# CHAPTER XXI.*

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND SETTLEMENT—HISTORICAL SCRAPS—CEMETERIES,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS—VILLAGE OF NORTON.

" Once o'er all this favored land,
    Savage wilds and darkness spread,
Shelter'd now by Thy kind hand,
    Cheerful dwellings rear their head.
Where once frown'd the tangled wood,
    Fertile fields and meadows smile ;
Where the stake of torture stood,
    Rises now Thy churches' pile."

ABOUT Marlborough Township there clusters much that is historical and interesting. It takes its name from the fact that all the earliest settlers came from Marlborough Township, Ulster County, N. Y. It was erected into a separate township soon after the county was formed, as the following entry in the records of the Commissioners' Court will show : " A petition was this day, June 15, 1808, presented to the Commissioners of Delaware County, by Nathaniel Wyatt and others, praying for a new township, by the name and style of Marlborough, of the following boundaries : From the east of Range 18, of the United States military surveys, to the west side of Range 19, and from the south line of Township 6 to the Indian boundary line. Resolved by the Board of Commissioners, that the said petition be granted. The same is therefore erected into a separate and distinct township, by the name and style of Marlborough, and bounded as follows : Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 6 and Range 18, of United States military surveys, then north on the east line of Range 18 to the Indian boundary line, thence westerly, with said Indian boundary line, to the west line of Range 19, thence south with the said west line of Range 19 to the south line of Township 6, thence east with the south line of Township 6, till it intersects the east line of Range 18 to the place of beginning." Although the proposed township was to cover a large area, it was some time before the requisite number of names could be obtained as required by law. A man by the name of Morgan, who had been working around and whose home was nowhere because it was everywhere, was the one called upon to save the town-

ship, as his name would legalize the petition. Like a true patriot, he allowed his name to be enrolled among the petitioners. After some delay, it was granted, and the ambition of the good citizens of Marlborough fully satisfied. The township touched the Greenville treaty line on the north, and was therefore on the frontier. On the east, it was bounded by Marion County and the townships of Lincoln and Peru, now a part of Morrow County ; on the south by what are now the townships of Brown and Delaware, in Delaware County, and on the west by what is now Radnor Township. It originally embraced within its limits a part of Waldo Township, in Marion County, Westfield Township, in Morrow County, and the township of Oxford and the northern half of Troy, in Delaware County. On March 6, 1815, on petition of John Shaw and others, the township of Oxford was organized from Marlborough. On the 23d of December, in the following year, the north half of what is now Troy Township was taken off, but, notwithstanding this, it remained a large township until 1848. On the 24th of February of that year, an act, erecting Morrow County, took from the northeastern portion of Marlborough a part of what is now Westfield of that county, and to compensate Marion County for the large amount of territory it had lost, the northern part of Marlborough, now known as Waldo Township, in that county, was given to it. To-day Marlborough is but half a township, a mere shadow of its former magnitude. It is situated in the extreme northern part of Delaware County, Range 19, Township 6, and is bounded on the north by Marion County ; on the east by Morrow County and Oxford Township, in Delaware County ; on the south, by Troy, and on the west by Radnor Township. The Olentangy, called in some localities the Blue Whetstone, rises in the southern part of Crawford County, and flowing in a southerly direction through Marion County enters Marlborough Township just east of Norton, and flows through from north to south, receiving near the southern limits of the township the waters of the eastern and largest tributary called

* Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.
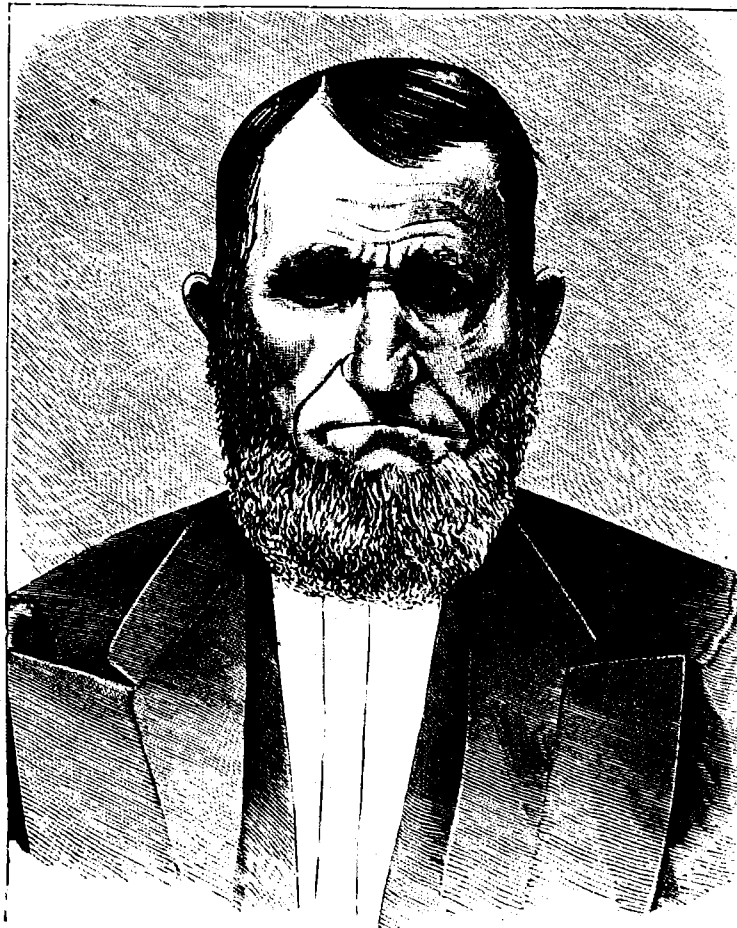
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also the Whetstone, which branch has its source in the extreme northern part of Morrow County and flows in a southwesterly direction. The Delaware Indians were very much attached to this river and were greatly affected when compelled to leave it. Along the banks they had many camps, and from there the hunting parties would go forth in every direction, sometimes for many "moons," but always returning to their much-loved river. Upon a small stream, called Sharp's Run, which flows into the Olentangy, near the line of Troy and Marlborough, they had a sugar camp, and for a number of years after the body of the Indians had been removed to other localities, small bands would come to th's run and make sugar. The geological formations of this township, which are objects of interest, are the great beds of shale and the concretions, a description of which appears in another part of this work. Near the river, the country is badly broken by the many small streams that flow into the Olentangy, and the banks of the river slope back some distance from the river bed, which is wide and the water shallow. These are the results of the peculiar geological formations, the action of the water together with the frost and ice gradually wearing away the shale and slate cliffs; and, as this wear and tear has been stea ily going on for centuries, the banks have receded until they are much farther apart than those of the Scioto, although the volume of water of the Olentangy is not as great as that of the former. Back from the river, both east and west, the land becomes more level, while here and there it is rolling. The rising ground is, in many localities, well wooded, as are also the valleys. The tillable land is well under cultivation, rich and bears abundant harvests. The soil is what is commonly designated as limestone land, while in some localities are met clay knobs, with here and there stratified beds of sand and gravel. As far as crops are concerned, there seem to be no specialties, the land being well adapted to the raising of a variety of grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, etc. Stock-growing receives prominent attention, and, in the cultivation of the farms fine orchards have become conspicuous, giving in return for their care an abundance of excellent fruit.

Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige, to whom belong the honor of being the first settlers in Marlborough Township, came originally from Marlborough Township, Ulster Co., N. Y. Wyatt, being possessed of a roving disposition, emigrated to Virginia at an early date, and, settling down near William Brundige (father of Nathan-

iel), who had entered Virginia as early as 1796, married his daughter. When Wyatt first settled in Virginia, Nathaniel Brundige had not, as yet, left his home in New York, and it was not until 1798–99 that, through the influence of his father, who had returned to his old home on a visit, he determined to go to Virginia. It being impossible for him to accompany his father, the latter, with pen and ink, wrote out full instructions as to the route to be followed by his son, and started on his journey home. This paper, which served its purpose, was preserved by Nathaniel, and is now the property of his son John. Upon reaching the Old Dominion, Nathaniel settled down near Wyatt, where he remained until 1803. In that year, the tide of emigration had set in toward Ohio, bearing upon its bosom the families of Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige, who, having reached the site of the old Indian town of Piqua, Clark County, where the great Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, was born, settled there. They remained in this locality for about two years, when Wyatt, having traded his cabin home and land, near Piqua, for a tract of wild land a short distance south of the old Greenville Indian treaty line, leaving their families within cabins near Piqua, they set out for the purpose of locating it. At that time, a dense forest lined both banks of the Olentangy, and covered the hills and valleys for miles in every direction, and it was only after the greatest labor that they succeeded in cutting their way through the tangled underbrush, which seemed to rise up to meet and obstruct their progress. At last, tired and footsore, they reached the bank of the Olentangy, at what is now David Dix's Ford, and camped over night. The next morning they forded the river, and soon succeeded in reaching the spot where Wyatt's land was supposed to be located, which was about one mile north of what is now the town of Norton. This was in the spring of 1806. Immediately upon their arrival, and as soon as the land was located, they put up a small log cabin, and, finding great numbers of sugar maples, began in a rude way the manufacture of sugar, using a small, iron camp kettle which they had brought with them. They remained here for a short time, when they both returned to Piqua, for the purpose of bringing their families up to the new home. Again there was the hurry and bustle, the necessary preparations for a sudden emigration, of which there had been, for both families, no less than three heretofore. After some delay, both families started, with

many fears and forebodings, toward their new home. ⨀There was ample cause for anxiety, for it had been but a very few years since "Mad" Anthony Wayne had gained his great victory over the Indians at the battle of the Maumee, resulting in the treaty of Greenville with the blood-thirsty Shawanees, and warlike Wyandots, Senecas and Delawares. The thought that they were to settle right on the border, within two miles of the treaty line, and in easy striking distance of the Indians still smarting under their defeat, caused a feeling of anything but security. A new road had to be cut for the teams, and again the ax resounded in the primitive forests of the Olentangy. After great trouble, they reached the log cabin at the sugar camp, where both families resided until Brundige could buy some land and build a cabin for himself. He had been here but a very short time when he met Col. Kilbourn, who had begun to survey and lay out the town of Norton. Kilbourn told Brundige that he had a fine piece of land that he would sell for $400. Brundige paid the money, and Kilbourn immediately returned to Chillicothe, had the land entered in the name of Nathaniel Brundige, and cleared $200 on a piece of land that he had not located. This land is a part of the farm now owned and occupied by John Brundige, and upon which Nathaniel immediately put up a log cabin, and moved his family into it. The remains of the log cabin can still be seen just northwest of the residence of his son.

