

THE
HISTORY OF ENGLEWOOD
AND
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO
WITH
A FORWARD BY JOHN W. WAYMIRE

BY EARL LEON HECK

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By
Earl Leon Heck
Englewood, Ohio

This History of Englewood and Randolph Township

is respectfully dedicated to the Memory of

Ohmar Jackson, a personal friend of many years

Who gave me incalculable aid in the gathering

of the material for this work.

E.L.H.

Prefatory Note

With the exception of a few additional facts inserted at various places in the main historical sections, the text is essentially the same as that in a manuscript edition finished in 1960 and distributed to the following:

The Northmont High School Library, Englewood.

The Dayton-Montgomery County Public Library.

The Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioans Library, Columbus.

However, in Appendix 9 there are many new items of interest. Mr. Wilson N. Browning has supplied me with a detailed account of the organization of the Englewood Masonic Lodge No. 743 pp. 126, 127. The Addends, p.128 contains a few more important dates in the history of the town.

Additional information about the Fouts and Hoover families was supplied by the late Miss Alice Menges. (pp. 130-132)

Mr. John Herr of Whittier, California who was born near Englewood has supplied additional facts of a lively and entertaining nature concerning many of the older citizens of Englewood who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (pp. 133-136)

Mr. Samuel Wenger has written an account of the various Brethern churches in the community. (pp. 137-141)

Mr. Richard A. Lenehan of Dayton has supplied the broadsides about the later days of the railroad. (pp. 144 and 146)

Mrs. Joseph Aiken (Kathleen Free) has supplied additional facts about the Kinsey family and the Beck sisters. (pp. 145)

FOREWORD

(By a former teacher in the Englewood Community)

To write the history of a community, or a single village, may to some appear like a small matter of moment, while to others it is considered very desirable that some one should do so. How else are the names, memories and deeds of our early settlers and friends to be preserved? And who is there that will not be pleased to look back, or to have his children look upon some record of his early days and of departed friends? And how else could strangers settling in a town so readily obtain knowledge of its affairs as is complied by the author of this History of Englewood.

It is brim full of historical facts of our early settlers. The following pages is to preserve for the people of Englewood and its community an imperishable record of those facts; and although they may not realize the full importance of the work, their descendants will fully appreciate the volume of it, which alone preserves to them and account of the customs and early life of their ancestors.

John W. Waymire

San Diego,
California.

TALES OF THE STILLWATER

Out from the valleys of Mercer,
And down though the plains of Darke,
It wanders and twists through the meadows,
And flows through the forests, dark;
The voice that we hear in its wanderings,
The murmurs that come from its heart
Are tales about men since time began
And the haunts of the pheasant and lark.

Deep secrets it hears from the Wabash,
Dark tales of a blood-drenched plain,
Where the white men fell by hundreds,
Never to rise again;
Sad tales do we hear in its wanderings,
Dirges of sorrow and pain,
The low song that it sings is oft of the things
Of battles in the sleet and the rain.

Out from the depths of the forests
Come tidings of more cheerful ken
At the great Fort they signed a Treaty
That brought the war to an end;
To its valley came its first settlers
To live, and to clear the land;
Then the tales of its waters
Were of the sons and the daughters
Of this pioneer stock of men.

There is a tale that it tells in its journeys-
A tale of a girl of old,
How she hunted and trapped in the forest
To pay off the farm's mortgage in gold;
How she broke the world's record at shooting,
And won the love of a great queen's soul;
But she never lost touch with the old farm she loved much-
Far better than trophies of gold.

The Stillwater flows through the fields of Miami
Gaining strength from a Shelby stream;
And it glides in its sweet easy manner,
As if lost in an enchanting dream;
Its tales now soon are ended,
As on to the south it flows,
Passing the spot where once stood the cot
Where Tecumseh was born- from old histories we glean.

Written February 24, 1960

Important dates in the history of Englewood and Randolph Township

- Feb. 1789-Benjamin Stites, a surveyor led a party on an exploring expedition into the Lower Stillwater Valley. They were no doubt the first white men to set foot in what is now Randolph Township (page 10).
- 1798-Daniel Hoover(I), David Mast(I), Martin Davenport and others explored the Stillwater Valley as far north as Covington (page 1).
- Sept. 10 1801-A Quaker colony of sixty-four persons including the Hoovers, Masts, Younts, Sinks, Quillans, Fouts, Sheets, Waymires and others left their homes in the Uwharie Valley in Randolph County, North Carolina on their journey to Ohio. They took out their land grants in Cincinnati and spent the winter of 1801-1802 at Ridgeville eight miles north of Lebanon, Ohio (page 16).
- March 4, 1802-They left Ridgeville for the Stillwater Valley (page16).
- March 20, 1802-They arrived in what is now Randolph Township and began building their cabins. David Mast in Section 3, near the present dwelling of the Benjamin Studebakers, north of Union; Daniel Hoover (I) on the present River Road about three-quarters of a mile north of the center of Englewood (page 15).
- 1802-The first burial place in the township and probably the first in the Stillwater Valley was laid out in Section 11 on land belonging to David Hoover. It was called the Pioneer Cemetery and later the Martindale Cemetery. In 1940, only two small stone markers remained (page 19 and 34).
- Oct. 14 1803-Daniel Hoover (III), the son of Daniel Hoover (I) and Hannah Mast was born, the first white child in the township (page 67).
- 1803-The first mill, a sawmill, was built on the east side of the river about 700 feet south of the present Union Bridge, by Daniel Hoover (I) and his nephew Daniel Hoover (III). Later a grist mill was added. They were demolished in 1919 when Englewood Dam began construction (page 20).
- Nov. 6 1804-Randolph Township established, named after Randolph County, North Carolina (page 14).
- 1804-First election held; at the house of David Hoover (page 22).
- 1805-Rocky Springs Quaker Church, the first in the Valley, was organized in Section 36 (a little more than ½ mile northwest of the Six Mile House on the Covington Pike (page 18).
- 1807-The first services held therein. The burial ground was laid out; the first church cemetery in the township. It was abandoned about 1850. In 1940 only two small markers remained (page 19).
- Jan. 12 1813-Daniel Rasor a native of Pennsylvania bought Sec.1/2 15. Site of the oldest settlement within the present boundaries of Englewood (page 121).
- Jan 15 1816-The town of Salem (Clayton) was laid out (page 22).
- Feb 12 1816-The town of Union was laid out (page 22).
- 1820-The first brick houses erected in the township; the one of Martin Sheets still remains, the one directly north of Union on the east side of the road; the second by Daniel Hoover on the River Road. It was torn down in 1919 (page 21).
- 1836 1840-The National Road was cut through from Springfield to Richmond Indiana (page 30).
- 1838-The Dayton-Covington Turnpike was organized (page 31).
- 1839-The first completed hotel in Englewood was built by Mathias Gish (page 35).

- May 6 1841-The plat of Harrisburg was laid out (page 27, 75).
- May 10 1841- The plat was recorded at Dayton, Ohio (page 27).
1841-The first school in Harrisburg established (page 22, 27).
- Feb 8 1870-The Post Office established under the name Iamton (page 56 and 98).
1879-The railroad reached Harrisburg. The railroad was discontinued about the year 1922 (pages 39, 40, 144, 146).
- July 11 1899-The name of both the town and the post office was officially changed to Englewood (page 99).
1902-The Dayton Covington Traction Company organized. It was abandoned in 1926 (page 40).
1910-The Farmers State Bank was organized (page 44).
1910-The Englewood Enterprise, the town's first newspaper was established (page 44,128).
- March 25 1913-The great Miami Valley Flood (page 42).
- Feb 18 1914-The Miami Conservancy Act was passed by the Ohio Legislature (page 46).
- May15 1914-Petition to incorporate Englewood as a village (page 45).
- Nov 1914-Jacob Hoover, the hero of the flood, elected first mayor of the village (page 45).
1922-Work on the Englewood Dam completed.
- Dec 1936-Completion of the Englewood Water System (page 47).
- May 1940-Completion of the Englewood Sewer System (page 47).
- Nov 25 1950-The great Snow Storm when all traffic on the two major highways came to a halt for nearly two days. It was on the Saturday following Thanksgiving (page 53).
- June 1 1952-Post Office on South Walnut Street first occupied.
- July 1 1952-First residential and occupational directory of the town was made (page 100).
- Oct 16 1966-New post office on National Avenue dedicated (page 143).
- May 5 1967-Mrs Levi Albert (Bertha Laufhoff) died two weeks before her 104th birthday, the oldest centenarian in the history of Englewood and Randolph Township.

(For additional important dates see Addenda, page 128)

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PART I
HISTORICAL

INTRODUCTION

As time goes one hundred twenty years is not long in the life of a community. Barely three generations have passed since Englewood was laid out on ground that had been a farm. But the real story goes back further than that – in fact, so far back that it exists only in legend and poem – to the time millenniums ago when man first yearned to create something for himself better than he had known before.

In telling the story of Englewood and Randolph Township we have not lost sight of that great objective; that its founding was only a link in a long chain of events; and that it was not just an isolated incident, but related and connected with a long series of episodes that began long ago.

One of these incidents that went toward the making of Englewood – a major one indeed – took place some six or seven hundred miles from here in North Carolina. The time was the year 1800. For some reason or other a group of kins people, closely bound together by social, religious and political ties became dissatisfied with conditions there. The real reason, no doubt, was that they did not believe in slavery. Those were days of scant communication, yet through the intervening wilderness there filtered through to these Carolina folks the news of a country of marvelous fertility, “where”, as one old chronicle goes, “melons grew as large as barrels.” Those were the days when the Ohio country was one of almost mythical renown, attracting to its borders citizens of every Atlantic Coast state.

Perhaps we shall never know all the reasons why in the autumn of 1801 the Hoovers, Masts and other families of Randolph County, North Carolina determined to remove their homes to the banks of the Stillwater River in the heart of the Ohio wilderness, a stream then designated on old maps as the Southwest branch of the Great Miami. A plausible theory for their coming here is offered later in this sketch; but here it is sufficient to note only that they did come; and their arrival is as colorful and romantic an episode as any in the picturesque annals of Ohio Valley history.

Family tradition has proved of inestimable value in telling the story of Randolph Township and the villages of Englewood. Fortunately, too, one of the members of that colorful little group, then but three years old, in later life composed a narrative from both his memory and from what his elders told him of this most momentous journey of his life. The following homely reference tells what kind of food this little band of pioneers ate.

“This being the birthday of our freedom, God be thanked, on the 4th day of July, 1806, I with my father and mother, four of his sisters and his brother-in-law had a fourth of July celebration.

For dinner we had plenty of hominy, pork, beef, johnny-cake, turkey, deer, pheasant, fish and squirrels.”

The hardships of pioneer life must have been amply compensated by the joys of a repast such as this. This is an excerpt from David Mast’s diary and his letters that have been preserved and they have served as a background for the chapter on Randolph Township.

Susan Brykett who married Daniel Hoover III in 1822 remembers that when she traveled from North Carolina with her parents that they had a large jar of honey and five bushels of noodles for the journey. The wilderness supplied all the game and meat they desired. When they arrived in the Stillwater Valley they had plenty of cornbread, potatoes, game and fish.

We have endeavored in this short history of Englewood to paint a picture of the pioneer scene rather than to present just an accumulation of facts and figures. We have tried first to tell something about the geological story, to describe the picture of the virgin forests and to narrate the tale of Indian life that preceded the arrival

of the first white man. A special effort has been made to describe the site of Englewood in its physical aspects and to give an accurate picture of this small part of the township at about the year 1840. And to do this successfully one has to imagine a great deal based, of course, upon the historical facts as we know them; and one can only hope that one's imagination does not run too wild.

There were open two ways of writing the history of a community; one is to tell the story with the minimum amount of biographical and genealogical detail. There are others who believe that the real meat of a town history is an account of each family who had a part in the founding of the village. I am inclined to favor the latter view and for a long time I have felt that a town history without some genealogical history is something of a lost effort, because it is of the people themselves that we have the greatest interest. Therefore to please both groups it has been deemed wise to divide the book into two parts, the first dealing with the straight narrative and the second devoted to the biographical and genealogical sketches of a number of more prominent families who had representatives who once lived in the community.

Space would not permit mention of all names of people who have furnished valuable information. But first of all I am so much indebted to a former teacher in this community and an indefatigable research student of the local pioneer tradition that I scarcely see how this history would have been possible had it not been for his constant help and criticism. I refer to the late John W. Waymire who passed away in his adopted home in San Diego, California several years ago. But during his life time he has read my manuscript and made many needed corrections and kindly consented to write a forward for it.

From time to time I held conversation with many of the older residents of the village that might be in a position to furnish pertinent facts. Their response was eager and willing. Among these may be mentioned the following, most of whom are descendants of the old pioneer stock. The late Mrs. Daniel Phouts Menges and her daughter Alice, Mrs. Edna Herr Sinks (who passed away in September of 1950 in her 94th year), Mrs. Charles Mast O'Niel, Mrs. Flo Hardman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoover Fetters, Mrs. Clinton Dearth, David and Harvey Rasor, Jesse Lowe, Ohmer Jackson, the four Leiber boys, Gus, Charles, Ed and Celestian and George Weybright.

PART I – HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I – GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The village of Englewood is built along a bluff overlooking the Stillwater River. Roughly in the shape of a crescent extending from Englewood Dam to Union this bluff reaches its most easternly point in the village on Valleyview Street (River Road) at the edge of which the descent ranges from forty-five to sixty degrees. The business section of Englewood is about the center of this area but its eastern limit is about directly above the brick house that was originally the old Razor homestead a little ways down the hill off Valleyview. (My own house stands just about at this point.) Valleyview Street (sometimes called River Road although this name does not properly apply until one passes the little bridge at the foot of the hill on the north) is in fact laid out on ground that projects toward the valley to form a kind of secondary bluff and comes to an end directly west of the Razor mansion. Northward this smaller bluff narrows down where it joins the primary bluff at the small bridge on the northern limits of the village, thence onward north toward West Milton.

The rock formation of the Stillwater Valley north of Dayton is of peculiar interest. It consists of two stages. Beginning at about Shoup Mill Road the eastern edge ranges in altitude to fifty to one hundred feet above the Stillwater River. About a quarter of a mile to the west the second stage arises some fifty to seventy-five feet above the eastern part. This bluff to the west could be plainly seen back in the early 1930's when I first came to this community, but now its outline has been obscured by the many houses built all along the Covington Pike during the last twenty years. But driving north from the northern edge of Dayton glimpses of this bluff can still be seen running almost parallel with Route 48. The view from part of it is of unusual beauty, notably the one that can be obtained from the western side of the old Kauffman farm where the Bergman's once had a turkey farm but which is now occupied by a reality development called Cedar Knoll near where the new Route 40 cuts through. This western stage ends at the west end of Englewood Dam and from there on the land extends westward toward the Greenville Road (Route 49) as a gently rolling plateau forming some of the best farm land of Montgomery County.

Numerous out-crops of rock and artificial excavations, notable the cut on the National Road (now called Rt. 440) east of the dam and at the Overlook Hotel on the west end of the dam, as well as excavations in Englewood itself reveal the age and nature of the rock formation. Formerly this part of the Stillwater Valley was assigned to the Ordovician Period. Later geologists have assigned it to the Silurian. All agree that it forms one of the most interesting limestone deposits in the Miami Valley. The chief deposits belong to the Cincinnati limestone group but superimposed upon it at various places are deposits that seem definitely to belong to the Upper Silurian. Writing of this formation, Dr Edward Orton says:

“The gentle fold in the Mississippi Valley, which traverse the central regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, and which afterwards enters Ohio in its southwestern corner, passing hence across the state to Canada in a direction a little east of north, has long been recognized under the name of the Cincinnati Anticline or the Cincinnati Axis. Its location and direction seem to point it out as one of the earliest though certainly one of the least conspicuous of the great systems of folds or wrinkles which constitute the Appalachian Mountain System.”

These limestone deposits in the Englewood region consist, in common with the southernmost portions of the Stillwater Valley, of three distinct formations. In the river bed proper and extending almost to the eastern corporation line is the Blue Limestone, a typical lower Silurian deposit. The village itself is built almost entirely over a formation known as the Cliff Limestone or more properly the Clinton, or as it is locally called

the Brassfield Limestone. The Brassfield has a uniform width of a half to three-quarter of a mile running nearly parallel with Route 48. To the south it ends abruptly about where old Forest Park once stood on the north edge of Dayton. Inasmuch as the Niagara Limestone does not show outcrops until about a mile west of town is proof that practically all of Englewood is built over the Brassfield strata. During the excavations made when the sewer system was laid around 1939, various Brassfield formations were found, ranging from the softer gray rock to the characteristic pinkish semi-crystallized limestone. There is a vein of this running a little south of west across the village. It might at first be mistaken for a granite rock, because of its extreme hardness and its crystalline appearance which is, however, derived from carbonates rather than silicon. In other places the limestone resembling brown sandstone and when weathered is soft and crumbling. The depth of the Brassfield deposits varies, from fifteen feet on the east side of town to thirty or forty feet on the west.

On first examination there seems to be few fossil remains in the Brassfield limestone examined here, but a closer examination reveal the presence of brachiopods, gastropods, cup corals and others. Dr. August F. Foerste reports one hundred fifty species have been identified in the Dayton vicinity and elsewhere. In the Blue Limestone in the river bottoms, however it is a common sight to find rock filled with brachiopods, bryozoans, corals and gastropods. A few species of Crustaceans have been identified. Rock excavated during the building of Englewood Dam reveal upwards of fifty or more species and no doubt these would run into many more were a full examination made. There is a house here in the village that has a porch floor made from flat rock gathered in the creek bottom in the park that contains an interesting display of these ancient denizens of our valley.

The natural beauty of the Englewood rock formation has long made it a favorite spot for the lover of the outdoors and those who wish to study the formation of the earth through its natural deposits. The extraordinary width of the Stillwater River basin proper attests to its extreme age. Cut though by some gigantic glacier the width of the basin probably in pre-historic times coincided with the width of the river. Because of the magnificent vistas that can be obtained from the eastern side of the town, the village is regarded as one of the most beautiful and interesting in western Ohio. Standing close to the highest point on a straight line between Cincinnati and Toledo and some two hundred feet higher than Dayton its climate is cool and healthful with a minimum of dust in the atmosphere. The majestic views of the north and south portions of the valley that are to be had from Englewood Dam make the Stillwater River one of the most scenic portions of the National Road between Columbus and St. Louis.

In fact the natural beauty of the Stillwater Valley has been embodied on canvas. When I first came to Englewood in 1930 some of the older residents told me that in 1904 a Miss Verda Kinsey had painted a picture of the valley not far from the west end of the dam; and that this painting was exhibited at the St Louis Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in 1904 and was awarded a major prize for its beauty of an inland stream. That was of course, back several years before the Englewood Dam was built and the scene to the north depicted the many farm houses and summer villas that were built in the bottom land in that region now occupied by the Englewood Park. Valleyview Street skirts the eastern edge of the town, and from any of its points views of majestic and unsurpassed magnificence can be obtained. Formerly before the trees in the park became so tall on clear days in winter the water tower at the Dayton State Hospital on Wayne Avenue could be seen; and to the north the hills and forests of Miami County. The author has a small water color of a portion of the valley executed by Miss Rena Jacobs of West Milton.

