to the pastorate where he still officiates.

EVANGELICAL.—St. Paul's German Evangelical Church is located on the south side of Campbell avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Rev. F. J. Doren, Pastor. It is an offshoot of the church of St. John's.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The Kahle Kodeoh B'nai Israel Synagogue is located on South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Rev. Lippman Liebman, Rabbi.

LUTHERAN — The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's church, is located at Front and Ludlow streets. Rev. George H. Trebel, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1818, Rev. Samuel West, a circuit minister, organized in Hamiton the first society of this denomination in the city. It was composed of the following members: Thomas Sinnard and wife, Aaron Jewell and wife, Mrs. John Caldwell and Miss Lydia Jones. In 1819, Hamilton and Rossville was made a station, and Rev. West preached alternately in the Academy building, at Third and Dayton streets, in the Delorac's warehouse in Rossville. In the same year the First Methodist meeting-house was built. It was erected on Ludlow street, between Second and Third streets on the site of the present church. At the end of the year 1821 the membership had increased to sixty-five. In 1833, another lot adjacent to the former lot was donated to the society and a new church building was erected at a cost of $4,800 and the old building was occupied by Peter Myers, as a carpenter shop. In March, 1839, both the carpenter shop and the church building were destroyed by fire. In 1840 a new church building was erected and was thereafter occupied until 1868 when the same was remodeled and reconstructed at an outlay of $11,000.

The ministers who have officiated as pastors of the church are: Samuel West, Henry Baker, John P. Durbin, Henry Hilt, John P. Taylor, Augustus Eddy, A. S. McClain, John P. Taylor, A. M. Loring, William Simmons, D. D. Davisson, John A. Baughman, Robert O. Spencer, G. R. Jones, William Simmons, E. Zimmerman, J. J. Hill, Daniel Poe, S. A. Latta, W. D. Barnett, David Reed, O. W. Swain, David Whitcomb, W. R. Anderson, A. M. Lorrain, M. Dustin, Augustus Brown, Augustus Eddy, W. H. Lawder, W. R. Davis, J. J. Hill, Moses Smith, E. G. Nicholson, Charles R. Lovell, A. Lowrey, W. H. Lawder, Moses Smith, J. J. Thompson, Charles Ferguson, W. I. Fee, J. D. Starr, T. J. Harris, George H. Dart, Granville Moody, T. S. Cowden, James Murray, George W. Dubois, C. W. Gullette, John W. Peters.

In 1893, the present handsome church edifice was erected.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Situated on C street, between Main and Park avenue. This building was formerly owned by the German Lutheran congregation. Rev. John Claus, pastor.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in 1840, by Rev. Thomas Lawrence of Cincinnati. Nineteen members were enrolled at the organization. Among these the names of Alfred J. Anderson, Bud Sampson and Samuel Jones are prominent. A church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1842. Rev. Henry Atkinson was the first minister of the congregation, which was attached to the Cincinnati circuit in 1844. Rev. W. M. Clark, Watkins Lee, Daniel Winslow, John Woodson, Alexander Austen, were engaged in this ministry. Afterward Oxford and Hamilton congregations were united, and had a pastor. Rev. Jeremiah Lewis came first. Under the pastorate of H. J. Jackson, the first work was done toward the present house of worship and it was completed under the pastorate of Philip Tolliver. In 1880, the congregation was separated from Oxford, when Rev. T. Knox became pastor. The subsequent pastors have been: C. H. Bundy, under whose pastorate, the comfortable parsonage

was built, P. Alston, J. Griffin, G. W. Prioleau, G. W. Maxwell, John Dickerson and W. H. Coleman.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the early ministers were Revs. James Kemper, M. G. Wallace and John Thompson, of the Presbyterian church. These preached in private houses, in the Sycamore grove and in the old mess room of Fort Hamilton. In 1805, Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, who resided on a farm eight miles south of Hamilton, began to preach on alternate Sabbaths. In 1810 he took up his residence in this city and a Presbyterian church was formally organized with himself as pastor. The Union Presbyterian church was built in the years of 1817 and 1818, jointly by the Presbyterian and the Associate Reform Presbyterian congregations. They purchased lot No. 103 of the original town plat situate the east side of Third street, between High and Court streets. This property was sold, and the Presbyterians acting for themselves, purchased from John Reily lot No. 22, on south Front street, in 1829. In January, 1837, this structure was sold to the "German and English United Luthern and Reformed church," and the Presbyterians purchased lot No. 253. Here in 1838 they erected a third place of worship. In 1854 under the Pastorate of Rev. Charles Sturdevant, the congregation being pressed for room, took the first steps toward the erection of a fourth house of worship. The building was finished in 1855, and is still used and occupied by the congregation

Since its organization in 1810 it has had nineteen pastors: Matthew G. Wallace, 1810-21; Francis Montfort, 1821-37; Joseph J. Montfort, 1837-38; Thomas Wallon, 1838-40; Adrian Aten, 1841-42; Augustus Pomeroy, 1832-36; Charles Packard, 1837-39; Thomas E. Thomas, 1839-49; George Darling, 1849-51; Charles Sturdevant, 1852-54; Levi Christian, 1855-56; Hugh Ustick, 1857; William McMillan, 1858-64; C. B. Martin, 1865-66; Edward J. Hamilton, 1866-68; S. M. C. Anderson, 1870-79; Edward W. Abbey, present pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1828, the congregation purchased of John Sutherland the lot now occupied, on

the southeast corner of Court and Water streets, upon which a house of worship was erected. It was a modest, neat brick structure, facing toward the river. The trustees in behalf of this congregation were James Brown, William Caldwell, John Sutherland and Joseph Latta.

Dr. McDill served as pastor until June 1847, a pastorate of more than thirty years, which was terminated at his own request.

He was succeeded by Rev. William Davidson who was installed in March 1848, and continued in the pastorate until April 7, 1874.

In 1852 an additional lot was purchased and a new church edifice erected — still in use.

In 1866-7, the Lecture and Sabbath school rooms in the rear of the church, and the parsonage were erected. The following list contains the names of all the pastors: David McDill, William Davidson, A. W. Clokey, J. W. Bain, E. C. Simpson and Mason Pressley.

The following is a complete list of Ruling Elders: Messrs. James Brown, William Caldwell, James Scott, Samuel Gray, William Taylor, Robert Caldwell, James McDaniel, John McDaniel, David Crawford, James Giffin, George R. Caldwell, Robert Scott, R. C. Stewart, William E. Brown, John McKee, Robert Beckett, D. W. McClung, John Scott, Adam Laurie, J. L. Kirkpatrick, J. R. McKee, Will T. Scott, R. C. McKinney, George C. Rife and S. T. Wasson.

Westminster Presbyterian Church. — This congregation was organized in 1894. The members seceded from the First Presbyterian church, claiming that this church was too liberal in its Christian views. A fine church edifice was erected in 1895, at the northeast corner of High and Seventh streets. Rev. J. S. Edenburn is pastor of the congregation.

The First Reformed Church. — This church was organized November 13, 1867, at the residence of August Breitenbach, on the West Side. John Breitenstein and F. B. Thomson were elected elders; Jesse Jacoby and George Huber,

deacons. On September 11, 1867, a lot was purchased at the corner of Ross and D streets. The church edifice was erected by liberal contributions from a small membership, and by other congregations in southern Ohio. Rev. G. Z. Mechling was an untiring worker in the cause. The corner stone was laid August, 1868, and the building was dedicated September 19, 1869. The defalcation of the Treasurer, left a debt of fifty-five hundred dollars upon the church, and the property was advertised for sale. It was saved, and the debt finally extinguished in 1875. The church is in a flourishing condition, under the able pastorate of Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk.

ST. STEPHEN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. — This church was founded in 1832. The Germans and Irish communicants worshipped together until 1848, when they separated. The Germans held the property now occupied by St. Stephen's congregation. The first resident pastor was Rev. Thomas Butler, who had charge of the congregation from 1840-45. Since that time the congregation has been under the charge of the Franciscan order. The growth of the congregation rendered a larger house of worship necessary, and in the year of 1852, the corner stone of the present edifice was laid. The church was completed in 1853. In 1849, a Parochial school was established. Other necessary buildings, a school, vestry room, parsonage, etc., have been built as necessity or ability suggested. In 1887 the interior of the church was thoroughly overhauled. In 1889, a new school building was erected and was dedicated in the following year.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. — In 1848, this congregation purchased St. Matthew's Episcopal church, which was used as a place of worship until 1856. At the commencement of the work of erecting a new church, not a cent of money was in the church treasury, but as the congregation contained a great number of artisans, each of whom contributed labor in building, this seeming obstruction was removed, and when finished, the edifice was truly a work and a labor of love. In 1867, the congregation purchased a tract of land from the

estate of William Hunter, situated between Hamilton and Symmes Corner, for a cemetery. The first Parochial school was established in 1860, in the basement of the church, and continued there until 1890, when possession was taken of the new school building.

The following pastors have been in charge of the congregation since 1848: Revs. T. Hallinan, Joseph Kearney, E. P. Corcoran, A. O. Walker, Charles F. Hone, M. L. Murphy, J. H. Bonner, P. A. Quinn, J. O'Donahue and Henry Anderson.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. — This church was established in 1865. The square on Seeond street, between Washington and Hanover, on which the church is built, was the gift of William Beckett, Job E. Owens, John M. Long and Robert Allstatter, who also donated $2,500 to the building fund. In June, 1866, the corner stone was laid by Bishop Rosencrans. The church was dedicated by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Toebbe and others, September 15, 1867.

In March, 1873, a dwelling and school house for the Sisters of Notre Dame was completed at a cost of $8,000. Rev. Francis Varelmann, Pastor.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, is situated at the northwest corner of Millville Avenue and Ridge Lawn Avenue, West Hamilton. Rev. Henry Propperman, Pastor.

ST. VERONICA CATHOLIC CHURCH is located on Shuler Avenue, East Hamilton. Rev. George Franz, Pastor.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, east side of Seventh, between High street and Campbell Avenue. Rev. R. E. Olmstead, Pastor.

GERMAN UNITED BRETHREN, southeast corner of Ninth and Rigdon streets. Rev. Henry Oehlschlegel, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Seventh and Sycamore streets. This congregation held religious services in the Fourth ward school house during the year 1895. In the early part of 1896, a neat and cozy church edifice was erected. Rev. G. Z. Mechling, the pastor, and his estimable wife were untir-

ing workers in the vineyard of the Lord during the building of this house of worship.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERN CHURCH.—This congregation seceded from the Zion church. Services are held weekly in the court house assembly room.

THE WILLIAM DAVIDSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL was originally built on the Whitehead lot on East Heaton street in 1883. Afterward it was moved to the rear of lot No. 302 North Eleventh street. John S. Reeder built the Davidson Memorial Chapel at his own expense, and moved it to its present location. He is a cheerful and liberal contributor in the cause of Christianity. Rev. Harry Campbell occupies the pulpit every Sunday evening.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

THE MEN WHO HAVE MADE HAMILTON AND ARE MAKING IT TODAY.

It is with much pleasure that the writer presents the following sketches, however brief and imperfect they may be, of the men to whom Hamilton, in a large measure, owes its prosperity today and the proud position it occupies among the substantial cities of the state. They are men who have almost grown up with the city; who have at all times worked for the best interests of the city, and who have always been in the lead where the city needed their influence and support. Some of them have gone to honored graves, but many yet live to witness the growth of the city and the results of their labors in behalf of the public. They are citizens whose influence has always been felt and which has always exerted a beneficial effect:

WILLIAM BECKETT was born in Hanover township, Butler county, Ohio, March 17, 1821. His father, Robert Beckett, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, Mary (Crawford) Beckett. Robert Beckett came to Ohio, with his parents in 1803, when he was eleven years old. From that time until his death, in 1863, he resided in this county.

William Beckett was one of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Of the sons but one survives, Robert Beckett, who now resides in Fair Haven, Preble county, somewhat

broken in health, caused by hardships of army life during the Civil War. Major David Beckett, a graduate from Miami University, and a man of fine ability, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw mountain. James Beckett died in Hamilton in 1874; and John passed away in boyhood. The daughters of Robert Beckett are all living, namely: Eleanor, wife of Rev. John Y. Scuyller, of Fair Haven; Sarah, widow of Captain John McKee, who died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Murfreesboro; Mary the wife of William E. Brown, president of the Second National bank of Hamilton; and Martha, wife of Rev. John Aten, of this city.

William Beckett was the recipient of excellent educational advantages. He entered Miami University in 1840, from which he was graduated in 1844. He then read law with his father-in-law, John Woods, a prominent attorney of Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. At once forming a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Woods & Beckett. Law was not congenial to Mr. Beckett's tastes, and after a short time he abandoned it.

It was with the Beckett Paper company that the name of Mr. Beckett was most closely associated. In 1848, he built a paper mill of which he was president until his death. He was probably, the oldest paper maker in the United States. The mill is a large one, having a capacity of twelve thousand pounds per day. Mr. Beckett laid out eighteen additions to the cityof Hamilton. He was the chief promoter in the building of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad and aided in building various turnpikes of this county. In the development of the city he was warmly interested, and Hamilton owes more to him than to any other one citizen. In business Mr. Beckett accumulated vast wealth, but his kind heartedness cost him his fortune. In 1873, when the Jay Cooke panic fell upon the country, he lost about $600,000, of which over one-half was security indebtedness. He persevered and paid every dollar of the vast sum. William Beckett in all business transactions was the soul of honor, strictly reliable and honest, and had the confidence and esteem of business men everywhere.

Mr. Beckett was united in marriage to Sarah Woods, September 22, 1846. Eight children resulted from this union, namely, Robert, Sarah, Frank, Eleanor, John, William, Thomas, Cyrus, Howard, David and May. Of these, Robert, Howard and David are deceased. Sarah, the wife of Horace Woodruff, lives in Hamilton. Eleanor became the wife of Colonel Robert C. McKinney, of Hamilton, and May, the wife of Dr. Mark Millikin. Mr. Beckett was a deacon in the United Presbyterian church during his life time. He was active and prominent in the councils of the Republican party; was a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860. His last sickness was of short duration. His spirit passed gently and peacefully to his Heavenly Father, Wednesday, November 27, 1895.

M. C. McMaken. — A short sketch of M. C. McMaken's life, now residing in Hamilton, Ohio, written by himself when he was ninety-five years old:

"My father and mother, Joseph McMaken and Elizabeth McMaken (nee Elizabeth Campbell) were born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to the northern territory in the year 1789. Through the advice of Judge Symmes, they took shelter in the North Bend, where they remained until after the treaty at Greenville, when they bought land of Judge Symmes, in what is now Union Township, Butler county Ohio, and built on it a cabin and moved into it on December 15, 1795. On this land they lived the balance of their lives. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and were all Protestants of the Psalm singing denomination."