Wyatt, assisted by his wife and sons, succeeded by hard work in clearing quite a number of acres of land. The first clearing they planted in corn, but the crop was nearly destroyed by raccoons, which at that time were so numerous as to seriously interfere with the raising of grain. In 1811, Wyatt built the first brick house in Marlborough Township, the brick for which was made from clay on his farm. The structure was a massive affair, and, with its high walls and gabled roof, was an object of much curiosity to the Indians. It was built for a tavern, and was the first hostelry in the township, and, in its prime, had a State reputation. It was situated on the old State road, and formed part of the celebrated Fort Morrow, the site of which, since the year 1848, has been in Marion County. Nathaniel Wyatt's son-in-law, John Millikin, was First Lieutenant under Capt. Drake, and his son William was Ensign under the same famous commander. He himself lent aid to the expedition which re-

sulted at first so ridiculously, and, in fact, nearly all the soldiers of the war of 1812 that had to pass his home on their way to and from the seat of war, received aid and comfort from him. Gen. Harrison tarried for a short time under his roof, while many a wounded soldier found sweet repose around the hearthstone of the old red brick tavern. He died in 1829, and lies buried in the Wyatt Cemetery, which is situated on the farm first settled by him, just east of the house of his grandson.

Jacob Foust, with a large family, came to what is now Ohio from Pennsylvania as early as 1799. Upon his arrival at the Ohio River, he found it so swollen by rains that he was forced to camp until it subsided. Crossing near Wheeling and plunging into the forest, he started in the direction of Zanesville, at which place he arrived after countless trials, and quartered his family in a blacksmith-shop. In a short time, he moved to Ross County, where he remained until the spring of 1807, when he came up to the forks of the Whetstone, and squatted on land belonging to the Campbell heirs. He immediately put up a cabin, and then set to work clearing his land, gaining material assistance from his four stalwart sons. The first season, they cleared some five or six acres and planted it with corn. Everything grew finely, and there promised to be a large yield, but the squirrels and raccoons which had gotten such a high appreciation of corn from the destruction of the crop of Nathaniel Wyatt, came down in great numbers and destroyed the entire growth. All his family are now dead. The following story, illustrative of pioneer life, was told by Foust to Judge Powell many years ago. Soon after he had settled and raised his cabin, his wife was taken with a severe attack of chills and fever, and from that cause, she became dyspeptic. They had an abundance of corn-bread in the house, but this, she said, did not agree with her. She told her husband that what she needed was some wheat bread. Foust knew there was no flour within fifty or sixty miles, but from devotion to his wife, he determined to overcome all obstacles, and get the desired article. He took a bag of wheat on his back, went to Zanesville to get it ground, and then brought it back to his wife. William Brundige, the father of Nathaniel Brundige, did not come to this locality until 1808, when, accompanied by his family, he came up the Whetstone to the settlement. He is best known as Elder Brundige, and was the first Baptist preacher in Marlborough

Township. In 1810, when the few pioneers met for the purpose of organizing a church society, the first proposition, after the action of organization had been taken, was a motion asking the Baptist Church in Liberty Township to release by letter Elder William Brundige, whom they desired should preach for them. Immediately upon the receipt of the letter, Brundige handed it in, and was appointed Pastor in charge. He remained in this capacity for many years, and preached at the cabins of the early settlers. Upon his decease, his place was filled by Benjamin Martin. John Brundige came to the settlement with his father, Elder Brundige, and a few years after his arrival, William Drake and his family having entered the settlement, the daughter, Phœbe Drake, took captive the heart of John, and in a short time they were married, which was the first ceremony of the kind that took place in the township, and occurred about 1811. After Judge Drake had served his time on the bench, John Brundige was elected as his successor. He married twice. His second wife was a Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who did not survive him. Mrs. Dudley, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Brundige, is at present alive, and is one of the oldest pioneer women in this township; she came here with her father in 1806. Her first husband was Elder Samuel Wyatt, who died in 1842. Her second husband was the Rev. David Dudley, who died in 1867. At present, Mrs. Dudley spends part of her time with relatives in Richmond, and part with relatives in Waldo Township, Marion County.

Capt. William Drake was from New York, and came to Ohio in 1810, but unlike his friends from that section of the country, he came direct to Ohio, and did not take the roundabout way, settling first in Virginia. On his way to Ohio, and when near the mountains, as he had taken the southern route and had to pass the Alleghanies, he happened to meet Col. James Kilbourn, who, at that time, was on his way from Chillicothe to New York City. The Colonel, immediately upon an introduction, asked Capt. Drake to what point in Ohio he intended to direct his steps. The Captain replied that he was going to settle in or near a town called Norton, situated in close proximity to the Olentangy River, in the Scioto Valley. "Oh!" said Kilbourn—who had but just laid out the town some two or three years previous, in which at that time, there was but one log cabin—"I congratulate you, sir, you are going to a perfect Eden. I am pleased that you have made such an excellent choice," and with a hearty grasp of the hand and a kind farewell, they parted. Drake, very much elated at the words of recommendation of Col. Kilbourn, pressed forward eagerly, and soon reached the Olentangy River, which he crossed, and passing through where the town of Delaware now stands, but which at that time contained but a few cabins, he hastened toward Norton. After going about seven or eight miles over hills and swamps, he suddenly came to an elevation somewhat greater than those he had crossed, beyond which he knew the "beautiful" little town of Norton was situated. After crossing the swamp which surrounded the base of the hill, and in the mire of which his team came very near being "stuck," he reached the summit and was rewarded by the sight of a little log cabin, on the side of which were stretched some half a dozen partially dried raccoon skins, and at the door appeared a man, brought out by Drake's frequent and forcible exclamations to his tired horses. "Where is the town of Norton?" inquired Drake. "This is all the town of Norton I know anything about," said Reed, the owner and inhabitant of the cabin, as he pointed with pride at his home. "Well," said Drake, who loved and appreciated a joke too well to get angry, "I must say that if this satisfies Kilbourn's ideas of Eden, I never want to hear his conception of h—l," and passed on to where the cabins of Wyatt and Brundige were situated, where he remained for a short time, and then bought land across the river opposite Brundige's, where he lived several years. It was while residing in his cabin on this farm that he organized the militia company whose "defeat" has given him such notoriety throughout the country. After the war of 1812, Capt. Drake in the succeeding years held several public positions of trust and honor. He was for a number of years one of the Associate Judges of Delaware County. His eldest son, Reuben Drake, married Mary Brundige, who was born in New York on the 9th of August, 1794. He died thirty years ago, one mile south of the town of Wyandot. His wife is also dead. Uriah, another son of the captain's, was murdered by the Indians on his way home from Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), soon after the war of 1812. It is supposed he was murdered for a new fur cap which he had on. The body was found in the river between two logs which were used as a foot-bridge across the stream. William Reed came to this locality as early as 1807, and is said to have been the first settler in what is now the town of Norton, and

was the man who greeted Capt. Drake in such a cordial manner. He was born in Ireland, and was in the war of 1812. Capt. John Wilcox was a very old settler, and came to Marlborough before the war of 1812. He gained his title in the Revolutionary war, being present at the battles of Saratoga Springs and Stillwater. He was at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, and in the severe fighting that preceded that brilliant achievement of the continental arms. It was Capt. Wilcox, who, coming into Norton, soon after the news of Drake's defeat, and, seeing a pumpkin that some mischievous wag had placed on a pole, mistook the same for the head of the infant son of Nathaniel Brundige, and spreading that report gave additional wings to the flight of the women and children who were hurrying South.

Faron Case, another pioneer, came to the settlement from the State of Connecticut, and after a wearisome and tedious journey, with the usual accident of wagon breaking down, etc., arrived in 1810, and began putting up a cabin and clearing the property now known as the Grady farm, situated on the pike road which runs from Delaware to Marion, through Norton. Thomas Brown came to Norton, and built a cabin near Reed's, in 1808. It was also a sort of tavern, but, being of such meager dimensions, it can hardly be dignified by that name. Brown was a blacksmith, the first in the township. James Trindle came to Marlborough Township in 1811, from the State of Virginia. He was engaged by Capt. Drake to haul provisions for his command, and was in the "defeat." It is said that he was the only man that stood his ground, and that if it had not been for the plunging of his horse, he would have killed Drake, by shooting him with his rifle, having fired at him under the supposition that he was the Indian chief. He married Anna Brundige, and by her had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. The former married Joseph C. Cole, and the latter married Hugh Cole. John Brundige, son of Nathaniel Brundige, was born September 10, 1813, on the very day that Commodore Perry gained his great victory on Lake Erie. When he was a babe, his mother having gone a short distance into the woods to do some clearing, he was left in a trough, and while the mother's back was turned an Indian squaw seized the child and started toward the river. The mother, seeing her with the child in her arms, gave chase, but she was unable to overtake the fleet child of the forest until she reached the bank of the river, when an old Indian took the

child from the squaw and returned it to the mother with a gift of a quarter of venison, asking, in return, for some bread. The mother returned to the cabin and gave the bread, which they thanked her for, and then departed, having taken this strange course for the purpose of obtaining their object. John Brundige lives on the farm his father first settled upon, and the cabin in which he was born stands just northwest of his residence. Joseph and James Gillett came to this township in 1818 and 1819 respectively. They were brothers and emigrated together from Hartford County, Conn., but James remained one year in the State of Pennsylvania, while Joseph came direct to Marlborough Township and settled on a piece of land one mile south of Norton—the farm lately occupied by his son Herold. He was an old Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1836. When James came, he settled just west of Norton, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Harvey. As soon as their cabins had been built, they began to clear their lands, using oxen to pull out stumps and drag logs. Wolves were very numerous, and the few hogs and sheep had to be shut up every night to be kept from them. Herold was once attacked by them while returning from a fishing excursion, and had to take refuge in an old deserted log cabin, where he remained until morning. They generally succeeded in clearing seven acres a year, after they got one year's deadening. Harvey Gillett cleared, for William Hinton, twenty acres at $3 per acre. He alone cut all the timber under eighteen inches, piled the brush and cut the logs for rolling in the short space of thirty-three days.