Writing for the History of Montgomery of Montgomery County, Beers edition, Chicago, 1882, Mr. E. F. Warner describes the physical geography of Randolph Township, Ohio:

“It is six miles long from north to south and on an average about four and a half miles wide from east to west, containing about twenty-six square miles. The surface is undulating and the drainage ample, Stillwater River draining it on the east and Baker’s Creek on the north, the latter emptying into the Stillwater near the county line. The central portion of the township is drained Bowman’s Creek which empties into Wolf Creek in Madison Township, while the western and southwestern portions by Little Wolf Creek and its tributaries. These creeks and small streams are all fed by never failing fresh spring water. Near Union are a large number of springs which are noted far and near for the beautiful, clear, fresh pure water that has proved a blessing to all who reside in that locality.....

There are other springs dotted all over the township, the largest is owned by W. H. Moorehead, near the center of the township. The most noted spring is near Salem (Clayton) in the western part of the township, known as the Rattlesnake Spring, and took its name from the great number of those reptiles lurking at its vicinity in the early history of the township.”

Mr. Warner goes on to mention other springs, saying that there are upwards of nearly one hundred on the steep bluffs of Baker’s Creek, Little Wolf Creek and the Stillwater. The most notable of the springs in or near Englewood is the one that used to feed the old Razor home, and another that came out at the south end of their barn. These in recent years send out only a trickle of water. But the one that feeds the Phouts-Menges home north of town still flows in ample quantities. In our day the great spring in Union was known as Ewing’s spring and that used to run uncovered along Chestnut Street came from the old Charles Kneisly farm on the Hoke Road.

For the same publication Mr. Warner continues:

“The stone quarries are a notable feature of its products. The quarry owned by Mr. David Shaw near Union belongs to the Niagara formation and yields an excellent material for building purposes of all descriptions. Mr. John Stoltz in the north part of the township has an excellent good quarry also of Niagara limestone, and sells large quantities of stone for every variety of purpose. There are other quarries not yet developed.Mr. H. M. Turner has opened a quarry near Salem.”

The two stone quarries near Englewood were situated on the western portion of the Menges land north of town and on the mound, sometimes erroneously called an Indian mound on the Howard Evans farm that lately has been made into a real estate addition to the town known as Fenwick Plat from one of the Evans daughters.

The principal sources for the geology of the Stillwater Valley are: Edward Orton’s Report of the third geological district of Ohio, Geology of the Cincinnati group. In the report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, Columbus, 1873 p.411, August F. Foerste has written a privately printed volume of much worth and scholarship called Introduction to the Geology of Dayton and Vicinity, 1913. John W. Waymire has always written letters to the author giving much useful information relative to these topics.

CHAPTER II – FLORA AND FAUNA

The extensive limestone beds that underlie the soil of Englewood and Randolph Township offer a substantial stock in which a luxuriously abundant forest flourished in pre-historic times. Writing to relatives in North Carolina about the Ohio woods, David Mast says:

“We let down here in the wildest and the heaviest timbered woods in the whole world, from the one inch to the six foot oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, sugar-tree, maple, beech, buckeye, dogwood, ironwood, pine and nettles.”

This brief description of the virgin forests of this vicinity is the earliest record that we have; and although it was first seen by the writer when a very small boy, his words were no doubt verified by his parents. By virtue of the fact that all the pioneer houses were made of logs, and the only fuel available was wood, the ax soon cleared the land for the necessary building materials and for the open spaces needed for the maize and potatoes so much in demand by the early settlers. The virgin forests apparently extended all the way to Dayton inasmuch as we find the Hoover Mast party clearing a trail northward along the Stillwater Valley when they came here in 1802. There probably was a narrow rough Indian trail at the time, possibly made originally by the wandering bison, but quite unsuited for wagons and carts. It is very likely that this Hoover-Mast trail occupied the same site as the present Covington Pike.

It is doubtful if there is left any tree when the first pioneers came, unless it were a very small sapling at the time. There are a few magnificent trees in the Englewood Park and may have been tiny shoots in 1802. The largest and perhaps the oldest tree in Englewood is the hard maple on the east side of the Valleyview Street that stood once on the side of a pasture land of the Razor farm and now on my own land. Accounts as to its age vary. Mrs. Daniel Menges, born in 1852, said a year or two before her death in 1934 that she remembered it as a fair sized tree when she was a little girl. That would seem to indicate that it may have been twenty to thirty years old in 1860. Harvey Razor on the other hand in 1940 doubted if it were more than eighty years old. The hard maple is not fast growing tree and it may be much older than what Mr. Razor judged. Across on Main Street there are two giant evergreens growing but likely they were planted as they seem not indigenous to our soil. The trees on Main Street are not of great age but those on Walnut Street may be some which David Stutzman planted around 1825; but unfortunately we have in late years we have lost most of our noblest elms, killed by root disease ravaging throughout the whole Middle West. There is a magnificent sycamore in the ravine just southeast of my property that may be quite old. The oldest tree in the northern part of Montgomery County is undoubtedly the magnificent sycamore on the property of Mrs. John Aull to the right of the east end of the dam, back of her house.

At the present time we have all the trees mentioned by David Mast besides many others, including the locust, box elder, sumac, hackberry and chestnut oak. Our woods are gay in the spring time with the multitudes of redbud. Many varieties of evergreens have been planted in the park. Perhaps many rare shrubs have disappeared since the clearing of the land, for one, the pap-paw. I have seen none of these in the woods. However, on the bluff overlooking the river we find many interesting plants, thoroughwort (boneset) tansy, mullen, sweet anise and a species of celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) which often is used for the cure of jaundice and for the removal of warts. When I came here I found a great deal of it growing in my ravine and many people came to gather it for the treatment of poison ivy, by boiling the roots and leaves in milk and applying it as an ointment. It is, however, not native to the American soil, having been introduced here from Asia by way of Europe. It does not grow in all soil, preferring the rich mixture of woods, earth and limestone and is confined to a small area on the east side of Valleyview Street. In winter its brilliant green foliage offers a striking contrast to the otherwise drab surroundings and in spring it blossoms forth in myriads of small yellow blossoms. Species of sage have been discovered in the river bottom. Some years ago Miss Alice

Menges discovered on her farm a curious plant growing to about six feet high with large yellow blossoms and with a peculiar cup-shaped cavity where the leaf joins the stem. To this some have given the name, Indian moccasin, but this appears not to be the real name. It is doubtful if it is indigenous to this soil and the seed may have been carried hither by the seasonable floods.

In April the park is a perfect picture of beauty with a great variety of wild flowers, white, yellow and blue violets, ginger plant, white, red and nodding trilliums, white and yellow dog tooth violets, anemone, harebell, salt and pepper, bloodroot, crowfoot and hepatic which is now getting very rare and there is only one place in the park where I know it to be growing today. Some years ago I converted my ravine into a rock garden and I find that every one of the above are still flourishing. Jan Lugt who lived at my place for several years was well read on plants and he told me he names of many of the wild plants that grow in the park. But he had never seen grow before our common wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace and he thought the bloom such a thing of beauty that he sent some of the seed to his native Holland and one hopes that it did not spread there as it has in our locality. Along River Road I have seen growing both the Russian and Canadian thistle, the delicate Miami Mist and a tall plant with a beautiful blue flower about an inch across. Clarence Sines says that in his native West Virginia it is called a cockel.*

That part of the river bottoms between Union and Little York contained some of the earliest farms in the lower Stillwater Valley and the land had been farmed continuously from 1802 to 1913, the year of the Great Flood when the ancient homesteads were wiped away. The rich soil has given abundant yield of corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax, potatoes, melons and varied garden vegetables for the tables of the hearty pioneers. However since the completion of the Englewood Dam in 1922 the uncertainty of floods has made farming in the bottom land a risk. Corn is now the only crop grown in the bottom land.

In the densely wooded forests of Randolph Township lurked in the pioneer's times the typical wild beasts of the Ohio Valley woodland. Remarking upon the live wild life, we quote from David Mast who wrote in the letter previously mentioned:

“Snakes, wolves, panthers, wildcats, muskrats, deer, some bear, wild turkey, raccoons and opossums.”

In describing Rattlesnake Spring in western Randolph Township, E. F. Warner, in 1882, has this to say:
“Mr. John Ranch killed at one time on the same day thirty-three monster rattlesnakes, and was compelled to leave his task unfinished on account of the strong odor emitted by the dead and living reptiles near him.”

In talking to the older residents, I have never heard any of them mention these snakes in the immediate vicinity of Englewood. The larger of the animals mentioned by David Mast have of course disappeared long ago; but there remains the smaller of the game animals which have found a safe asylum in the varied game refuges in the Stillwater Valley. The State Conservation Department has introduced different varieties of the pheasant and partridge. Protected as a song bird, the quail has become so numerous in recent years that large coveys of them can be seen almost any day. In certain years they have become so tame that they wander in one's yard almost to the porches, particularly in winter when people throw out food for them. As reforestation advances, one can expect a gradual increase of native life. Already the town is well known for its variety of bird life.

*Clarence A. Sines is among the more recent residents of Englewood, coming here in the spring of 1967. He was born in a mountain village of West Virginia and became widely conversant with the native plants of that area. Later he lived in Lawrence County, Ohio on the farm of an Indian lady who taught him the medical use of the Ohio valley plants.

For many years I have kept a diary of bird life on the east side of town and have observed both the ruby crowned and golden crested kinglet, the robin, wren, chipping sparrow, song sparrow, blue jay, blue bird, sapsucker or woodpecker, high hole or yellow hammer, cardinal, oriole, vireo, indigo bunting, brown thrush, scarlet tanager, phoebe, goldfinch, tahoe, catbird, killdeer, meadow lark, red winged blackbird and other less known species. For many years Miss Talitha Line who lived on Valleyview Street had a large feeder in winter which attracted the Carolina wren as well as the more familiar winter birds as the chickadee, titmouse, nuthatch and junco. For the past several years the Audubon Society conducts a survey of bird life on December 26 at Englewood Dam and generally reports upwards of one hundred species. In late years the enormous flocks of crows darken the air at a little before sunset in winter as they come in by the thousands from the northwest to roost on the island in the Stillwater River. Not long ago I watched them from my east windows as they settled down in the Hammond tree meadow before going to roost and for a space of three or four acres the ground was simply black with them. One summer Jan Lugt watched several large cranes fly back into the dense growth of evergreens near the spillway of the dam.

As the trees and the undergrowth increase in the park and as parents learn the value of bird life and prevent and discourage their children from shooting them and destroying their nests we might expect a gradual increase of birdlife. Missing from the avail scene is the once familiar turkey buzzard a varied species of the more destructive hawks. Now the once numerous red-headed woodpecker is seldom observed, though various societies have made an effort to increase the stock of a gallant bird that has been largely wrongly accused of thievery and the plundering of fruit. In fact the only place during recent years I have seen this once familiar Ohio bird has been in eastern Alabama and southern California near San Diego.*

Opossums are still very numerous and in winter they come to one's doors. On winter evening some years ago I turned on the porch lights and there was one of these easy going creatures leisurely eating out of a pan that we used to feed our cats. Just a few weeks ago I saw one crouched in a fork of one of my locusts trees. Woodchucks, popularly called the ground hog are very numerous too and the hill side north of my house is covered with their holes. One summer day I was sitting in a secluded part of my rock garden when all at once one of these animals came bounding over a log not more than three feet from where I sat. He blinked his eyes and turned away no doubt as surprised to see me as I was to see him. Both the gray squirrels and the little red ones come into my trees and in both summer and winter on warm days one can see them scamper through the trees. I see them frequently carrying off an old apple left on the tree.

One summer day before we had town water I watched a pair of cardinals. When I still used my pump I kept a basin of water underneath the spout for the cats. One time a pair of these lovely birds came to drink. The male perched on the pump handle and looked all around for the cats while the female took a sip of the water. When she was finished she took the place on the handle to keep watch while her mate took refreshment from the basin.

*The foregoing account of bird life was written in 1960. My prediction of an increase has proven wrong. During recent years, 1967 -1969, I have observed a gradual decrease, both in summer and winter. It has been some years new since I have seen a bluebird, a meadow lark or a killdeer on the place. Nor have I seen the large flocks of crows that used to fly over the house in winter.

CHAPTER III – ARCHAEOLOGY AND INDIAN LIFE

An effort has been made to recreate the natural appearances of the site of Englewood and vicinity at the beginning of the nineteenth century. We have observed that in the limestone soil grew some of the most extensive forest in the Middle West filled with the typical Ohio Valley wild life. We are now ready to make an inquiry as to what kind of human species occupied these mighty woods before the coming of the Hoover-Mast party.

We can never be quite sure who occupied the middle part of the Stillwater Valley prior to the year 1750. From that date on we have fairly accurate knowledge. During the middle and late eighteenth century this valley appears to have been a battle ground between the Miami Indians and the Shawnees who came from the south apparently as far down as Florida and gradually encroached upon the land of the Miami's. The English called the Miami's Twigtwees, thought to be a corruption of a native name that indicated the cry of a crane; a bird held to be more or less sacred to them. They were a branch of the Algonquin stock and were first noticed in southeast Wisconsin. Gradually they came to southwestern and western Ohio. Here they came in contact with the Shawnees who, too, during the seventeenth century had migrated to Ohio. There seems to be some evidence that they too were identified with Wisconsin and moving eastward, they came in contact with the fierce Iroquois who drove them south into Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida spreading north again, the Iroquois drove them into west central Ohio.

When Christopher Gist, a surveyor and explorer and later a guide for George Washington when he explored the south bank of the Ohio River in 1770, came to western Ohio in the year 1761 he visited a village called Twigtwees, a capitol of the Miami Indians, which occupied a site about three miles northwest of the present city of Piqua. It was located at the point where Loramie Creek makes junction with the Great Miami River. Here a fort was later established called Fort Pickawillany. In 1752 Chief Old Britain of Miami and an ally of the English was killed in an engagement led by Charles Langdale, son of an Ottawa princess and a scion of a French noble family. The Miami's were dispersed and were driven to the western limits of Ohio. In connection with this visit of Christopher Gist to the Miami capitol in 1751 it is interesting to speculate whether he might not have traversed a small part at least of our own Stillwater Valley. The old Indian capitol was only from six to seven miles to the Stillwater River; and he or one of his party would not have had to travel more than three or four miles to the west until he would have come to a stream that was a tributary of our own river. If such were the case then we could truthfully say the Christopher Gist was the first white man to set foot in the Stillwater Country. But there is no historical evidence that he traveled west of Piqua any considerable distance.

During the second half of the eighteenth century the Shawnee were gradually encroaching upon the land of the Miami's. They were building rude villages on the banks of the Mad River and the Great Miami River. The site of the present city of Dayton seems to have been near the center of their tribal nation. The Stillwater Valley seems to have been just a little west of the main center of the Miami-Shawnee activities; and it is possible that the Indians, described by David Mast as numerous, were but scattered remains of the Miami Indians at the time of the settlement in Randolph Township.

Although David Mast describes them as being numerous, it is noteworthy that he says nothing about their being hostile. This may be explained by the fact that the Miami's were formerly allies of the English and therefore did not look upon with disfavor the arrival of these white settlers from North Carolina.

In 1789 Major Benjamin Stites, an Indian fur trader, led a party on an exploring expedition. At the mouth of the Mad River he came across a party of Indians, but maintained friendly relations with them, eating their meals together. Then Major Stites spent several days exploring the Stillwater River Valley or as it was then called the Southwest Branch. The land in this valley he found very fertile, say that it was worth "a silver dollar per acre".

So far as a reliable historical record that we have, Benjamin Stites was the first white man to enter the deep dark forests of what is Randolph Township and Englewood; for it seems that he came as far up the valley as the present town of Covington. So it may be well to give a short account of his history. He was a native of New Jersey and he entered Ohio by the way of Maysville (Limestone), Kentucky. That was on November 16, 1788. He led a party of twenty-six persons, including a number of women and children, and landed on the north bank of the Ohio near the mouth of the Little Miami River. On November 18, 1788 they began building their cabins and they named the little town Columbia, and next to Marietta was the oldest town in Ohio. But it exists no more under that name for long ago it became a part of the City of Cincinnati. It was a close knitted little group of people most of them coming from New Jersey and were probably related. Six of them including Stites were Baptists. They built a two room house at Columbia and this is said to be the oldest house of worship in Ohio. A picture of this house appears in Volume I, page 295 of the History of Ohio, 1941. It seems that Stites was a friend of John Cleves Symmes and that he got Symmes interested in making for famous purchase of land between the Great Miami and the Little Miami River, a transaction in a long string of events that preempted the Hoover-Mast party to come to the Stillwater Valley.

However the Indians did not allow their old hunting grounds to be taken over without a protest. Stites led his party into our valley in February of 1789 and there is no record that he met with any resistance. But in April of that year a party of six surveyors under John Mills in a camp near the Mad River was fired upon by the Indians early one morning in which two of the party, Holman from Kentucky and Wells of Delaware were killed. But we have never heard of any hostilities when the surveying party crossed over into the lower Stillwater, presumably not long afterwards. There is a local tradition that a small Indian skirmish was fought between the Indians and either the surveying party or the early emigrants on the Fouts farm where Miss Alice Menges now lives (N.W. ¼ Sec. 15). The site has been identified and a skirmish is thought to have taken place there on account of the finding of so many arrow heads. But if there was indeed such a skirmish, it is far more likely that it took place between two groups of hostile Indians long before the coming of the white man. The Indian outrages on Greenville Creek in Darke in 1812 were a cause of some alarm in this vicinity, but there remains no evidence that any forts or blockhouses were built in our own portion of the Stillwater Valley.

In fact all the old accounts and chronicles, written and by word of mouth, attest to the peaceful nature of the Indians in this locality. Mary Hoover Sheets, daughter of one of the first pioneers, related in her old age that an Indian made his appearance at the first Hoover cabin in 1802. Her father and mother were absent. Mary was not frightened, but a younger sister sought their parents who were working in a field nearby. The Indian departed peacefully. Mrs. Sheets attests to the fact that few if any local Indian atrocities were committed. These early pioneers being of the Quaker faith soon learned how to gain the confidence of these native denizens of our western forests.

Mr. John W Waymire tells the story of Mrs. Sheets slightly differently. Pointing out that Mrs. Sheets younger sister, Susannah was but two years old at the time, he has Mrs. Sheets saying:

"I can remember the Indians that came to our cabin one afternoon when Susannah and I were alone.

The Indians were numerous then but never molested the settlers of this section."

Incidentally Mrs. Sheets was Mary (Mollie) Hoover, the daughter of Daniel and Hannah Mast Hoover and she died in her 102nd year; and is believed to have been the most aged person in Randolph Township. Their old home was on the present River Road about three quarters of a mile north of my house. One day Ohmer

Jackson and I explored the site where the first brick house in the township was built (1820) and I still have one of the original old bricks. When I first came to this community in 1930 I met many of the older residents who remembered Mollie Hoover Sheets and all agreed that she was a most remarkable old lady.

Mrs. Sheet's brother, Daniel Hoover III, related that in 1811 when he was nine years old a party of friendly Indians camped on his father's farm. That was just before the battle of Tippecanoe and breaking camp; the Indians followed a Trail westward to the Wabash River (possibly the present Covington-Greenville Pike, Rt. 36). Years later Mr. Hoover saw the Indian chief, Shane at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Shane told him that the night before the battle of Tippecanoe he had crept inside the white men's lines and could have fired fatally upon General William Henry Harrison but did not do so because of the imminent danger to himself.

The spring on the Fouts-Menges farm is said to have been a favorite watering place for the Indians.