"I was born in the above mentioned cabin on January 1, 1800, and was brought up on the same farm and land that my father bought. When I was twenty-two years old I married Martha McCrakken, a neighbor. I followed farming until I was forty-seven years old when I rented my farms and came to Hamilton where I now live. In my early boyhood days I remember of my parents bringing me to Fort Hamilton where the Indians were being paid by an Indian agent, Sutherland. At that time there was but very few houses in Hamilton. I

remember how I feared the Indians. I had only the advantages of a subscription school, held about three months in each year in a cabin, without a nail or glass in its construction. Cat and clay chimney. After I grew up to be help we cleared off the timber, fenced in fields, plowed the grounds, harvested the crops. We erected the first frame house for many miles around, erected barns, and stables, etc., and lived on that farm and one adjoining it until I moved to Hamilton to be near the female academy to enable me to school my children. While I was on the farm I gave much attention to raising good stock and found it profitable. I was, without my solicitation made a school director for many years and was trustee of Union township for sixteen years, or until I left the township. I represented Butler county in the House of Representatives at Columbus, Ohio, in 1842, 1843 and 1844. During the late war I was commissioned a sanitary agent and served until the close of the war. I was made a deputy United States Marshal under General Hickenlooper, United States Marshal for the southern district of Ohio, and continued under Dr. Thrall, Hickenlooper's successor, until the end of Thrall's terms. I was a member of the board of health of Hamilton for more than forty years and health officer for more than thirty years when I resigned and have been a member of the board of directors of the Hamilton, Springdale and Carthage turnpike, for more than forty years. Am now a director."

"My grandmother McMaken died at my father's house in Butler county, Ohio, when I was a small boy. I remember seeing her. When she died she was one-hundred years old. I claim one great-great-grandchild which enables me to say that I have seen living, seven generations of my father's family."

"I was one of the originators of our beautiful Greenwood cemetery and have always taken an active interest in National, State, county and city affairs. Am now forty pounds heavier than I was when I was forty years old and am able to attend to my business. This month, March, 1895, I have attended three turnpike meetings and had to travel twenty eight miles each meeting."

"I have seen the Miami Valley transformed from a wilderness (in which roamed bears, panthers, wolves and in fact all kinds of native wild animals) to a beautiful farming country and grand manufacturing city and from the oxen and sled to the steam and electric railroads with telegraph and telephone."

"I saw the first steam boat that run on the Ohio river and crossed the first bridge (foot bridge) that was built across the Niagara river, near Buffalo, New York State. I can distinctly remember matters that transpired ninety-two years ago. Looking back to that time I can say that the blessings of God, as bestowed on me during those ninety-two years of my recollection, have been worth living for."

DR. CYRUS FALCONER was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1810. In 1812 the family removed to Ohio, passing down the Monongahela to Pittsburgh, and thence on flat boats down the Ohio to Cincinnati. Rossville being their point of destination. Dr. Falconer received his primary education in the schools of Hamilton. At the age of fourteen he began studying Latin and the higher branches in a select school conducted by John L. Watkins. In 1826 he entered Miami University and was in the class with General Robert C. Schenck. He remained at this institution until the fall of 1827. In 1829, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Robert B. Millikin, in Rossville. During 1830-'31 he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical college, at Cincinnati. In 1832 he was licensed to practice medicine and immediately opened an office in Hamilton. In the fall of 1834 he entered into partnership with Dr. L. Rigdon. The winter of 1837 was passed by the doctor in traveling through Texas, on horseback. He then returned to Hamilton, and in the autumn of 1838 entered the Cincinnati Medical college, from which he graduated in 1839. He now resumed his practice in Hamilton. Doctor Falconer for many years has had a very large practice, and everything intended for the advancement of medical science in the surrounding country has had his hearty support and the benefits of his long and successful experience. He was early identified with the

educational interests of Hamilton, and was one of the organizers of the union school system in this place in 1851. He was one of three of the first board of school examiners, in which capacity he served for nine years. From the organization of the Republican party, Dr. Falconer was an enthusiastic supporter of its principles. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1832. He was sent as delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, 1839, which nominated General Harrison for President.

The doctor was one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church of Hamilton for many years; was associated with that church from 1845 and was thirty-two years one of its elders

THOMAS V. HOWELL was born in Rossville, September 28, 1826. He received an education in the common schools, and when from ten to twelve years of age entered the employment of G. P. Bell, a merchant, and continued with him some ten years, when he went to Cincinnati, with the firm of Reily & Woods. He returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Brown & Leigh, remaining there until March, 1849, when, in company with D. G. Leigh, they purchased the business of William B. Van Hook, and began the firm of Leigh & Howell, under which title they traded for two and a half years. Mr. Leigh then sold out to John Dye.

About 1854, Mr. Howell purchased the interest of his partner and carried on business by himself for twelve years. On beginning in 1849, his trade was not limited exclusively to dry goods, but embraced all that is commonly sold in country stores, including at one time a large stock of boots and shoes, and afterward of millinery. In 1870, he admitted his son, David Leigh Howell, as a partner, under the firm name of T. V. Howell & Son. In 1875, they built the store since occupied by the firm, a handsome three story building, and admirably adapted to its present use: Their former store had been on the corner of Third and High streets. The firm also carries on an extensive concern in Middletown, and are large

dealers in all lines. Much of their goods is imported directly by themselves.

Mr. Howell was married October 20, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Connor, daughter of David Connor, a former well-known resident of this place. They were the parents of one daughter and one son, the former being Kate C. Howell, and the latter David L. Howell. T. V. Howell is a self-made man, and had no early advantages. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum, and contributed liberally of his means and influence in sustaining the government during the Civil War. Mrs. Howell died April 30, 1896.

MAJOR JOHN M. MILLIKIN was born in Greensboro, Greene county, Ohio, October 14, 1804. He was educated under the instruction of Rev. Alexander Proudfit and other early teachers of Hamilton. In 1824, he entered Washington, Pennsylvania, college where he remained one year. In 1825, he began the study of law with Jesse Corwin, and September 5, 1827, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately opened an office in Hamilton. In 1834, the firm of Millikin & Bebb was established, and continued until 1840, when Mr. Millikin retired from practice; was, in 1829, appointed Brigade Major and Inspector of Militia, serving until 1833; was aid-de-camp to Governor Thomas Corwin; was in 1846 a member of the State Board of Equilization. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture; was twice re-elected, and for one year served as president of the board; was appointed a trustee of Miami University in 1860. He was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in 1873, a member of the commission to proceed to Indian Territory for the purpose of making a treaty with the Creek Nation for the relinquishment of part of their territory to the Seminoles. He was elected State Treasurer in October, 1875. In 1877 he was again the nominee of the Republican party, but suffered defeat with the rest of the ticket. On September 6, 1831, Major Millikin was united in marriage with Miss Mary Greenlee Hough. They were the

parents of four children, namely: Minor, Daniel, Joseph and Mary.

HENRY S. EARHEART was born three miles east of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, February 17, 1800. He first came to Hamilton on a visit, about 1815, but did not reside in the county until the year 1822, when, in conjunction with his uncle, John L. C. Schenck, of Franklin, the leading merchant of this section at that time, he established a store at Jacksonsburg. After remaining there a few years, he came to this city. He was in partnership with George W. Tapscott for a number of years, finally, however, discontinuing business. Possessed from youth with a love of mathematics, he next took up civil engineering, and projected the hydraulic works and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. He was married March 10, 1823, in Franklin, to Elizabeth Tapscott, daughter of James Tapscott and Mary Hendrickson. They came from New Jersey in 1814. Mr. Earheart was for many years one of the leading citizens of Hamilton. He was councilman from 1854 to 1859; was Civil Engineer of the city and identified with all its improvements.

GEORGE W. TAPSCOTT was born in New Jersey, in 1810. In 1826 he came to Hamilton with his brother-in-law, Henry S. Earheart, and in the capacity of a clerk he commenced to serve him in the sale of merchandise. A few years after, when he attained his majority, he became a member of the firm of Earheart & Tapscott. His urbanity, strict attention to business, and exemplary character as a clerk secured for him a high and responsible position. As a member of the firm he continued in business until the year 1843, when he turned his attention to other pursuits. For more than twenty years he had been prominently, actively, and successfully engaged in the milling business, and in the buying and packing of pork.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER DELORAC settled in Franklin in the year 1805, where he was engaged as a trader for many years, making regular trips to New Orleans. He was an officer in the army in 1812, and he was in several brushes with

the Indians. In his earlier life he was somewhat celebrated in sporting circles, and was proclaimed fistic champion on general muster days, and at race courses. He was also noted as a pedestrian.

He resided for many years on Prospect Hill and later at the corner of Front and North Streets, in West Hamilton, a point where the Indians in olden time laid in wait to shoot and scalp persons who straggled from the fort. In his youth he was a clerk for John Sutherland.

WILLIAM C. FRECHTLING was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, May 19, 1837. He came to Hamilton at the age of eighteen, a poor German lad, fresh from the fatherland, and possessed of nothing save a stout and resolute heart and a hand not afraid of work. Where he is today he has placed himself by his steadfast integrity and industry. In Cincinnati where he located immediately after his arrival in America, he learned the trade of cigar maker, but this he never followed. His first position in Hamilton was a clerkship in the store of his friend and countryman, Conrad Getz. A faithful service of three years enabled him to start in business for himself. Together with his brother Henry, he founded the Frechtling grocery, dry goods and queensware stores, which has since developed into four great establishments. The original business was at Mr. Frechtling's present site and has only changed by its steady and substantial growth and the retirement in 1879 of Henry Frechtling, Sr. The Frechtling wholesale grocery which was established in 1892, under the management of Edward H. Frechtling is an offshoot of the original business. In 1887, Mr. Frechtling purchased the Globe Opera House, the same being remodeled in 1888-89, under his personal supervision.

Like the sagacious business man that he is Mr. Frechtling has always conducted his business on an honest and conservative basis. William Frechtling was married in 1865 to Miss Mary Fries, who has born him five children, namely, Edward

H., Helm Philip, Ralph, Corrine and Camilla. Mr. Frechtling is devoted to his family and business and has few affiliations aside from his church. He has been married twice.

W. C. COPE was born in Middleton, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 21, 1850. He received his earlier education in the district schools. At the age of sixteen years he entered the High School at Lisbon, Ohio, where he spent two years. Afterward he attended Alliance college, for the next three years, and completed his collegiate course in the following year and a half at Hiram college, from which he was graduated in 1872 and received the degree of B. A. After leaving college, he accepted the position of principal of the High School at Burton, Ohio, serving from 1872 to 1873. He was later elected as superintendent of the schools of Columbiana, Ohio, where he remained until 1876. Leaving Columbiana, he became superintendent of the Woodsfield, Ohio, schools for one year. In 1877, he served as acting professor of mathematics in Heidelberg college, at Tiffin, Ohio, and the next year was recalled to Woodsfield as superintendent of the schools. In 1880, he was elected as superintendent of the schools of Brooklyn, Ohio, which has now been made the Forty-second ward of Cleveland. He served in this locality for five years, when he received the call to Hamilton as principal of our High School. The present high standing and reputation of our High School is largely due to his perseverance and work.

On July 24, 1878, he was married to Miss Rose Tilden, of Welshfield, Ohio, and two children, DeWitt Tilden and Ella May have been born to them.

In 1881, he received a High School life certificate, authorizing him to teach in any High School in this state.

Since he has come to Hamilton he has taken a non-resident post-graduate course at the University of Wooster. He was graduated from this university in 1890, in the course in political science, receiving the degree of D. P.

Prof. Cope is a member of the Masonic order and holds the office of Senior Deacon in the Blue lodge.

There has never been a man in our schools more popular among the people and scholars than Prof. Cope. It is largely through his efforts that the High School library has grown from a very small beginning to nearly one thousand volumes of carefully selected books.

Prof. Cope has been a trustee of Lane Free Library for several years, and has done much toward broadening its scope and increasing the number of its volumes.

His views of education are broad and liberal. He is a man of a genial and kind disposition and an honor to our schools.

JOHN C. HOOVEN was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 29, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Franklin, Ohio, where the family removed in 1849. In 1864 he removed to Xenia, Ohio, where the firm of Hooven & Sons was formed, in the hardware business. In 1874, Mr. Hooven came to Hamilton, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business with the firm of Hooven & Sons. In 1876, the father, J. P. Hooven, retired, but the old firm name was retained by the two sons. In November, 1878, John C. Hooven became sole proprietor and engaged in the manufacture of portable engines, threshers and saw-mills. In 1880 the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, for the manufacture of their celebrated Corliss engines. This enterprising company, from the inception of its business has steadily pushed its way to public favor and confidence, building up in a short while an extensive and flattering patronage. President Hooven is a man of energy, judicious, enterprising and thoroughly conversant with his calling. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a Knight Templar in the order of Free and Accepted Masons. Politically, he is a Republican; in religion, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hooven was married November 21, 1867, to Jennie Enyeart, of Troy, Ohio. Five children have resulted from

this union, namely, Blanche, the wife of Dr. E. S. Griffis, Earle, Enyeart, Paul M. and Don W.

O. V. PARRISH is a native of Butler county, Ohio, having been born at West Chester, October 16, 1844. His parents were Jared Parrish, a native of Kentucky, and Phoebe (Van Hise) Parrish, who was born in New Jersey. He received his early education in his native village and in 1861 he entered Miami University where he remained three years. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving from May 2, 1864, to September 7, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After his army service Mr. Parrish entered the Ohio Weslyan University, where he completed his collegiate education. In 1866, he began business at Dayton, and a year later went to Cincinnati, entering the sewing machine business. In 1869, he came to Hamilton, and for a number of years was agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Later, he entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he is at present engaged. In 1868, Mr. Parrish was married to Miss Augusta S. Curtis. He is a devout member of the Methodist church. For some time Mr. Parrish's firm was Moore, Parrish & Co., and was the successor of the old firm of Giffen, Moore & Co. In 1893, Mr. Parrish took his son, Charles J. Parrish, into partnership, and the firm has since been known by the style of O. V. Parrish & Son. The firm conducts a large business in real estate and insurance. It is a calling that requires shrewd intelligence, with great business capacity and integrity, which is possessed by this firm in no ordinary degree.