William Sharp was born, it is said, in Virginia, and from that State came to Ohio with his father, who settled at Marietta, in the beginning of the present century. A few years after, when Sharp had become of age, his father was very anxious that he should study medicine, and for that purpose he bought his son a large number of the medical works which were then authority, and, bringing them home, hoped to please his son, but William, to show his disgust for the science and his love for the woods, immediately shouldered his rifle and started for the Indian country. In the course of several months, in the mean time subsisting on the game he shot in the forest, he found himself near Norton; this was about the year 1809. He remained here for two or three years, and there joining the army went north to Sandusky. After the war, about 1814, he married Sarah Boyd, an adopted daughter of John Duncan.

He now built a cabin for his wife, but, although attached to her, could not resist the temptation of going into the woods on a hunt, and often would, after stocking his cabin with provisions, go on a hunt and be gone for one, two and sometimes three weeks. He was reputed to be the greatest "bee-hunter" that was ever in Marlborough Township, and it was said that he knew the Indian language well. He allowed his roving disposition to control him for several years, but at last he bought sixty acres of land from Joseph Cole, and settled down to a life of domestic happiness. About this time, several relatives of his came to this part of the country and brought to him all the old medical books which his father had bought; he suddenly acquired a taste for the same, and began to read medicine. On entering the practice, it is said that he never would take pay for any service he might render. He has been dead for a number of years.

Allen Reed came to this township from Ireland and settled on a piece of land near Norton. He was in the war of 1812 and is now dead. Ariel Strong came and settled on the Olentangy River soon after Foust had built his cabin, as early as 1808. James Livington and wife moved up and settled on the river soon after Strong, and was followed in 1810 by William Hanneman, who came from the State of Kentucky. Both were in the war of 1812. Isaac Bush, Silas Davis, Joseph Curran, all came into what was then Marlborough Township, prior to the war of 1812. They were practical, hard-working farmers, and contributed largely to the growth and improvement of the township. Joseph Cole, Levi and William Hinton, James Norris, Sr., and family, James Wilson, David Dick, James Duncan, Duval, Benjamin Martin came to Marlborough and located in what is now Troy Township, and are noticed in the early settlement of that township. The Duncklebarger brothers were also old settlers. They came from Philadelphia, Penn., and settled just east of Norton in the year 1815. Their names were Peter and Fred, and they were the first communists in a small way in Delaware County, as they owned everything in common. They each had half of the cabin, half of the land, half of the stock, and shared half the products. When they first came to the township, they were both unmarried, but soon after Peter married, and this seemed to cause the first estrangement in the brothers' friendship. Fred still continued to board with his brother's family and everything at least appeared to run as

smoothly as of yore, until one winter's day the brothers, with their horses and sleigh, went to the mill at Delaware to have some corn ground; while returning, they, from some cause or other, quarreled and both got out, when Fred, taking up an ax, split the sleigh into halves, and each leading his horse and carrying his share of meal, started for home. Fred, soon after this, left his brother's home and built himself a cabin. It is told of Peter that, after being married a number of years, and having several children, he determined to have them baptized, and upon his invitation a minister by the name of Hinkle came up from Columbus for the purpose of performing the ceremony. His arrival at the cabin created a great consternation among the children, and they all took to the wood. Upon Hinkle asking Peter how they could be caught and brought into the house, Peter said he didn't know, unless he let his hounds loose and caught them in that way. He was about to carry this plan into execution, when he was stopped by Hinkle. The brothers are both dead, and Peter's family is scattered. Ezekiel Van Horn, another old settler, who did much to improve the township, was a member of the first grand jury. Quite a number came in during 1815 and 1816. Among them were Elisha Bishop, Adin Winsor, Joseph Bishop, Isaac Stratton, Henry Coldren, Elisha Williams, George Jefferies, Thomas Rogers and L. H. Hall.

William Brundige was the first minister in the township, and preached in the cabins of the first settlers. Drs. Spaulding and Lamb, of Delaware, were the first physicians that entered the settlement in a professional capacity. The first birth was William, son of Nathaniel Brundige, and took place December 3, 1808, and the first death was Ruth Wyatt, daughter of Nathaniel Wyatt. The first marriage was that of John Brundige to Phœbe Drake, daughter of the Captain, and occurred in 1811. The first school teacher was Robert Louther. A man by the name of Case, who was a son-in-law of Col. Kilbourn, and lived in Worthington, offered the first goods for sale in the township. He opened up in Norton and remain there until he had closed out his stock. Nathaniel Wyatt was the first Justice of the Peace, and the honesty and integrity with which he decided all his cases is well known even to the present day in this section of the country. Thomas Jefferies was the first Postmaster, and kept his office at Norton. The introduction of apple-trees into this township was brought about in rather a curious manner.

One day, Nathaniel Brundige and wife, having left the children alone in the cabin for a short time, an old Indian came to the cabin door, throwing the children at once into a state of great fear. The Indian, in his rude way, gave them to understand that he was a friend, and, putting his hand underneath his mantle, brought forth four apples and gave them to the children, telling them to save and plant the seeds. This was done, and from those seeds sprang up the first apple-trees in Marlborough Township, a few of which can be seen at this day on the farm of Mrs. Mary Wyatt. The apples are known as fall pippins.

The first road located through the township was the old State or military road. It ran along the west bank of the river, and cut the town of Norton east of where the present pike runs through. The old road was abandoned when the Columbus & Sandusky pike road was given a charter, but can still be seen in many places where it is used as a lane by the farmers. The old road, although used by the military authorities, was, nevertheless, built by order of the County Commissioners, and, on leaving Norton, took a northerly direction, passing the cabin home of Nathaniel Brundige and winding around the knoll on which stood Fort Morrow, continued to Lower Sandusky. The first official record in Delaware County bears date June 15, 1808, and was the granting of a petition headed by Nathaniel Wyatt and others for opening this road. When the Columbus & Sandusky Pike Road Company obtained a charter, they ran the road a little west of the old military road, about where the present free pike road runs. The first bridge built in Marlborough Township spanned the Olentangy on the line which now separates the township from Marion County. The bridge was built by James Norris. After it had served its time, the present covered wooden structure occupying the same spot was built. This bridge was put up by a man named Sherman. The new wooden-covered bridge which spans the river at Kline's mill was built about the year 1874.

The oldest mill erected in this township is the old saw-mill, which, to-day, stands just in the rear of Kline's grist-mill, formerly known as Cone's woolen factory. This mill is situated on the Whetstone River, in the southeastern part of the township, and was built as early as 1820, by Robert Campbell, of Philadelphia. The mill is still in good order, and is said to be the best water saw-mill upon the river. About 1846, Luther

Cone, brother to J. W. Cone, of Thompson Township, built the woolen-mill which stands just north of the saw-mill. This mill was run successfully for a number of years, and then purchased by Cline, who has recently remodeled it for the purposes of a grist-mill.

The old Baptist Church situated in what is now Troy Township, was the first to organize in Marlborough. Its history will necessarily fall within the historical limits of Troy. The Lutheran Church is situated just across the Olentangy River, east about a mile from Norton. The congregation used to worship in an old log schoolhouse, near where the present church now stands. Just when the organization took place cannot be ascertained, but the name of the first minister was Henry Cline, and it must have been at an early date. In the year 1852, from some cause a revolt occurred on the part of some of the members, the result being the organization of the German Reform Church. The Lutherans immediately set to work and built a new frame church, which was dedicated by Prof. Loy in the year 1853, and the German Reform congregation, not to be outdone, put forth their energy and, in 1855, also succeeded in building for themselves a frame church adjoining the Lutherans. It was dedicated the same year by J. G. Ruhl, who took charge as their Pastor, while the first minister in the new Lutheran Church was a man by the name of Gast. The little cemetery in the same lot in which the two churches stand is used conjointly by both congregations. The first interment in it was a man by the name of Snarr, who was buried there in 1835. He was poor and a stranger. The Baptist Church is situated in the village of Norton. The society was an offshoot from the Old Marlborough Baptist Church. The present building is a substantial frame structure, and was erected in 1859 and cost $1,200. It was dedicated in 1860 by James Harvey, who used to preach at Delaware. The following are the names of the ministers since its foundation: James Harvey, Thomas Jenkins, Mr. Weiter, C. King, Thomas Deal, Thomas Griffith. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame structure situated in the village of Norton, and was built in 1855, and dedicated by the Rev. Pilcher. There was an organization in existence some two years previous to this date, originated by the Rev. Plumer, and the class used to worship in school-houses and other convenient places. The church cost $1,200. The pulpit has been supplied of late years quite frequently by students from the uni-

versity at Delaware. The present Pastor is the Rev. Jonathan Look. The Wyatt Cemetery is the historical burying-place of this vicinity. It is situated across the line in Marion County, being located in that part of Marlborough set off to that county in 1848, and the white marble slabs mark the resting-place of the earliest settlers of Marlborough Township. Here lie the Wyatts, Drakes, Brundiges, and others whose names are familiar to the reader. The cemetery is pleasantly situated on a knoll near where the old fort once stood, and in sight of the military road. The occasion of the first burial in this cemetery cannot be ascertained, as a number of the soldiers of 1812 found their last resting-place amidst the evergreens that adorned its surface. Among the number was Capt. Flynn, who, after serving at different parts of the border, had been assigned to Fort Stephenson, then commanded by Col. Croghan. Soon after the repulse of the British and Indians by the brave defenders of that fort, the Captain received his discharge and accompanied by Maj. Daniels, who had also fought nobly, started in a hired conveyance to join their families in Chillicothe. While on their way and when near the present town of Marion, they were fired upon by the Indians, and Capt. Flynn was killed and Maj. Daniels badly wounded. The teamster succeeded in reaching Fort Morrow, and there in the Wyatt Cemetery, the Captain was buried. Maj. Daniels ultimately recovered and carried the news of Capt. Flynn's death to his family. Two soldiers, while on their way home from Lower Sandusky, were also fired upon and both killed by the Indians. When the bodies were found, the heart of one had been cut out and laid upon his breast. They were both scalped and otherwise horribly mutilated. Their bodies were taken to this cemetery and interred. Three soldiers of the war of 1812 died at the cabin of Nathaniel Brundige and were interred in the cemetery. A Capt. Yarnold, who was in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, is also buried in this cemetery.