We know next to nothing about the Indians of the Stillwater Valley prior to 1750. There is, however, one small bit of evidence that seems to point at a remote period to a branch of these strange and mysterious people called the Mound builders. Although now wholly obliterated, there existed until the present century a mound on the old Newman farm a little ways north of the present Menges farm. This mound was about a quarter of a mile east of the ruins of the Old Newman homestead, on the present River Road. The mound was destroyed in 1921. Miss Alice Menges clearly remembers it when she was a child; and she pointed out that the children of the neighborhood were half afraid to go there to play, regarding it in an almost supernatural light. As she remembers it, this mound was from fifteen to twenty feet high and from forty to fifty feet in diameter. This height might indicate that it was more than a burial mound; but on the other hand it would hardly have been high enough for a signal mound in the sense of the great Miamisburg or Enon mound. Then, too, it seems incredible that the Mound Builders would have erected a signal mound in the valley when the great bluffs that run along the present Covington Pike would have offered such a desirable natural site for purposes of signaling. In fact that part of Valleyview Street that now lies within the corporation limits of Englewood would have been ideally suited for such purposes. Here one commands a view of the Stillwater Valley reaching toward Dayton to the south and West Milton to the north. In fact the very natural appearance of the spot might indicate that in pre-historic times it had been used for the purpose of signaling to the mound that once stood in the grounds of the National Military Home at Dayton which in turn signaled to the Miamisburg Mound and hence to those farther to the southeast. In fact these bluff along the Stillwater offered no better site in all western Ohio for a signaling post in that chain of mounds that the Mound Builders are believed to have maintained throughout southern Ohio and perhaps to points farther to the east and to the west, quite possibly as far as the gigantic Cahokia Mound near East Saint Louis, Illinois.

We can, therefore, come to the only logical conclusion that the Englewood Mound was a large burial mound, substantiated by the fact that a few skulls were found in that vicinity some years ago. Throughout the Englewood-Union area axes, awls, pestles, skinning knives and spearheads have been found. Although this locality does not seem to have been in the center of any great Indian activity, yet there is ample evidence to believe that our valley was not unknown to the Mound Builders.

On the old Christopher Herr farm, later the Howard Evans farm and now a part of the Fenwick Flat there is a large mound some twenty to thirty feet high that has many of the appearances of being an Indian mound and some times it has been so called locally. When seen from various points from the Sweet Potato Ridge Road which runs west between Englewood and Union, it presents such a striking appearance that one might superficially judge it to be a true relic of those pre-historic times. However, when one gets upon top of it and

examines it, its irregularity shows up. Part of it may have been a glacial deposit. There used to be a rude stone quarry on another part of it, and this suggests that it represents an interesting upheaval of the limestone strata for one reason or another – a little mountain, as it were on the level plain. But I do not believe that there is any possibility of its being an Indian mound.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT OF THE STILLWATER VALLEY

Thus far we have attempted to present a picture, as accurately as possible of the natural and pre-historic surroundings of the land on which Englewood was later to be built. Its natural limestone deposits offered a rich soil to support a densely wooded forest in the shadows of which lurked the wolf and the panther, both dread enemies of the pioneer and the lynx and the bear. It appears that the Mound Builders had something to do with the valley, followed in due time by the bands of roving Shawnees and Miami's. Inasmuch as they were not a settled people there were no native towns or villages and when the pioneers came they found the forests very much as they had existed for thousand of years and there were probably no clearing large enough to produce even a small crop of maize or potatoes. Although the Indians appear to have been fairly numerous, they were not hostile since no important account of Indian depredations have been handed down to us.

It will now be the purpose of this sketch to trace the permanent coming of the white man, the settlement of Randolph Township, the building of the Dayton-Covington Turnpike and the National Road and eventually the founding of Englewood just thirty-nine years after the arrival of the first emigrants. But before sketching the settlement of Northern Montgomery County it may be well to present a concise history of the Ohio Valley and its relation to the nation as a whole. This can best be done for our purposes by the following outline:

1. The treaty with the Indians at Lancaster, Pa. in 1744 on the part of Thomas Lee, the two brothers of George Washington, Lawrence and Augustine, and others. This treaty ceded to the English under certain conditions the right of exploration and settlement of the Ohio Valley.
2. The subsequent formation of the first Ohio company.
3. The visit made to the Miami Valley by Christopher Gist and his party in 1751 to counteract French influence.
4. The map of the Ohio Country made by George Washington on the basis of material supplied him by Christopher Gist.
5. Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) 1755.
6. The treaty of Paris of 1763 in which France ceded to Great Britain rights to the Ohio country.
7. The expedition of George Rogers Clark during the American Revolution that ended with the defeat of the British in Ohio.
8. The Ordinance of 1787 that laid the ground work for a civil government in the Northwest Territory after Virginia had ceded its claim to this territory in 1782 to the federal government.
9. The John Cleves Symmes Purchase, August 29, 1787 that guaranteed a survey of western Ohio.
10. The formation of the second Ohio Company and the founding of Marietta in 1788.
11. The formation of Hamilton County January 2, 1790 which included nearly all western Ohio up until the year 1795.
12. The Ludlow Purchase Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795 that assured the pioneers comparative safety in opening new settlements.
13. The Ludlow Purchase and survey and the founding of Dayton in 1796.

These thirteen steps, although they may appear at first irrelevant to the subject under discussion are nonetheless closely related. In brief they present a chronological outline of the saga of the opening up and the settlement of the Old West; for with them there could have been no settlement on the Stillwater River; each represents a link in a long chain of events that gradually turned a primeval forest into a valley of farms and homes, fields and orchards, towns and villages.

Randolph Township was formed from Elizabeth Township by the County Commissioners November 6, 1804, the elections were ordered to be held at the house of David Hoover. On the 7th of October, 1817, a portion of Randolph lying east of the Stillwater River was used in the erection of Butler Township. Thus the township until June 8, 1825 at which time all of its territory in the original surveyed Township 6, Range 4, East was erected into a new township called Clay, since which no change has been made in its boundaries.

We are now ready to tell how Randolph Township originally came into being. It all started a long ways from Ohio: On a farm in the Uwharie River Valley in Randolph County, North Carolina where at the beginning of the 19th century lived Daniel Hoover, a former Pennsylvanian who had emigrated first to Maryland and hence to North Carolina. He married Hannah, the sister of David Mast. The Hoovers and the Masts had heard marvelous stories of this wonderland of the Ohio country; and for various reasons being dissatisfied with conditions at home and of an adventurous turn of mind; they decided to go hither on an exploring expedition. A plausible explanation of the exodus from North Carolina is given in the foreword of a pamphlet by Dr. William M. Resor, entitled, "John Rudolph Waymire". The Waymires had come from Hanover, Germany landing in the Philadelphia, September 19, 1753 in the ship Leathley. They had adopted the Quaker faith. In 1757 they moved to the Uwharie River Valley in North Carolina. Here they married with the Hoovers, Masts, Younts, Fouts, Newmans, Sinks and Sheets – names that subsequently were to play a dominant part in the settlement of the Stillwater Valley. By social, religious and political ties this little community of kins people were closely knit; and the acts and determination of one no doubt largely influenced those of another. In explanation of their removal from North Carolina, Dr. Resor writes:

"These people, mainly farmers, were not altogether pleased with the agricultural conditions of North Carolina. The river valleys were very fertile, but narrow and subject to disastrous floods at the time of freshets; the rest of the land was rock infested, clayed hills, mostly impossible to cultivate and nonproductive. Then, again, this state permitted the institution of slavery and as most of them were Quakers, it was galling to their natures to constantly witness around them the working of this iniquitous and barbarous system."

It seems certain that as early as 1798 Daniel Hoover (I), Martin Davenport and possibly members of the Fouts, Young, Mast, Newman and Waymire families made a trip to Cincinnati in quest of the Ohio lands. Finding the land office in that city not yet open but learning that the land west of the Great Miami River was open for entry, they proceeded on to the newly established hamlet of Dayton. Apparently they explored the Stillwater River as far north as Covington. Martin Davenport dying on the way back, the others returned to North Carolina, giving a glowing account of the fertility of the Ohio soil to their neighbors. We can be sure that there were grave deliberations in the homes of the Hoovers and Masts about leaving forever and making their future home in the far away Ohio wilderness. But their plan once formulated, there was no turning back and the first party of emigrants made ready to start the long trek across the mountains and through the intervening wilderness.

We are not sure of the number of families and persons who made up the party that arrived in what is now Randolph Township March 20, 1802. The most authentic information that we have was obtained from Mary Hoover Sheets (Mrs. Martin Sheets) in 1882 when she was a very old lady. She stated then that David Mast, Daniel Hoover her father, David Hoover, and Daniel Hoover her cousin and their families. According to Mrs.

Sheets' statement, David Mast settled on the N.W. ¼ of Section 3; Daniel Hoover (I) on the S.E. ¼ Section 10; David Hoover on N.E. ¼ of Section 10; and Daniel Hoover (II) N.W. Section 10. The records of the Cincinnati Land Office reveal that February 16, 1802 David Hoover entered the E. ½ Section of 10. The second tax record of Montgomery County states that in 1804 David Hoover paid a tax of eighty cents and a Daniel Hoover paid the same amount. This would seem to indicate that in 1804 each owned a quarter section of land. From Mrs. Sheets' statement we would suppose that Daniel Hoover (I) and David were brothers and that Daniel Hoover (II) was a son of Jacob Hoover. In an article in the Dayton Herald, June 17, 1928, it is stated that John Hoover, the son of Andrew Hoover was the great-great grandfather of President Herbert Hoover, adding that John settled in what is now Miami County in 1802. This farm was located on what later was called the Pig Eye School Road that leads to a little place now called Garland. The John Hoover farm was about a half mile northwest of the West Branch Cemetery built across the road from the West Branch Quaker Church. I have heard it said that John Hoover and the grandmother of Herbert Hoover are buried in this cemetery. It has a brick wall made from the old brick of the church on the north side. John Hoover was a brother of Daniel (I) and David and they were the sons of Andrew Hoover and Margaret Fouts (Pfouts) who came to the America in 1738 and 1727 respectively. We are sure that the first party of emigrants and the earliest settlers in the lower Stillwater Valley consisted of the following:

Daniel Hoover (I) and his wife Hannah Mast and their children
 David Hoover and his family
 Daniel Hoover (II) and his family
 David Mast (I), his wife and sons Absalom and David (II) (the one who left a diary and the writer of the letters mentioned previously)
 David Mast's daughter, Obediance who married John Quillan
 (Mr. John W. Waymire is of the opinion that there were sixty-four persons in the first group of emigrants)

This primal colony of North Carolinian Quakers brought little furniture with them as the roads were too narrow and rough. The wagons of this pioneer cavalcade were filled with only necessities, food, clothing, cooking utensils and small farm implements. The party started on its long journey in the late summer of 1801. We know about the precise route they took. Crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains, they passed through Abington, Virginia and Cumberland Gap to Crab Orchard and Lexington, Kentucky. Hence to Cincinnati where they stopped at the land office to make their claims. The following winter found them encamped near Ridgeville, a few miles north of Lebanon in Warren County where it appears that some members of the party settled permanently. We are not sure who they were; possibly members of the Waymire family.

The early spring of 1802 found the party drawing near Dayton where they rested a few days before continuing on their way ten miles into the heart of the lower Stillwater wilderness. The original home of the Mast was located near the site where the Benjamin Studebaker home is now (about a quarter of a mile north of the Phillipsburg Road). But the Hoovers settled on land on the upper portion of what is now the River Road as previously mentioned. The fact that these settlements were made not far from the river would seem to indicate that they made the final journey from Dayton by boats. Miss Alice Menges is of the opinion that the first Pfouts cabin was close to the present river channel, and this may have also been true of the original cabins of the Masts and Hoovers.

Fortunately David Mast (II) sometimes referred to as Captain Mast in confusion with the military title of his father has left us a diary in which he gives a lucid picture of the memorable journey.

On the 10th of September, 1801 as I well remember (I was three years old the 20th of the next November) my father with four of his sisters and their husbands, bid adieu to Old North Carolina in company with one or two more families. They resided in Randolph County, on the Hewary (Uwharie) River. They were all in low circumstances; had money enough to make their entries and buy some provisions during the winter. They halted for the winters quarters at what is now called Ridgeville, eight miles north of Lebanon; rented a log cabin of Luther and Calvin Ball, old bachelors, near neighbors of George Harlan who was soon appointed judge; was so called for years, or until he died. Our Carolina tramps or families left Ridgeville vicinity on the 4th of March, 1802. They proceeded to the Stillwater woods where they had previously made their selections, and on my father's purchase the first house or cabin was raised or notched.

It is plain from certain sentences in this statement that it was written years after 1802 and we must naturally to some extent discount the memory as to details of a small boy three years old. Written in his later life, David Mast most likely was putting into his record incidents of what the older members of his family and party told him.

E. F. Warner who wrote the section of Randolph Township for the 1882 edition of the History of Montgomery County interviewed Mary Hoover Sheets who was apparently eight or ten years old in 1802 in an effort to corroborate David Mast's narrative. She verified what he had written adding the details that we have told about in a former chapter.

There seems to be a little difference of opinion as to the exact date when the entries for the land were made. Mrs. Sheets seemed to be of the opinion that they were made in 1798. She is also of the opinion that in that year the exploring party penetrated the Stillwater Valley as far as Covington. Another statement indicates the entries were not made until 1802, thus verifying Drury's list. Daniel Hoover (I) built his cabin, as we have mentioned on the upper end of River Road, and it is presumed that the first cabins of Daniel (II) and David were built close by on the same section of land. The site of the first mill in Randolph Township built in 1803 has been identified on the east side of the Stillwater River about one-quarter mile south of the present bridge on what is now called the Martindale Road. This would indicate that Section 10 ran across the river into what is now Butler Township. It is possible too that the first Hoover cabins also stood on the east side of the river since the sawmill was located there. However, we know that when Daniel Hoover (I) built the first brick house in the township in 1820 it was located on the River Road, about a ¼ mile south of the Martindale Road.

Mr. John W. Waymire has listed the members of the Mast family as follows: Susannah Hoover born in 1763 in North Carolina married John Masts Jr. They had the following children:

1. David
2. Mary who married Frederick Yount
3. Hannah who married Jacob Curtis
4. Catherine who married Jesse Friend
5. Elizabeth who married David Jones

He has also contributed the following data:

Daniel, David, John and possible Jacob and Susannah Hoover were the children of Andrew Hoover. Daniel Hoover (I) born 1756 married Hannah Mast. Daniel died February 13, 1819. David Hoover was married first to Mary Mast, the sister of John Mast.

While working in the Maryland Archives at Annapolis, I saw a manuscript record with a list of soldiers of a Frederick County, Maryland Regiment. The name of a Daniel Hoover appears on this list, but I do not know if this refers to the above Daniel Hoover. It is dated 1781. The reason why I noticed this name is because it is the second name below that of Daniel Heck who was my great-great grandfather.

In addition to the Hoovers listed above and the Masts girls with their husbands it is likely that the following also were members of the first party of emigrants; George Yount, William Willis, Benjamin Iddings, Jeremiah Mote, Robert Ewing, D. Sampson and Frederick Waymire.

John W. Waymire is of the opinion that the second division of the North Carolina emigrants started for the Stillwater Country soon after the first had left. Nothing can better illustrate the wildness and unsettled conditions of this part of western Ohio than recalling the fact that when Hamilton County was formed in 1790 it comprised nearly all of western Ohio. During the winter of 1796-97 Dayton Township of Hamilton County was formed comprising the following counties as they now exist: Montgomery, Greene, Miami, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Shelby. After the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 a line was drawn from Fort Recovery on the west to Fort Laurens (near New Philadelphia) on the west. The portion of Ohio north of this line was then called Wayne County. March 23, 1802 Montgomery County was formed with the following Townships: Washington, German, Dayton and Elizabeth, this latter township included not only the northern portion of Montgomery County but also the above listed northern counties. On November 6, 1804, Randolph was formed from Elizabeth and because of the preponderance of settlers from Randolph County, North Carolina it came by its present name, and it was the original of the existing townships north of Dayton, and of course it also included the counties to the north and remained unchanged until Miami County was formed. The first elections were held at the house of David Hoover. In the election of 1808 forty-seven votes were cast for the whole township; and in 1810 the tax levy for Randolph Township was of 177.08 $\frac{3}{4}$, June 8, 1810 the township attained its present boundaries. Section 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, half of 23, 24, and 25 being east of the Stillwater are now a part of Butler Township. A little of the eastern parts of Sections 10 and 15 are also now in Butler Township. See also page 14.

The Antiquities of Randolph Township

On February 29, 1940 Ohmer Jackson and I visited the old Lutheran Cemetery about one mile south east of Polk Grove Church on a farm belonging to Henry Bolander. It is located in a pasture about a quarter mile or so south of Mr. Bolander's house on the National Road. The burial ground is protected by a new and strong wire fence. However the plot is badly overgrown by small locusts' trees and other thorn shrubs. Many of the monuments were in place, but others have fallen down and are in a ruinous condition. We copied a number of the inscriptions. East of the cemetery can still be seen the ruins of the church in the form of piles of brick close to the fence.

This church was the second in the present limits of Butler Township. Ashley Brown in his history of Montgomery County says that he could find no records of the church and little is known of either the church or the burying ground. As early as 1816 a log church stood near the cemetery. The ground for both the church and the cemetery was deeded by Emanuel Coble. Among the early ministers were the Reverends Mow, Henecker and Spence and the early members were Nicholas Coble and wife, Jacob Staley, Jacob Fryberger, John Cotner, and the Crowel family. Services were held in the log meeting house until about 1830 when it was replaced by a frame building and in 1842 a one story brick building was erected under the pastorate of the Reverend D. P. Rosenmiller. In 1873 this building was torn down and the material taken to Spankertown (Pleasant View) a mile and a quarter south-east and rebuilt to form the present St. Paul's Lutheran Church. This old church was known as the Stillwater Lutheran Evangelical Church.

Diagram 1

- A. Ruins of Cobble House
- B. Cemetery
- C. Site of Church

Diagram 2

- F. Henry Bolander House
- D. Saw Mill *
- E. Site of David Mast (II) House
- A. House M. Faust
- B. Site of Church
- C. Rocky Springs Burial Ground

*This mill was built and operated by Joseph Staley who married Margaret, sister of Emmanuel Coble. Augustus Waymire was the last person to operate it.

On February 28, 1940 Ohmer Jackson, Louis Bergman and myself visited Rocky Springs Burial Ground. It is located on Garber Road just south of the stucco house owned by a Mr. Faust about three or four hundred feet from the road. The original spring runs north of the site of the cemetery. Only two small stones are left that have any markings. One nearest to the row of large rocks has the date, 1819 showing plainly. About three feet north is one with M. E. 181. There are a few other stones on which are no markings. There were about 100 graves in the original cemetery. Louis Bergman said that when he visited it first in 1924 there were about 50 stones that were standing. The church stood in front of the burial ground and the original road ran in front of the church. The present road is some two hundred feet west of the old road. We were able to find an old gate which I have preserved. Parts of it were already covered over with sod. One of the post was so solid in the ground that it was left standing near the rock pile. Mr. Faust related that Mr. Garber told him that the ground for the church was donated by the Huffman's who owned the land. It is believed that some of the stones were later used for building purposes.