LEWIS A. DILLON was born on a farm in the vicinity of this city April 4, 1866. At the age of six years he entered the Hamilton public schools. He is of American parentage. Very early in his school studies he displayed an extraordinary adaptness in mathematics, and before his graduation, which occurred in 1885, he had fully decided to become a civil engineer. Shortly after graduation, he went to Cincinnati where he entered the office of A. L. Hobby, sanitary and civil

engineer. During his four years study under Mr. Hobby, he made excellent progress, being actively engaged, a major portion of the time, in the restoration of the engineering records that had been destroyed in the great riot of 1884. After the completion of his work in 1890, he came to this city as assistant of James R. Smedburg, the gas engineer in charge of the construction of the Hamilton gas plant. Mr. Dillon did all the civil engineering work in connection with the new plant and his map of the lines is accredited with being one of the most perfect in the country. After these arduous duties were completed he opened an office as a private engineer, and a few months later became civil engineer of Dayton. He held this position till 1893 having been made the civil engineer of Hamilton in 1891, which position he still holds.

In connection with his public duties he has at various times been employed by different syndicates in laying off their sub-divisions, having mapped out all the streets of East Hamilton, Lindenwald, Prospect Hill and Gordon's addition. He was also the civil engineer employed in the construction of the Hamilton and Lindenwald electric road. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and Knights of Pythias. In 1887, he was married to Miss Laura Faist, who has born him two children. Mr. Dillon fills his position very acceptably, and is already an established and useful figure in our public life. In 1896 he was elected county surveyor, and assumes the duties of the office in September, 1897.

SAMUEL SHAFFER was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1816. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans. He received an ordinary education and when but a youth he was apprenticed to the trade of a chair maker at which he served three years, working two weeks out of each year as a harvest hand and receiving as wages his board only. When he was nineteen years old he started out in life for himself, went to Pittsburgh, worked there a short time and came by boat to Cincinnati. He was a steerage passenger and only had enough money to pay his passage. Mr. Shaffer

came here in 1835 and located in the village of Rossville, where he went to work at his trade, under the late Joshua Delaplane. He subsequently worked for a time in Dayton and Columbus, and ultimately in the chairmaking business for himself in this city, his shop being located in a little frame building that stood in the rear of the Rumple building on B street. He followed his trade for some years and then took a position as clerk in the hardware and gun store of Robert L. Howard. He remained there for some years. He served two terms as infirmary director; was a member of the old Rossville fire department; was a member of the village council from 1848 to 1852; was clerk of Rossville at the time of the annexation in 1854. He was a foremost champion of the rights of Rossville in the terms of consolidation. He was marshal of Rossville for some time; was a trustee of St. Clair township; was the first real estate assessor for Hamilton and collector of income tax for Hamilton and Fairfield townships, serving by appointment under Judge Dunlevy, Col. O. C. Maxwell and the late Judge VanDerveer, and continuing in service until the office was abolished. During the war, in company with 'Squire M. C. McMaken, Oliver Traber and Philip Berry he was one of the commissioners sent by Hamilton to Pittsburg Landing with supplies for the relief of the Union soldiers. He was one of the charter members of Harmony lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F. instituted in 1841 and was the last of the charter members formerly surviving. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in Hamilton in point of membership and one of the oldest in the United States.

Mr. Shaffer was married twice. His first wife was Sarah Jane Mills, a daughter of Colonel James Mills, who served in the war of 1812. She only survived the union for a brief time and a few years later Mr. Shaffer was again married to Miss Mary Laird, who died a few years ago. No children resulted from the first union. Of the second, five children survive. Mr. Shaffer was a man of fine character, unswerving honesty and of unquestioned integrity. His life was spotless and in his death he leaves a name to be spoken with respect and a

character to be emulated and patterned after. In the lodge, in business, in the family circle, among friends or passing acquaintances, in all the responsibilities of official duties, in all the relations of life, he was upright, honorable and a man of men. His death takes one more name from the record of the men that made a greater Hamilton and laid the foundation for our city. His remains were followed to the grave with reverence and mourning and his life, his genial personality, his many fine traits will long be remembered and revered.

The funeral services took place from the house, Saturday afternoon, October 17, 1896, at 2 o'clock. The burial services at the grave were conducted by Washington lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M. and Harmony lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

COLONEL ROBERT C. MCKINNEY was born in Troy, New York, January 20, 1852. He came with his parents to Cincinnati, in 1861 where he attended the public schools, and also at the Woodward High School. In 1872 he entered Cornell University, where he took a course in mechanical engineering, and completing his education there. In 1873, he entered the employment of the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Co., and in 1876 was assistant postmaster. In 1877 he became connected with the Niles Tool Works, and was elected secretary of the company January 1, 1879, a position he still occupies. He has been chairman of the Republican county central committee for theee years last past. He is a good organizer, employs push and tact in the campaigns for his party. In November, 1896, he was appointed on Governor Bushnell's staff, with the rank of colonel.

Mr. McKinney, was married in the fall of 1879 to Miss Nellie Beckett. They are members of the United Presbyterian church.

J. M. JOHNSON was born October 15, 1817, seven miles south of Hamilton. He remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. In 1837, he came to Hamilton and accepted a position as clerk for Andrew McCleary & Co., in the Dilg building on High street. Three years later he

became a salesman for Isaac Fisher. Afterward, in 1840, he bought the A. D. Kyle store. In 1842, he removed his store to New London, Morgan township, where he formed a partnership with Smith Hart, in the dry goods business. Shortly afterward Mr. Hart sold his interest to Mr. Johnson. In the latter part of 1842, he removed to Hamilton and occupied the Southerland building, corner Front and High streets. He rented and occupied both rooms for $150.00 per annum. In 1843, he purchased Andrew McCleary's store, the business then being conducted under the firm name of J. M. & S. Johnson. In 1846, F. S. Wilks purchased Samuel Jshnson's interest in the store, the firm occupying the Earheart building corner Third and High streets, the firm was then known as the F. S. Wilks Co. They had a line of freight boats to Cincinnati; sold out the store to Frank Martin and Fred Creighton. Mr. Johnson remained with the firm one year by contract. In 1871, Mr. Johnson purchased a farm near McGonigle's, farmed for seven years, then sold out to J. P. P. Peck, and returned to Hamilton in 1878.

ADAM LAURIE was born in Edenburg, Scotland, January 25, 1818. After receiving his schooling he learned the papermakers' trade. He came to America in 1842, and after a few months of precarious employment as a wood chopper, he secured a position in a paper mill at Morristown, New Jersey. Thence he went to Connecticut, and in the year 1849, he cast his fortune in the village of Hamilton. The motive for Mr. Laurie's removal to this city was the erection of the Miami Paper Mill, of which he afterward became superintendent, until in 1857, when he became a partner as well as the manager of the concern. Four years later the late William Beckett purchased the remaining share in the business, which was thereafter known as the Beckett, Laurie & Co. It assumed its present title upon Mr. Laurie's retirement ten years ago. In his private life Mr. Laurie has behind him a record of more abiding glory than even that of his business career. He has lived in love and tranquility with his neighbors, and he will carry with him to his grave the priceless treasure of the

respect and veneration of his fellow men. Upon his large posterity will descend the example of a just and useful career and the sacred memories and associations of his life. He is now spending his declining years in retirement, after half a century of unremitting industry.

STEPHEN D. CONE, the printer-journalist, first saw the light of day, near the ancient site of Crosby village, Hamilton county, Ohio, two miles south of Venice, February 12, 1840. He is the youngest of a family of nine children of John and Mary Francis (Fodry) Cone. His father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 20, 1795, and died at the Wolf Tavern, this city, then located near the southwest corner of High and Front streets, March 5, 1846. His mother was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, May 16, 1800, and died at Hamilton, September 17, 1858. S. D. Cone attended the Nathan Furman school, at the southwest corner of Third and Dayton streets, for two years. Afterward, he entered the Hamilton public schools, where he remained until June, 1859, attending High School one year under Prof. Sidney A. Norton, now in the faculty of the Ohio State college at Columbus. Shortly after the death of his mother the subject of this sketch was compelled to abandon his studies, and entered upon the active duties of life. On August 13, 1859, he became an apprentice in the *Intelligencer* printing office, under E. W. Halford. Here he received a thorough, practical knowledge in the art of printing, which has been more useful to him than a college education. On May 10, 1862, he enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Richard Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, a brother of the late Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court. Covering a period of twenty-five years, he was employed as foreman of first-class job printing establishments in Cincinnati, Columbus, Ft. Wayne, (Indiana,) and Hamilton. In 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment O. V. I. under Command of Captain John C. Lewis. He was a United States storekeeper in 1868-69. His appointment was made by E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of

Internal Revenue, through the influence of General Robert C. Schenck, over the heads of the collector and assessor of the Third District and thirty-five applicants for the place. From 1866 until 1874, he issued yearly, a daily paper during the Butler County Fair. From these publications he realized a handsome sum. During the years 1876-77 he was business manager and superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Butler County Democrat.* In 1879, he established the first exclusively job printing office in Hamilton, which, in 1884, he sold to E. A. Pangle. On January 19, 1885, he became editor and proprietor of *The Oxford Citizen.* For six years he labored earnestly and faithfully for the improvement of Oxford. Long before his advent in the village a majority of its citizens had been agitating the question of a new school house. The old structure was twenty-five years behind the times, and was actually unsafe. In 1886, Mr. Cone was selected to take the lead in the new school house movement. Accordingly, through his personal efforts the Board of Education was increased from three to six members. At the April election of this year, S. D. Cone, Tom Law, Dr. J. B. Porter and W. A. Logue were elected members of this body for a term of three years. The question of issuing bonds to the amount of $20,000, for a new school house was submitted, at a special election, to the qualified electors of Oxford, and carried by a majority of seventeen. S. D. Cone, Tom Law and W. A. Logue constituted the building committee, which erected one of the finest school edifices in Southwestern Ohio. It was dedicated April 4, 1887. From the inception of the new school house Mr. Cone was made the target for all kinds of abuse by a coterie of opponents, who had been milking the town, for lo! many years. In the fall of 1887, the "mixed school" question struck Oxford in the shape of a terrible tornado. The colored people demanded admission to the new building and the abolishment of separate schools. The Board of Education were opposed, with the exception of S. D. Cone. Two indignation meetings were held in the town hall, and the members of the board were asked to come forward and define their positions. Mr. Cone

refused to attend the first meeting, but notified the leaders that he would be present at the second one. As he entered the densely packed hall he was greeted by the excited populace with hisses, groans, and cries of "throw him out of the windows." He cooly advanced to the stage and defined his attitude, in compliance to the law as it appeared upon the statute books. The colored people took the case to court. The circuit court decided that the Board of Education had no right to maintain separate schools, Judges Smith and Cox affirming Judge Swing, contra. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where it was decided against the board. In this cause Mr. Cone rendered the colored people valuable service. He was president of the Board of Education in 1888-89. In April, 1889, he was elected a member of the town council. He instituted much needed reforms in the transaction of its business. For years council had been appropriating money for the monthly pay roll on a *viva voce* vote. He compelled council to pass ordinances for the payment of all claims against the village. In April, 1891, he sold *The Oxford Citizen* to Charles W. Stivers, of Liberty, Indiana, and in July of this year he returned to his old home in Hamilton. In May, 1892, he became editor and business manager of the Paulding (Ohio) *Democrat.* The paper was owned by Hon. N. R. Hysell, ex-speaker of the lower house of the General Assembly, and Hon. M. F. Eggerman, ex-representative of Hardin county. For four and one-half years he has been engaged in writing special articles for the local daily press and collecting data and writing a history of Hamilton. He and Tom Law were the organizers of Talawanda Council No. 266 Royal Arcanum, of Oxford, Ohio, where he still retains his membership. Mr. Cone was representative to the grand council of the state for three years, attending the annual sessions at Columbus, Warren and Springfield. He is a member of the G. A. R. On December 30, 1864, he was united in marriage with Barbara Catherine Burkett, who was born in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, October 3, 1843. Eight children resulted from the union, five of whom survive. Mr. Cone has lived to see the

fruition of a life of labor and to enjoy the blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon him.

JAMES R. FULKERSON was born in Hamilton, on South Second street, opposite Thomas Millikin's law office, April 30, 1833. His father, Epperson Fulkerson was a native of Virgina, but came to this country when but nine years of age. The family settled on a farm in the vicinity of Princeton, where they lived for a number of years. When Epperson Fulkerson attained the age of manhood, he came to this city, where he afterward established a general store, so common in those times, and in which was sold a little of everything.

About this time the son, James, first saw the light. The child grew to strong and vigorous boyhood and was duly educated in the old Masonic building on North Third street. During Saturdays and vacations, Mr. Fulkerson spent his time working in his father's store in the capacity of clerk.

The clerkship was not suited to his taste, however, and in 1849, when seventeen years of age, he went on a farm in the vicinity of Darrtown, and entered upon a successful career as a farmer. He cast his first vote in Milford township, and it was then as now, straight Republican.

In 1861, he moved to Hanover township, where he has since resided. In 1854, he was married to Miss Catherine Bennett, of Milford township, and one child, a daughter, blessed the union. Mrs. Fulkerson passed to the great beyond in 1890, but the daughter is living on her father's farm, the wife of John S. Miller, a prominent young farmer.

Mr. Fulkerson has always led an extremely quiet and almost reticent life, having never held any office excepting that of a member of the school board of Hanover township. Although the township is acknowledged to be strongly Democratic, Mr. Fulkerson has been repeatedly elected to this position in the face of all opposition, and has now been a member of the board continuously for twenty-six years. This fact alone is a strong recommendation to the mind of any thinking man, and indicates the friendly feelings entertained toward him by the residents of the entire county. Mr. Fulk-

erson has a host of friends who at once love and respect him. Loving him for his true and unfailing friendship at all times, and respecting him for his generosity and sterling integrity.

For twelve years Mr. Fulkerson was superintendent of the Hamilton, Darrtown and Fair Haven turnpike.

S. H. MILLIKIN was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, January 9, 1853. He is a son of John and Mary Millikin. At the age of nine years his parents came to Hamilton, when he entered the public schools. While still a boy he was placed in a photograph gallery whence he passed into a carriage factory where he remained for almost eight years. A professional life during all this time had been the goal of his ambition, and after years of struggling he was finally able to take a full dental course, and was in due time graduated into the profession which he practiced with success until he engaged in his present enterprise. In 1889, he purchased the carpet, wall paper and bric-a-brac establishment of George W. Hughes. The concern was, even at that time, an important one, but under his intelligent care it has since developed into one of the finest and most exclusive business enterprises in the county. In 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schelley, and two children, Arnold and Eugene, have since been born to them. Dr. Millikin is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is influential in Royal Arcanum and K. of P. circles. His long identity with the life and history of Hamilton has given him an opportunity for the display of those civic virtues which is common with many others of a higher sort, he is known to possess. He is a member of the famous Millikin family which has figured so conspicuously in the history of this county, and has left so deep an impress on many departments of her life and activity.