The first school was opened by Robert Louther in a small log house east of the Olentangy River from Norton. Within the walls of this rude structure, the children of the pioneers gained their knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, which was limited, as the advantages were meager. Many an old citizen of these primitive times well remembers the trials he had to undergo in getting a little "learning," of the long tramps through the deep snow and through dark woods, where lurked the panther and bear. All these hardships come

before the vision with peculiar brightness as the contrast with the present condition of things is appreciated. To-day the township is dotted with schoolhouses located in convenient places, and the farmer boy can easily gain the information that his father worked so hard and tramped so far to attain. The following are the school statistics of the township:

Money on hand September 1, 1878	$ 503 22
Total amount of money received in year ending September 1, 1879	1,592 09
Total expenditures during year	1,000 32
Number of districts or subdistricts	5
Whole number of schoolhouses	5
Value of school property	$3,000 00
Number of teachers employed during year— gents, 4 ; ladies, 6— total	10
Average wages of teachers per month—Gents	$29 00
Ladies	25 00
Average number of weeks of session	29
Number of pupils enrolled within the year— boys, 112 ; girls, 108— total	220
Average daily attendance—boys, 68 ; girls, 58	126

By these statistics it will be seen that although Marlborough is only half a township in area, it will compare favorably with its sister townships in educational matters.

Several of the old pioneers that came and settled in this township had been in the war of the Revolution. Capt. Wilcox has been mentioned previously as having gained his title in that struggle. The Wyatts, Brundiges, Coles, Reeds, Drakes, Trindle, Hannaman, Dix, Sharp, Hinton, Foust and White, are some of the names of those that participated in the 1812 war. The same heroic spirit that actuated the fathers in the old wars was to be seen, in a striking manner, in their sons, when the call for troops was made in the great rebellion. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, seems to have drawn more than any other from this township, although the following regiments contained men from this locality; The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Fourth Regiment, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Eighty-second Regiment, Twentieth Regiment, Forty-eighth Regiment, Thirty-second Regiment, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Fifth Regiment, United States Army, and the President's Light Guards. Hugh Worline, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in Danville Prison; G. Worline, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in hospital. J. Weiser, Company D, Eighty-second Regiment, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; exchanged in 1864, wounded at Atlanta,

and died on reaching home. D. Helford, Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, died in hospital at Memphis. A. G. Taylor, Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and V. B. Thompson, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, were both captured at Chickamauga, and were starved to death in Andersonville Prison. A. Sales, Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment, was killed at Shiloh. Henry Houseworth, Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, missing at Chickamauga. O. Lyman, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, captured at Chickamauga, starved to death at Andersonville. Of the two forts or block-houses in Delaware County, for the protection of the settlers, the one near Norton, called Fort Morrow, was by far the largest and most interesting. It stood near the Greenville treaty line, in the midst of the forest, which was unbroken for miles in every direction save by, now and then, a small clearing, upon which stood the lone cabin of a settler. The old military road wound round the knoll upon which the fort was built, and continued on its way north to Sandusky. The fort consisted of two block-houses situated at a short distance from each other, in direction northeast by southwest. Between the two was the brick tavern of Nathaniel Wyatt. The whole was surrounded by a palisade of strong oaken timbers substantially set into the ground and then sharpened on the top. One of the block-houses was built by the citizens of round logs. The first story was run up to a height of about eight feet, and the second was made to project over that of the first about four feet. The floor of this projection had small openings or port-holes; thus enabled those inside to better defend against a close attack or attempt to set the structure on fire by the besieging party. The upper story contained embrasures so arranged that rifles could be discharged in any direction. The door was composed of three-inch plank, double barred across and upright. To test it, a volley was fired into it at short range. In the story below slept the children, and above the grown people stood sentry. The other was built by the Government, and did not differ materially from that built by the citizens, except that the logs were hewn and the structure more compactly built. From this fort sallied forth that gallant command, who, with banners and bandannas streaming in the wind, went to the relief of Lower Sandusky, under Drake. Not a vestige of the fort remains; but there are several old settlers remaining who still remember its formidable appearance, and the

great red letters, " Fort Morrow," painted on one of the logs in the southwest corner.

This is the only village in Marlborough Township, and is a very small place, celebrated chiefly for its antiquity. It is situated just south of the boundary line between Marion and Delaware Counties, the line running just along the northern portion of the town. The following is a transcript taken from the books in the Auditor of State's office. The record is in *Book C.* The exact date of its platting cannot be ascertained ; when the plat was recorded, the date of recording the same was never put down, but the record just before bears date 1806, and the one after it 1807, so it is safe to conclude that it must have been recorded in 1806 or 1807. The following is the record :

" We, the subscribers, proprietors of the town of Norton, do certify that this is a true plat of the lots and public ways laid out of and established in said town. The in-lots are numbered in red, and the out-lots in black. The in-lot marked A is given for a space whereon to erect pu-lic buildings, either for the State, County or Town, and the in-lot marked B, is given for the use of the first religious society which shall be formed in said town, for their meeting-house, and for a green walk around said meeting-house. In-lot 46 is given for the use and benefit of a school in said town, and in-lot No. 49 for the use and benefit of said religious society forever. Said town all south of Spice street is in Range 19, Township 6, Section 2, of the Congress Military District, and the balance a part in Range 19, Township 7, Section 3, and a part in Range 19, Township 7, Section 4, in *Franklin County.*

Signed   JAMES KILBOURN,
                      SAMUEL H. SMITH,
For himself, and as agent for WILLIAM C. SCHENCK,
                      JOHN CUMMINGS,
                      JOHN BARNETT.

When first laid out in 1806 or 1807, there was not a settler in the town, at which time it was within the limits of Franklin County, Delaware County not having been organized until two years afterward. The old military road as originally laid out passed directly through the town, and formed the main street. The Marion pike cuts the town diagonally through the center. The town was laid out in rectangular form, and consisted of ninety-four lots. The first man to put up his cabin in the town of Norton was William Reed. The first church in the town was the Baptist Church, and the first goods sold in the town was by Case; at this town was established the first post office, and in later years the first edifice that could be called a store. To-day, Norton consists of a few frame and one or two brick houses, two churches, one or two stores, blacksmith-shop, a

schoolhouse and town house. This last, in which public meetings are held, and in which the township records are kept, is situated just east of the more central portion of the town, near the Olentangy River. The building is a frame structure, and formerly was occupied by the United Brethren as a meeting-house, but this organization dying

soon after the church was built, it was sold to the township. The town of Norton at an early date had a State reputation. It is older than Delaware, and its situation being so close to the Indian boundary line and contiguous to Fort Morrow, gave it a wide reputation.

CHAPTER XXII.*

TROY TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY TIMES—SETTLEMENTS—THE MAIN SETTLEMENT—EARLY FACTS AND INCIDENTS—RELIGION AND EDUCATIONAL— ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.—WAR AND POLITICS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

"Their history is written
In their race, and like the stars
They quietly fulfill their destiny."

TROY TOWNSHIP was organized from Marlborough and Delaware Townships on the 24th of December, 1816, as the following record will show. "The commissioners have this day granted the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Marlborough and Delaware Townships, praying for a new township of the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the range line between Ranges 19 and 20, thence east on the line in the center of the sixth township to the line between Ranges 18 and 19, thence south to the center line of the fifth township, thence west to the line between Ranges 19 and 20, thence north to the place of beginning. The same is hereby erected into a new township by the name of Troy." It is situated north of the central portion of the county in Range 19, Towns 5 and 6, and is composed entirely of what is known as United States military lands, and is part of the tract which was set apart by act of Congress, passed June 1, 1796, to satisfy the claims of officers and men who participated in the war of the Revolution. In area, the township is five miles square, and comprises four sections of four thousand acres each. Moses Byxbe, Sr., who took an active part in opening up Delaware County, owned large tracts of the bottom lands of this township, which he sold to the early settlers at prices varying from $2.50 to $4 per acre.

Troy Township is bounded on the north by Marlborough, on the east by Oxford and Brown, on the south by Delaware, and on the west by

Radnor. The Olentangy River flows south through the township, a short distance east of the central part, receiving from the east its largest branch, called the "Horseshoe," from the fact that it flows into the Olentangy at what is known as the "Horseshoe" bend of that river. From the west it receives the waters of Wild Cat Creek, Norris Creek and Clear Run. The river has a winding course, with angles and curves almost innumerable. The geological formations are identical with those of Marlborough Township. On the west the corniferous limestone; the Hamilton group following the course of the river, and the Huron shale outcropping on the eastern bank. The land near the river, and in localities where it has been broken by the smaller streams, is rolling, but in the west it becomes level. The soil on the river bottom is a rich loam, and a long narrow strip of land of the same character is met with in the western part of the township bordering on Radnor. The soil on the uplands is a yellow clay, which produces well, and is held in high favor as wheat lands. The surface is rolling enough to drain well, and artificial drainage is little used. The farms are under good cultivation and well stocked. The timber is valuable, consisting of oak, sugar maple, elm, ash, walnut and hickory. This township, lying as it does near the city of Delaware, possesses an excellent market for its productions, and its good pike roads leading to the city give it an advantage in this particular over some of its neighbors. In many other respects, however, it is less fortunate. Not a city, town, village, nor even a post office is to be found within its territory, and the people are compelled to go to Delaware, Eden Station, Delhi, Norton and even to Ashley for their mail. There

* Contributed by H. L. S. Vaile.

is not a mill, excepting perhaps a portable saw-mill, nor a store of any kind within its boundaries.