In discussing the antiquities of Randolph Township we shall also mention those that were built in what is now Butler Township prior to October 7, 1817 when the latter was formed; and also the south portion of Miami Count prior to January 16, 1807 when that county was cut out of Montgomery County. The reason for this is that the first party of pioneers from North Carolina settled on both sides of the Stillwater within a mile or two from either bank; hence the history and settlement of both sides of the river form a whole.

Churches and Burial Grounds

The church and burial ground at Rocky Springs in Section 36 dates from 1805. There were nineteen original members among who were Moses Kelly, Frederick Waymire, Benjamin Owen, William Farmer, his sons William and John, Jonathan Justice, Isaac Cooper, Jacob Wisener, David, William and Jonathan Cox, Nehemiah Thomas and Ephraim Owen. Writing of this church, E. F. Warner says, "Among the first settlers on Stillwater was a considerable neighborhood of Friends. A church organization and meeting was granted them by West Branch Quarterly Meeting of Union Township, Miami County, Ohio, and services were first held in the summer of 1807." However, John W. Waymire in a letter to me wrote, "This section was entered in 1805, the ground was set apart for church and graveyard and there were 10 original members. This church was built before the West Branch Church was commenced. The West Branch Church made application at Red Stone, Pennsylvania and that church was built in 1807."

Among the original cemeteries in the original Randolph Township was the David Hoover cemetery in Sec. 11 in what is now Butler Township. Ohmer Jackson and I once visited it but nothing was left but a small stone or two. Later it was called the Martindale Cemetery and I believe too it was known as the Pioneer Cemetery. Since a burial ground was early established on the east side of the river, it may be assumed that both Daniel and David Hoover had early cabins nearby. (See also pages 89 and 90)

Directly south of the old Pfouts homestead and at the north edge of Englewood some couple hundred feet on the east side of River Road is a lone marker of comparative recent make indicating the ancient resting place of the Pfouts and Menges family. I have heard it said that more than twenty were buried there. (See also page 122)

Emmanuel Flory in 1810 organized a branch of the German Baptist but for many years they had no regular meeting house. July 24, 1824 the Concord Meeting House was founded by the Methodists. The oldest part of the present church dates from 1849 and is a beautiful little edifice set on a ridge on the west side of the road directly below Englewood Dam. The church was organized in 1819 and the early members were: George Hoffman, founder and first minister, Jesse, William and John Farmer, Stephen Bender, Kennedy, John Waymire, Hollingsworth. Among the first ministers were Jesse Stubbs and John Durbin.

Another church that has had an interesting history built east of the Stillwater is Polk Grove*. It has its origin in a religious society organized July 30, 1816 by Elders George Shideler and John Plummer and was known as the Lower Stillwater Church of Christ. Jonathan Newman and William Pearson were the first deacons with Frederick Hoover, Clerk. The original members were George Sinks and wife Sarah; Samuel Martindale and wife Elizabeth; John Quillan, Richard Cox, Emmanuel Coble and wife Rachel; Fanny Cox,

*Often regarded as poisonous, the polk berry according to Clarence Sinks was used in West Virginia for making jelly. Children in Ohio often used

Mahala Newman, William Skinner, Anna Gallohan, Mary Millin, Anthony Coble, Nancy Pearson, Catherine Cress, Margaret Reed, Elizabeth Millin, and Mary and Sophia Waymire. Services at first were held at the homes of the various members and later at the school house that once stood on the site of the present school house. Early services were most frequently held at the home of Daniel Waymire and at Emmanuel Coble's. The church was reorganized by Elder Caleb Worley, July 6, 1839 and in the summer of 1844 a one story brick building was erected on the west half Sec. 13 and in that year it came by its present name, Polk Grove. Writing of this event E. F. Warner says, "This as owing to the fact that the majority of men engaged in its construction were for James K. Polk whose name was then before the National Convention held at Baltimore, as a candidate for President of the United States. On receipt of the news of his nomination, poke-berry bushes or branches were waving from the scaffolding and walls and suspended therefrom in great confusion; hence the name." This account further states that news of Polk's nomination was received by telegram, and was the first time that a presidential nomination was so heralded.

While the east side of the river was still a part of Randolph, the Quakers who lived too far from the Rocky Springs church organized one of their own in 1809 and services were first held in a log structure. The ground for both church and burial ground was given by Sylvanus Swallow. In 1824 or 1825 a brick church was erected near the center of Sec. 29. It was standing as late as 1882, as is described as "quite antique in appearance with square windows". Among the early members were: Abijah Jones, Benjamin Hutchins and his sons Isaac and Benjamin, Sylvanus Swallow, Joseph Beeson, Christopher Furnas, Stephen Macy, Isaac Cooper, Henry Yount, Samuel Barnard and Stephen Jones. The first recorded minister was Abijah Jones. It was known as the Randolph Meeting House because many of its original members were among those who came from Randolph County, North Carolina. The burial ground is the oldest in what is now Butler Township. The first burial was made before 1814 and was that of the first wife of Benjamin Hutchins, Sr. "The remains of many of the pioneers rest by that little brick church on the hill, beneath whose roof that had so often raised their voices in praises to Him, the Giver of every good gift. . . ."

Later on the various branches of the Brethren Church were organized (see page 137). Those that were built in Englewood will be discussed later. E. F. Warner in his history of Randolph Township for the 1882 edition of the History of Montgomery County has given us the best account of these early religious organizations.

I have heard it stated that during the pioneer days of this section of the Stillwater Valley there was a community of Presbyterians, but I do not know if there was a regular church building.

Factories and Mills

All accounts agree that the first saw mill in the original part of Randolph Township and no doubt the first in the lower Stillwater Valley was the one erected by Daniel Hoover (II) in 1803 on the east side of the Stillwater River about a quarter mile south of the present bridge east of Union on the Martindale Road. According to an account by Drury in his history of Dayton and Montgomery County this mill was run by water from a spring. It had an overshoot and an undershot wheel and each was twenty-five feet in diameter. However, John W. Waymire is of the opinion that Drury is confusing this mill with the one on the Phillipsburg Pike north east of Union and a little ways south of the Andrew Hoover brick mill.

In 1813 Daniel Razor took out a land grant for Sec. 15, Township 5, Range 5 East on which much of Englewood was later built. Part of his land was on the east side of the river and at a point where the old covered bridge used to stand before the great flood of 1913. Daniel Razor erected a saw mill about the year 1825. Drury presents the following order of mills and manufacturing places in the Union district of Randolph Township: grist mill, stillhouse, chair factory on east side of the river at the Union bridge. Inasmuch as Union and Salem (now Clayton) were the centers of population during the pioneer period, we naturally find them as seats of early manufacturing. Martin Sheets, who is believed to have had a similar factory in Virginia before coming to Ohio, operated a gun factory north of Union on the Phillipsburg Pike in 1812 because we find that he had an order from the federal government to supply one hundred guns during the War of 1812 at twelve dollars apiece. Later a tile, brick and pottery factory was opened at Union by G. W. Purcell and Dr. Hawkins. The writer has two find specimens from this old pottery factory, a maple sugar container and an earthenware quart canning jar. Many Indians are said to have bought guns from Martin Sheets. Jesse Yount established a woolen factory in Union. In Salem, John Wertz built a mill in 1806, rebuilt in 1820 by John Ranch and James Heck. Jacob Heck and Joseph Turner were early distillers in Salem. Michael Landis operated a carding factory.

On the east side of the river in the vicinity of what is now Little York there were also early mills. In 1807 or 1808, Abijah O'Neal and Joseph Cooper built a saw mill in the vicinity of the grist mill at Little York. Some years later Andrew Waymire purchased O'Neal's interest and later that of Cooper's and built a grist mill on the site of Oliver Heck's mill. There were early distilleries at Little York and George Huffman operated a tannery and John Wenger opened up a woolen factory. William Long operated a saw mill and a corn cracker. It would appear that Little York was a center of activity in the early days probably because of the abundance of water power from the river. The village itself was not established until October 13, 1817 just six days after the new Township of Butler was established.

Hotels

The first hotel in the township was likely the one built in the center of the town of Union. It was burned in 1849 and the present structure was built on the foundations of the old one by John Protzman. The frame structure is a few doors north where once the post office of Union was located also I understand was once used for a coaching inn. Warren Estabrook built the first hotel in Salem who about 1847 sold it to William Summerset. It is believed that Mathias Gish (a kinsman of the famous Gish sisters of the silent movies) built the first hotel in Englewood (then known as Harrisburg) in 1839, though I have heard of a tradition that a primitive inn was once operated at the west end of where the old covered bridge once stood.

Old Houses

The first brick house in the township was built on what is now the River Road in 1820 by one of the Daniel Hoovers. The oldest one now standing is a little ways north of Union on the east side of the road. It was built by Martin Sheets in 1820. The old Eby house later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke King was erected in 1828. The oldest house in Englewood, which was built by David Stutzman on North Walnut Street, was built around 1820. It has had an interesting history and will be discussed in the next chapter.

Among the very oldest structures still standing in Randolph Township is the north end of the old Pfouts homestead on the River Road still occupied by a descendant, Miss Alice Menges. It was built in two sections, the north wings from logs from one of the earliest houses of the family. The history of the early Pfouts cabins is interesting as it shows the tendency of building houses in the pioneer period close to the river, and then gradually moves them back to higher ground because of the seasonal floods and closer to the highway. The first Pfouts cabin about 1811 or a little earlier close to the Stillwater. A freshet left many fish stranded, the stench from them made it necessary to move the cabin westward. The second cabin stood about five hundred feet each of the present house. The next one in the garden north of the house, falling into decay the cabin was dismantled and the logs were used to erect the north part of the present house. It is possible that it contains logs hued for the original Pfouts cabin erected in 1802 or a little later. The barn, too, is noteworthy of mention. Erected on the hill almost opposite the stone and frame house built by George Weybright it was later moved to its present position. The south half of the Pfouts-Menges house dates from 1868. The writer has a number of hand hewn shingles from a barn that once stood on the west side of the road at the north corporation line of Englewood on River Road.

Schools

The first school in the township was a log cabin on the northern edge of Union. Nothing remains. It was a subscription school, the parents contributing so much for their children. Among the early teachers were James Wright and Amos Edwards. The first school in the immediate Englewood district was located south of the present Fairview Church. It was probably disbanded in 1850.

The following is a list of schools in Randolph Township including those east of the river during the pioneer period:

Cress School, 1807, Edward Easton was the first teacher.

Coble School, 1809, John Hutchins was the first teacher.

Quaker School, 1810, Christopher Furnas was the first teacher.

Polk School, 1812, Christopher Gish (son of Matthias) was an early teacher.

Stillwater School, 1825, James Ewing was the first teacher.

Election Places

The first voting place in the township was at the house of David Hoover, Sec.10. First election was in 1804. In 1808 forty-seven votes were cast. Later the election place was moved to Jacob Smith's house, Sec.19. Then was moved back to Union and in 1870 to Harrisburg (Englewood).

Towns

Salem now Clayton was laid out in 75 lots by John Leatherman, January 15, 1816 on land originally owned by Jacob Grew who entered it April 29, 1805. Union was laid out February 12, 1816 by Daniel Rasor (II) and David Hoover on land owned by the Hoovers. Harrisburg (later Englewood) was laid out in 49 lots, May 6, 1841 on land owned by Samuel Herr but originally owned by Jacob Ullery and later transferred to David Stutzman. Taylorsburg was laid out in the early days by Adam Rodebaugh on land originally purchased from the government June 4, 1805. The first merchant was John Wagner. Others were Philip Grove, Samuel Feters, H. Weissenbaugh, M. Kinsel, W. H. Conover and Henry Wagner. Fred Wolf was the first blacksmith. John Zichnor had an early wagon shop in Taylorsburg. John Wagner was the first shoe maker and Moses Spitler built a sawmill there in the pioneer period.

Early Physicians

Among the early physicians of Randolph Township may be mentioned Dr. Powell of Salem as the first. Dr. Martin lived in Salem prior to 1838 in which year he moved to Illinois. Dr. Hibbert and Dr. Christopher Gish of both Salem and Harrisburg were among the leading practitioners of the township prior to 1875. In Union there were Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Thompson. Dr. Alonzo Boone came to Harrisburg from Little York. He had his office where the present Englewood Grille is located. Other physicians who came into the township a little later were: Dr. Levi Spitler, Dr. Samuel Spitler, Dr. John W. Pence, Dr. W. C. Smith, Dr. George Hous, Dr. Ephraim Spitler and Dr. Kimmel who later moved to Liberty. Among the most prominent dentists of the early days were: Dr. Theodore Eby of Union who came here from Philadelphia in 1845.

(Sources of the early history of Randolph Township History of Montgomery County Beers ed. Chicago 1882; A. W. Drury, History of City of Dayton and Montgomery County, 1909, Vol. 1 p.920. Information supplied in letters and notes by John W. Waymire, a local historian and antiquarian; and from conversations with many of the older residents of Englewood and Union.)

Diagram of the
upper portion of
Sec. 10. Twp. 5
Range 5 East.
By John W. Waymire

Diagram of Section
10, Twp. 5. Range 5
East.
By John W. Waymire

Factories and Mills of Harrisburg

No doubt the first mill in the immediate Harrisburg vicinity was the Daniel Rasor saw mill that stood on the east bank of the Stillwater on the old National Road. Until some years ago the place could still be seen. By the time Harrisburg was laid out, Union was already a thriving commercial center and probably for this reason Harrisburg did not have the varied manufacturing enterprises as developed by its northern neighbor. At an early date, however, Andrew Murray established a wagon shop on the southwest corner of National Road and Walnut Street. The original log building somewhat remodeled was used up until about 1955 by the Les Leiber Texaco Gas Station. The original Murray house stood on the west side of the wagon factory but later it was moved back to face on South Walnut Street and much remodeled it was for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. Celestian Leiber, and Mrs. Leiber still occupies the lower floor it having been remodeled into a duplex. It, too, was built of logs and is among the oldest houses in the village. The wagon factory was built directly on the street but was moved back some ten or fifteen feet when used for a filling station. It was demolished about the year 1955 when Howard Engle built the present Sohio Station. On March 29, 1864 Murray sold the buildings, lots and wagon works to Celestian Leiber who had come to America from Germany. Spending a few years in New York, Leiber first located at Stillwater Junction, Madison Township.

Shortly after Leiber arrived he expanded the wagon works by opening a spoke and hub factory with Joseph Rasor on the site of the present S. Bergman Lumber Yard. It had been in operation only a few years when it was destroyed by fire. The story is told that in the small brick house that stands just east of the lumber yard, but remodeled past all recognition by Peter Hoover, there lived an old gentleman by the name of Lookenbaugh.

At the time of the fire at the spoke and hub factory a strong west wind drove the flames eastward toward Mr. Lookenbaugh's house. Mr. Lookenbaugh began to pray that the wind would change and in a short time a strong south wind came up driving the flames away from his house and it was saved. The spoke and hub factory was moved to the northwest corner of Chestnut and South Walnut Streets where the township house stood until four or five years ago when the present brick structure housing the fire department was erected. But before the township house was built thereon, Jacob Iams used the spoke and hub factory buildings for a saw mill.

George Metherd established the saw mill on South Main Street about the year 1880 and after his death it was operated by his son, Harry. About 1956 it was torn down and the Gulf Oil Station was erected on the site.

In 1880 Jacob Weybright built the elevator, the narrow gauge railroad having been put through the year before. Then Brasmus Miller became the owner to be followed by Orville Baker, the Stewarts and Leonard Hardin. Raine Stevens was the last owner and it is now abandoned.

CHAPTER V

THE FOUNDING OF HARRISBURG

Randolph Township had been a settled community thirty-nine years before the establishment of Harrisburg that later was to be called Englewood. As will be noticed by looking at Diagram 4 all the land on both sides of the river from the Miami County line to below Little York had been bought by 1817. Two generations of hearty pioneers had cleared the land and had brought order into the original forests. The land was of excessive fertility and the owners had become prosperous; and when the Dayton Covington Turnpike was built on the site of the old wilderness trail on the bluff on the west side of the river, over which the first pioneers had traveled, a new era of prosperity was brought to the valley. During this period, too, most of the Indians had left for lands farther to the west, and much of the native wild life had disappeared forever.

We are now ready to confine the remainder of this narrative to that small part of the township now occupied by the village of Englewood, or more precisely to Section 15 and a part of Section 22. Theobald Pfouts or Fouts as the name was later spelled was to first enter Section 15, buying N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ November 11, 1811; he was among those who had come from North Carolina. On December 2, 1812 Jacob Weybright bought the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$. January 12, 1813 Daniel Razor purchased the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$. It was here that we can with a good deal of certainty say that the oldest settlement within the present corporation limits of Englewood can be located. Although the large brick house that the Razor's built in 1857 is not a part of Englewood now, yet the original cabin that stood near the spring at the bottom of the ravine east of the land of Earl L. Heck is at present a part of the village. Some years ago I unearthed part of the old brick pavement leading to the spring house. Here too in the spring one can see the hyacinth and daffodils, undoubtedly descendants of those the Razor's planted almost a century and a half ago. There is here, too, a lilac bush that still flourishes.

Finally on December 12, 1815 David Stutzman bought the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$. The N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 was bought by William Farmer, December 10, 1814. Thus the land on which Englewood was later built was owned originally by Farmer, Razor and Stutzman. (Diagram 4 should show Stutzman's land coming a little farther east.) We do not have much information about David Stutzman; but he may have been the son of the David Stutzman who came from Washington County, Maryland and settled in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Among others he had a son David who may have been the one mentioned by Edgar in his "Pioneer Life in Dayton and Vicinity..." as a tool and sickle maker. The original Stutzman homestead we can with a fair amount of certainty place as having been built on what is now North Walnut Street and the house owned in 1940 and now occupied by Harry Girard, much altered and remodeled. Built by the Stutzman's about the year 1820 or a little before it was moved by Samuel Herr who later owned the land and used by the Herr's on their farm which is now the Louis Bergman turkey farm. Sometime after 1890 Davis Jackson moved it back and it now stands within twenty feet of its original location. This is the story I have heard from some of the old residents, but there are others who say, among whom is Gus Leiber (now in his 93rd year) who is of the opinion that it was first built on their farm west of town and then moved into its present location. At any rate this house is held to be the oldest in Englewood.

On November 25, 1822 for the sum of \$2500.00, David and Mary Stutzman sold the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15 to Joseph and Catherine Garber, Stutzman keeping for a while the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22 which he bought January 14, 1814. The Garber's retained this property until 1832.

We are now ready to relate the story of one of the most momentous events that ever occurred in the century and a half of Randolph Township's history. The cutting through of the National Road, later to be called U.S. 40 is intimately bound up with the history of Englewood that a short account of the nation's principal thoroughfare will not be out of place. The late Professor Edward Channing in his "History of the United States" (Vol. 5, 1921, page 6) tells the story briefly but thoroughly:

"Albert Gallatin made the first suggestion as to giving federal aid to the building of roads. On February 13, 1802, he wrote to William B. Giles of Virginia, who was then Chairman of the Committee to consider the admission of Ohio into the Union. Gallatin proposed that one-tenth part of the net proceeds of the land that was hereafter sold by the national government within the boundaries of the new state should be applied toward making roads from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Ohio Valley, and later to the Mississippi. Giles followed Gallatin's recommendations and Ohio was admitted to the Union with such a condition in the act of Congress. In 1806 Congress authorized the president to appoint three commissioners to survey the road from Cumberland, Maryland to the Ohio and appropriated thirty thousand dollars to defray the expense of laying out and making the road, - and Thomas Jefferson, as President by his signature approved the act. In this case the consent of the states through which the road should run was to be obtained before beginning the actual work of construction. Within the next dozen years or so, this road was constructed from Cumberland on the Potomac in Maryland to Wheeling on the Ohio in the western part of Virginia. The eastern portion of the Cumberland Road - or National Road - followed generally the lines of the old Braddock Road, which had, itself, pursued roughly the course of an Indian path. In later years the National Road was continued westward through Ohio and Indiana to Central Illinois, and it was proposed to build a connecting line southward from Zanesville in central Ohio to Maysville in Kentucky on the Ohio and thence to Lexington, and southward even to the lower Mississippi. From 1816 for ten to fifteen years the eastern and middle portions of the National Road were literally covered with emigrants, their families, and wagons laden with household goods and chattels, pursuing their westward way. In later years it was equally crowned with wagons, bringing the produce of the western farms to the markets of the East."