CHARLES E. MASON was born in Hamilton, Ohio, on March 5, 1873. He is the youngest son of Martin and Barbara Mason, who came to America in the fifties and settled in Hamilton. Martin Mason died in 1877, at the time that the youngest son was four years old. Charles E. Mason was

educated in the public schools of this city, where he proved himself an adept scholar. At the age of fifteen he entered upon his business career in the office of Seward & Sloneker. In December, 1889, he accepted a position in the Miami Valley National Bank as book keeper. He soon mastered such a knowledge of the banking business as to be advanced to the position of teller. On January 1, 1896, he was elected, unanimously, by the board of directors to the position of assistant cashier, in which position he comes in contact with the business world of Hamilton, and with whom no one is more popular. He is an expert accountant, and has a clear mind for the unraveling of complex business transactions.

JOSEPH H. LONG was born in Hamilton, October 4, 1858. He was educated in the St. Stephen's parochial schools. Afterward, he graduated from Beck's Commercial College in a course of book keeping and penmanship. In 1871, he started on the road for the firm of Long & Allstatter, where he remained for six years. He then entered the office and took charge of the books for the next ten years. In 1891, when the Long & Allstatter Company was incorporated, he was elected vice-president, which position he still occupies. He was a member of the city council for four years; is a member of the water works trustees, of which board he is president. The Long & Allstatter Company manufacture corn cultivators, sulky plows, hay rakes, harrows, power punching and shearing machinery and all class of iron work, for car shops. The location of the campany's shops are at the corner of Fourth and High streets, and the plant covers five acres with fine buildings.

FRANK ERWIN BERNADOTTE BRANDT was born August 10, 1869, at Hamilton, Ohio, and is the son of Thorwald Eugene Bernadotte De Lopez Brandt, deceased, who was a photographer and an artist of no mean ability, and Mary Erwin. "Eugene Brandt," as he was generally known, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was the son of Christian and Caroline Brandt. His father was an officer in the Danish army and served in the Schlesing-Holstein war with distin-

guished bravery. He was also in the Danish army for a time, and emigrated to this country, was married in Hamilton, became the father of two children, Frank Erwin and Lutie Caroline, and died at Santa Barbara, California, in 1877. Lutie Caroline Brandt died when she was one year old.

On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch is descended from the Erwin, Platt and Chadwick families, his grandmother, being Ann Eliza Chadwick. John W. Erwin's mother was Elizabeth Platt, a descendant of Thomas Platt the First, who was born about 1685 or 1690, and who lived in Burlington, New Jersey. The Platt, Erwin and Chadwick families came originally from England, and were among the early settlers of America. Their descendants were many of them soldiers in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. John Platt, Second, son of Thomas Platt Second, received in 1777 his commission in the Deleware regiment of foot on the Continental Establishment, (Colonel Hall) and served until 1783. In that same year he was one of the original members of the Delaware society of Cincinnati. He died at his place, "Chatham," near Wilmington, Delaware.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Hamilton, and attended the public schools of this city. Leaving the Hamilton High School, he entered Morgan Park Military Academy, at Morgan Park, Cook county, Illinois, where he remained for about two years. In 1888, he went to Ithaca, New York, and entered the Junior class in the Law School of Cornell University. The law school was established in 1888, and Mr. Brandt was therefore a member of its first junior class. After a short course in law, Mr. Brandt went to Etiwanda, San Bernardino county, California, where he remained for several months. After his return to Hamilton, he was married on August 15, 1889, to Miss Anna Margaret Spoerl, daughter of Frederick and Christian Spoerl of this city. As a result of this union two children were born, Mary Erwin Spoerl Brandt and Erwin Chadwick Brandt, both of whom are living. Mary Erwin Brandt, mother of our subject died March 12, 1890. She was

universally beloved in Hamilton, by her friends and acquaintances

After filling various minor positions, Mr. Brandt became a reporter on the *Daily Democrat*, under Editor John K. Aydelotte, in 1889, and ultimately succeeded Frank I. Whitehead, now of Washington D. C., as city editor of that paper. Resigning from the *Democrat*, Mr. Brandt purchased an interest in the Hamilton *Herald*, a weekly paper published by Fred J. Hilker, but later on he disposed of his interest in that journal and began the publication of *The Sunday World*, December 7, 1890. After publishing four issues, he sold the paper to a faction of the Democratic party. After appearing for three issues, the paper was discontinued.

Mr. Brandt resumed his position as city editor of the *Democrat* and held it until April, 1893, when he resigned to become city editor of the Hamilton *Daily Republican*, under Editor Walter L. Tobey. During his career as a newspaper man, Mr. Brandt has been the Hamilton correspondent for the Cincinnati *Post*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, also locally representing metropolitan papers in New York, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland and Columbus. In August, 1896, Mr. Brandt resigned his position on the *Republican*, and on September 29, 1896, entered the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago, Illinois, and became a candidate for holy orders, under Bishop McLaren of the Episcopal church, and he is at present at the seminary pursuing his religious studies. Mr. Brandt was reared a Universalist, but never united with that church as a member. In 1894, he was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal church. He has been twice elected as a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal church of this city, and represented the church as a lay delegate to the diocesan convention held in May, 1896, at Springfield, Ohio.

On May 5, 1896, Mr. Brandt was unanimously elected by the Hamilton City Council, as a Trustee of the Lane Free Library, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge

P. G. Berry. This position, Mr. Brandt resigned before he began his theological studies.

In the Masonic order, Mr. Brandt has been very prominent. He is a member of all the Hamilton Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templars. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and holds membership in Ohio Consistory. A few years ago he went to Washington D. C. and became a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, an ancient Masonic organization whose seat of government is at Edenburgh, Scotland. He is secretary of the Hamilton Scottish Rite club, and is a member of Syrian Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Brandt is Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Hamilton Council No. 19 R. and S. M., and is the present High Priest of Hamilton Chapter No. 21 Royal Arch Masons, and the Generalissimo of Hamilton Commandery No. 41, Knights Templars. He has served in the past as Junior Warden of Washington Lodge No 17 F. and A. M. The Masonic apron worn by his grandfather he presented to old Washington Lodge. Mr. Brandt has attended the convocations of the Grand Lodge, Chapter and Council as a delegate, and has always been loyally attached to Free Masonry.

Mr. Brandt is also a member of Harmony Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., has attained the Rebekah degree in Odd Fellowship; is a member of Hamilton Lodge No. 93, B. P. O. E., and has served his lodge of Elks as trustee and secretary, and is also a member of Hamilton Council No. 338 Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Brandt is one of the charter members of the Hamilton Press Club. As to political belief, he has, since he attained his majority, been a member of the Democratic party, and is warmly attached to the principles and traditions of Democracy. He was a delegate to the third district congressional convention which gave Hon. Paul J. Sorg his second nomination, and has been a senatorial delegate, but he has never taken an active part in politics beyond what would be required of him as a newspaper man.

REV. EDWARD W. ABBEY, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was born at Watkins, New York, March 12, 1848, where his youth was spent until having completed his preparatory studies in the academy of that place, when he entered Hamilton College, New York, and was graduated in 1871. Thence he went to Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his theological studies were completed in 1874. Rev. Mr. Abbey was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Terre Haute, Indiana, upon leaving the seminary, and remained there until 1880. In this year he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Hamilton, where he has continued until the present time. In the fall of 1877, he was united in marriage with Augusta Hamill, at Terre Haute, Indiana. Two children were born to this union, namely, Edward and Samuel. Rev. Mr. Abbey took a trip to Europe in 1874, covering Great Britain, Germany and France. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Hamilton College. Jonathan Abbey, the progenitor of the Abbey family in America, came from England in 1622 and settled in Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Abbey is an able and talented divine; is a popular, social and genial gentleman. His pastorate in this city has been a marked one in the cause of Christianity.

JUDGE JOSEPH COX, presiding Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Ohio, embracing the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont and Clinton, was born in Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1822. He is a son of Dr. Hiram Cox, a distinguished physician, and Margaret Edwards Cox. When seven years old his family removed to Ohio. Joseph attended a celebrated classical school taught by Rev. L. G. Gaines, of Clermont county, and afterward entered Miami University at Oxford, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He entered the law office of Thomas J. Strait, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, also the Law School of Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, September 26, 1843, locating at Cincinnati in partnership with Henry Snow, which firm continued for five years. In 1855, he was elected

Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, in which he served one term of two years, which was marked by very many important trials, among which was the celebrated Arrison murder case, in which two persons were killed by an infernal machine. He declined being a candidate for the second term and resumed private practice. In 1866, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county; re-elected in 1871 and in 1876, serving three terms of five years each. On the organization of the Circuit Court of the state in 1884, he was elected one of the three Judges, with James M. Smith and Peter F. Swing. In the drawing by the Governor and Secretary of State for terms, the short term of two years was drawn by him. He was re-elected subsequently twice for terms of six years each and has now served twelve years in that court, his third term ending February 9, 1899. Judge Cox's life has been a very busy one. In addition to his legal duties he has varied it by much study on historical and archæological subjects, and has been popular as a lecturer. Among his published addresses are, "General Harrison, of North Bend," "Archæology of Ohio," "Battle of Gettysburgh," an Address at Springfield, Ohio, at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, Memorial Address at Spring Grove cemetery, "Centennial Address" before the Historical Society at Marietta, Ohio, "Centennial Address" at Hamilton, Ohio, "Pioneer Addresses" at Soldiers' Home and Historical Society of Ohio, Memorial Addresses on the death of Grant, Garibaldi, Garfield, and that of General Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio, "Legal Ethics," "Sketches of the Supreme Court of the United States" before the State Bar Association of Ohio. In politics Judge Cox was a Whig, and afterward among the first members in the organization of the Republican party. He was married May 9, 1848, in New Orleans, to Mary A. Curtis, who died July 19, 1896, at their home in Glendale, Ohio. Six children survive, namely, Walter T., Benjamin H., Joseph, Jr. and Samuel C. The first three of whom are members of the Cincinnati Bar. Sarah V. married Sabin Robbins, paper dealer of Middletown, Ohio, and Mary Alice, who resides with her father.

WILLIAM C. RINEARSON, the subject of this brief sketch was born at Hamilton in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of this city. He entered the service of the B. & O. R. R. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was with the Pennsylvania Company for eleven years in the passenger department. In 1885, he was appointed General Northern Agent of the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. and two years later was appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. P. & O., which position he held until 1890. From August 6, 1890, to December 1891, he was General Passenger Agent of the Erie Lines, with headquarters in New York City. He was afterward with the Chicago Great Western, at Chicago, and with the C. A. & C. Ry. as General Passenger Agent until September 1, 1893, at which time he took charge of the passenger department of the Queen and Crescent Route, a position he still holds with distinction to himself and to the profit of the company. Mr. Rinearson is a railroad man of wide experience and unusual popularity. The building of the Queen and Crescent road was began in December, 1873, and was opened for traffic from Cincinnati to Somerset, Kentucky, July 21, 1877, and completed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 12, 1880. Cincinnati bonds, amounting to $15,935,000, in six series, bearing interest from 6 to 7.3 per cent. were issued by the city, the first series in 1872 and the last series in 1879, and they become due in 1902-1909. The road was leased October 12, 1881, to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway company, for a term of twenty-five years. With its connections south of Chattanooga, this road forms the favorite Queen and Crescent Route, and is the shortest line making the quickest time between Cincinnati and New Orleans. From Mr. Rinearson's inception into the railroad business, he has steadily pushed his way to public favor and confidence. He is thoroughly conversant with his calling. It is only in the nature of things that he should have attained the large measure of success that has rewarded his well-directed efforts from the start.

FRANK B. RINEARSON was born at Hamilton, in 1870.

He was educated in the public schools of this city. Afterward, he was employed for three years as city ticket agent for the Erie railway, in Cincinnati. In 1893, he accepted the important and responsible position of cashier of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad passenger department in Cincinnati, where he remained until the time of his death. In social circles he was best known and will be long remembered by the people of Hamilton. From his earliest youth he possessed the faculty of attaching to himself the strong and abiding affection of others, and there was in Hamilton no young man more generally known and liked. His other fraternal connections were with Washington Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons and with Hamilton Chapter No. 21 Royal Arch Masons, and the Hamilton Rifles. He was a young man of superior ability, and death alone prevented the fulfillment of his high promise of a useful and successful career in his chosen work. The funeral took place from the residence of his mother on Heaton street, Tuesday morning, August 4, 1896, at 10 o'clock. The services were conducted jointly by the Rev. Mason W. Pressley, Chaplain of the Hamilton Rifles and the Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd, rector of Trinity Episcopal church. The burial in Greenwood cemetery was attended by the immediate family alone. The pall bearers were Earl Hooven, Robert Giffen, Paul Brown, Neal Harper, Edward Poor and George Smith, of Cincinnati, William Radcliffe, Robert Schaeuble, Thomas Dowling, David Brant, Charles Hunter and Charles Mathes.

E. B. ROGERS was born in Virginia in 1842. At the age of fourteen he entered the Kingwood College in his native state. Afterward he attended a small academy conducted by Prof. James Boyd, who stepped direct from his pedagogical bench into the post office portfolio in the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Rogers had a good record as a soldier in the Civil War. After a course in the Dayton Commercial College, he became the manager of a department of the John Shillito Co., at Cincinnati, and a few months later he removed to Hamilton. For the fifteen years following he remained in this city in the

practice of photography, in the same building where his present business is located. He has since resided and practiced the art in Oxford and Dayton, but he gradually gravitated toward the city of his choice until, in 1885, he returned to Hamilton and in conjunction with Theodore Reutti, established the furniture company of Rogers & Reutti. Three years latter Mr. Reutti retired and the E. B. Rogers Furniture Company was established. Mr. Rogers is a man of energy, business capacity and high reputation and standing in social and business circles.