It has been said that the pioneer of to-day, hastening to the rich prairies of the Far West in the easy railroad car, turning the soil with the steel plow, building his cabin from lumber bought at a flourishing railroad station near his claim; locating, in many instances, on land of the Government, which requires only that he shall live upon it to be his; gathering his crops and sowing his seed by means of labor-saving and improved agricultural machinery, knows absolutely nothing of the great obstacles which were met and overcome by the pioneer of this wooded country in the beginning of the present century. The early settler of Troy found the Indians in full possession of the soil. Game of almost every description was to be found in abundance. The waters of the rivers and creeks teemed with fish, and these, together with other favorable surroundings, rendered the locality especially attractive to them. At "Horse Shoe Bend," in this township, the Mingoes had a large village. To this tribe belonged Logan, who immortalized his name by his wonderful eloquence, and by his magnanimity toward the white prisoners that fell into his hands during the Indian wars of his time. Other tribes, once powerful like the Mingoes, were to be found at times in the Scioto Valley and upon the banks of the Olentangy, but war, pestilence and famine had reduced them in numbers until they were but remnants of their former greatness. Still the settlers had enough cause of fear, as is shown by the following incident. The Delawares and Wyandots, who frequented the locality at one time, joined forces and sent a war party into Pennsylvania to depredate upon the inhabitants. After several skirmishes, in which a number of prisoners were taken, among them a young white girl, the Indians started for their camp, situated on Clear Run, in this township. They were pursued, however, by a party of whites, among whom were two brothers of the captive girl. They traced the band to the Olentangy, but on arriving at a place near where the old stone mill is situated, just north of Delaware, they lost all trace of them and were about to return, when one of the party noticed smoke ascending above the trees, a mile or two toward the north. The rescuing party cautiously advanced, and, coming upon the Indians unexpectedly, drove them into the woods and rescued the girl unharmed.

As already stated, Troy Township was formed in part from the township of Marlborough. Many

of the early settlers of the one are entitled also to the same honor in the other. Therefore, if some of them find themselves in their neighbor's log cabin instead of their own, they will bear in mind the difficulty of keeping within proper geographical limits, when boundaries have been so often changed. The line which separates Troy and Marlborough territorially, crosses the Olentangy just north of the old Marlborough Baptist Church, and can easily be located, but the line that separates the old settlers of the two townships is as tortuous as the Olentangy itself. The Wyatts and Brundiges had settled in the northern part of Marlborough Township as early as 1806, and Foust and Drake coming in shortly after, and others, there were soon a number of cabins where the town of Norton now stands, but the lands which are now comprised within the limits of Troy Township were not settled to any great extent for several years after. In 1814, when James Norris and his family came to the county, there were only seven families in the township, viz., William Reed, Levi Hinton, Duval, William Hinton, David Dix, Joseph Cole and Duncan. For a few years after the creation of Troy Township, emigrants came in considerable numbers, and the lands were rapidly taken up.

Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers of this township, was originally from New York. From that State he emigrated to Virginia, but the highly colored stories, told by his friends and relatives, of Ohio, determined him to make that State his home, and in the latter part of 1808 he came hither, reaching the settlement on the Olentangy, near Norton, in December of that year. Soon after his arrival he purchased 640 acres of land in what is now the extreme northeastern part of this township, where his son, Joseph C. Cole, now resides, and upon this he immediately proceeded to erect a cabin. All the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life surrounded him here. Often he was forced to leave his wife and family of little ones at their cabin home in the woods, while he made a trip to Zanesville for the necessaries of life. The nearest grist-mill was at Franklinton, in Franklin County, and hither he journeyed to have his corn ground. He erected the first brick house in Troy Township on the spot his cabin occupied. The brick entering into its construction were burned on his place. Mr. Cole was elected Justice of the Peace in 1815, an office which he held for twenty-one years. In all this time, not a single decision of his was reversed by the higher courts. Often he would pay the constable his fee, and

settle a case between disputants, without letting it go to trial. He was one of the original founders of the old Marlborough Baptist Church in 1810, and it was at his cabin that the first meetings of that society were held. He died in 1849, and sleeps in the graveyard adjoining the old church, of which he was a prominent member. His wife survived him and died in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The only members of his family now living are Margaret, Hugh and Joseph. The latter, the youngest of the family, was born in what is now Troy Township. Margaret, the eldest child, was eleven years of age when her father's family came to this locality, and of necessity shared in the hardships that surrounded them. She it was who, when her father was away, had to go alone into the woods, and following the sound of the tinkling bell, through underbush and swamp, find and drive home the cows. Many times, in company with Sarah Boyd, an adopted daughter of John Duncan and afterwards Mrs. William Sharp, she would go to the barn, put down a floor of wheat, jump on a horse and after treading it out separate the chaff from the grain by means of a sheet. She once made a trip with her mother through the woods to Franklinton for the purpose of getting a set of dishes, but on arriving there they were unable to find two pieces of the same pattern, and so were compelled to return without them. When the alarming news came that Drake had been defeated and her father slain by the Indians, she bravely took her sister by the hand and, in company with little Hugh and her mother, went to Delaware. On the way, becoming very thirsty, she knelt down and drank water from a horse track. She married Eleazer Main, a soldier of 1812, and as his widow draws a pension. She still lives in the old brick house built by her husband, and is a silver-haired matron of eighty-two years.

Hugh Cole was a babe when his father came to this township, and the first event he distinctly remembers was, when about five years old he, in company with his two elder sisters, went over to the State road to see Harrison's army pass by. At the time of Drake's defeat, the family, having fled from their homes, were taken into a farmer's wagon, at the town of Delaware. Impelled by curiosity, young Cole drew aside the curtains of the wagon, at the end, and startled the rest by the cry of "Here comes Daddy," and sure enough, with his horse on the gallop, his father did come and soon proclaimed the hoax. For four years,

Hugh carried, on horseback, the mail from Delaware to Mansfield, commencing at the age of sixteen. During the service, he experienced some exciting adventures. At that time, the road to Mansfield was nothing but a pack-horse trail, and the trees were so close to it that one could touch them from his horse. Mr. Cole relates that upon one occasion he was riding along, utterly unconscious of any danger, when his horse suddenly stopped and seemed determined to go back toward Delaware. Following the gaze of his horse, he thought he discovered a man's arm protruding from behind a tree. He had heard there were highwaymen in the country, but never having been molested, he had paid but little attention to it. He felt for his pistol, and found to his dismay that he had left it at Delaware. What to do he did not know. His impulse was to take the back track. Turning his head, he saw the shadow of another man on the trail behind him. Seeing that there was but one alternative, and that was to push on, he leaned forward upon his horse as low as possible, and sinking the spurs into the animal, made a dash to pass the tree behind which the man was stationed. Just as he got opposite, the robber sprang forward and seized him by the leg with one hand, and struck at him with a dagger which he held in the other. On account of the rapidity with which the horse was going, the robber miscalculated, and the dagger sunk into the saddle, just back of its intended victim. Clinging tightly to his saddle, the momentum of the horse tore him loose from the vice-like grip of the robber. Thus rescued, he reached Mansfield in safety. Shortly after this he married. At present, he is living in Ashley. David Dix, Sr., familiarly known as the "Green Mountain Boy," came from Vermont, and when ten years of age went with his father's family into Wayne County, Penn. His father was a militia man, and was with Washington at the siege of Yorktown. David remained in Pennsylvania until he arrived at his majority, and then started for himself. A few years subsequently, having accumulated some money, he came to Ohio, and settled on the Olentangy, in what is now Liberty Township, in 1807. He lived for a time when he first came to the county, with an old Quaker by the name of Mordecai Mitchner. Upon his arrival he began prospecting and looking for a suitable location, which he found at last in this township. The land is now occupied and owned by his son David Dix, Jr. In the fall of 1807, he returned to Pennsylvania, married, and in the

spring of 1808 moved his family out to Liberty Township and into the cabin of the old Quaker. In the fall of 1808, with the assistance of two hired men from the settlement in Liberty Township, he put up a small cabin, on the land he had located, a short distance from the present frame structure of his son. They passed the winter, however, at the Quaker's cabin, and in the spring of 1809 moved to their new home. At this time, their only neighbor was Joseph Cole, and it is said that the first knowledge Cole had of the new arrival was through the sound of Dix's ax. After getting well settled in his cabin, Dix immediately began clearing, and in the following fall four acres of corn showed that he had not been idle. He was the first clerk of the old Marlborough Baptist Church, and held that position for many years. His death took place August 26, 1834, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was buried on the farm, not far from the site where his cabin was located. Among the next arrivals we find the Hintons and Duvals. Levi Hinton, a half-brother, and William Hinton, a full brother of Col. Hinton's, came from Kentucky and settled near the center of the township. They are both dead and their families are scattered, not one of that name now living in the township. Duval was a relative of the Hintons, and came with them from Kentucky. He settled on the farm now occupied by Charles Blymyer. John Duncan came to Troy Township from Virginia, as early as 1810. He was originally from North Carolina, and was a brother-in-law of Joseph Cole. At his death he left no children, and his wife also dying, not a relative survives him. Comfort Olds came to this township at an early date, and followed the river up to the "Forks." The only cabins he passed were those of David Dix and Joseph Cole. Nathan Roath and Pierce Main came as early as 1810. The former settled on land near David Dix. His wife died soon after he came, and was buried in the little cemetery on Dix's farm. This was the first adult death in Troy Township. The latter came from Pennsylvania and settled on land in the northeastern part of the township. He has been dead a number of years, and lies buried in the Marlborough Church graveyard. Joseph Curren came to Ohio from the Old Dominion, and settled in Troy Township about 1812. He bought land from Joseph Cole, and, after building a cabin and clearing a few acres, sold out to James Norris, Sr., in 1814, and buying land in Marlborough Township, moved to that locality.