Regarding the section through Randolph Township, the Beers ed. of the "History of Montgomery County" says:

"In 1836 the National Road was cut through the center of the township but was never macadamized by the general government. It will be a completed turnpike this year (1882)."

The construction work for this portion of the road was under the supervision of Col. William Baggott of Butler Township. In May of 1940 when I was Mayor of Englewood we observed a celebration of the 100th year of the completion of the National Road across Ohio and into Indiana. At this event I remember hearing Gov. Townsend of Indiana say that he had heard that when the highway was put through the travelers had to dodge stumps that were still left in the center of the road.

However it was nearly eighty years after the building of the National Road that it was to become a modern highway when it was paved in the 1920's. I can well remember when I was a small boy and lived in Arcanum up in Darke County; we would travel to Dayton and back on the old Dayton and Union City Railroad. When the train stopped at Bachman about eight miles west of Englewood, I could see the old National Road, simply as a narrow trail almost hidden by overhanging branches and wild growth along its sides. At this point it was not much used, although from its earliest days it was in better condition between Englewood and Clayton.

The cutting through of the National Road ten miles north of Dayton did not proceed without much interruption. Dayton wanted it to go through that city; a couple times Congress refused to amend the original survey and once the construction was held up at the request of the War Department. However, in time the road was constructed in accordance with the original plans.

We now return to the Garber's who lived west of town. It would seem by local tradition that there were those who were dissatisfied with the prospects of a road running through their farms that was evidenced by the government surveys that were active by the year 1832. The Garber's in particular did not like the road dividing the farm so they found a ready purchaser in Samuel Herr who had but a few weeks before came from Pennsylvania by way of Chambersburg, Butler Township (now Merlin Heights).

The Herr's were among a large group of people who were rapidly coming from central Pennsylvania from Lancaster and Dauphin Counties who were members of the Brethren in Christ Church sometimes called the River Brethren. Many of them were settling west of Englewood where their descendants still lived and were excellent and prosperous farmers. Some of them lived in the village itself where the descendants of the original Quakers also lived; but many of these had gone north in the Stillwater Valley to settle in West Milton, Ludlow Falls, Pleasant Hill and Covington. Mrs. Edna Sinks, a granddaughter of Samuel Herr once told me an amusing anecdote about the time when he crossed the Ohio River. He had an old horse name Tobe which became frightened on the river ferry, broke loose and jumped in river. In time the Herr's became the owner of some four hundred acres of land west and southwest of the village. Thus in time the owners of the southern portion of Section 15 were the Rasor's and the Herr's. The concluding sentences in Professor Channing's account tell in a graphic manner the desirability of building a town at the intersection of the Dayton Covington Turnpike and the National Road. Emigrants from the east bound for the west were coming in ever increasing numbers. Teamsters and cattle drivers met at the intersection of the two roads and they needed a place for refreshments and sleep. It was a busy corner in those days nearly a century and a quarter ago just as it is now with all the motor vehicles.

With the cutting though of the National Road, the merchants saw the necessity of a good road from that city to upper portions of the Stillwater Valley where new farms were being opened year after year and there were rich crops of wheat, corn and tobacco to be brought to market. In 1838 the Dayton and Covington Turnpike Company was organized. Stock was sold and construction began in 1839. The Turnpike followed roughly the rough wagon trail followed by the Hoover-Mast party in March of 1802 which in turn likely trailed an Indian path that in turn may have been made originally by the bison and other grazing animals on their way to salt licks. At least that is a theory that many historians take in describing the origin of many of our western roads.

Came the year 1841 and it was increasingly apparent that the intersection of these two roads offered an ideal spot to erect a town. Mathias Gish had lately come down from the Shelby County possibly looking for a likely place on which to erect a hotel. Thomas Kearns came apparently with the view to develop lots and build houses. Even prior to May, 1841 when the town was officially laid out there is evidence to believe that a rough attempt at numbering lots had been made. For instance an old deed given by Samuel Herr to Mathias Gish dated May 26, 1839 refers to lot 47. Inasmuch as this one occupied the same place as lot 48 of the official plat, it would seem to indicate that preliminary surveys for a town had been made by 1839. For a few months before the official survey by an engineer by the name of W. G. George everybody was bustling with excitement. David Longenecker had purchased a small lot from Daniel Rasor. During the summer he built a house near the site of the garage of what used to be the Charles Leiber property and where Dale Whistler now lives. It is no longer standing but Harvey Rasor gave me a picture of it before it was torn down; and it likely is the first house built in Harrisburg after the plat was made but before officially approved.

Thomas Kearns was buying land from the Rasor's and Herr's. Mathias Gish had the choice location of all – the northwest corner of what is now National Avenue and Main Street where the Farmers State Bank is located. It also was the largest lot (No. 49) measuring 191 by 179 feet and it has been divided a number of times. With the ever increasing crowds of emigrants, with the many men at work on the two highways, Gish made the best of his opportunities, building no doubt as early as 1839 and maybe a little before the first hotel

in town. It stood about where the present bank is located and no doubt did a thriving business in its early days. It was burned about the year 1850 and never rebuilt.

The village of Englewood as it exists just prior to World War II consists of five districts, four of which are platted. These are as follows:

1. Harrisburg Plat: Platted May 6, 1841, received for record June 18, and recorded July 10, 1841. It consists of 49 lots founded as follows: On the east by Valleyview Street and the alley running south there from; on the south by Chestnut Street; on the west by the alley running between the Dr Widener property and the S. Berger Lumber Co.; and on the north by Jefferson Street and east of the Covington Pike by the alley between the old Charles Fetters property and that of Harry Schultz. (Deed Bk.F.p.239)
2. The Christian Herr Addition: It has 22 numbered lots of two sections. (a)between Jefferson and Herr Streets west of Walnut and (b)between Herr Street and Elm Street; and between Covington Pike and Walnut Street. (Laid out April 21, 1881, Plat Book B. p.61)
3. Carris W. and Mary Ann Falkner Addition: Laid out on land between the Covington Pike and site of old railroad and between Chestnut Street and Orchard Street. It consists of 51 lots. 14.4 acres (Plat Book, K. p36).
4. Daniel Wolfe Administrators Subdivision, Englewood: Laid out by Levi A. Albert (April 11, 1922, 82 lots. Annexed to Englewood, July 19, 1938 Plat Book, N. p.62.)
5. Parts of Englewood not platted:
 - (a) Between Covington Pike and Walnuts Streets and between Jefferson and Herr Streets.
 - (b) East side of Valleyview Street. (River Road).
 - (c) West of Western Alley in old Harrisburg Plat.
 - (d) Between Valleyview Street and Covington Pike north of the northern alley of the old Harrisburg Plat.

Although the plat was certified by W. G. George, the engineer on the 10th day of May, 1841 many of the old records indicate that the work was started and possibly finished on the 6th day of May.

The plat was received for record June 18 but not actually recorded until July 10. The proprietors in order of their signature are: Samuel Herr, David Rasor, Daniel Rasor, Mathias Gish, Thomas Kearns (Mr. Waymire gives the spelling Karns) and David Longenecker. It was signed in the presence of William Sheets and John Sherer. It has been stated that it was suggested to Mr. Herr that the new town be called Herrsville or Herrsburg but Mr. Herr suggested Harrisburg after the capital city of Pennsylvania where many of them came from, and that the name would resemble his own anyway.

As will be seen from the accompanying diagram the lots were numbered from No. 1 where the Pure Oil Station now stands around to No. 49 where the bank is now located and where then Mathias Gish's hotel had been built. The shape was nearly square with a tongue running to the north to the Charles Fetter's house. Lot 44 was set aside for school purposes and a building was soon after erected there. Because of the northwesterly angle taken by the Covington Pike, the lots facing it on both sides tended toward irregularity. The twelve lots west of Walnut Street are of uniform size each measuring 165 by 66 feet.

The town once laid out began to grow though for the next several decades it remained only a convenient trading center for northern Randolph Township and the western half of Butler. Union was already a mature town with little mills and factories and Vandalia was established August 1, 1838. Most of the lots belonging to the Herr's and Rasor's appear to have been sold prior to July 10, 1841 when the plat was recorded. On the basis of a map drawn by Mrs. Edna Sinks from memory in 1939 as to how the town looked when she was a girl in 1865 upwards of 50 houses and stores had been erected, the greater number north of the National Road. The land north of Jefferson Street was a corn field that Christian Herr had erected (More likely Herr had bought this house from the Stutzman's and later moved out to the farm and then back again by David Jackson.)

Burial Grounds

There appears to have been no burial ground in the corporate limits of Englewood. On the northern edge on River Road is the old Pfouts-Menges burial ground previously mentioned. Fairview Cemetery dates from prior to 1829, the earliest record of a burial there being 1829 for Jacob Hess for the above year. The earliest burial in the Concord Cemetery south of the dam is for George Heikes who died December 26, 1837; that is the first that shows in my records.

Churches

There were no Quaker Churches in Englewood; but four were established in the lower Stillwater Valley: Rocky Springs in Sec. 36, Randolph Township Sec. 29 in Butler Township, West Branch on the Pig Eye School Road and the Friends Church in West Milton (said to be the only church of that faith having a steeple).

During the second great migration of pioneers from Pennsylvania, they brought their religious faiths with them and soon established churches – modeled very much as those at home. Both the Quakers and Mennonites had found a congenial atmosphere in Pennsylvania under the tolerant rule of William Penn. Many were of German or Swiss descent and sought new homes in America after the ravages of the Thirty Years War in Germany – a war that had left the Palatinate in a state of ruin and disorder.

The Church of the Brethren in Christ had three separate branches in and near Harrisburg. Each branch had its own minister, church officers and held their worship at different hours so that the members of each might attend each others services. The oldest of these is the Church of the Brethren in Christ, often called the River Brethren. Originating in Upper Switzerland this church was said to have been at one time closely allied to the Mennonites. It was organized locally by six families, among who were Samuel Herr who was one of its ministers and John Wenger who was also a minister, and John and Daniel Coffman. Samuel L. Herr and John Hocker, Sr. were later ministers. Isaac Cassel was a deacon until his death in 1880 and Adam Hocker and Jacob Cassel were also deacons. Later ministers were John Hocker, Jr. and Jacob Abraham Engle. The church was long known as “Fairview” and has given the name to the adjacent cemetery. Samuel Herr deeded a piece of ground for the building. Ministers in recent years have been Isaac Engle, Ohmer Herr and at present Reverend Erwin Thomas.

Writing of the division of this church, John W. Waymire says: “In 1861 two divisions of this church occurred – one called Swankites presided over by Reverend Jacob Swank. Other members were Samuel Longenecker and David Razor, George Shoemaker and A. G. Marsh.” In May 1861 a general conference of the branches was called to be held at the Crooked Creek Church at which the men mentioned above attended.

Worshipping at the same church building but at different hours were Wengerites founded by the Reverend John Wenger.

The building itself dates from around 1861, built on ground donated by David Razor. The original building burned in 1880 and the present structure was erected thereon. This building is of picturesque beauty set as it is among stately oak trees overlooking the valley. The window shutters are of especial beauty and should be admired. A newer structure on the south is somewhat the beauty of the building when viewed from that direction. It is one of the most pleasant and peaceful spots in the village. Various branches of the Brethren Church have worshipped in it. I have often liked to listen to the singing in the evening done without instrumental accompaniment.

The United Brethren in Christ was organized in 1888 in the brick building often referred to as the “first bank building” built by John Nill on Lot 49 and was burned April 29, 1889. While the present structure was in process of erection services was held therein. The ground was donated by Christian Herr. This church was remodeled in 1915 at which time its graceful spiral was torn down, and a basement was added. Among its charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Simon Peffley and their daughter Addie; she being the first organist, or pianist; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart; Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, Alison Johnson being the first janitor. The first pews consisted of planks laid on blocks and the pulpit was a packing case from the Nill store. It was heated by two coal stoves. Mr. McGrew was either the first or second minister and early School Superintendent were Simon Peffley and James J. Heck. During the 1930s some of the ministers were Clyde Beilstein, Reverend Brown and Reverend Oliver. In the 1940’s it united with the Evangelical Church. During the first half of the 1950s the church was remodeled and the brick educational building at the southwest corner was added. The Reverend James Bergland was the first full time minister. Other ministers that I remember were Floyd Fisher, Clyde Jones, Woodrow Bell, Richard Swartz, James Bergland and Reverend Core is the present minister. Blanche Berry was organist for many years. When the church celebrated its 70th anniversary Sunday November 24, 1957 Mrs. Levi Albert was the oldest member (I believe that she will be 97 years old in May, 1960, and so far as I know the only person of that age who ever lived in Englewood). The Reverend Walter Sinks (son of Mrs. Edna Sinks who died just four months short of her 95th birthday) gave a history of the church from 1910 to 1910, and some of the facts that he brought out then, I have incorporated them in the above sketch. Mr. Charles O’Niel presented the history from 1910 to 1930 and Mrs. Robert Trowbridge from 1930 to present time.

The Mennonite Church on the corner of Herr Street and Covington Pike was the third division of the Church of the Brethren. I am indebted to Mr. Orville Riffle for this short sketch.

“It was established December, 1883. The lots were bought in 1890 and the building erected soon after very close to the sidewalk. In 1928 it was moved back with a basement and a vestibule added. It appears that the church was abandoned for a number of years because of the lack of membership and attendance. Some of the charter members of the church were David, Daniel, John and Lavina Rasor. In the 1930’s the name was changed to the Missionary Church. Since 1930 some of the ministers were Reverend Peffley, Reverend Henderson, Reverend Hygema, Reverend Taylor, Reverend Steele, Reverend McIntosh and the present incumbent is Reverend Jesse Seeker. Mr. Riffle who lived on R.R. 1, Clayton has undertaken to write a history of his church. Among other members whom I have known are: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Celestian Leiber, various members of the Riffle family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Sando once connected with the school and now teaching at Bethel College, Mishawaka, Indiana and a Mr. and Mrs. Swank.

Elections and Political Affiliations

As was stated in the chapter of Randolph Township the first voting places were first at David Hoover’s house in Sec. 10 and then at Jacob Smith’s house in Sec. 19. Then it was moved back to Union until it was brought to Harrisburg as being in more nearly the center of population, and since that time it has remained here. The first election house is said to have been on the National Road near the bank and with other buildings it was burned in 1889. Writing of the politics of the township, Mr. Waymire says:

“Harrisburg in the old days was strongly Democratic and Salem and Union were Republican. When Grover Cleveland was first elected the Democrats of Harrisburg and vicinity made a successful demonstration. The first thing was the erection of a very tall buckeye pole, spliced and banded by iron. William Snyder had charge of the erection of the pole from which flew forth the Stars and Stripes. This pole stood along the National Road about twenty feet west of the pump of the National Hotel. People from Dayton and miles

around came from miles around and joined in the celebration and heard speeches from many of the leaders of that day. It was somewhat amusing – for Dr. Boone, a staunch Republican, had his residence and office in Jacob Iams’ store (the same building remodeled is now used by the Englewood Grille). Across the street from his house the speaker’s stand was erected. The speakers knew about Dr. Boone and as the parade passed by Dr. Boone got the cheer. I recall no speakers now living and only a very few participants except a few from Little York are now living (1940). Among the group from Harrisburg were Frank and Dave Fetters, Charles Fetters and the Razor men, and the Nick boys from York, and W. L. Martindale and his brother Samuel from Union.”

Waymire added that a cannon was used on this occasion and that the firing of it could be heard for miles up and down the valley.

At least three men from Randolph Township have represented Montgomery County in the Ohio General Assembly: Daniel Hoover (I) who was elected in 1810; Aaron Klepinger served during the 1930’s and myself who was elected in the fall of 1936 and served during 1937-38 in the 92nd General Assembly. There was another man, Mr. Gilbert Morris who owned a farm right west of Englewood but whose home was in Dayton. He served a few years after I was in the Ohio Legislature.

Fires

Harrisburg suffered three major fires, two occurring on the same site. About the year 1850 the National Hotel built by Mathias Gish was burned and on April 21, 1889 the brick building where the bank now stands was destroyed. About 1865 the spoke and hub factory operated by Celestian Leiber and Joseph Razor, located then on the site now occupied by the Berger Lumber Co. was destroyed by fire. In February 1915 after the town was called Englewood another building that stood where the bank now is was burned. This is apparently the fire often described to me by Miss Alice Menges who was then a telephone operator therein.

Hotels

After the completion of the National Road emigrants from the east to the west came in ever increasing numbers. They forded the Stillwater a little below where the old covered bridge once stood, the first bridge being a pole construction. The covered bridge stood until 1919 when it was torn down. The emigrants followed the ravine coming up the bluff to where the traffic light now is. It appears that as early as 1820 there was a rough trail on the site of the present Covington Pike gradually made wider and wider for the use of wagons to haul grain to Dayton. About 1820 Jesse Weybright erected a log house on one of the present corners of National Road and the Covington Pike for the accommodation of wayfarers. He sold hay, corn, food and other articles that the pioneers on their way to the west needed; and it seems that he offered some accommodations to those who wished to sleep and rest. The next hotel as before stated was built in 1838 or 1839 by Mathias Gish that burned in 1850. Then the Razor’s erected a hotel where the Pure Oil Station is now. This has had a long history and was also operated by Jacob Becker. It was a rectangular shaped building, with nicely spaced windows and stood close to the two streets giving to the town a picturesque air. It was moved back to the southwest and is now part of the Zimmerman Fruit Store but it can never be recognized as the same building. The entire corner has been spoiled in appearance, showing how much modern progress, so called, can do to destroy the comfortable appearance the corner once had in the old days. When I moved to town in 1930 this old hotel was ran by a Mr. and Mrs. Stump. Later when it was moved back Mr. and Mrs. John Harter operated it for a number of years.

It was built in 1854 by Daniel and David Rasor. It was first called the National House. Later proprietors were: John Walker, Henry Frantz, F. O'Neil, Frank Lesh, and Jeremiah Kopp. In 1876 Jacob E. Becker, born November 13, 1833 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of Henry and Susan Becker, bought it and changed its name to Becker's National House. Charles acquired it from his father and sold it to Rollie Welbaum who sold it to Charles Stump.

A third hotel stood on about the same spot now occupied by the Saul Garber's Dress Shop. Built by Christopher Winkler in the 1880's it was known as Winkler's Hotel. Subsequent proprietors were Mr. Wollenhaupt and Haig and James Dotterick. It was burned on April 21, 1889 that destroyed the one brick building erected by John Nill (I) from homemade brick. The feed rooms and stables stood right south of the present Albert residence.