LUCIEN C. OVERPECK was born in St. Clair township, Butler county, Ohio, May 15, 1853. He attended district school in his native township. In 1870, he became the proprietor of a drug store in Trenton, this county. During his spare moments he practiced photography, and read much relating to the subject. He made a special study of chemistry with the one idea in view of practicing his chosen art. Upon his retirement from business in 1873, an opportunity was opened for him to devote himself seriously to the calling toward which he was so strongly inclined. Coming to Hamilton he established a gallery in the Jacobs building where he built up a large and permanent patronage. In 1887, he removed to the gallery formerly occupied by Tattersall, in which he has ever since continued. After getting his business in good shape, he visited New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the east, with a view of ascertaining the true state of photography. Mr. Overpeck's standing in his profession is so high and so widely known that it needs no praise here. He was one of the most active factors in the organization of the Ohio State Association of photgraphers in 1890, and has served on its executive board four of the six years of its existence in the various capacities of president, vice-president and secretary. At the meeting of the National Association at Minneapolis in 1888, $50 in gold was awarded him for cabinet work and a gold medal for excellence in flash light photography. The Ohio State Association in 1893 awarded him three of the most important prizes in its gift. In 1893, he received

two medals from the National Association for carbonette pictures and photographs of machinery. He has served on the national awarding committee—which is a very high professional honor—on three different occasions.

WILLIAM WINKLER was born in Hamilton, November 1, 1862. After leaving the public schools in 1878, he accepted a position as salesman in the Strauss clothing house. Afterward, he was employed by Gilcrest & Millikin in the same capacity. The experience and reputation which these years of service gained for him were the best possible foundation upon which to build an independent business enterprise.

This fact was grasped by no one sooner than by Mr. Winkler. In association with Mr. Thad Straub, he organized the well known firm of Winkler & Straub, dealers of exclusive hats and haberdashery. In 1895, Mr. Straub retired and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Winkler alone. To a man of taste his store is a delightful place. He is an enterprising business man, whose efforts a community does itself an honor in recognizing. He is a well known young man and prominent in various social organizations.

In 1889, Mr. Winkler was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Straub.

MILES D. LINDLEY was born in Reily township, Butler county, Ohio, in 1860. He is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (King) Lindley. When eight years old his parents came to Hamilton. He was educated in the public schools of this city. Mr. Lindley first became a member of the school board in 1883, in which board he has since remained the greater part of the time. He has always been allied with the movements for the improvement of the schools, and since he has been in office he has done much to bring the schools up to their present standard. In April 1894 he was made president of School Board, and his regime has been one of marked success. In 1885 Mr. Lindley was elected City Commissioner, which position he filled during a term of two years with credit both to himself and to the city, whose interests have always been

his interests, as should be the case with every true man. During the last six years he has been engaged in the real estate business, investing with characteristic success. Though Mr. Lindley has held but comparatively few offices, he has been involved in politics to a great extent through his aid to his friends when they have been candidates for office. He is a man whose friendship is highly valued by all who know him. He was married in 1884, to Miss Sophie Straub, daughter of the late Joseph Straub. Mr. Lindley is the best known politician in Southern Ohio. He is one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing men in the Democratic party. He was born a leader and is always consulted in party matters.

JOHN KAEFER.—The subject of this brief sketch was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, May 15, 1856. At the age of ten years he came to America. Upon arriving in Hamilton, he immediately began learning the machinist's trade with the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer. Afterward he entered the machine shop of the Cope & Maxwell steam pump works, and was later employed at the Niles Tool Works. In 1887, he took charge, as foreman, of the Phoenix Castor Company, where he, has been ever since. Mr. Kaefer is a master mechanic, and one of the finest as well as one of the best informed men on machinery in this section of the country. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Foresters.

In April, 1895, he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Fifth ward, and is at present the clerk of that body. In the capacity of a member of the school board he has gained an enviable reputation for his uprightness and straightforward dealings. A more popular and well liked gentleman can not be found.

HENRY FRECHTLING, JR., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio June 16, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton. On Saturdays and during the vacations he was regularly and promptly behind the counters of his father's store. Upon leaving school in 1864 he worked without intermission in the same establishment for two years, when he

resigned his place to become shipping clerk of the Hamilton Woolen Mills. In 1868, he returned to his father's store in which his uncle was also then interested, where he remained in the capacity of a clerk, until in 1875, when he became a partner in the enterprise. His father grown old in years and business successes, retired four years later, and the present business under Mr. Frechtling's management, was organized. From a very small beginning it thrived and grew, until at the present time it stands at the very fore front of the local trade. Its success can be attributed with justice to nothing save the close attention and keen business sense of its manager. The construction of Henry Frechtling Sr.'s handsome new block has provided this magnificant business with a suitable home, where it will continue to merit and receive well at the hands of its patrons. As early as 1891, the business had so expanded that a successful branch store under the management of Philip Geyer, was established at the corner of Main and D streets.

In 1877, Mr. Frechtling was married to Miss Mary Hartman and five children have been born to bless their union.

GEORGE RUPP was born in Hamilton, August 8, 1851. He was educated in the public schools, and Prof. Benedict Starr's academy, at the corner of Third and Dayton streets. Afterward he entered the meat store of his father, as clerk, serving in this capacity until 1879, when he engaged in the ice business, under the firm name of Lorenz, Rupp & Held. He sold his interest to Fred. Meyer, of Cincinnati, in 1883. It was in 1884 that he began the butcher business for himself, starting in the old Universalist church building. Beginning mercantile life in a comfortable little shop, he has advanced his business until there is no competitor who can equal him in prosperity. He obtained his start in the pork and butcher business from what he earned and saved out of the ice trade. He has now a spacious daily meat market at No. 122 High street and also the finest cold storage and killing houses in this section of the country.

Mr. Rupp has a well equipped establishment, arranged on the plan of the Chicago pork packing houses. The building is a three-story brick, situated on the corner of South Front and Sycamore streets. He does a large foreign business, shipping a good deal of lard to Statten, Germany.

Mr. Rupp was married March 22, 1877, to Miss Catherine Stemple, daughter of Rev. Philip Stemple, of Cleveland, Ohio.

ABE ROTHWELL was born in New York City, February 8, 1864. In 1878, he came to Hamilton with his father, A. Rothwell, who for many years was one of the best known business men in Southwestern Ohio. For a long time Mr. Rothwell was engaged with his father in the auctioneering business, and during this period he sold goods extensively through Ohio and Indiana. He began an active business life at the age of thirteen. At the age of fifteen he had charge of eight men. In 1890, he became manager of the well known Matthias Stove store, on Main street, and two years later purchased the establishment. When he had owned the store two months, an attempt was made to raise the building on account of the elevation of the grade of Main street. This building fell in and was completely wrecked. Although his loss was severe, Mr. Rothwell quickly rallied, and a handsome, three-story brick block was built on the old site. Of the building he occupies the basement and the first and second floors. He has a large and complete stock of stoves, ranges, and warm air furnaces which are obtained direct from the manufacturers and have no superiors in the market. A large work shop is maintained and special attention is given to roofing and guttering. Mr. Rothwell is an excellent business man and is highly esteemed.

NELSON F. POTTERF was born in Preble county, Ohio, October 14, 1856. He was the son of James and Mary Potterf; his mother died some years ago. When a young boy he moved to Eaton, Ohio, where he attended school till he was twenty years of age. He resided in Eaton for nine years, when he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter trade, serving

for term of three years. He then worked as a journeyman carpenter for some five years all through the Miami Valley. In 1880, he began contracting at Seven Mile and later he settled in Hamilton. He has resided in this city for the past ten years. Owing to his ability as a contractor, he was employed by Freeman Compton to superintend the building of the Butler county court house, which is one of the most creditable pieces of work ever turned out in this county. He moved to this city in 1886.

In 1881, Mr. Potterf was married to Mary M. Goodman and four children, three boys and one girl, have blessed their union. In 1893 Mr. Potterf was elected a member of the Board of Education for one term from the Fifth ward. Mr. Potterf has the superintending of the buildings of the public schools, he has charge of all repairs. He is an earnest worker and a better man for the position could not be found in the county.

JAMES A. KELLY was born in Oxford township, Butler county, Ohio, February 18, 1856. In his early manhood he entered the Miami University Classical School whence he passed directly into the profession which he has made his life work. Three years later he pursued a special course in pedagogy at the well known National Normal University at Lebanon, which completed an education of the highest order. Not long after Professor Kelly's claim upon the public recognition were fulfilled by his election to the place he now occupies, and his record in it covering so many years, fully indicates the judgment of those who first chose him to the place. For fifteen years he has been principal of the First ward schools, and the fact that he has survived so many changes of municipal administrations, and has administered his important trust with such uniform credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency, bespeaks his ability in his, the highest of all secular professions. He is a thoroughly popular man, knowing and known to everybody. He is a leading Elk and a member of the Y. M. I. and the A. S. of C.

CONRAD M. SEMLER was born in Hamilton, August 20, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of this city, which was afterward supplemented by a business course in a Commercial College. Later he learned the miller's trade with his father, John Semler, who came west from Pennsylvania in 1849, locating at Amanda, this county. In 1862, he came to Hamilton and engaged in the milling business for himself. In 1886, he erected the Eagle Mills, when our subject became his father's partner, and has ever since been a member of the firm of Semler & Co. At the death of John Semler, April 28, 1892, at the age fifty-six, the business passed into the full management of the oldest son, Conrad. Later in the same year Anderson & Shaffer's plant was purchased and the out-put of the mill increased from seventy-five to five hundred barrels per day. The local trade is managed by George Semler, and the offices are under control of Philip Semler. In addition to an extensive local trade, the firm annually sends thousands of barrels of flour to the Eastern and Southern markets. The Semler Brothers have a thorough knowledge of the milling business; are courteous gentlemen and their solidity and integrity is unquestioned. Conrad Semler is the owner of valuable residence property and a number of lots in Semler's Addition to South Hamilton. Socially, he is a member of Hamilton Council No. 338, Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church. He is a faithful and unswerving friend to the best interests of Hamilton and contributes liberally to every movement for her advancement, which entitles him to a representation in a history of his native city.

OLIVER TRABER was born near West Union, Adams county, Ohio, October 10, 1821. He attended country school, in a log cabin, about three months a year. Afterward, he taught a winter school for four years ;was later elected Justice of the Peace of Tiffin township, in his native county; afterward he came to Rossville, where he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business; was elected Justice of the Peace of St. Clair township; in the sixties was elected Infirmary Director of

Butler county. In 1861, he was a member of the City Council from the First ward, and was elected president of that body while serving his second year. In 1884, he was elected Infirmary Director, and re-elected in 1887. He has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk. He believes "in equal and exact justice to all men," and tariff levied on imports according to their value. He is noted for his business and official ability, and possesses the confidence of the public.

DAVID R. CONE was born in Hamilton, Ohio, October 8, 1859. He is a son of Isaac D. and Nancy J. (Wallace) Cone. The fromer was born in Wapokoneta, Ohio, June 3, 1834, and died in this city July 28, 1865; the latter was born on the Reily farm, one mile south of Hamilton, in St. Clair township, December 8, 1840. Mr. Cone received a common school education in the public schools of his native city. His experience as a miller might be called life-long, for at the age of fifteen years he was doing roustabout work in the mill of P. Carle & Co., at Hamilton, Ohio. In this mill the foundation of his milling experience was laid, it being one of the first mills in the state to adopt the roller system. While in this mill he served four years under the well known milling engineer, Mr. E. T. Butler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Here the Butler Roll was invented. After serving about five years with this firm, Mr. Cone left to take second position in Carr & Brown's new five hundred barrel mill in this city. There he served under the able head miller, Mr. Louis Fisher, formerly of the "Gibson Mills," Indianapolis, Indiana. After a successful term here he milled in various states, and acquired such knowledge as would be beneficial to him in years to come.

Returning to Ohio in 1888, he engaged with Mr. Albert Shupe, of Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania, to take charge and remodel the "Mokena Roller Mills" of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Cone, with the able assistance of the enterprising mill owner, Mr. Shupe, worked up a fine local trade for the entire output of their one hundred and fifty barrel mill. It was in this mill his idea of remilling low grade flours,

blending, etc., originated. In 1890, he became interested in the building of an experimental mill at Piqua, Ohio, for the sole purpose of milling low grade flours and feeds. The work turned out in this mill was a decided success. There he experimented in blending flours to meet the requirement of different trades and discovered that the flours bought for mixing were of a different granulation. It was necessary to overcome this, for what suited the baker would not please the housewife. Then it was that Mr. Cone exercised his ability by making the different mixtures uniform so that it was possible to suit any particular trade. He now resides at New Carlisle, Ohio, and is also the inventor of several milling devices. He has a patent pending for a cloth cleaning system by compressed air, which has many valuable features. His latest invention is called Cone's Centrifugal Feeding and Mixing Machine. It is constructed on a principle that is combined in no other machine for the same purpose. It will mix and blend any number of grades of flour from one to six. The stock is acted upon in the cylinder by a centrifugal force which insures a perfect mixture. In connection with this machine he has a system for removing the jute from flour that is shipped in jute bags. Dealers and bakers are greatly annoyed by this fine jute. It works into the flour during transportation, and when roughly handled.

"Cone's Original Pointers on Mixing" is a book containing the correct directions for blending and mixing. Mr. Cone was married at Hamilton, in 1881, to Anna Stomps. One son, Ralph, resulted from this union. Mr. Cone is a self-made man and his success in life is largely due to his personal habits.

AARON POTTER was born near Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, March 31, 1809. His geneology is traced to the Potter family that settled in the Passaic Valley, New Jersey. He and Dr. Laomi Rigdon organized the First Baptist Church congregation in Hamilton, Mr. Potter was the first man in this city to embark in the monument business. For a number of years he was also engaged, in partnership with Richard Cole, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds on the Lower Hydrau-

lic near Dayton street. Later he built the Hamilton Flour Mills, at the corner of North and B streets. The building is still standing and is used as a warehouse by the Sortman & Blum Furniture Company. Mr. Potter was a Christian gentleman; upright and honest in all his transactions; ever ready and willing to aid all interests for the upbuilding of Hamilton. He died July 1, 1871.

MATTHIAS ARENT was born in New York City, February 14, 1835. After the death of his parents, in 1847, he located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he learned the carpenter's trade; came west in 1855, taking up his residence in Jacksonsburg, this county. In 1858, he moved to Hamilton, where he has continued to reside ever since, following contracting and building. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1891, serving two years. On December 23, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Wintersteen at Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. Arent is an experienced master of his trade, active, energetic and enterprising in all his methods. His integrity is unquestioned; his ability undisputed.