James Norris, Sr., came from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Worthington in 1811, and after having provided his family with a suitable dwelling, he obeyed the call for troops, and joined Harrison's army, which was then on the march north to Fort Meigs. He was with that army when besieged at that place. After the siege was raised, he returned to his family, and in 1814, moved into what is now Troy Township, settling on land now known as the Shultz farm. At this time, William Norris, his eldest son, was eleven years of age, who still lives in the township, and can look back upon his past life with satisfaction as one of usefulness and activity. He is popularly known as Judge Norris from having held the position of Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court for six years from 1842. He was associated on the bench with Judge Swan, who has since gained a high reputation as a writer on law. It was while Judge Norris occupied this position that he, together with Col. Andrews and Col. Lamb, built by contract thirty-one miles of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Many reminiscences which he relates of pioneer life are interesting. When a new-comer or some neighbor, ofttimes some miles away, wished to erect a cabin, it was customary for the men of the settlement to turn out and lend a helping hand, thus making short work of the job. The lack of markets made such food as could be raised by the settlers very cheap, indeed it was years before there was a home market sufficient to create a reasonable demand. The traveler was always welcome, and found free and generous entertainment wherever he might stop, and ever carried with him the good wishes of his host. It was necessary to go as far as Zanesville for salt, and to Franklinton to mill, while occasionally trips were made as far north as Lower Sandusky for the purpose of trading. The stock all ran unrestrained in the woods, and the clang of the cow-bell told where they were to be found, perhaps in the clearing, or browsing in the timber. A pig that couldn't outrun a bear had no show for an existence. The miasmatic fevers induced by the noxious gases arising from the decay of the over-abundant vegetation upon the woodlands long hidden from the rays of the sun, were combated by teas made from herbs, to be found in the immediate vicinity, and roots from the forest. Physicians were rarely called, and then only in extreme cases. The inability of the settler to pay them when called, tended to disparage their settling in

so new a country. They were therefore " few and far between." James Norris, Jr., another son, was a mere child when the family moved into Troy Township. When he had grown to be quite a boy, he assisted Joseph Cole and others, in blazing the road through from Delhi to the old Marlborough Baptist Church. Some years previous to his death, he constructed a small mill which was a novelty in its way. The grinding-stones were made from " nigger heads " found on the banks of the Olentangy, and a team of horses, hitched to a lever which was attached to a center piece of the top stone, was the power that turned the mill. " The meal was a little coarse " says an old pioneer, " but then it was better than nothing." Before leaving the history of the Norris family, it may not be out of place to mention the heroic death of Dr. James Busby Norris, who was a son of Judge Norris. He, while located at the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the practice of his profession, responded to the call for aid made by the yellow-fever stricken city of Vicksburg in 1878, and met his death in that city while battling with that disease. His remains lie interred in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, an innovation the Secretary of War acceded to without objection.

Sabeers Main was born in the State of Connecticut before the Revolutionary war, and although never a resident of this township, or even of Ohio, yet he was represented with numerous descendants here, in the early settlement, and deserves a passing notice by way of introducing this numerous family. He was a little under age when the war for freedom commenced, but determined to enlist, which he did, and was assigned to the army under Gen. Greene. After being with Greene for some time, the regiment he was with was placed under Gen. Putnam. He served in the capacity of a spy, often penetrating the British lines for the purpose of gaining information for his commanding officer. After the close of the war, he married Hannah Cole, a native of New York, and moved to Virginia, where he died. He left a widow and several children, all of whom were early settlers in this township. The names of his sons who came to this county are as follows: Timothy, Sabeers, Eleazar, John, Jonas, Thomas and Lyman, the latter being the only one now living. Eleazar Main was the first of the family that came to Ohio. He was induced to leave his home in Virginia by Joseph Cole, who had returned to that State for the purpose of moving his brother-in-law, John Duncan, to this country. It

was in the early part of the year 1813 that he reached the then little village of Delaware, and on learning that Gen. Harrison's army was besieged at Fort Meigs, he enlisted, and accompanied the detachment which went to its relief. He returned and lived for a time with the Cole family, and marrying Margaret, the eldest daughter, soon after moved to the farm where his widow still lives. In 1824, he built a brick house, the second one of the kind put up in the township. The brick for the same were burnt from clay taken from the bank on the farm of Joseph Cole. For over half a century this old brick house has defied wind and weather, but it shows signs of decay, and erelong another old landmark will be numbered with the past. Eleazar Main gave freely to the support of the Marlborough Baptist Church, and when he died in 1871 was buried in the graveyard adjoining that church. Sabeers and Timothy Main were the next of the family that came to this settlement. They arrived August 10, 1815. The former remained one year at Cole's, afterward removed to the farm now occupied by his son Jonas Main, and, putting up a cabin, began to clear the land. He died March 14, 1869. His wife was Sarah Wright, who moved into Virginia from North Carolina, and who died in 1859. Timothy and his family settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Simpson. His demise took place a number of years ago, and his sons have moved from this locality. Lyman and Thomas Main came to this locality about 1815 or 1816, with their mother and sisters. When they arrived they were compelled to live for a short time in the cabin home of a relative, until they could rear one of their own. Their cabin was put up on the land now occupied by Mrs. Williams. Thomas was quite young when he arrived, and lived with his mother until he attained his majority. He then married Anna Russell, and moved to the farm upon which his son Ezra now resides, and which he had purchased from a man by the name of Wilson. He built a cabin and lived there for some time, and then built a frame house nearly opposite to where his cabin was located. He moved into it, where he died in 1867. Lyman in 1823 was married to Hannah Martin. The ceremony took place in the cabin of his mother, and was performed by his brother Timothy, who was a Justice of the Peace. At this time, a great deal of sickness prevailed in the neighborhood, and of the guests who attended no less than seven were stricken down with the chills. Immediately

after his marriage, he left his old home, and cut his way through the woods to the farm he at present occupies. Here he built himself a cabin. He deserted this in 1835, and moved into a frame house that had been once used as a schoolhouse, and which he had bought, and moved to a short distance above the old log structure. A few years later, this home accidentally caught fire and burned to the ground. His present residence was its immediate successor. In his earlier days, he was a a great hunter, and among many other stories the following is related of him: One day, just as the sun was setting, he was attracted by the cry of his favorite hound, and from its tone knew it must be in trouble. Without stopping for his rifle, he hastened toward the spot from which the sound came, and found the dog in the embrace of a huge bear. Not thinking of danger, he grasped his hunting-knife and closed with the bear. Bruin with a stroke of his huge paw knocked the knife out of his hand, which compelled Lyman to seek safety in a rapid retreat to his cabin. Having gained that refuge, he took down his rifle, and the bear, which had now almost reached the door, was shot dead. Jonas Main and John Main seem to have been the last of the family that came to Ohio. Jonas, soon after his arrival, married Polly Cole, and settled near the " Horse Shoe," and has been dead a number of years. John settled just north of where Lyman Main lived, and the brick house now occupied by his son marks the site of his old log cabin.

Benjamin Martin, about 1811, emigrated from Virginia, a State which contributed largely to the settlement of this township. The family started in bad weather, in the winter, and at times were compelled to camp for a week, on the bank of a river, before they were able to cross. At one time, they had to sleep in an old still-house, and the baby nearly froze to death. At another time, the horses strayed away, and it was a week before they could be found. These delays postponed their arrival at Deer Creek, Ross County, where his uncle resided, until 1812, and, having stopped his wagon for the purpose of taking out his goods and placing them in his uncle's cabin, an officer came along and drafted him into the army. He was immediately assigned to a detachment going to the front and marched with them to Sandusky. His uncle in the mean time placed the family in a small log house that had been used as a barn, and fixing it up made them as comfortable as possible. Mr. Martin remained in the army and in Ross County three

years, and in 1815 came to Troy Township, settling on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Nehemiah Martin, and near Joseph Cole, who was his neighbor in Virginia. Soon after his arrival, he handed in the following letter to the Marlborough Baptist Church, and was admitted to fellowship and licensed to preach:

" To whom it may concern: Whereas, our beloved brother and sister, Benjamin and his wife Peggy Martin, being about to move out of the bounds of our church, have made application to the church for a letter of dismissal, which letter was granted by us; we do therefore recommend them to the orderly members in full union, communion and fellowship with us, and where joined to any church of the same order and faith they will be considered as dismissed from us, and may the Lord make you all to be numbered among the jewels of Zion's kingdom, is the prayer of your unworthy brethren in Gospel bonds. Done at our church meeting for the transaction of business on Saturday October 5, 1816.   (Signed)   PETER JACKSON.

After William Brundige had ceased to preach, Mr. Martin took his place, and was the first resident preacher in what is now Troy Township. By his first wife, Margaret Wright, he had fifteen children, and after her death, in 1850, he married Mary Conger, who survives him. James Martin, his eldest son, was born in Virginia and came with his father to the settlement on the " Horse Shoe." In 1823, having married Dorcas, a daughter of Sabeers Main, he moved upon the farm he occupied until his death in 1880. It was at the raising of his barn that David Carter was killed. James Martin early took an active part in the Marlborough Baptist Church, and has ever evinced the greatest solicitude concerning its prosperity. His remains find their last resting place in its graveyard. Samuel Wells, another old settler, came as early as 1811, and was in the war of 1812. He has been dead for a number of years. Jeremiah Williams came to this section from Virginia, a short time after the Mains reached the settlement. He had been a school teacher for a number of years previous to his coming. Upon his arrival he bought land of Joseph Cole and built a cabin. Mr. Williams was the first man to introduce writing paper into the township. He died about 1819, and was one of the first buried in the Baptist Church graveyard. Henry Cline came in 1815 and bought land just north of David Dix's farm, where he died in 1875. He owned a large tract of land, now the property of his sons. Henry Worline was a neighbor of Cline, and married his sister. Both families came to Troy

from Fairfield County, Ohio, but were originally from Pennsylvania. Thomas Gill, a brother-in-law of Carter, came from Virginia in 1816. He settled on the farm now occupied by Cline, where he died. The Salisburys also came at an early date and settled on a farm near where Joseph Main now lives. The head of the family is long since dead and his relatives are scattered. George Hunt came previous to 1817 and was employed about the settlement as a hired hand, but never contributed upon his own responsibility to the permanent improvement of the township. At about the same time, Samuel Gilpin, a native of the State of New York, came and settled on the "Horse Shoe." He took out a contract to clear one hundred acres of what has subsequently been known as the "Brown Corn Farm." It consisted of two hundred acres of dense and tangled growth of underbrush, trees, driftwood, etc. And for this labor he received one hundred acres of the land. David Carter came about the year 1817. He was a stonemason by trade, and married a sister of Thomas Gill and through him was connected with the Mains. He settled, when he came to this locality, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Simpson. His unfortunate death caused profound sorrow in the community, and the circumstances attending it are remembered by many to the present day. In 1823, James Martin had invited his neighbors to help him put up a log barn. Carter was among the number, and while assisting to place a log in position, it slipped and, striking him on the head, inflicted injuries from which he subsequently died. This accident cast a gloom over the settlement, and for some years afterward was wont to bring up sad memories at all similar gatherings.