Old Houses

The only house that we can with some assurance believe was built on the site of Englewood during the pioneer period, that is before 1820, was the farm house of David Stutzman that now stands within twenty feet from its original location on North Walnut Street. It is now occupied by Harry Girard and in the late 1930's it was remodeled by Robert Baker into a comfortable modern dwelling, and yet preserving some of its distinctive features. On the authority of Jesse Lowe who had a good memory for facts, this house when bought from the Garber's who had it from the Stutzman's moved it from its original site to the Herr farm now occupied by the Louis Bergman turkey farm. There it stood for a half century occupied by three generations of the Herr's. Sometime after 1889 Davis Jackson moved it back to close to its original position. It is built of logs but remodeled as it is, one might think it of far more recent construction. However, Gus Leiber is inclined to believe that it was originally built on the Herr farm and then moved into Harrisburg. However it is no doubt a very old house and wherever it was originally built is still is one of our oldest dwellings.

There stood up until some ten or twelve years ago an old log house between Mrs. Iddings' property and the elevator. The Doty's lived therein for a number of years where they had a gift shop. It formerly stood in the northwest quarter of Sec. 22 also originally owned by David Stutzman and later by the Herr family. It stood west of the present brick house on South Walnut Street (the one where the Clarence Buchers lived and is now occupied by people by the name of Allen). The present brick structure was built by Daniel Wolfe about the year 1860, on a knoll long known as Locust Hill. The house and farm (on which is now located the Beetley Plat) was later owned by Daniel Tate. Then it came into the possession of Misses Anna, Eva and Lily Rasor. It had been abandoned for a number of years and the Rasor girls remodeled it. Later the Buchers bought it and remodeled it still more into an imposing dwelling.

The building occupied by the Drug Store on the National Road is very old but so remodeled that nothing of its original appearance can be seen. The one on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Main Street long occupied by John Nill(II) dates back to the beginnings of Harrisburg and was probably built by Mathias Gish where he operated a grocery, as late as 1865 as showed by the Diagram made by Mrs. Sinks. Across from this house on the east side of Main Street is another old house that has been somewhat remodeled. It was once owned by Miss Alice Menges. The oldest brick house is now occupied by Earl Klepinger two doors from the light on the east side of Main Street. Gus Leiber's house and the one just north once used as an antique shop by the Martin's are not far from being 100 years old and perhaps a little older. Mention has already been made of the old house built by David Longenecker on the present site of the garage of Dale Whistler. A glance at the diagram made by Mrs. Sinks can be identified by those who occupied them in 1940.

Physicians and Dentists

Dr. Christopher Gish began his practice here before the town was laid out; and in 1860 he moved to Brookville. An old lady once told me that Dr. Gish was blind but I never had the statement verified. Dr. Alonzo Boone came to Harrisburg from Little York. He was among the first owners of the school house on Lot 44 after it was abandoned as a school. Dr. M. V. Patton, born in Springfield August 31, 1843 was educated under the famous Dr. J. J. McIlheeny of Dayton. He was here three years, from 1873 to 1876 and had an office in the house where Dale Whistler lives on North Main Street. Ephraim Spitler practiced medicine here toward the end of the 19th century. An early Harrisburg dentist was Dr. Robbins.

Schools

The plat of Harrisburg set apart Lot 44 for school purposes, stating that a building was to be erected thereon. The language of the petition would therefore indicate that the old school house on the south side of Jefferson Street was not built before the summer of 1841. Before that the children of the Herr, Rasor and Stutzman families attended school in a small building right south of the present Fairview Church; and which has long ago vanished.

The Jefferson Street School was the only one until about 1870 when the brick building on the Northwest corner of Herr and Main was put up and part of it used for a High School. In 1935 it was bought for a town hall and a voting place. The interior has been remodeled and a fire house erected on the north side but the outside looks very much as it did ninety years ago except that it was painted some years ago so as to preserve the brick some of which were crumbling. Among the early Harrisburg teachers were David Eckers, Christopher Gish, Jacob Hoover and Alexander Sinks. Later teachers were Thomas O'Brian, James Taylor, Hannah Braddock and Anna Newman. Mrs. McCarter taught a summer school. The high school was started in the 1880's with Benjamin Hershey teacher. This building served for both the high school as well as the grade school until the brick building on North Main Street was erected about the time of World War I and is now used by Tietzmann Tool Corporation which came here in the early 1940's or late 1930's. It was used for a high school a little after 1930 when it was moved to the large building on the Covington Pike north of town.

Stores

The type of store made necessary in a village but recently founded depends in large measure upon the kind of people who patronize it. In an isolated community stores may be limited to grocery shops, shoe repair shops and blacksmith shops. Harrisburg, however, was far from being an isolated community. Ever since its founding it might be said it has been right in the center of the nation's activity. Every day saw fresh arrivals from the East making their way to the great unsettled spaces of the western plains. They often needed wagon repairs and at an early date Andrew Murray established a carriage works selling the necessary parts for wagons soon needed repair over the National Road which was still in very primitive condition, with ruts and sometimes stumps in the center of the road.

Michael Longenecker was one of the most prominent carpenters while the village was still called Harrisburg. He was a brother of David Longenecker and lived for many years in the house that Harry Schultz now owns on the east side of North Main Street. He is best remembered as the builder of the many barns around Harrisburg. There used to be a very picturesque old barn on the rear of the Charles Fetters property now torn down. He built the barn on the old Evans-Herr farm west of town but I have never heard if he was the builder of the old barn still standing on the old Rasor farm just east of my house.

William Snyder lived in the Cyrus Cline property south of town. He, too, was a carpenter and worked with Longenecker. Snyder was tall and had a charming personality and took much interest in politics; and was frequently chosen to act as chairman at such meetings. He may have been either the son or grandson of the William Snyder who entered the N.E. ½ of Sec. 18 on November 2, 1814.

One of the principal contractors and builders of Harrisburg was John Nill (I). He came to Harrisburg from Covington a decade or two after the town was laid out. He bought up much of the land on the west side of the Covington Pike from Herr Street to the National Road. He built a brick building where the present bank is, the one that burned. Near here Warren Martindale had a grocery store. Nill built another building there in which John Spitler later had a grocery store. This, too, was burned together with the telephone exchange, in February, 1915. It is said that John Nill made much of the brick himself. Levi A. Albert was the town druggist. His first place of business was also in the Nill building and after the fire moved to a new building in which for many years Dr. Furnas had his home and office and for a few years was occupied by Drs. Porter and Wieland after World War II. It seems that a building stood where the Furnas house now stands and that it too burned, and Albert rebuilt it and then sold it, moving to the house now occupied by his widow and daughter Agnes on North Main Street. Mathias Gish had a grocery on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Main Street and according to Mrs. Sinks there was a small grocery in the Dale Whistler house ran by a Mrs. (Granny) Zink. The old Waymire grocery on the corner of Main Street and National Road was built by a man by the name of Weaver and for many years used as a grocery and in which also the post office was once housed.

A few well know persons of Harrisburg

In addition to those mentioned above there were others of unusual personality who have been long remembered:

Jacob Circle, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil War, his wife Catherine and his son Joseph lived at one time in Mrs. Joseph Hoover's house. He came here from Tippecanoe City where he served a term or two as mayor. He was a prolific writer and one of his chief hobbies was to write letters to prominent people, nationally and internationally. He received a letter from President Garfield a short time before his assassination.

W. L. Martindale was the only attorney-at-law in Harrisburg.

Charles Becker who succeeded his father as proprietor of the National House was the first telegraph operator (1879-1880).

Billy Johnson was a more or less eccentric sea captain who lived in Englewood around 1910. I never knew him but have heard many stories that would indicate him as a real town character and a nice person to know, as he had many interesting incidents in his life to narrate.

Persons with unusual talents who lived in Harrisburg and Englewood: Theodore Laukhoff was a painter and interior decorator. He did the mural work for many lodges and halls and was an artist of distinction. He gave instruction in art and drawing at night classes and also taught German. His son, William Laukhoff is also engaged in his father's profession, and was one of the painters and decorators of the village up until the time of his death about eight or ten years ago. Theodore Laukhoff had beside his son three daughters, Rose who married Dr. Seiler of near Lewisburg later of Cleveland, Luella who married Charles Leiber and Bertha who married Levi A. Albert.

There are extant several of the original paintings of Theodore Laukhoff. His granddaughter, Miss Agnes Albert has a number of them. I have three, one being a large canvas, measuring some four by three feet of a Swiss chalet set by the edge of a little lake. It is said that when Laukhoff still lived in Europe he made a pencil sketch of this while in the mountains of Switzerland and after he came to this country he painted the picture. Another is a scene from Tuscany showing the classical influence. The other is a theatrical scene nicely executed and with much character and expression on the features of the actors. I have heard it said that it is supposed to represent a scene from Shakespeare but I have never been able to identify the exact play. The central figure is that of an old man seated in a low easy chair with curious kind of rollers. Frank Koogler has an interesting pencil sketch depicting Joe (or Jake) Circle and Henry Becker out digging potatoes, one saying to the other, "Did you ever see such potatoes?" It is the only pencil sketch of Laukhoff's that I know of. At a sale of some of his effects a few years ago I bought his old easel.

Many years ago I had Billy Laukhoff reproduce for me the painting of a tulip design on the back of an old Windsor rat-tale bench. He also did a skillful job in painting on the names of the soldiers of Randolph Township on a Memorial that once stood on the north side of the town hall. But it fell into decay and was destroyed.

Clyde Fetters painted the old covered bridge and has done several other small pieces that shows unusual ability with the brush.

Mrs. Clarence Bucher who lived in the old Wolfe-Tate mansion on South Walnut Street had a fine eye for art and had her house filled with beautiful paintings and sketches from her brush. For several years she also operated the pottery shop on South Main Street.

Miss Talitha Line who lived with her sister Sarah Jane on Valley View was a professor in a number of colleges before coming to Englewood. She was a noted photographer, specializing in Nature especially birds. She had her work exhibited at international displays and not infrequently she was the recipient of first and second prizes and awards. During World War II she was employed in photographic work at Wright Field.

Likewise was Jan Lugt who lived at my place for a number of years. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland and lived in various cities there until he went to Java to work on a coffee plantation. Coming to America he and his wife went to Winnipeg where they opened up a photographic studio and by the original artistry of their work soon became the leaders in their field there winning international awards for their work. Going on to California they opened up a studio in Pasadena where many of the celebrities of Hollywood sat before their cameras as did some of the professors of California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. Jan was also an amateur actor taking parts in plays at the Pasadena Theatre, now the State Theatre of California. See also page 63 and 64.

Transportation

During the summer and autumn of 1877 a number of prominent business men of Dayton and the lower Stillwater Valley saw the growing necessity for a railroad. Chief among these were Squire Kelley, Thomas Brown, Judge Dwyer and Commissioner W. B. Smith of Dayton; and locally there were Henry Waymire, Edgar Stoner, Henry Warner, Peter Bolender, Jacob Stockslager, Michael Crow, Solomon Huffman, H. C. Weaver, Jacob Iams, and John Sheets of Randolph Township. A meeting was held in Dayton during the winter of 1877 and a railroad was incorporated under the name Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad. A Notice was put in the two leading Dayton newspapers stating that the stock could be subscribed to at Jacob Iams store in Harrisburg and at John Sheets and Jacob Stockslager's store in Union.

During the early winter of 1878 conventions were held at various villages in the Stillwater Valley. An enthusiastic meeting was held at Little York on January 15 with Henry Waymire, Chairman and Edgar Stoner, Secretary. It was there decided to hold a mass meeting on January 24. This was attended by many citizens of Dayton and surrounding territory. It was here stated that the railroad could be built at a cost of around five hundred dollars per mile. Subsequent meetings were held at West Milton, Versailles and Covington during the winter. The necessary stock was finally subscribed to and the construction began late in 1878, the road reaching Harrisburg in 1879. It was narrow gauge until 1887 when a standard tract was laid. The town now underwent one of her most prosperous eras during the time the railroad operated and laid the foundations for the subsequent development of the town. This later became a part of the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and when it was dissolved during the second decade of the present century, the Stillwater branch was bought by Wringling Bros. and after August 24, 1922 when steel was high the rolling stock was sold to be reused. The right of way was later acquired by the Dayton Power & Light Co. At the time it was thought that the railroad had served its purpose but the town was handicapped nevertheless as coal and grain had to be taken by truck to Brookville and higher prices had to be charged for those items as coal and lumber.*

The Dayton, Covington and Piqua Traction Co. was put through in 1902 and continued just twenty-four years, abandoned in 1926 and the Dayton and Northern Utility Co., later the St. Johns Transportation Co. was organized running motor buses. Thus in just a little less than a half century, steam gave way to electricity which in turn gave way to gasoline as a means of operating public vehicles.

The source material for the chapter on the business and industrial life of Harrisburg is: History of Montgomery Co. 1882, Beers ed. under the general editorship of Ashley Brown. The section on Randolph Township written by Eli F. Warner; A. W. Drury's History of Dayton and Montgomery Co., 1909; John W. Waymire's Manuscript account of the early history of Randolph Township. This contains much valuable material not found in printed works. Files from the Dayton Daily Democrat and Dayton Journal for 1877 and 1878 where there are copious accounts of the organization and building of the railroad; information supplied by many of the old residents of Englewood.

*Wringling Brothers operated the company under the name The Dayton Toledo and Chicago Railway Co. under W. H. Ogborn, Receiver. Tracks were taken up by wrecking company (see pages 144 and 146).

CHAPTER VI

ENGLEWOOD 1899 – 1930

The changing of the name of a town need not necessarily mean that its character and aspect also changes. However in the present instance when the name Harrisburg went out and the name Englewood came in, there was also lost something that could never be regained. A few years before Charles Duryea of Springfield, Massachusetts and a Mr. Haynes of Kokomo, Indiana had invented a strange mechanical device then known as the horseless carriage that before another decade or so had passed was to start a social and economic revolution throughout the whole civilized world. The name, Harrisburg, therefore stood for the nineteenth century and the horse and buggy days, while the name Englewood is synonymous with the automobile and the age of great paved highways as well as all those rapid developments in science that have characterized the world since the year 1899.

However the name Harrisburg had begun to drop out of use almost thirty years before the year 1899. That was when the post office was established here in 1870. A change of name had been made necessary because there was another Harrisburg with a post office on the Franklin-Pickaway County line. And in order to get a post office the town had to use for a while a sort of makeshift name; and to honor the Iams family the post office and the town was given the name Iamton. In those days the capital "I" and the capital "J" were used interchangeably, and officially the name was Jamton with Harvey James as the first postmaster, so the town had a rather sticky sort of name for a while, and the people thought it not a very appropriated name for such a clean and beautiful town.

In 1898 the merchants of the village believed that the time had come to give the growing town a permanent name, one worthy of its picturesque appearance. A contest was arranged. More than one hundred names were suggested. Eventually the name, Englewood, was adopted. There are some differences of opinion as to why this name was chosen. Writing in the Dayton Daily News for May 4, 1929 Miss Alice Menges states that; "the name originated from a novel (possibly one entitled, The Farmer from Englewood) and was proposed by Mr. Elmer Smith". Others are of the opinion that the name was suggested because of the various members of the Engle family who lived in the vicinity; and because of the thickets and the wild woods surrounding the village. Regardless of the real reason the name was well chosen for it is particularly suited to the natural environment and at the same time is a soft and euphonious descriptive name. The name of the post office was official changed on July 11, 1899 and it is presumed that the name Iamton and Harrisburg gradually dropped out of use and the new name in time became universal.

Changes were to come constantly and rapidly during the next thirty years. The bottom lands were to be changed from a farming section where the earliest pioneers had built their cabins to a basin for the flood waters after the erection of Englewood Dam, one of the mightiest flood control constructions in the world. The railroad, the pride and glory of Harrisburg was to decline and fall; the newly built interurban electric lines were to serve the needs of the community for a while and then fall into oblivion. The old graveled National Road and the Covington Pike were to be turned into long reaches of concrete and hot mix. The constant stream of covered wagons, stage coaches, teams and droves of cattle that used to pass the National House were all a century later to be replaced, as if by magic, into a long thin line of noisy honking motor vehicles. A centenarian need never to have left the intersection of the two roads to have witnessed all these changes that had come about all over the nation; and would have realized that our own little village had become the epitome of the country at large. When he was young the world came to town on horses and buggies and when he was old it came on rubber tired motor driven vehicles.

All these and many other changes were to transform the village. Yet its old love of change and action, factors that motivated its very founding, is still with us. They found their expression in the erection of a water system and in the laying of a sanitary sewer system and in the formation of a beautiful park at our very door steps. Englewood would not be true to the memory of Harrisburg and to that adventurous little colony that had come all the way from North Carolina in 1802 if it did not love change and action.

The first decade of the new century, however, was comparatively calm. The most important event was the building of the traction line in 1902. The second decade, however, was one of action and change. In 1912 Samuel Berger came here from Pleasant Hill to establish a lumber yard that has since grown to be among the largest and best stocked between Dayton and Covington. It was erected on the site of the old Leiber and Rasor spoke and hub factory that had served an earlier generation in its needs for carriage and wagon equipment. Later Alonzo Senseman joined Mr. Berger and when they retired in the 1940s the management was taken over by Benjamin Hess who continued until 1959 when the new owners were Messrs. Rhoded and Shepherded. The old Murray wagon works had been taken over by Celestian Leiber and for many years his factory stood on the southwest corner of South Walnut Street and the National Road. In the 1950s it was torn down to make way for the Englewood filling station.