RICHARD COLE was born at Cartoff Kirby, near Yorkshire, England, November 8, 1825. He attended school at Redburn, supported by the Duke of St. Albans, at his seat in Lincolnshire. At this school, engineering, surveying, and all practical branches were taught. On April 18, 1843, he embarked from Hull on a sailing vessel for America, landing in New York May 21. He located in the town of Bolivar, near Cleveland, Ohio, where he followed farming. In April, 1844, he went to Massillon and was employed in a sash, door and blind factory. Later he came to Hamilton, and engaged, as foreman, in the same business until 1863. In this year he and Aaron Potter purchased the Leiter factory, where under different firm names, Mr. Cole conducted business for thirty years. In 1870, he was elected as a Democrat councilman from the Second ward; was in 1881, elected to the same office on an independent ticket, from the Third ward. He succeeded against great opposition in dividing this ward and creating the Fifth ward. He was the first to agitate the water works ques-



C. M. SEMLER



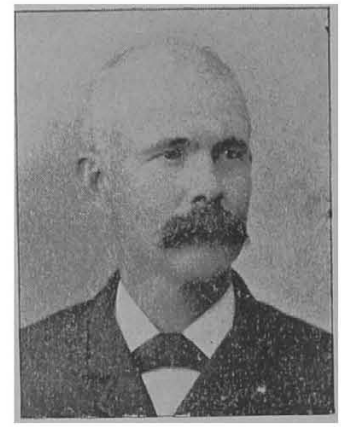
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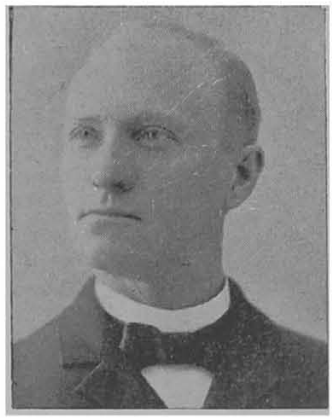
HENRY SCHLOSSER



WM. O. SCHLOSSER



DAVID BELL



S. C. LANDIS



HARRY G. WALLACE

tion in Hamilton. Mr. Cole was married to Sarah A., the youngest daughter of Frederick and Mary Devou, November 23, 1848. Nine children have resulted from this union, eight of whom are living.

HENRY SCHLOSSER was born in Erbenhausen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native land, and was reared as a tiller of the soil. In 1849, he emigrated to America, where he worked as a farm hand for two years. Afterward, he learned the miller's trade at Burlington, Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1854, he came to Hamilton, and secured employment with Tapscott & Russell, proprietors of the People's Mills, then located on the present site of Bender Brothers' planing mill. In 1855, he rented a mill at Connersville, Indiana, having a capacity of only ten barrels per day, but he succeeded in making some money out of the enterprise. After conducting the mill for four years, the water power failed, when he returned to Hamilton, and entered the employ of Jacob Shaffer in the Hydraulic Mills. Later he became foreman of Tanquary & Anderson's mills. In 1863, Mr. Schlosser purchased an interest in the Hydraulic Mills, and was connected therewith until 1865, after which he engaged in the commission business at Cincinnati. In 1870, he bought the L. Emmons malt house at the southeast corner of Fourth and High streets, and established himself in the malting business, where he continued a successful career up to the time of his death which occured on April 16, 1896. Early in the Civil War Mr. Schlosser had accumulated $4,000 in gold, which commanded a premium of $2.70. With this money he purchased a large amount of whisky at twenty cents per gallon, which was exempt from the $2.00 tax, afterward added. In this deal he netted $20,000. In 1855, Mr. Schlosser was united in marriage with Henrietta Bauersachs, a native of Neuremburg, Germany, who was born November 28, 1831, and died on July 2, 1891. Of seven children born from this union, only two survive, namely, William O., and Carrie E., wife of Dr. George Trebel. Mr.

Schlosser was a man of good repute; possessed an honorable character; was a useful and intelligent citizen.

WILLIAM O. SCHLOSSER was born in Connersville, Indiana, March 7, 1857, and removed with his parents to Hamilton, in 1859. After a considerable course in the public schools he entered Nelson's Business College, in Cincinnati, whence he graduated at nineteen into active business life. He at once became book keeper at Schlosser & Co.'s extensive malt house. Afterward, he had control of the company's foreign trade. He remained in this position, traveling a great portion of his time, until the death of his father when he was elevated to the exclusive management of the establishment. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, to its smallest details, qualifies him admirably for his new duties, and under his vigorous and judicious management it has prospered to such an extent that it stands today a sounder and stronger enterprise than ever before in its long record of successful years. Mr. Schlosser has had a wide and successful business experience, and is a man of decided influence and weight in the community. He was united in marriage in 1885, to Miss Sue Mason, who has borne him three children, two girls and a boy.

SAMUEL C. LANDIS was born near Collinsville, this county, December 11, 1856. He followed farming and was educated in the common schools. Afterward he taught school for fourteen years, the last seven of which, he was principal of the Third ward schools of Hamilton. Mr. Landis has held different township offices and other important trusts.

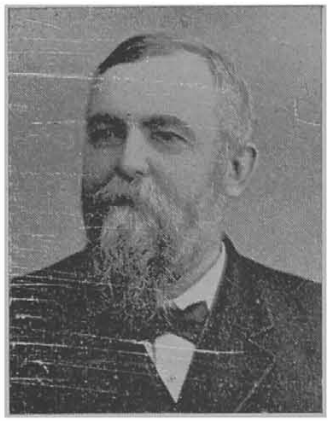
In 1893, he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party of Butler county for Representative, and was elected to the Seventy-first General Assembly, a position he held two terms. Mr. Landis was united in marriage with Anna Harlow, Thanksgiving eve, 1888. One daughter, May, aged six years, has blessed this union. Mr. Landis posesses in a high degree the confidence of the people of both parties. He is an able and conscientious gentleman; is an ardent member of the Democratic party. The first public office he ever held

was that of assessor of St. Clair township to which he was elected in 1881. He has been faithful to every trust and has proved his ability as a public officer. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1897, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

DAVID BELL was born in New London, Butler county, Ohio, January 30, 1844. He was educated in the schools of his native township. Afterward he learned the carpenter trade. In 1889, he came to Hamilton, and followed contracting and building. In April, 1894, he was elected a member of the City Council from the First ward; was re-elected in 1896. On August 1, 1894, he was appointed United States Deputy Collector of internal revenue, for Hamilton, which position he still occupies. Mr. Bell was married to Martha Vanausdall, December 23, 1866. She died December 23, 1884. In January, 1890, Mr. Bell was married the second time to Martha J. Morgan. In politics, he is a Democrat; socially, a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. His business and official career has favor and popularity.

HARRY G. WALLACE was born in Hamilton, January 16, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of this city. After leaving school he entered the employment of the Niles Tool Works as office boy; was promoted from one position to another until he became stenographer and type writer, which position he still occupies. In his chosen calling he is an expert of rare ability and keen fore-sight. In 1894 he was elected as a Republican, a member of the Board of Education from the Fourth ward, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a practical man to the business in which he is engaged.

CHARLES SOHNGEN was born in Hamilton, March 26, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of this city and a Commercial college in Cincinnati; learned the malting business under his father. In 1878, Charles and George Sohngen became proprietors of the Louis Sohngen establishment, under the firm name of Charles Sohngen & Co. In 1880, the plant



JOHN B. CORNELL



FRANK N. BLACK



BERT S. BARTLOW



CHARLES SOHNGEN



FRANK L. DICKINSON



JAMES I. TULLY



THOMAS B. DOWLING

He was active in politics. He was a Mason for many years, and was for some time secretary of his lodge in Sharonville.

Mr. Cornell was married April 9, 1857, to Miss Phebe F. Hageman, of Sharonville, Hamilton county. She died May 24, 1864, leaving two children, Carrie, born October 18, 1859, and Charles, born September 7, 1861. Mr. Cornell was again married April 18, 1866. One child, John, was born October 18, 1869. With his family, Mr. Cornell went to Europe in 1881, taking a tour through the principal cities, and going as far south as Rome and Venice. Mr. Cornell died August 2, 1894.

JOSEPH L. BLAIR was born in this city, September 26, 1861. He attended the Hamilton public schools until twelve years of age, when he started in life for himself as a newsboy. In April, 1878, he entered the employment of the Niles Tool Works as office boy, and later was promoted to the position of stenographer, and also kept time accounts of the firm. In 1883, he became connected with the Gordon & Maxwell Company. He is now employed at the Niles Tool Works. On January 31, 1893, occurred the marriage of Joseph L. Blair and Jennie Wasson. They are members of the United Presbyterian church. In April, 1894, Mr. Blair was elected, as a Republican, to represent the Fifth ward in the City Council. He is a worthy young man, with considerable experience.

FRANK L. DICKINSON was born and educated in Cincinnati. At the age of twelve years he began learning photography in his native city. In 1887 he engaged in business for himself on Fifth street, Cincinnati, and while there he took the largest individual contract for photography ever done in Cincinnati. It was the photographing of the C. & O. bridge of construction, which was successfully done and won for Mr. Dickinson much praise. In 1891 he removed to Hamilton, buying out the gallery of C. E. Doty. Taking hold with a determination to succeed, he built up a business that any one might feel proud of. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Foresters and the Hamilton Rifles. He takes an active interest in all of them and is very popular

with everybody. Mr. Dickinson is ever up-to-date in his business and was the first to introduce the platino type photos to the people of Hamilton. A more accommodating and popular gentleman cannot be found. In conclusion, suffice it to say, he is an enterprising and genial gentleman.

FRANK X. BLACK was born in Hamilton, May 2, 1848. He was educated in the St. Stephen's parochial schools. Afterward he learned the machinist's trade. In 1875, Mr. Black and L. P. Clawson formed a partnership for roll-grinding. Later, they began manufacturing paper-making machinery. Their first machines are in operation today, and are turning out paper of the first grade. In 1881 the old shop proved entirely inadequate to the trade that had been built up, and a new and very extensive shop was built at Second and Mill streets, which is the present location. The present shops are the finest of the kind in the world. The firm was incorporated in 1883, with a capital stock of $150,000, and with Mr. Black as president and Mr. Clawson as secretary and treasurer, the capital has since been increased to $250,000. The Black & Clawson company is a pioneer in the United States in the making of paper perforating machinery. They began the manufacture of these machines in 1878, at which time there were four of the machines in the United States, and all of them imported. Today they are in use all over the world. Messrs Black & Clawson give constant attention to the details of their business, and each have made important inventions in the line of their manufacture. Their machines are known and used all over the globe, having pushed their way to the front by merit. In the United States this company leads all other makers of paper-making machinery. They have the high reputation that crowns a long career of conscientious and able work. Mr. Black is serving his second term as member of the Board of Gas Trustees. He stands high in the estimation of the public, both in business and social circles.

JAMES I. TULLY, senior member of the firm of Tully & Dowling, merchant tailors, was born in Kentucky, August 2,

1858, and came to Hamilton in 1876. He was educated in the Hamilton schools and Nichol's Commercial College. In 1876, he was elected a member of the Board of Gas Trustees. He was married June 19, 1889, to Carrie Schrunder. He has achieved success in his calling, and posesses a natural aptitude for the business, with a pride to excel.

THOMAS B. DOWLING was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23, 1863. He was educated and reared in Covington; has followed his trade in various cities of the Union for years. He was married in 1888, to Minnie Goodman. Mr. Dowling is an Elk and an officer of the Hamilton Rifles.

The popular tailoring establishment of Tully & Dowling was founded at its present location in this city in 1887. It was instituted as a sort of protest against the conservative methods which then prevailed in the trade in this city, and it has always adhered closely to the progressive policy upon which it is based. Both proprietors are gentlemen of experience in this particular line. Mr. Dowling, the junior partner is, and has been for years, known to the trade as one of the most expert cutters in the country. Their principle line, was early supplemented by the addition of a haberdashery department Messrs. Tully & Dowling are courteous gentlemen and business men without reproach.

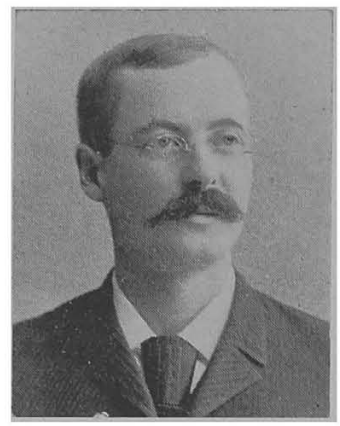
ISAAC L. RILEY was born in Wood's Station, Butler county, Ohio, September 21, 1852. He attended district school and followed farming until 1870, when he came to Hamilton; was clerk in the Butler House for five years. In April, 1876, he went west, where he remained until 1879. Upon his return to Hamilton he engaged in the livery business with his father on the West Side. In 1882 he was employed in the fire department under Chief Boose. Afterward, he was salesman for H. C. Gray in the agricultural business; was Deputy Sheriff, for three years, under George W. St. Clair; was on the police force during Mayor Getz's administration. In September, 1890, he was appointed Truant Officer of the public schools, which position he still retains. He was married June 24, 1890, to Laura

L. Rooke. Mr. Riley is a man of natural ability and perseverance and has won official prominence in the discharge of his duties.

P. E. WELSH, ex-Health Officer of the Board of Health, was born in Hamilton, January 21, 1860. He received his education in the schools of this city, and afterward learned the art of printing. For several years he was the able superintendant of the job department of the *Butler County Democrat.* Later he formed a partnership with Peter A. Clair, and for six years conducted a cafe and sample room on Third street. Mr. Welsh is a Democrat of the thirty-third degree. He has frequently represented his party as councilman from the Fourth ward, and his record as a member of that body is one that he can always point to with pride. In 1896, he remodeled his place of businesss — a transformation that marked a new era for elaborate decorations in this city. Nothing since has been attempted that equals "The Mecca" in gorgeousness. He was married October 28, 1896, to Mary Murphy. Mr. Welsh is a politician of no mean ability, and is always true to his friends. He is a liberal contributor in the cause of charity.

JOHN HAHN, JR., was born in Hamilton, March 10, 1864 After a liberal education in our public schools, he entered the employment of his father, where he was thoroughly educated in the craft of a butcher. He followed this avocation, till by dint of hard work, unflagging industry and frugality he acquired sufficient means to start business on his own account. In 1893, he established himself in the old Sutherland building, near the corner of High and Front streets, where he successfully conducts a prosperous trade. His store is neatly finished and is provided with all the modern appliances necessary for the complete prosecution of a daily meat market. He carries at all times a full supply of fresh and salted meats. He is a member of Hamilton Council, No. 338, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Hahn was united in marriage with Miss Kate M. Holdefer in 1885.

GEORGE P. SOHNGEN was born in Hamilton, June 25, 1860.



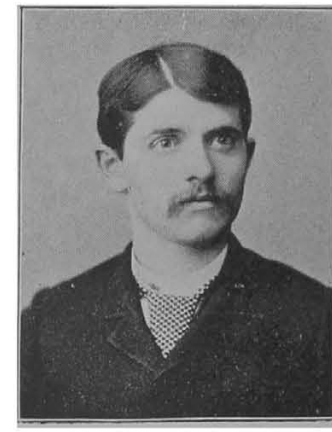
GEORGE P. SOHNGEN



P. E. WELSH



HENRY HAMMERLE



JOHN HAHN, JR.