Drake's defeat and the feeling of alarm and suspense necessarily arising from the war of 1812, caused a break in the line of emigration, and it was not until 1817 that the next influx occurred. There came about this time, the Crawfords, Eagons, Moses, Bushes, and somewhat later, the Williamses, Darsts, Jacksons, Cozards, Willeys, and Inskeeps. James Bishop came from Virginia in the year 1827. He held a captain's commission in the war of 1812. Having learned that his old friend Joseph Cole was doing well in the valley of the Scioto, he determined to come to this neighborhood. After trying in vain to enlist his father in the undertaking, he mounted his horse and started alone. Upon reaching Columbus, his horse gave out from exhaustion, and he was compelled to continue his journey on foot. He stopped at Joseph Coles, where he remained for a short time, and then buying a piece of land in the neighborhood, erected a cabin. He is still living in the township.

The first minister that preached to the people was William Brundige, and the first after the organization of the township was Benjamin Martin. The first physician came into the township at a later date. The only ones the settlers had access to at an early date, lived at Delaware, Delhi, Ashley, Norton and other neighboring towns. The first birth was Robert Cole, who was born February 8, 1810, but died soon after. Rebecca Roath, wife of Nathan Roath, was the first called to seek the "undiscovered country," dying in May, 1810. Thomas Gill was the first blacksmith, and as business did not warrant him in locating permanently, he used to shift his quarters as occasion required. Joseph Cole put up the first grist and saw mill, and he was also the first Justice of the Peace. He was elected to this office immediately after the organization of the township. The first marriage was that of Eleazar Main and Margaret Cole, and took place on the 24th of February, 1814. A small distillery, built and owned by David Bush, was one of the early institutions of Troy, but never amounted to much. Bush put up the first frame barn in the township, while Norris erected the first house of that character. In connection with the building of the first two brick houses in the township, the following incident is related. The mortar for the same was being tramped by oxen, and Hugh Cole's sister, who was quite small, was sitting on the bank near by watching the operation, when from some cause one of the oxen became rampant, and making a dash toward the little girl, caught her clothes on his horns, and with a toss of his head landed her in the bed of mortar, almost under his feet. Hugh who happened to be standing near, seeing the danger his sister was in, leaped into the mortar bed, and, seizing her in his arms, rescued her from peril. The first bridge over the Olentangy in Troy was built by Joseph C. Alexander, at Cole's mills in 1840. The first or nearest approach to stores were trader's tents. These traders came up into the settlements with goods which they would dispose of to the settlers and the Indians. They generally came from Worthington or Chillicothe. There never was what might be called a store in the township. The first and only post office was at the house of Cole, and he was the

Postmaster. The office continued but a short time, and the citizens were compelled to receive their mail through offices situated in other townships. The first dam was the "brush" dam at Cole's mills.

About the year 1806, a tornado passed over a portion of Delaware County, which, on account of its strength and destruction was designated as "the Great Windfall." Many of the early settlers remember windfalls which did considerable damage, but this was the most devastating of which they have any recollections. It struck Scioto and Thompson Townships, and with a curve swept across the northwest corner of Delaware Township into Troy. Here, in some cases for a mile wide, the great trees were prostrated, and it seemed as if a mighty scythe had cut a swath through the forest. For many years after, the path could be discerned by means of the smaller timber and the decaying logs.

The first church built in this township, and around which clusters the most historic interest, is the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The records from which we take the accompanying sketch are very full and complete, and appear to have been made a short time previous to July 14, 1810, and show the causes of organization. They run as follows, no attempt being made to change their diction : "It pleased God in His good providence to remove a number of His people to this part of the world, and we were from different parts of the country, and strangers to each other. We became acquainted in the love of Jesus Christ and the profession of our faith in God, and Brother Joseph Cole gave them permission for meetings to be held at his house, and also did a number of other people open doors likewise, and it pleased God to cause Elder Brundige's lot to fall amongst us, and we are to be constituted into a church July 14, 1810, by Elder William Brundige and Elder Jacob Drake."

The first meeting of the Baptist Church at Marlborough took place the Saturday before the third Lord's Day, July 14, 1810, and the following are the minutes of the first meeting :

"The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union, and Joseph Cole was chosen Deacon on trial, and David Dix, Clerk.

"The church voted to give Elder William Brundige a call to the pastoral chair of the church, and the clerk was instructed to write a letter to Liberty Baptist Church, requesting a dismission for him from that church, and to lay the letter be-

fore the church for inspection at our next church meeting, which is to be held at the cabin of Brother Joseph Cole." After the first meeting the letter was written to Liberty Church, and after being approved was sent to Liberty Church.

August 19, 1810. The church met at Brother Joseph Cole's cabin on Saturday before the third Lord's Day in August. Elder Wyatt was chosen Moderator. The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The following is a copy of the letter sent to William Brundige from the church in Liberty.

Elder William Brundige living a member in full communion with us now living in the bounds of a sister church of the same faith and order, and being desirous of a letter of dismission from us so that he may join them, and applying now by the mouth of Elder Wyatt for a letter, we now give him a letter as a minister of the Gospel and recommend him as such, and being in good standing with us at this time, and as soon as he is joined to another church of the same faith and order, he will be considered as fully dismissed from us, This letter is given at Delaware town by order of the Baptist Church of Liberty.
(Signed)   JOSEPH EATON, Clerk, August 10, 1810.

Elder William Brundige came forward to join the church, and gave in his letter of dismissal from the pastoral charge of Liberty Church, and was appointed to the pastoral chair of the church.

In 1810 occurred the first withdrawal, Pierce Main severing his connection with the church.

The meeting on the Saturday before the third Lord's Day in April, 1811, was interrupted by the male members of the church being called to military training.

May 16, 1813. No meeting of the church, as the men were called to the field against the enemy.

The meeting in June, 1813, postponed on account of the men being under arms to repel a threatened attack of the British and Indians.

The meetings in August and September also postponed on account of a threatened invasion of the enemy.

In March, 1814, Pierce Main came forward, and, after confessing his fault, was re-admitted into the church. The following is a copy of the letter of dismissal of Nathaniel Wyett, the first settler in this section of the county, from the Liberty Church.

The Baptist Church, called Liberty Church, in Delaware County, State of Ohio, holding the doctrine of unconditional election, justification by Jesus Christ, justification by the spirit of grace, the resurrection of dead, both of the just and the unjust, etc. *To whom it may concern :* That our Elder Nathaniel Wyett has

requested a letter of dismissal from this church as his local situation, and the helps we are blessed with in the church justify his request. We do now dismiss him as being in full fellowship with us, and as such we recommend him to the other churches of the same faith and order.

Done on July 8, 1815. JOSEPH EATON, *Clerk.*

Saturday before the third Lord's day in December, 1815. The meeting was opened by prayer and praise. The Church proceeded to business. Joseph Cole was chosen moderator, and the church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The church took up the request from the members in Radnor Township, which was laid into the church at our meeting in November, praying that they might be constituted into a separate church. It was acted upon, and voted that they might be constituted into a church, separate and distinct by themselves. DAVID DIX, *Clerk.*

It was not until about 1819 that the society built their first church. It was constructed of hewn logs, from Joseph Cole's land. The situation was the same as now occupied by the new church, which overlooks the river in the extreme northern and eastern part of the township.

In 1836, they tore down the old log church. Joseph Cole bought it and moved it to his farm and placed it opposite his house, where it can be seen at the present time. It is now used as a hay barn. A frame one was then built, which they occupied until 1873, when it was replaced with a new one. The present church is an elegant structure, large and commodious, and is built of brick and freestone, at a cost of $3.300. The first minister that preached to the society was William Brundige.

The first Methodist organization in Troy Township was the Windfall Class. It took its name from the fact that it worshiped in a small schoolhouse on the southwest corner of Hiram Welch's farm, which was situated in the path taken by the " Great Windfall," of 1806. This organization had an existence as early as 1834, and continued for a number of years, but had no church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, situated just above Judge Norris' farm, first came out as an organization and at first worshiped in the schoolhouse situated near where the present structure stands. The first frame structure was built upon the site of the present brick church, and was a very cheap affair. Soon after it was put up, they were joined by the " Windfall Class," and worship was continued for some time. At last their building becoming so poor and dilapidated as to seriously inconvenience those worshiping in it, the

services were discontinued, and in 1867, finding all efforts to rebuild it unavailing, it was sold to J. B. Jackson for $25, and moved by him to his farm near by, where it can still be seen. It was not until 1872 that the organization again showed signs of life and activity. In that year, the congregation built a fine brick structure, at a cost of $2,200, which was dedicated the same year, by D. D. Mather.

The Baptist Church, which is situated in the eastern part of the township, near the " Horse Shoe," owes its origin to the revolt of Elder Biggs and other members, in 1856, from the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The church is a frame structure.

The Grange Society have quite a fine hall in this township. It is situated nearly in the center of the township, opposite the brick M. E. Church. The building is a frame costing $600 and was built by Robert Jones. The land was donated by Judge Norris. The society was organized in the summer of 1874. The first officers being : J. B. Jackson, W. M.; B. F. Fry, O., and Richard Wallace, Secretary. The present officers are as follows : J. B. Jackson, W. M.; W. H. Pool, O.; Miss Joan Norris, Secretary.

The first school was taught in 1814 by Miss Electa Wilcox, in a log cabin, that stood in a sugar-maple grove, and had been used as a camp by Mr. Cole. After Miss Wilcox had taught a few winters, a subscription was raised, and a log schoolhouse built. The following description from a pioneer will give perhaps an idea of the probable style of this structure. " It was one story high, built of logs, the cracks being filled with clay mud. The windows were made by cutting out a section of a log and pasting a greased paper over the aperture, thus supplying. both frame and glass. The fire-place and chimney were formed by cutting a huge opening through one end of the cabin, thus building out and around it with clay, mud and sticks, and extending this crude structure to the ridge pole. In the cold days of winter, it required the services of about three boys to supply wood for the fire, and three to bring water to keep the schoolhouse from burning down. For seats, they either had a section of a log. or else sat on a three-legged stool." This contrast with the school buildings and their facilities of to-day, is in keeping with the present condition. in all else that goes to refine and elevate. as compared with the surroundings of primitive times. Now large and commodious school buildings with modern

appliances are to be met with in convenient places throughout the township. A corps of competent instructors are maintained, leaving no excuse for not securing a good education. The following school statistics will be found of some interest :

Amount of money on hand Sept. 1, 1878......	$716.79
Total amount of money received during the year ending Sept. 1, 1879........................	2,581.20
Am't paid teachers during the year, primary	1,416.90
Fuel and other contingent expenses............	207.49
Total expenditures...................................	1,624.39
Number of sub-districts and districts...........	8
Whole number of schoolhouses....................	8
Total value of school property....................	$3,200
Number of teachers employed at different times during the year, gents 5, ladies 10	15
Average wages of teachers per month...........	$31.20
Average number of weeks the school was in session...	26
Number of pupils enrolled during the year, boys 137, girls 136.............................	273
Average daily attendance, boys 80, girls 72,	152

At present, the schools are in an excellent condition, and in many instances are being taught by young men from the Ohio Wesleyan University who are compelled to teach to procure funds to carry them through to graduation.