Then in March of 1913 occurred a tremendous event that was to change not only our own part of the Stillwater Valley but all the way up to Covington. Memories of the great flood of 1913 are still alive among the older people of the village. Out of it has grown a story of courage and heroism that as time passes is becoming one of the most repeated and treasured traditions of our town; one that rivals the coming of the Quaker community across the uncharted wilderness of 1801. The late Jacob Hoover one of the principal participants in that most momentous event has told the story so well that it is best to reproduce it here as it was published. Dated March 25, 1913 under the title "Happenings of the day" in the June issue of Englewood's first newspaper, The Englewood Enterprise, Jacob C. Hoover wrote as follows:

On the morning of March 25, I rose at the usual time with the intention of going to work at the National Cash Register Company, but as the first car did not come, I concluded that there must be some bad washout between West Milton and Englewood, as there was much water running over the streets. Believing the river to be much higher than ever before, I walked down about 5:30 o'clock and to my surprise the water was touching the bridge; and looking across the river, I saw the water nearing the second story of Mrs. I. C. Waymire's home, and still farther east the water was near John Bolander's home. After viewing the situation for a few minutes I walked back home, and while I was at home, Jesse E. West came to my house, and we talked about the high water and the condition of Waymire's folks being in the second story of the house which might float away at any time. Jesse said to me, "Jake there has got to be something done for those people." I said, "Well Jesse, there is no boat that I know of." And Jesse said, "George Weybright has a good boat that we can get." Then I said, "Well, Jesse you go and look at the boat and see if it is all right." So Jesse went and examined the boat and came back and reported the boat in good shape. I then said, "Jesse we will go and see what we can do." We then proceeded to Mr. Weybright's and on our way we invited a couple of our friends to join us in carrying the boat to the river, and then several more joined in. We carried the boat to the north line of my father's old homestead (the Andrew Clay Hoover). It was there we launched our frail craft and started on our mission of rescue work across the great expanse of water to Mrs. I. C. Waymire's home, and as we were nearing the house, in crossing the National Road we became tangled in some submerged telephone wire and almost capsized our boat, or at least quite a quantity of water, and as we were prepared for this emergency, we soon had the water bailed out. With the assistance of a rope, one end of which I threw across a telephone wire just a little farther up stream, and letting it float back to me, having both ends of the rope in my possession,

and being in the bow of the boat, I was able to head the bow of the boat up stream against the raging current torrent, which relieved us from the submerged wire. Jesse was at the oars and with some extra efforts, we were able to go farther east, and to get around the wires and trees, and than we approached the house from the south and east and landed at the second story window on the east side of the house. It took both of us to manage the boat, so we could take only at a time. Glenn Clawson was the first to go with us to shore. As this was our first trip to shore, Mrs. Bolender and Mrs. Sharp hastily prepared a lunch for us so we could take it along to the flood victims that still remained in the house, while we sought to finish our rescue work. On our second trip to the house we rescued Pearl Swartz, then Mr. I. C. Waymire, next Mrs. David Clawson, fifth David Clawson, L. A. Waymire refused to leave the house, so having done all we could here, we headed our boat out in midstream and floated down to Little York, where we expected to relieve several cases of suffering and immediate danger to life. On our way down stream we talked the matter over as to how and where we might be able to land in safety and laid our plans to land north and east of the I.O.O.F. Hall. On nearing there, Jesse changed his mind and said we could not do it, and I said, "Jesse, alright." We headed out into the stream again to clear the buildings and trees so that we might be able to land on the south side of town, but with all our efforts the boat struck the very last shade tree in the street and was broken to pieces. I caught hold of a limb of the tree and pulled myself up out of the water and climbed to a position to look for Jesse. He was gone. I looked down the stream but I could see nothing of him or the boat, and the saddest part of it all is that none of us have seen him since. May peace and love and mercy for Him who doeth all things will be with his aged father, his affectionate mother, his brothers, sisters and friends.

Then on looking about fifty feet east from where I was in the tree, I saw Mrs. Shingledecker still in a tree, her husband and child having been rescued before we arrived. My attention was then directed to the rescue of Mrs. Shingledecker. After her rescue I felt pretty good, thinking it would be my turn next which it was.

John Eby had just arrived with two men from Tipp City, Mr. Collins and Mr. Clark, to help in rescue work here. They both did noble work that afternoon. They continued their efforts to rescue me until darkness drove them to shore, hence I was compelled to experience the saddest night of my life, knowing that I would have to remain in the tree all that long, dark and rainy night, suffering from hunger, cold and exhaustion, with death staring me in the face. My greatest fear was a house just up stream a short distance which was liable to float away at any moment and it would have been an impossibility for it to float down stream without taking the tree and me along its course to destruction.

It was here in that tree, on that awful night, surrounded by those angry waves, that I was made to feel my spiritual condition. I realized that I was lost. My sins came before me like an insurmountable mountain and I began to confess my sins, and to repent earnestly, and cried mightily to God to forgive me of my sins, and to save my poor soul. I made an earnest effort to make peace with God, for it is said "every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess." This was about six o'clock when I began to get in earnest about my soul's salvation, as you, dear reader, who are reading this article, should do, if you have not already received the remission of your sins, and are not now in peace with God. I continued to pray and among other things that I said, "Lord I am going to plead with Thee, and if I go down to everlasting destruction, it will be with a plea on my lips for the remission of my sins." I confessed my sins, I prayed and finally I asked the Lord to break this stony heart of mine and just then He took me at my word and spoke peace to my soul. I think this was about 8:00 P.M., March 25; and I continued to pray all night for God to stay by me during the night and the remainder of my life.

I stayed in the tree from 2:00 P.M., March 25, to 10:00 A.M., March 26 and was then taken to the home of County Commissioner George W. Fair where I received the best of care and medical attention. Thursday John Bolender took me to the home of Mr. Sharp where I remained until Friday morning. The water having

sufficiently receded, I was taken home. Quite a number of people were there to see me and to encourage me. Brother David Rasor and his wife led in prayer and it seems to me I never heard more fervent prayers. J. C. Hoover.

The same copy of the Englewood Enterprise carries an account of the death of Jesse E. West. Because of the existence of a local newspaper in Englewood at this period we are thus able to give a full account of this heroic episode, distinctive of its kind in the history of the town.

However, there is another verbal version of the story of the fate of Jesse West that has now become almost a local legend. When I first came to Englewood in September of 1930 one of his aunts, Mrs. Daniel Menges told it to me. That it seems that one of her acquaintances, a lady, had some occasion to spent some time on a plantation among the bayous of Louisiana. One day this lady saw a wild looking man in the swamps whom she declared looked so much like Jesse West that she called out his name, but the man turned and vanished among the reeds and swamp shrubbery. Could it be indeed possible that he was carried down into the Ohio and hence into the Mississippi; or in a dazed or state of amnesia been able to get a boat and carried down into the lower reaches of the Mississippi? It is one of the unsolved mysteries of the Great Flood of 1913.

The Englewood Enterprise was indirectly an outgrowth of the Farmer's Bank, now The Farmers State Bank that was organized under the leadership of H. G. Cress of West Milton during the summer of 1910. The Commercial Club voted to organize a newspaper. Levi A. Albert was made editor, J. F. Eidemiller associate editor and H. G. Cress was made business manager. John W. Berry and Ed. C. Sinks were advertising and subscription solicitors. From the first there were around six hundred subscribers. Many of former residents of Englewood who had moved elsewhere were among the most enthusiastic readers, as attested by the many letters received by the editors. The first number appeared in September 1910 and was published monthly until June 1913, the last number. Because of the flood damaging the press near the corner of Fifth and Wayne Avenue in Dayton where the paper was printed, no issues were made during April and May of 1913. In all there were thirty-two issues. A complete history of this little paper, the first and only one with an Englewood date line in the annals of Englewood is found in the June 1913 issue under the title, "The Enterprise, Our last issue." (See page 128)

Early cashiers of the bank were Horatio Cress and a Mr. Surface. Later came William Lightner, Henry Bierice, Charles Sink, Robert Gnagey, James Banker and Mr. Hopkins the present incumbent of the office.

Because it was in the center of a rich farming region an elevator was built and operated by Erasmus Miller soon after the railroad was put through. Later proprietors were Orville Baker, Mr. Stewart, Leonard Hardin and Raine Stevens who discontinued it. The building is still standing idle. Likewise there was always a need for the services of a good blacksmith. A man by the name of Landy was the first to be followed by a Mr. Reece, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Wallace. Later ones were John Kopp and Christian and his son Lewis who had a shop on the John Eidemiller property now owned by the James Churchill Funeral Establishment. Abraham Gish opened a grocery and confectionary on the John Nill property and Ed Leiber was for many years the village blacksmith. His shop was on the parking lot of the grocery now operated by Homer Didier and his home was right north where the grocery itself is built. Gish was either a son or brother of Mathias Gish and came to Harrisburg from Fountain County, Indiana buying land from Mathias Gish, March 13, 1843.

Jacob Witmer was the first saddle and harness manufacturer, a trade made necessary by the constant stream of teams and wagons coming and going over the National Road. When Witmer retired Obadiah Jackson bought his stock.

Daniel Tate was first engaged in the manufacture of spokes and hubs but in 1870 exchanged his stock for dry goods and groceries. He did not engage in business long, but turned his attention to farming. April 15, 1867 he married the widow of Daniel Wolfe who owned the land in N.W. ¼ of Section 22. In the early 1880's Welby Waymire opened up a grocery in the building now used for the Englewood Restaurant. A little before 1890 the Waymire grocery was moved to the northeast corner of National Road and Main Street in the old building still standing there built by Robert Weaver who operated a grocery there himself. The Waymire grocery operated until the early 1940's and had over a half century of existence. There is at present a pool room on the north side and a shoe repair shop on the south side which incidentally is actually built of part of the right of way of the National Road. About eight years ago Mr. Gaines used the building for a furniture store and later Roy Cooper had an antique shop therein. Russell Waymire and his son Armond operated it as a grocery after Welby Waymire retired. It was remodeled by Peter Hoover and the upper part was made into an apartment.

Other merchants whose career coincided with Harrisburg more than when the name was changed to Englewood were: David Bower, Harvey Iams, Jacob Iams, the first postmaster, Lamien Iams, C. Donson, Tucker & Report, Silas Coble, J. Beard and a Mr. Lewis who operated a small grocery on the south side of the present bank building which later was taken over by the Lon Karns Variety Store later purchased by Carl Wolf.

We have already spoken of the Levi Albert pharmacy. Albert was born in Preble County in 1861. He taught school, studied pharmacy and first opened his business in 1883, the first pharmacy in town. He was postmaster of Iamton during the second administration of Grover Cleveland.

For a great many years Frank Feters was the only barber in the village. His shop was on North Main Street at about the site now occupied by the new Pharmacy that was opened up in October, 1959. His place was the resort of the men of the town and where I was able to pick up a good many interesting facts about the history of Englewood. It was a congenial place to go in to rest and talk even if one wanted no work done. Frank was a kind, good natured man and when he retired and the shop was closed, it seemed as if something real and substantial had passed away. Incidentally the little shop that he used was later moved and remodeled and added to and is now used by Merle Garber as a dry cleaning establishment right north of the new Post Office.

On North Main Street where Morris Stout had the post office for a long time there was a department where he sold harness and a shoe repair shop. He had a small confectionary shop connected with his store to which the children would flock after school.

A year after the flood plans to incorporate the village began to take shape. The petition was signed by Samuel Berger, Charles Leiber and others was received at the office of the County Commissioners March 2, 1914 and was approved Friday, May 15, 1914 and hence forth the town was to be known officially as the Village of Englewood. Elections were held in November with Jacob Hoover the hero of the flood elected as the first mayor. The mayors of Englewood have been as follows: Jacob Hoover, John Eidemiller, Samuel Berger, William Butts, Earl L. Heck, William Colley, Earl L. Heck, Fred Roth, Ira Warner, Clyde Feters, Max Overla, Clinton Dearth and the present incumbent Max Overla.

Some of the clerks of the village for the last 30 years have been Charles O'Neil, Earl Sleppy, Clarence Treon and Donald Frantz. The newly incorporated village consisted of the following:

1. Harrisburg Plat
2. The Christian Herr Addition
3. The Carris W. Falkner Plat
4. That section between Jefferson and Herr Streets and between the Covington Pike and North Walnut Street, laid out in half acre lots by John Nill (II)
5. The east side of Valley View Street extending east a little beyond the lane to the Rasor farm
6. That section between Valley View and Covington Pike north of the Charles Fetters house to Bridge south of Alice Menges
7. Land between the original Harrisburg Plat and the site of the old C.H. &D. Railroad.

The Wolfe Plat on the south end of town was not annexed until July 19, 1938; and the Beetly Plat did not come into the town until the 1950's. However the Fenwick Plat became a part of the town before houses were built there. The north corporation was just north of the large building where Jim Wharton now has a meat market.

Building the Englewood Dam

Barely had the flood waters of 1913 subsided than a number of Miami Valley citizens began to take steps to prevent a reoccurrence of a similar disaster. February 18, 1914 the Conservancy Act of Ohio was passed by the Legislature. Court suits followed immediately which upheld the act and a year later, June 28, 1915 the Miami Conservancy District was by Court Order. On November 25, 1916 the Official Plan was approved by the Court. On September 1, 1917 the directors of the District levied the necessary assessments against property benefits within the district. The Morgan Engineering Company of Memphis, Tennessee of which Arthur W. Morgan, later president of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, was the head, was employed by the directors to start the work.

These then are the important dates that lead up to the building of Englewood Dam, one of the largest of its kind in the world. When completed it was destined to change the entire Stillwater Valley up as far as Covington. Pioneer farm houses were torn down, including the historic brick Hoover house on the River Road, built around 1820. The old Newman mansion was dismantled. Only two houses were left standing because they stood on higher ground, the old Menges property and the Henry Clay Hoover house just to the north and an old shed opposite. Later high waters showed that it was really not necessary to tear down the old Hoover home. Southeast of Englewood where the park is now there were ten or twelve villas and farm houses that played an important part in the pioneer history of Englewood. One of the largest summer places was called Halcyon Hall was quite extensive as the ruins indicated there being a double concrete tennis court. When I first came to Englewood I liked to walk down in this part of the district where these old ruins showed up plainly but when the park was built even the ruins now have been nearly all obliterated. In the days of 1930 and 1940 the place resembled a ghost town, there being remains of basements, orchards, lanes, spring houses, storage cellars and flower gardens, all lonely and deserted.

Englewood Dam and the greater part of the park on the west side of the river were built on land bought by Frederick Waymire from the Federal Government August 11, 1802. It therefore represents one of the earliest sections of Randolph Township settled by the pioneers. The following table is presented to show the comparison between Englewood Dam and the other four dams in the Miami Conservancy District:

	Germantown	Englewood	Lockington	Taylorville	Hoffman
Vol. earth work, cu.yds.	800,000	3,600,000	970,000	1,130,000	1,350,000
Maximum height in feet	110	125	78	78	73
Length in feet	1,200	4,700	6,400	3,000	3,500
Max: thickness at base	665	785	415	415	380
Vol Concrete work, cu. Yds	17,400	26,500	32,000	48,000	37,500

Next to the longest, the Englewood Dam is seen to be the highest of the five and the amount of its earth work is almost as much as that of the other four combined. Truly it is a magnificent piece of engineering. The view from the top of the dam, both the north and the south is of incomparable beauty; and beyond doubt it is one of the most scenic panoramas between Pittsburg and St. Louis on the great road that traverses the nation. It was completed in 1922.

In 1935 the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a small retainer dam some two hundred feet of the large dam. This serves to keep the water in the various ponds in the river at a uniform level.

The CCC began work in the Englewood Park in 1937 erecting forty small fireplaces, a lavatory and three shelter houses as well as a large parking space ample enough to accommodate 500 cars. Many hundreds of trees were planted both the deciduous and evergreen variety so that today it is one of the most attractive combinations of park and forest in the Ohio Valley. Englewood was indeed one of the most fortunate villages in the state in getting federal money in the work relief set-up of the federal government during the depression days of the 1930's. Including the park project close on to three hundred thousand dollars have been spent since 1935 in making Englewood one of the most beautiful and best residential districts in the Miami Valley. Much of the work in making the park was under the supervision of a very capable and presentable gentleman by the name of Mr. Tansey. The first work toward the construction of the water works began in September, 1933. Actually work on the water works began in March, 1936. By December the water tower was in process of erection and soon the people were using town water. The Sanitary Sewer project was begun in August, 1939 and finished in May 1940. The Dayton Power and Light Company extended its gas lines to the village in the summer of 1935. However, all of these developments will be described to great detail in the following section. (Sources of this chapter are: Records of the Montgomery County Commissioners; Records of the Mayor's Office, Englewood; and the Story of the Miami Conservancy District, Dayton, 1931)

The Press

The Englewood Enterprise was edited under the direction of Levi Albert and ran from September, 1910 until June, 1913, the issue carrying the account of the flood which destroyed the type at Fifth and Main in Dayton and it ceased publication. For many years thereafter Englewood had no paper and the only news about it was published in the Dayton newspapers. In 1946 Carl V. Roberts and Gertrude Roberts of Shiloh Springs on the Covington Pike six miles to the south put out a publication called The Spectator, a four page journal sent out under a non-metered permit to box holders and contained news and advertising of Englewood and north Montgomery County.

When this ceased publication Tom J. McFadden who was editing the Stillwater Valley News put out an Englewood (Lower Stillwater) edition of his semi-weekly that had been founded at Covington, Ohio in 1924. This was an eight page publication and contained a good deal of local news and advertising.

Finally this was replaced by a weekly published in Trotwood called The Tribune, under the direction of a lady by the name of Roof. This paper still circulates in Englewood.

The Englewood Enterprise was, however, the first newspaper under the dateline Englewood; and it was exclusively a paper intended for local residence and for those who had once lived here and had moved away. It is said that there were 600 subscribers and that many copies went to former residents. On Thursday, April 5, 1956 The Englewood News formerly the Lower Valley Edition of the Stillwater Valley News appeared. It was an eight page publication.

CHAPTER VII

MODERN ENGLEWOOD

1930 TO 1940

The decade from 1920 to 1930 was a period of continued improvement with particular attention given to road improvement and street paving, the century old gravel roads gradually giving way to the hard surface. But during the decade from 1930 to 1940 the entire face of the village was lifted, as it were; and the town was transformed from a country village to one that was to possess all the pertinences of modern life. The Dayton Power and Light Company extended its gas lines to the village during 1934 and 1935. In December of 1933 a meeting was held in the old township house on the corner of Walnut and Chestnut (where the new brick fire house now stands) at which Collins Wight an engineer from Dayton reviewed recent Federal legislation making possible construction of a modern Water Works. The newly elected council consisting of William Colley, Dave Fetters, Harry Metherd, Webster Jay, Fred Roth, William Lightner and I as mayor, took the necessary measures, making a formal application and attending to other necessary legal work; and early in 1936 the money was appropriated and the work was started. It continued throughout that year and in December the water tower was constructed and by the beginning of 1937 many of the people were using the town water which came from an underground lake just east of the Morgan Place in the Stillwater River, this proving the best and purest supply of water. In January 1937 it was found necessary to appoint a Board of Public Affairs to administer the System. This board consisted of Robert I. Trowbridge, Robert Motter and Alonzo Senseman, Chairman to who much credit must be given for his tireless and constant efforts in getting the Water System completed, in the face of unforeseen difficulties.

Hardly had the water works been finished that plans were being made to install a Sewer System with the same grant of federal funds that were appropriated to relieve the distressed economic conditions of the country and to give men work. This was all a part of the Public Works Program under President Roosevelt that helped to build so many new schools, bridges, electric rural lines and other badly needed improvements over the nation. Work on the Sewer System was begun in 1939 and was finished in June 1940. During this decade the following men served as Mayor: William Butts, Earl L. Heck, William Colley and Fred Roth. Among the councilman in addition to those listed above were: Frank Koogler, Ira Warner, Ohmer Jackson, Arley Henizer, Charles W. Swartz, Cecil Scott and Don Gaskell. The clerks were Charles O'Niel and Earl Sleppy. We have already mentioned how the new park was built during this decade under the supervision of Mr. Tansey and the whole area established as a bird and wild game sanctuary. The park was under the care of Roy Markland, Marion Swallow and later his son Kenneth.

About the middle of the decade a new high school building was erected adjacent to the grade school between Englewood and Union with the help of federal funds. The building at 315 North Main Street was offered for sale. Bought by Tom Radebaugh of West Milton it later was acquired by Mr. Charles Tietzmann, an inventor who had opened up a small factory on Highland Avenue in Dayton. Mr. Tietzmann had come from Germany to America by way of Brazil where he had lived in the great inland Amazon city of Manoaas for a number of years. He had many inventions patented. After his death his son Walter has taken over the management of this firm which is noted for the high quality of its precision tools and much works was done for various government agencies during World War II. First incorporated as the Tietzmann Engineering Company it is now called the Tietzmann Tool Corporation. It employs from 40 to 50 men.