GEORGE BRUNER



HENRY WELSH

He was partly educated in the schools of this city. Subsequently he entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he remained several years. Later he completed a thorough business course in the Cincinnati Commercial College, after which he began malting with his father, Louis Sohngen, who retired from the business in 1878, and was succeeded by his sons, Charles and George, under the firm name of Charles Sohngen & Co. The subject of this sketch is secretary and treasurer of the Sohngen Malting Company. He also occupies the same official positions in the Sohngen & Brown Company. They fill promptly all orders at the lowest ruling market prices, and always transact business on the highest principles. Mr. Sohngen is interested, with Charles Conner, in the management of the St. Charles Hotel, the leading hostlery of Hamilton. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party; socially, he is a member of Hamilton Council No. 338 Royal Arcanum, and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Sohngen was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Conner, December 14, 1881. He is an able and progressive business man, ever working for the best interests of Hamilton.

HENRY WELSH was born in Rossville, February 20, 1855. After receiving a common school education, he was employed in Louis V. Ferrie's restaurant on West High street, opposite the old market house. Subsequently he worked for J. & J. Kirn, pork packers, for two years. In 1870, he began his career as a railroad man on the C., H. & I. railway, as brakeman. After serving in this capacity for two years he accepted a position as switchman in the C., H. & D. yards, and by close application to business, worked himself up to yardmaster. He was in the employ of this railroad company for fifteen years. In August, 1887, he became yardmaster of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroad, which place he retains today. In April, 1888, he was elected councilman from the Fourth ward; was re-elected in 1891 and 1893; was vice-president of this body for two years. While in council he was first to agitate the question of sewerage and street paving. Mr. Welsh is the father of Hamilton's electric light plant, which was completed in July, 1896, at a

cost of $100,000. It was through his efforts, in council, that the Hamilton and Lindenwald street car station, which stood in the center of High street, was forcibly removed at night time. Socially, he is a member of the B. P. O. E., and C. K. of O. Mr. Welsh was married February 24, 1876, to Miss Maggie Dowd, daughter of the late John Dowd. Eight children have resulted from this union, seven sons and one daughter, and each boy has a sister. He is just the man for yardmaster, alert, attentive and experienced. The public finds him painstaking and obliging.

GEORGE H. BRUNER was born in Hamilton, October 7, 1859, where he was reared and educated. He took a course in Beck's Commercial College. Afterward he learned the carpenter trade, which calling he is following today. In April, 1895, he was elected to council from the First ward, and re-elected in 1897. Mr. Bruner was united in marriage with Augusta Bruck, October 26, 1887. Two children have been born unto them. Mr. Bruner possesses a comprehensive and far-reaching knowledge of his calling in all of its details. He is held in high repute in business circles, and is in every way a representative man and citizen.

HENRY HAMMERLE, Assistant Postmaster of Hamilton, was born in this city December 25, 1865, where he received a liberal education in the public schools. Afterward he learned the gunsmith trade with his father. Later he was employed by B. Kittredge, of Cincinnati, in his extensive gun manufactory. After his return to Hamilton, he became stock and time keeper for the Hamilton Buggy Company, where he remained two years. He was letter carrier under Postmaster Lohman, during his first administration, for a period of two years. On July 1, 1893, Mr. Hammerle was appointed Assistant Postmaster, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a young man of practical experience in his duties, and of high standing in the community. He is active and energetic, upright and reliable in official and business transactions. Mr. Hammerle was united in marriage with Miss Grace Sheley, September 5, 1894.

JAMES K. CULLEN was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1853, where he was reared and educated. In 1871, he began learning the machinist trade with the C., H. & D. Railway Company, where he remained for four years. Afterward he was with the Big Four Road for nearly four years, first as foreman and later as draughtsman. In 1879, he came to Hamilton, where, for one year he was foreman of the Niles Tool Works, and subsequently was chosen superintendent of the works. In 1886 he was sent to Chicago to manage the Western business, and for eight years made his home in that city. On his return to Hamilton he became secretary. The Niles Tool Works are among the most important of Hamilton's industries. He married November 27, 1879, Miss Addie Barnes. Their family consists of two children. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen are attendants at the services of the Presbyterian church. Socially, he is a Thirty-second degree Mason. A Republican in politics, he takes great interest in party matters, and few men are better informed on the topics of the day than he. Mr. Cullen is enterprising and public spirited; always lends substantial assistance to all enterprises that benefits his adopted city. He is a man of practical experience, and of high standing in the community. His past success is a sufficient assurance of his continued prosperity.

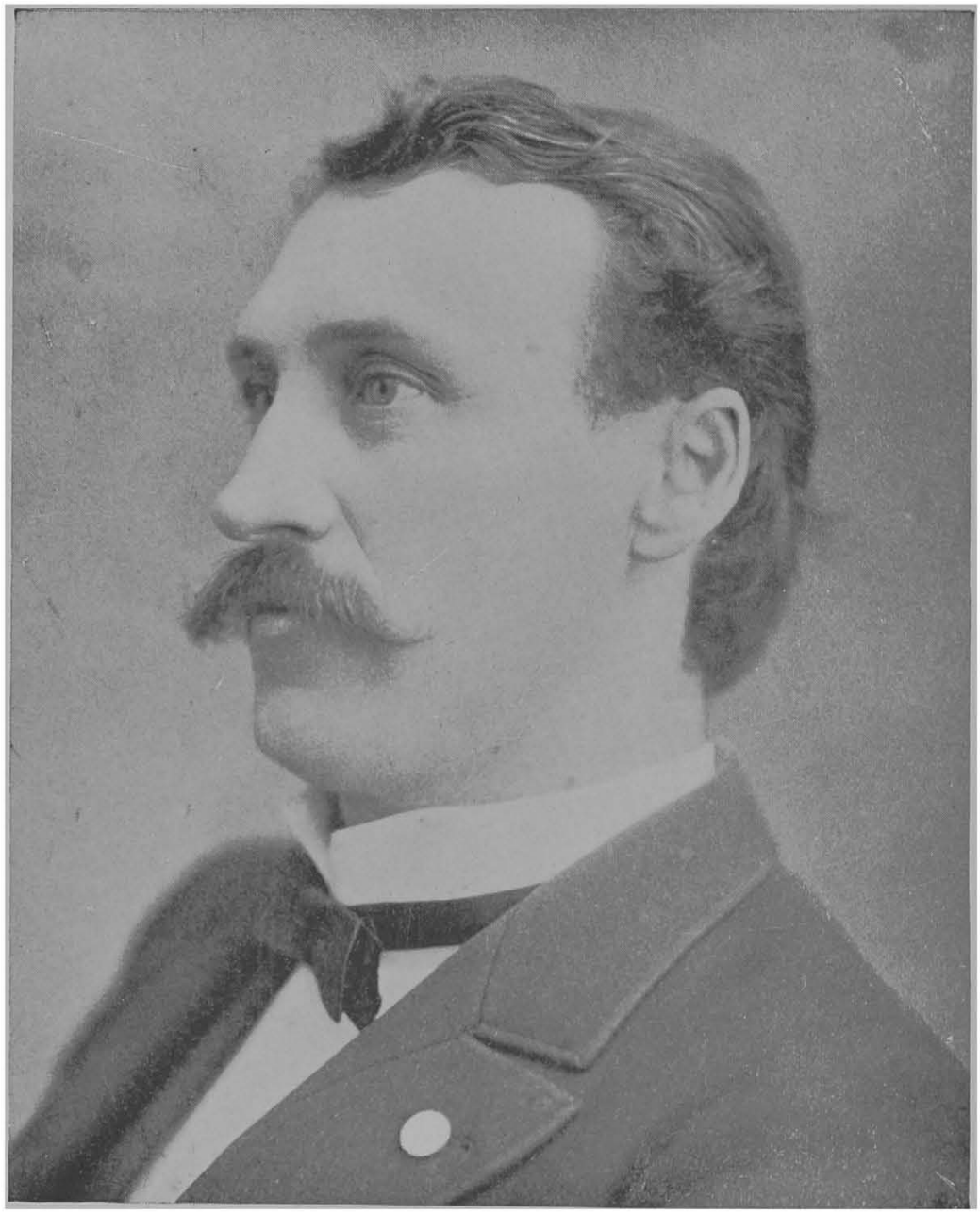
JACOB STILLWAUGH was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 23, 1823. He emigrated to America in 1833, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. He located in Wheeling, Virginia, for four years. In 1839, he came to Hamilton, where he learned the brick making business, which he followed until 1857, when he removed to Chester, Illinois, where he remained thirteen years. In 1870, Mr. Stillwaugh returned to Hamilton and opened up a brick-yard, and continued the business until a short time ago, when he retired, when his son Philip succeeded him. Socially, Mr. Stillwaugh is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained a high degree. He has always been held in high repute in business circles, and is a representative man and citizen.

LOU J. BEAUCHAMP was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and Hamilton. At the age of fourteen he began the profession of printing in the Hamilton *Telegraph* office. Before reaching his majority he was telegraph and news editor of the Cincinnati Daily *Star*, and was connected with several other papers for five years. Then he fell a prey to the drink habit and lost his business standing but was saved by his wife. Immediately upon his reformation he began a brilliant career as a temperance and Prohibition lecturer, traveling in the past nineteen years over 900,000 miles, all over the United States, British America, Mexico, Great Britian, and the continent of Europe, accompanied all the time by his faithful wife. Half a million persons have signed the Total Abstinence pledge through his instrumentality.

Mr. Beauchamp has established a reputation as a writer. He is the author of a book entitled, "Sunshine," a series of charming sketches, and "What the Duchess and I Saw in Europe," an absorbing tale of travel told in Mr. Beauchamp's best style. He is also the author of a number of poems, which have appeared in magazines and newspapers.

Mr. Beauchamp is popularly known as "the Western Gough." His lectures appeal to the heart. He is a master of language; beautiful imagery falls from his lips as if by inspiration and his word-painted scenes glow with the divine fire of genius. No lecturer has ever attracted so much attention or spoken to such large audiences. Mrs. Beauchamp has been her husband's strong stay and constant companion. She was a delegate to the session of the Grand Templars at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1895. The world needs more Mellie Beauchamps in the noble work of reclaiming fallen mankind. Mr. Beauchamp is a member of the Presbyterian church, and lives with his wife and son, Earl Gardner, on Sycamore street, in this city.

ISAAC MATTHIAS, for many years one of the best known residents of this city and whose name is indissolubly associated with the early history of Rossville, now the First ward of



LOU J. BEAUCHAMP

Hamilton, was born in Winchester, Virginia, February 6, 1805. He received his early education there and learned the trade of a coppersmith with J. A. Richardson of Winchester. In the fall of 1827 he left his Virginia home, came west and located in Cincinnati, where he remained for one year. In 1828, in company with his brother, Jacob, he settled in this city, locating at Nos. 31 and 33 Main street, Rossville, where he and his brother embarked in the coppersmithing and turning business, afterward adding a stove and tinware branch to the business. At that early day Butler county was thickly studded with distilleries of a simple and primitive character. There were seventeen in Oxford and twelve in St. Clair townships, alone. Their equipment was largely furnished by the Matthias Brothers, and this work was a source of very considerable profit. In 1839, the firm of Matthias, Reiser & Traber was formed for the sale of a general line of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. The business was successfully carried on until March 1842, when Aaron Reiser retired and was succeeded by David Taylor and Benneville Kline, under the firm name of Matthias, Kline & Taylor. From 1843 to 1849, Isaac Matthias conducted the coppersmith and stove business alone, as the following characteristic advertisement denotes:

"STOVES! STOVES! — There is nothing in this lower world that conduces so much to true enjoyment as a good Cooking Stove: one that draws *well* and bakes *better*. It is as good as a new milk's cow in the family, or a barrel of whiskey! Why, see here! I don't care if your wives have tempers as even and gentle as a lamb's (and most women have such,) they will most assuredly be spoiled if you oblige them to cook on an old worn out Stove, that won't draw, and won't *bake*, if it does draw. Now just come to town and call on me, as I have, '*perhaps*,' the largest and best assortment of STOVES you ever saw; and I will sell them very low. I continue to carry on the Copper and Tinning Business, as usual. ☞ Old Copper and Castings taken in exchange for work. "ISAAC MATTHIAS.

"Rossville, Nov. 22, 1849."

About that time, Jacob Matthias, who had formerly retired from the original business, re-entered it and the firm was established of I. & J. Matthias. A large trade was built up and Isaac Matthias continued in the firm up until his death, June 26, 1879. On December 2, 1829, Isaac Matthias was

married to Miss Fannie Grooms, who was born July 12, 1804 and died January 8, 1852. Of this union five children resulted: Emma, afterwards married to Abraham Van Dyke, Ann, married to Wilson H. Dowty, and both of whom, with their husbands are deceased, Jacob, George P., and Jennie Matthias, now the widow of the late Benjamin James, and living at Mexico, Missouri. On November 5, 1854, Mr. Matthias was again married to Miss Mary J. Galbraith, who died January 6, 1895. Five children were born of the union, of whom two, Lewis and John Matthias now survive.

Isaac Matthias was never a candidate for office. He was a man of sterling character and of a most genial and jovial disposition. He was an inveterate joker and was always the life of any company in which he was found. He leaves behind him a memory that will long endure as a citizen and as a man and his name, his life and character will not soon be forgotten.

JOHN CRAWFORD was born on the Four Mile Creek, near Oxford, Ohio, July 13, 1827. In 1832 his parents moved to Hamilton, when our subject was sent to a private school on north Third street, on the present site of the Third ward engine house, where he remained three years. Afterward he attended the Ohio Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio. After leaving college he was employed in the general merchandise store of James Rossmann in Rossville, for seven years. In 1850, he went to California, *via* Mexico. In 1854, he returned to Hamilton and formed a partnership with Thomas D. Temple, where the firm of Temple & Crawford conducted a dry goods establishment. The senior member of the firm died in 1856, when Mr. Crawford opened the first house furnishing store in this city, and continued in active business until 1870. He was married December 20, 1855, to Eliza Walker, of Venice, Ross township, Butler county, Ohio. Seven children were born unto them, six of whom are living. Mr. Crawford is one of the best informed men in this city on the early history of Hamilton and Butler county, and also on current events.