The section of what was at one time so familiarly known to the earlier settlers of Troy Township as the United States Military Road, but which at the present time is rarely spoken of in the township, from the fact of its having been long since obliterated, was the result of the following petition, the first official record of Delaware County.

June 8, 1808. "A petition for a county road on west side of Whetstone (Olentangy), beginning at the Indian boundary line, thence to Delaware, thence to south line of the county, as near the river as ground and river angles will admit. Petition granted, and Moses Byxbe, Nathaniel Wyatt and Josiah McKinney appointed Viewers, and Azariah Root, Surveyor." This road was immediately surveyed and laid out, and at the southern boundary line of Delaware County it connected with the Columbus road, and at the Indian boundary line it joined with the road north to Lower Sandusky. Soon after it was laid out, it was used by the military authorities as a channel for supplying the northern forts with war materials, and hence derived its name, although the part in Delaware County was built by order of the Commissioners, on the petition of private individuals. The road between the old Marlborough Baptist Church and the town of Delhi in Radnor Township was first laid out in the following unique

manner. Joseph Cole had long appreciated the fact that a road ought to be cut through the woods between the two points, so that the members of the Baptist congregation living in Delhi could conveniently reach the church. One day, Mr. Cole, accompanied by several men, went out to locate and open the road. James Norris, Jr., being one of the number, was told to proceed two or three miles in advance, in the direction which the road was to take, and, climbing a tree or standing on the roof of a cabin, to blow the large horn which he had in his possession. He did as directed, and the chopping party, following in the direction of the sound, opened the road through to where Norris was found astride the roof of a cabin. Again he was sent in advance, and by repeating the operation, the entire road was opened between the two points. The "Horseshoe" road was located about 1828, and lies east of the Olentangy. It opens up the Horseshoe bottoms. This road is what is known as a mud road, the pure significance of which can only be appreciated after a thaw in winter, or a hard rain in spring. The Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike was built as early as 1833, and runs north and south through the township, a short distance west of the old military road and of the Olentangy River. It was half dirt and half plank, and in some localities, where the land was low and marshy, trees were felled across the road-bed and a sort of corduroy formed. An incident which happened in connection with a toll-gate on this road in Troy may be of interest. It seems that just before the charter was revoked, the Company allowed the road to run down until it was a miserable affair, and at the same time exacted a heavy toll. The citizens became very much dissatisfied, and one night a mob came up from Worthington and began tearing down the gate which was situated about five miles from the city of Delaware. The gate-keeper, Thomas F. Case, fired upon the party, and wounded a man by the name of Ingham quite seriously. The parties went to law, and for many weeks the case attracted a great deal of attention. About 1842, the charter of this company was recalled by the Legislature, and, in 1869, the Delaware & Troy Pike Company received a charter which was virtually a continuance of the other. This Company located the present road, which, with a few alterations, represents the course of the old Sandusky road. A toll was collected on this road for a few years after it was established, but, on petition of the citizens of Troy and vicin-

ity, it was made free. The pike road which connects Delhi, in Radnor Township, with Ashley is also free, and passes in almost a direct line east and west through the northern part. It was built in 1870. The old road to Ashley was blazed through sixty years ago.

The first bridge in Troy Township was built over the Olentangy, near Joseph Cole's, by Joseph Alexander, in 1840, and served its purpose for nine years. About the year 1850, its place was supplied by a new structure which stood for ten years. This bridge was built by James Bishop, Christian Black and Elihu Clark. The present one, a covered bridge, was built about the year 1860, by a man named Landon, who lived in Sunbury. There is a new covered bridge which spans the Olentangy River just southeast of Judge Norris' farm. It rests on two strong abutments of limestone, and serves as a great convenience, as, heretofore, in the case of high water, the traveling public have been necessitated to either go up the river to Joseph C. Cole's, or down to the stone mill near Delaware, for the purpose of crossing. Previous mention has been made of the fact that the first mills built in Troy Township were put up by Joseph Cole. They comprised a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and were situated just north of the covered bridge that crosses the river near the old Marlborough Church. To-day, a few of the old timbers which composed the dam may be seen in the river near the place. All other traces of the mills have disappeared, and even the location is known but to a few. The saw-mill was put up about the year 1820, and was built of hewn logs. The grist-mill was built about three years later, of sawn timbers. The stones that were first used in this mill, were made from a granite bowlder gotten out along the bank of the river. They were dressed and put in position by Henry James. The first meal that was ground was used in powdering the hair of Newman Haven, the millwright. The dam was situated just above the mills, and was known in those days as a brush dam. It was constructed of brush, dirt and stones, with a few logs, and was a crude affair. Subsequently, during a freshet, it succumbed to the pressure, going down stream with the foaming water, and, in its stead, a more substantial one was built. Some time after the completion of the latter, an accident occurred in its connection, which came very near closing the career of Mr. Cole. It seems that the water had forced its way through a weak place in the dam.

gradually increasing the crevice until it had washed out a large hole in the bottom, through which the water was pouring with a fearful velocity. Mr. Cole, seeing the danger that threatened the rest of the dam, immediately got a corps of workmen and began repairing the break. While standing, looking down into the hole, superintending the filling, he lost his balance and fell into the boiling, foaming vortex. In an instant he was swept through the dam into the deep water beyond. Hugh Cole was engaged in hauling logs to help repair the dam, and was just returning with one when he saw his father fall into the hole. The next moment he saw him struggling in the branches of a submerged sycamore-tree which had floated over the dam a few days previous, into which the current had carried him. He sprang to the ground, and, cutting the hame-string, took one of the horses out, jumped upon his back, swam him across the river to where a "dug-out" was tied, and, pushing that into the stream, paddled to where his father was and brought him to the shore. It was found upon examination, that Mr. Cole's right arm was dislocated, and that he was otherwise badly bruised. He told his son that in three minutes more he would have been compelled to release his hold, and in all probability, he would have been drowned. It may not be out of place to give another instance connected with this dam, that resulted more fatally to one party at least. In 1832, Thomas Willey and Nathaniel Cozard attempted to cross the river just above the dam, in an old "dug-out." It seems that neither one of the men had had much experience with that kind of craft, and, as the river was high and the current swift, they were carried over the dam. By a strange coincidence, Hugh Cole was riding along the bank and saw the men pass over. Dashing his horse into the angry waters just below the dam, he seized Willey by the hair as he was going down the last time, and brought him safely to shore. Cozard was carried down stream and drowned. His body was found soon after about a mile below the dam.

In the year 1832, Lyman Main put up a sawmill on the "Horseshoe Creek," built a dam and ran the mill for a number of years. The mill has long since disappeared together with the dam, leaving the waters of the creek to flow unimpeded to the Olentangy. About the years 1834 or 1835, Timothy Main built a saw-mill on Horseshoe Creek, near the edge of Oxford and Troy Townships. It was used for a number of years.

and then disappeared with the demand that called it forth.

"Audaces fortuna juvat." This old saying, which now has become almost a proverb, seems very expressive of the people of this township, and, as they behold the records of the past in war and in peace, they can well exclaim " Fortune favors the brave." Many of the early settlers of Troy Township had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary war, to whom a grateful and bankrupt Congress gave the only compensation they could, namely, a liberal donation of its-Western land. The war of 1812 came, and the settlers and their sons again left the plow in the furrow, and the ripe grain standing uncut in the field, to hasten to the relief of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. There were a number in this township who went with Drake, and were with him in his glorious campaign. The Mexican war did not take many from this township, but the war of the rebellion called every man from his field or fireside to do for the Union. The names of the brave sons of Troy will long be remembered, and the many incidents of their camp life told anew, for no matter what the political cast of the township, it entered heart and soul into the grand object of preserving the Union. As far as politics is concerned, this township can, we think, hold the banner as being the most evenly divided township in the county, or in the State, for that matter. The following statistics will give an idea of the strength of both parties:

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 107 ; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 108. Lieutenant Governor—A. Heckenlooper, Republican, 107 ; M. V. Rice, Democrat, 108. State Senate—Thomas Joy, Republican, 112 ; F. M. Marriott, 104. Representative—John Jones, 109 ; D. H. Elliott, 107. The Supreme Judges, Auditors of State, Attorney General and County Commissioner each had 108 votes.

The early record of the township officers is missing from the Clerk's books, and the earliest record which can be found bears date April 4, 1823, and is as follows :

" At the election held for the purpose of electing township officers, the following were elected to their respective offices :

Trustees—Timothy Main, Peris Main, Jonas Main ; Constables, Sabeers Main, Elijah Williams ; Treasurer, David Tarboss ; Supervisors—Solomon Aldrich, Henry Cline, David Tarboss, John Main ; House Appraisers, Timothy Main, Sabeers Main ; Overseers of the Poor, David Dix, David Carter (killed) ; Fence Viewers, David Dix (John Wilson), Samuel Wilson ; Clerk, John Wilson.

Present officers are as follows :

Trustees—John Downing, John Shaffner, Henry Main ; Constable, James Main ; Treasurer, John D. Williams ; Assessor, John Barber ; Land Appraiser, Ephraim Willey ; Clerk, S. Willey ; Justices of the Peace, Charles Blymyer, William Pool ; Supervisors—Wilbert Main, Madison Main, Cornelius Marsh, William Pool, David Williams, John Barrett, Henry Ward, James Miller, H. A. Silverwood, David Dix, Jr., Samuel Willey, Ezrah Darst, Anthony Smith, James Landers, William Downing, Albert Shultz, John Coufer.