ISAAC MATTHIAS



WILLIAM F. MASON



CHARLES H. LIPPHARDT



PETER SCHWAB



GEORGE BISDORF

PETER SCHWAB was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 27, 1838. He emigrated to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans, coming direct to Cincinnati by river, then to Hamilton by canal, where he has resided ever since. He learned the cooper's trade and followed it for a number of years. He was shrewd, industrious and saving. In 1865-66, he was engaged in the commission business at Cincinnati, with Henry Schlosser and James Fitton. The business was conducted under the firm style of Peter Schwab & Co. In 1868 the firm of Peter Schwab & Co., composed of Peter Schwab, General Ferd. VanDerveer and Herman Reutti bought the John W. Sohn brewery, at the corner of Sycamore and Front streets, of M. Jacobi. In 1870, Mr. Schwab retired, as the business was conducted at a loss. In 1874, Mr. Schwab purchased the brewery of VanDerveer and Reutti. At this time its capacity was fifty barrels per day, but no sale could be found for that amount of beer in Hamilton. The brewery was operated in hard luck for several years. In 1875, the business was incorporated under the name of the Cincinnati Brewing Company. In 1890 an artificial ice plant was added, with a capacity of fifty tons per day. From time to time large and expensive additions have been made to the brewery, so that its capacity at the present time is six hundred barrels per day. From a small beginning the plant has increased to magnificent proportions. All this has been brought about through the persistent energy of Mr. Schwab, who has succeeded where a million other men would have failed. He was a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, eight of this time he was president of that body. He is a member of the Sewer and Paving Commission of this city. Mr. Schwab's career has been a remarkable one in national, state and county politics. Mr. Schwab was married in 1859 to Caroline Young. Eight children resulted from the union, six of whom are living.

CHARLES H. LIPPHARDT was born in Carlsrue, Baden, December 7, 1845. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1850, first locating at Cincinnati, then at New Rich-

mond, Ohio, where he attended the public schools until 1859, when he went to the Queen City and learned the butcher trade. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with credit until its close. In 1868, he came to Hamilton and entered the employment of J. & J. Kirn, butchers and pork packers. Afterward he embarked in business for himself at the corner of Third and Ludlow streets. He is now located at No. 127 South Third street, where he has a large and select trade. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Wetzel-Compton Post No. 96, G. A. R.; politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He was married in 1875 to Mary L. Endress. By this union, our subject has become the father of six children, four of whom are living, namely, Albert, Jacob, Herman and Helen. Mr. Lipphardt is a loyal citizen, and is well informed on political questions and is ever ready to promote the prosperity of Hamilton and Butler county.

JACOB SCHLOSSER was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 24, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, coming direct to Hamilton, where he learned the tinner's trade. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Captain William C. Margedant's company, and left the same day for Cincinnati and was assigned to Company B, Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert McCook. Mr. Schlosser served over three years during the Civil War, and had a good record as a soldier. On his return to Hamilton he engaged in the malting business for four years. In 1874, he embarked in the stove and tinware business, in the Hunter & Robertson building on Court street, where he has continued ever since. He was married in 1873 to Johanna Sohngen, who died in 1879. Mr. Schlosser was married the second time to Anna Schlosser in 1888. Seven children resulted from these unions, three from the first and four from the latter. Mr. Schlosser stands well in the community as a citizen and business man.

HON. F. R. VINNEDGE was born in Hamilton, March 18, 1834. He was educated in the old Nathan Furman school and in the Hamilton Academy. He early turned his attention to farming, engaging in this connection in the dairy, grain and ice business with marked success. He always took an active part in politics, is prominent in the councils of his party and in 1885 he was elected as a Democrat to the Lower House of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1887. While in the legislature he took an important part in opposition to the sale and surrender of the canal by the state and he served throughout with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. He was married, March 24, 1858 to Martha Van Cleaff and his married life has been uniformly happy and fruitful. Mr. Vinnedge is a member of the I. O. O. F., is recognized in business and financial circles as a man of unimpeachable integrity and among friends and neighbors alike he stands very high. He is one of the most progressive and representative farmers in Butler county and his life has been one of labor and usefulness and crowned with deserved prosperity and success.

ELMORE T. ANDERSON, a Butler county boy by birth and in his early and later life a thorough representative of the county of his nativity, was born in Bethany, Liberty Township, Ohio, October 4, 1841. He came from a sturdy stock and from that line of robust pioneers who made Butler County and gave to it the proud rank it now occupies among the counties of the great state of Ohio today. He was educated in the schools of his native village and there grew up into vigorous manhood. He conducted a general mercantile store in Bethany for some seven years and later he came to Hamilton and entered the mercantile business in the Jacob's building on Third street where he was engaged for some years. He subsequently turned his attention to farming and combining the pursuit of agriculture with the operation of a dairy, he combined success and prosperity in one. Always a Democrat in his political faith and ever an active advocate of his political belief, in 1896 he was deservedly honored by his party

with the nomination for Infirmary director and at the election in that year was elected by a very handsome majority. In January, 1897, he entered upon the discharge of his duties and has made one of the most capable members that ever served the county in a similar capacity. He is now on his first term and his services in the past are a guarantee of his continuance in the future. On December 24, 1864, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Frona, daughter of the late Christopher Hughes and from this union, one son, Harry L. Anderson was born and is now well connected with the C., H. & D. R. R. Co. Mrs. Anderson died in February, 1868. In May, 1873, Mr. Anderson was married to Mary, daughter of David Urmston and the union has been a most happy one. In politics, Mr. Anderson is firm and unswerving for Democracy. He is frank and outspoken in his views and fearless in the expression of his opinions. He wears his politics on the outside and not in his pocket. He respects the opinions of those who differ from him, but respectfully reserves the right to himself to entertain his own. He is honest and conscientious and a man of and for the people every time.

FLETCHER S. HEATH, Cashier of the Miami Valley National Bank, of Hamilton,was born in Delaware county, Indiana, December 31, 1862. He was educated among the environments of his birth and in 1874, at the early age of fourteen years, he entered the Muncie Bank, at Muncie, Indiana, where he remained for a number of years and acquired a thorough business training which finely supplemented his natural aptitude as a financier. In 1884, Mr. Heath went to Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, where he took a position as cashier in the Citizens' Bank, then under the control of Thomas McCullough, a wealthy and influential resident of the village and now the oldest inhabitant born in Oxford township. He served in this bank with conspicuous ability and fidelity. In 1888, Mr. Heath came to Hamilton and was one of the most potent and important factors in the organization of the Miami Valley National Bank, of which institution he was elected cashier, which position he now permanently retains. Much of

the fine success of this bank is due to the clear financial and business ability of Mr. Heath. He is yet a young man and specially gifted in the chosen field of finance where he intends to do his life work. He has unusual executive ability, is a close student of current events and combines a knowledge of men and affairs with a personal character above reproach. On January 20, 1897, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Bessie McCullough, a daughter of Thomas McCullough, of Oxford, and a young lady of much refinement and accomplishment. After an extended wedding tour to the Pacific coast, Mr. and Mrs. Heath returned to Hamilton and have since made their home here. Mr. Heath is in every sense a representative citizen and one of the most promising young men in Ohio.

J. H. BEARD, member Soldiers' Relief Commission was born at Foster's Crossing, Warren county, Ohio, January 13, 1842. He received his schooling at Mainville, six miles from his birthplace. Afterward he followed farming until September 12, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He bore an honorable part in the Civil War, for three years, and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 26, 1865. After his return home he followed farming and horse-breeding. On June 20, 1891, he was appointed a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, *vice* Adam Bridge resigned, serving two years. He was re-appointed a member of the commission April 14, 1897, by Judge Neilan, for a term of three years. He was united in marriage with Miss N. J. Snodenly, January 7, 1866. Three children has blessed their union. Mr. Beard is active and energetic, and in all business and official transactions will be found upright and honorable.

CHARLES E. HEISER was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, February 26, 1857. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, but soon adopted a business career to which he is naturally adapted. In 1872 he became associated with the Second National Bank, enter-

ing the employment of the institution as messenger. By careful and conscientious attention to his duties, Mr. Heiser worked his way up to the position he occupies today. As cashier of the Second National Bank, his judgment is a standing reference. His character is stainless and unimpeachable. He is one of the most responsible business men in this city.

JOHN E. HEISER, Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank, was born in Hamilton, January 16, 1851. Mr. Heiser was educated in the public schools of this city and rapidly began to turn his education to a good advantage. His first business association, outside of the immediate connection with his father was with Louis Sohngen, where he remained as a book keeper for one year. He then worked for Bender & Bro., then for William Anderson & Co. for two years, when he was made Assistant Postmaster under the late Captain John McKee. On February 20, 1882, Mr. Heiser became Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank of Hamilton, which position he still fills. He is a careful and expert accountant, a man of unquestioned integrity, his word is as good as a dollar, his character as good as a government bond, and in all the walks of life, John E. Heiser is a thorough representative citizen. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1886-87. Mr. Heiser was married March 29, 1875, to Annie O. Miller, daughter of Hon. William H. Miller, a former prominent attorney of Hamilton, and whose death was one of the saddest that occured in local history during the Civil War. As a man, Mr. Heiser commands the respect of the community. In social and fraternal circles he stands high and of an old and an honored family he is at once looked up to and respected.

WILLIAM F. MASON, Secretary and Treasurer of the Martin Mason Brewing Company, was born in Hamilton, May 26, 1869. Coming from an old and sturdy German stock, he received a rudimentary education in the public schools, but while yet a youth he adopted a business career and went through a thorough business training. After a course in the

W. A. Nichols' Commercial College, Mr. Mason was employed as book keeper in the well known H. P. Deuscher manufacturing establishment, where he remained for seven years, discharging his responsible duties with fidelity and promptitude. When later the Eagle Brewery in West Hamilton was conducted by Deuscher & Mason, William F. Mason became book keeper of that concern, and later under the well known management of the Martin Mason Brewing Company, in his joint capacity as secretary and treasurer, he has commanded the attention of the business world and has discharged his duties with fine executive ability and capacity. Mr. Mason is one of the most promising young business men in Hamilton, and has a bright future in store.

GEORGE BISDORF, one of Hamilton's best known and highly respected citizens, was born in Jesberg, Kreis Fritzlar, Hessen, Germany, July 24, 1835. His parents were John and Mary (Rissel) Bisdorf. In 1848 Mr. Bisdorf sailed from Bremen on the "Venkey," and after thirty-six days voyage, landed at Baltimore, Maryland. Shortly afterwards he went to Philadelphia, thence to Wilmington, Delaware. Later he came west and for several months worked in a mill at Cincinnati. At this place he joined a party bound for San Francisco, by the overland route and during the next three years visited Pike's Peak, San Francisco, Texas and other points in the West. Returning, he went to Chicago, and afterward spent several months cruising the Great Lakes. In 1852 he came to Hamilton, where he has resided ever since. In 1860 he married Miss Catherine Straher and they have an interesting family consisting of nine children and fourteen grandchildren. Mr. Bisdorf is a staunch and active supporter of the Democratic party and this, together with his well known quality of devoting scrupulous care and attention to duty, has gained for him repeated honors. In 1863 he was appointed Supervisor of the Second ward, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1867 he was elected Constable of Fairfield Township, which then included Hamilton. In 1873 he was elected Street Commissioner of the city of Hamilton, and

served for two years. In 1888 he was appointed janitor for the Court House, which position he now holds. In 1882, Mr. Bisdorf's mother came to America and resided with her son, until her death in 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. He has three brothers and three sisters living, of which one brother and one sister reside in this country. Socially, Mr. Bisdorf is a member of the Hamilton lodge, F. and A. M. with which he has been connected for twenty-nine years. Religiously he is a member of the St. John's church in which he holds the position of Ruling Elder.

JAMES R. ELRICK, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 14, 1819. His parents removed to Cincinnati in 1828, where they remained for two years. May 21, 1830 they came to Hamilton, where our subject has resided ever since. Mr. Elrick was educated in a private school in this city. After completing his studies he learned the carpenter trade under the tutorship of his father, Jacob H. Elrick, who died October 22, 1852. For a number of years Mr. Elrick has been engaged as a contractor and builder and is one of the finest workmen in the city. March 24, 1846, he married Mary L. Wood of this city. As a result of this union, seven children were born of which two are now living. Mr. Elrick is an old line Democrat and is well informed on the political issues. His early residence here gave him an intimate acquaintance with the pioneers of fifty years ago, and he takes delight in recounting the early history of our city and county.

JOSEPH B. BILLINGSLEA was born in Harford County, Maryland, July 26, 1843. He received a common school education in his native county and in 1869 he came West and located at Princeton, Butler county, Ohio, where he followed huckstering for three years and butchering for a period of twelve years. In 1883 he removed to Hamilton and engaged in the dairy business. He began with a trade of less than five gallons of milk a day but by close attention and honest dealing he built up a large and paying business. In 1888 he was elected as a Democrat to the office of Infirmary Director, serving with



JOHN P. DAY

ability during 1889-90 and discharging his duties with honestly and fidelity. Mr. Billingslea was married, January 1, 1873 to Rebecca Clawson, a neice of the late Hon. Thomas Corwin and a most estimable woman. Four children resulted from the union, three of whom survive, namely: Clara J., Celia and Stanley. As a business man and as a citizen, Joseph B. Billingslea stands high in the community and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. His word is as good as his bond and his integrity of character beyond reproach.

JOHN P. DAY, one of the most prominent of Hamilton's mechanics, was born in Dover, Delaware, December 17, 1860, where he received a good education. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia and began learning the machinist's trade with William Sellars, one of the largest manufacturers in that city. In 1887 he came to Hamilton and entered The Niles Tool Works as general foreman, in which capacity he has remained ever since and is still serving. Mr. Day was elected member of the city council on the Republican ticket in 1893, serving two years, taking a prominent part in all public measures coming before the body and discharging his responsible duties with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was married in 1879 to Effie M. Steel, of Philadelphia. Socially, Mr. Day is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He enjoys the confidence of his employers and the number of his friends is legion.

IN CONCLUSION.

We here find it necessary to close the volume. It has exceeded by one hundred and fifty pages the original estimate and agreement with our subscribers. Its cost of publication has passed the thousand dollar limit, which has been secured by subscriptions alone. Not a line, or any other amount, of paid matter has been used in the work. The volume is already too large, when we take into consideration the size of the pages. *It is complete within itself.* But we know so much more of Hamilton's history which unavoidably could not be touched upon within the limits of the present volume, but which is of equal historic interest, that we are not satisfied to leave the subject in an unfinished condition. It will require a second volume to complete our history, which we will publish shortly and hope to receive that encouragement which we believe the undertaking is justly entitled to.

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