1940 – 1950

This decade was characterized by an extensive building program and some modernization. At the close of World War II, Orville Beetly of a Union family laid out Magnolia Street on the north edge of town on land owned by Mrs. Charles Becker (Aunt Ida as we often called her). The first house constructed there was on the north side of the street next to the end of original Magnolia Street and built by William Miller who also opened up the present Restaurant in December of 1944. A year or two later Beetly bought the old Wolfe-Tate farm on South Walnut then owned by the Razor girls and began an extensive building program thereon. The first house constructed is at 300 Overlook Avenue and is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stanley. At about this time the ranch style of domestic architecture, imported to the East from California and Arizona, came into vogue. From Beetly, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bucher bought the old mansion on the farm and further remodeled it into an attractive home with the interior decorations done by Mrs. Bucher herself. Joe Huddleston lived with the Buchers. Among the first residents of the Beetly Plat were besides the Stanley's, were the Harold Zimmerman, the Don Ahlers and Major Horner. In the early 1950's Mr. and Mrs. Zen Gaynor build an attractive house on the corner of Wolfe (its first name was Dale Avenue) and Meadow Grove Avenue. This plat was part of the township for many years, not becoming a part of Englewood proper until the summer of 1954.

Besides Mr. Beetly other citizens who built houses for rental purposes were Alonzo Senseman, Frank Koogler, Albert Oaks and I who built my present house in 1937 having the small one by the road for rentals. A little before the turn of the decade the old picturesque hotel was moved and at first operated as a hotel by Mr. and Mrs. John Harter and later was acquired by the Leo Zimmermann's who built the front part and used first for a fruit store and later as a general food market.

As the town grew it was found necessary to do something so as to prevent the construction of poorly designed and badly constructed houses from being built both in the village as well as to the approaches thereof. Accordingly in the summer of 1940 it was deemed advisable to provide for a Planning Board. Ohmer Jackson served as the first president and Cecil Scott was the first secretary. Both I as well as Lon Senseman served as secretary of the Planning Board until my duties as postmaster became too heavy for me to continue and Lon took my place.

It was during this decade that Peter Hoover bought from the Waymire estate the old Weaver-Waymire grocery and remodeled it into two business places below and a dwelling above. It was first occupied by Earl Klepinger as a hardware store and the south part by Frank Harper as a pharmacy.

Lloyd Morgan next occupied it as a pharmacy later moving to a very old house next to the Ralph Study grocery on National Avenue (now occupied by the Donald Doty Variety Store). The old house that Ralph Study remodeled into an apartment house in the middle 1930's had had an interesting history and is among the very oldest buildings in the town, though nothing of the outside can be seen to identify it as an old house. It probably dates back to around 1841, built most likely by the Gish's and as late as 1865 was lived in by Mathias Gish. Lloyd Morgan built the present front and ran the pharmacy there until it was sold to Kenton Royer who in 1928 sold it to Homer Alexander. It is now called the Berry Pharmacy. The store building used for so long as a grocery was occupied about 1931 by Mr. Lewis who sold it to Ralph Study in 1932. About 1940 Lee Faschner and Dick Maier of Covington acquired it; but Dick had to serve in the armed forces during World War II. Faschner sold the store to a man from Alpha on the Xenia Pike. His first name was Clarence and his last name, Barnard, a large tall man of unusual personality. Later the store became the property of Russell Austin who sold it to Homer Didier who operated it until he built his new supermarket on the southeast corner of Jefferson and North Walnut on the site of the Ed Leiber residence. (Ohmer Herr bought the old Leiber home and moved it to his property near Fairview Church)

We have already said something about the building directly across the street from the building so long used as a grocery – the present Englewood Grille. It has had a varied history. If I mistake not it was originally built by a man by the name of Weaver. Then it was used for a store and the first post office by Jacob Iams. It also served as an office for Dr. Alonzo Boone. Everett Kaufman used it as a plumber's shop for many years. When I moved here in 1930 the old fire cart (it was simply a primitive push cart) was kept in the window of the Kaufman shop. Then in December of 1944 it was opened as a restaurant by William Miller who also had a dairy store connected with it. The Millers sold the business to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Zink who later bought the building and completely remodeled it, tearing down the old Kaufman residence on the west, into an apartment house with the two business rooms below, one used for the restaurant and the one the best for a grocery run first by Clem Zink and later by Paul Mann and then turned into a store for women's wear by Mabel Sharp Niles of West Milton. Then in 1959 an arch was cut through and both sections now are a part of the Englewood Grille operated by Mrs. Parnell Ladd. It has had several proprietors before the Ladd's acquired it late in 1955. The Zink's sold the restaurant business to a large blonde lady by the name of Ann. (One year in order to advertise she gave a most bountiful Thanksgiving dinner for the small price of fifty cents.) The two other ladies by the name of Nora and Myrtle acquired it and then Leonard Hinkle. Mr. Hinkle sold the business to Eileen Roehrig in May 1955 and she in turn sold it to the Ladd's.

During the decade, 1940 to 1950 nearly all the old houses in the village were remodeled and modernized with bath rooms and gas and electric fixtures, so that by 1950 the houses were on a par with the best in any of our large cities. The town because of its altitude and fresh air and beautiful natural surroundings soon became a Mecca for Dayton people who wanted to move to a smaller town. Property values rose to an almost fantastic height and during the War strangers came to town calling at peoples houses asking them if they did not want to sell and giving what seemed like outrageous offers. I remember one woman calling at the post office, after she had driven by my house and literally begged me to sell her my house. Homes that were selling for anything from one thousand to two thousand dollars in 1930 after being remodeled at a cost of a few thousand dollars were now selling for ten to fifteen thousand and the new ones for 25,000 dollars. This was a time when houses were so scarce and people had plenty of money. In 1930 the official population of Englewood was 415; in 1940 it had risen to 593 and in 1950 to 678. The estimated population of the village is now around 1400. Thus in the period from 1930 to 1960 the population has trebled; but the tax valuation has gone up several times. During the decade from 1940 to 1950 the following men occupied the seat of mayor: Ira Warner, Clyde Fetters, Rollie Dorothy and Lax Overla. Lloyd Smith who with his son Robert had opened up a locker plant on the north end of town was elected mayor but never served as he moved away to Wilmette, Illinois. Soon after the locker plant was opened, Sydney Jones opened up in the rear of the Smith building an establishment specializing in cheese cakes and other delicacy. It was known for a while as the J & J Foods and later as The Evelyn Sprague Company, named, I understand, after Mr. Jones' mother. Among the councilmen for this decade were: Harvey Burnside, Claude Krug, Robert Lodge, James Web and Ellsworth Woolery. When Earl Sleppy moved away Everett Stout was elected clerk of the town.

World War II

The first specific interest in World War II locally was, of course, in the October 1940 first registration of everyone below the age of 60. For a few weeks the headquarters of Draft Board 13, comprising the northern townships of Montgomery County was the Farmers State Bank. Billy Lightner, Cashier of the bank at that time was a member. The registration took place at the town hall and the regular election clerks served without pay. Later Board 13 had its headquarters at 1200 American Building in Dayton.

As the war continued in Europe interest developed as it was thought to be only a matter of time until we too would be actively engaged. And this soon came when on December 7th, 1941 the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. That was on a Sunday and the next day everyone in town was excited knowing now that we would soon be officially in the War. Soon we were called upon to establish a local branch of the Civilian Defense Corps. A preliminary meeting was held at the Township House, Wednesday March 4, 1942 at which the following men were appointed chairmen of the various committees or departments:

Cecil Scott, Coordinator or General Chairman
 Ralph Study, Fire Department
 Claude Krug, Black Out and Warning
 Reuben Strobel, Utilities and Public Works
 Alonzo Senseman, Air Raid Warden
 Dr. Earl F. Furnas, Medical and First Aid
 Everett Kaufman, Police Department
 David Lindsey, In charge of messengers

A general meeting was held in the town hall Tuesday, March 10, one hundred fourteen townspeople attending. Former Mayor Charles Brennen of Dayton, Coordinator of the Dayton District, gave a resume of the purpose and duties of the Civilian Defense Council. Nearly one half of those present including many ladies registered for active duty.

All during the summer we had meetings at the town hall, at first well attended, but gradually the number who came grew less and less until in the winter there were only a handful of us left. Ohmer Jackson and myself who represented the postal service attended to the last and then it seems all interest in the movement ceased. But during the summer of 1942 classes were held in First Aid and there, too, at first were widely attended and then interest faded but many of us got excellent training in various department of first aid including how to perform artificial respiration.

As postmaster at that time I had instruction to be on the lookout at all times for any one who might be suspected of sabotage and to notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any one who might be so involved. We did have one case of investigation but nothing came of it.

Two or three hundred men from the township served in various branches of the armed forces and there were five or six casualties, but none from the town itself. Later we erected a large memorial with the names painted by Billy Laukhoff but in time this became weather beaten and was taken down. I regret that I never made a list of these names. Among those from the village who served, or in close proximity to the town were: Richard Iddings, Norval Clark, Roger Glouser, Robert Smith, Harry Williamson, Webster Jay Jr., Dr. Perry Berger, Richard McClure, Billy Bernheisel, Karl Koerner, R. L. Kershner, Anna and Ned Koogler, Marion Dale Clifton, Eugene Bernheisel, Charles Kroplin of Union, Russell Biser, Henry Bierice, Dr. Tannenbaum, Ellsworth Zizert, William Callicoa, Kenneth Blackburn, Dick Maier, Harold and Paul Woolery, Richard Oldham, Walter, Willie, Jack, Jim and George Koogler.

The Great Snow of 1950

Thanksgiving Day of 1950 was mild and partially sunny, but with a certain penetrating dampness that made a bright fire in the grate comfortable and cheery as we sat down to our traditional feast. Friday was overcast by a dull, gray, leaden sky, a sure harbinger of what was to come if one were wise enough to read the signs. I walked down to the post office early on Saturday morning. There was already a strong east wind and the air was thinly speckled with those tiny ominous looking flakes. As they blew about and eventually settled on the side walk, they scurried and scuttled about, seemingly without purpose as if undetermined where to spent the weekend, but finally came to a stop in a doorway or in a corner of a step, piling up in irregular lines. An automobile stopped and a man asked me the location of a certain town that he thought was in this vicinity. I had never heard of it so I invited him around to the office where I looked it up for him on a road map. It turned out to be a place more than a hundred miles distant to the northeast the direction from which the gale was coming. The man looked crestfallen. He seemed undetermined to proceed. He may have been one who could read the language of the winds and those cold tiny flakes that were now piling up faster and faster in the corners. Where he went I do not know but I hoped that he had turned back toward the west; for I had the feeling that if he continued on toward the east he would be steering right into trouble.

Gradually the flakes came down in greater and greater numbers. Drifts were already piling up on the highways and by nine o'clock there was raging such a gale as I had not seen for forty years and all morning it kept increasing in intensity. At noon I walked back to the house, peculiarly exhilarated, braving the ever increasing furious elements. By three o'clock everybody old enough knew that we were having one of those old-fashioned snow storms that had once been so common in western Ohio. The stores and offices began to send their clerks home for every minute was bringing fresh loads of these tiny sinister flakes. At six o'clock when I closed the office never had I seen such a spectacle – not even in those old days. Already huge drifts ran across the streets; the highway men were working furiously but their efforts to clear the road seemed tiny and futile. The lights in the town were on and they only intensified the whirling twisting madness of the elements. I even then would have liked to walk the quarter of a mile back to the house; for my spirits seemed to drink in the utter wildness of the night; and it seemed as if I wanted to be a part of Nature on her most terrific spree. Some neighbors near my house asked me to ride, and I dared not refuse lest they think me mad. But it took us far longer to drive a car back than it would have had by walking; for once we got stalled in a huge drift.

Never shall I forget the beauty of my large French window when I turned on the lights of the house. The snow droved by the mighty east gale had woven the most fantastic and intricate designs upon the panes. I stood transfixed staring at its utter beauty and weirdness; and I can still see it for I need no photograph to bring back the memory of it.

Then suddenly the lights went out and I knew that the power lines were down. The wind was now blowing such a furious blast that I was afraid to build only a tiny fire in the coal furnace and none at all in the fireplace lest a stray spark might land on some unprotected house roof; and what a night for a fire. All traffic on the two highways had come to an end. Scores and scores coming home from Thanksgiving in distant parts of the country were stranded in the village. We opened the town hall and the churches opened their doors, mercifully, to these bewildered folks, for many had never before seen such a mighty upheaval of the elements. Thirty more stayed all night with Ed Fox in the Pure Oil Station that stands on the site of the old hotel. By the light of a lantern they played cards and told stories for there was no place for them to lie down. The ladies of the town opened their houses to women with small children; and our people made friends with folks they had

never before heard of. Such it is in times of dire calamity, we are all brought closer together to learn that we are all weak children before these colossal forces of Nature. Ours was an isolated community with both the power and telephone lines down – with no newspapers – no radio; not even a messenger from the nearest town. There were people who had gone visiting in the morning maybe not more than five miles distant and who could not get home and had no way to tell their people their possible fate. We were cut off from the rest of the world as if in some gigantic desert with no means of communication.

People in the town now refer to this disaster of 1950 as the Year of the Great Snow Storm and for a number of years afterwards reckoned the passage of time by it. One mother might say that her child was born two years after the Great Snow or another might say that Grandpa passed away a year before the Great Snow. It is an important date in the annals of the Stillwater Valley – almost as important date as the Great Flood of 1913.

By Sunday the snow and the wind had died away and people were out all day digging themselves out for in places the drifts were from four to six feet high some piles up against doorways. The highway department began to clear the roads and by Monday evening they were again passable. We had only one mail delivery at the post office on Monday – that was the first and only time during the nineteen years that I was postmaster that a mail delivery was missed.

1951 to 1960

Building both businesses and residential continued on a large scale during this decade. The Farmers State Bank under the presidency of Harry Ullery remodeled during the winter of 1952 and finished in April of 1953. Shortly afterwards Wolf's Variety Store formerly owned by the Lon Karns and which was housed on the north and west side of the bank moved to its new location directly opposite on which in former times stood two dwellings that were moved to North Walnut Street between Jefferson and Herr. Carl and Douglas Wolf are the proprietors of the new store. It opened for business in October of 1952. In October of 1954 a five store building just north of Dr. Woodruff's office was finished, called the R.F.L. Building (presumably Rasor, Fletcher and Lowe) built under the direction of Miss Lily Rasor. At present these are the stores located therein from south to north: Northmont Pharmacy, Louise Saul's Dress Shop, Optic-Gage managed by Mr. Lowry, Harold Jepson's Men's Store and Mel Garber's Barber Shop. In the fall of 1953, Dr. Earl Furnas, long a familiar figure on the streets of Englewood retired and moved to Tucson, Arizona. His house just west of the bank building was now occupied by Drs. Porter and Wieland who were there a few years until they built themselves a new building on the Fenwick Plat on the northwest corner of National Road and Beckenham. Right after the war, Dr. John Woodruff opened up his office in a building erected in 1941 just north of the bank on the site of a small restaurant and loafing place once run by Dean Furnas. This marked the passing of another small town place where men could congregate and talk over the affairs of the day. The two doctors, Porter and Wieland opened their offices July 1, 1954 but Dr. Porter left to serve a term with our armed forces in Germany and was gone a year or more. In October, 1954 Mrs. Robert Trowbridge began preparations for the erection of a new building on the site of the old Shell Oil Station and twice during its erection it was knocked down by trucks upsetting in front. This too was an historic site, for some years it was the residence of Oliver F. Heck and was used for several more years as a site for the Post Office under Peter Hoover who was postmaster during those years when the Englewood Dam was being built. After the death of Robert Trowbridge, several men operated the oil station: Lester Moyer, Ralph Haney and the present operators are Robert Marcum and Richard Wetherington. In 1953 James Wharton opened a large wholesale meat market on the north edge of town opposite the Smith Meat Lockers. This building had been erected by Kenneth Lecklider in the late 1930's and has been used as a filling station and a feed store. It stands on the site of an

old farm once belonging to Korah Heck for a tobacco warehouse and later Mark Rutledge and Dudney Holsinger had a cabinet and planning shop therein; and after that William Iddings used it in his automobile repair business and also ran a small grocery there.

In 1952 Raine Stevens, who had a short time before bought the Elevator from Leonard Hardin, tore down the old log house right west of Mrs. Herbert Iddings house and used it for a parking lot. Later behind the elevator he built a metal barn and is now used by the Ralph Clingfelder as an electric plating establishment. West of the elevator there lived up until the latter part of 1959 when he died a picturesque character James Croft. He had built himself a tent thereon which was part of the right of way for the old railroad. He claimed that he could not live in a regular house and despite several efforts to get him to move he finally was allowed to live there unmolested until his death.

The Lumber Company was remodeled during this decade and a metal barn built in the rear. Back in the late 1930's two men by the names of Rolfe and Matthews opened up a farm implement establishment on South Walnut Street in the old Levi Hoke building. This was partially used back in the 1930's by Charles Kinsey as a printing shop, later to be moved into a new building on the northwest corner of South Main and Wolfe, in which now Billy Snell has a bicycle shop. Rolfe left the farm implement business and Matthews was joined by Edwin Wiseman who had the John Deere Agency for a few years and later it was given to two men over back of the Elevator but they also gave it up after a year or so.

In 1952 the Ohio Bell Telephone Company constructed a new dial telephone exchange on Overlook west of the old Saw Mill, and from that time on the telephone users have used the dial phones. This replaced the regular exchange operated for several years by Mrs. Leon Day Snell in the house on the southwest corner of Main and Chestnut.

The last of the old time landmarks was to go in 1957. For years, probably a half century or more, George Metherd and his son Harry operated this old mill right in the center of town. It was a picturesque old wooden building with a tall smoke stack. The ground was bought by the Gulf Oil Company. A few years before Sinclair built a station on the northwest corner of South Main Street and Tate Avenue. Howard Englew built his station during this decade on the site of the old Celestian wagon works and where for many years his son Celestian (Less) ran the Texaco Station. Thus within four or five years four new buildings were put up to sale gas and oil.

During this period the seat of mayor was occupied by Max Overla and Raymond Nickel. Clarence Treon and Everett Stout served as clerk. Among those on the council were: Joseph Hener, Zen Gaynor and Reuben Stroebel. The policemen were a Mr. Underwood and Marion Lowry. George Deardorf was among those who served on the Board of Public Affairs.

CHAPTER VIII

THE POST OFFICE

The post office was established February 8, 1870 under the name Jamton as mentioned previously. It was discontinued February 6, 1871 and re-established May 18, 1874. The following is the list of the first Postmasters with dates of their appointments:

Harvey H. Jams (Iams)	February 8, 1870
Albin C. Walter	May 18, 1874
Thomas Werts	November 16, 1875
Lauren S. Jams (Iams)	May 28, 1877
James S. Voris	November 28, 1879
Henry C. Weaver	February 7, 1881
Charles E. Rasor	April 16, 1884
Jacob Jams (Iams)	January 13, 1885
Warren O. Martindale	January 22, 1889
Welby L. Waymire	April 10, 1889
Levi A. Albert	June 28, 1893
Welby L. Waymire	August 27, 1897

The name of the post office was changed to Englewood on July 11, 1899. The following is the list of Postmasters after the post office name was changed:

Welby L. Waymire	July 11, 1899
Peter N. Hoover	June 26, 1912
Morris D. Stout (acting)	January 14, 1921
Morris D. Stout	August 29, 1921
Earl L. Heck	July 16, 1940 (Commissioned May 28, 1940)
Garry Fish	April 1, 1959

The site of the first post office was no doubt in the Iams store in what is now the Englewood Grille and it is possible that it remained there for a number of years. When Welby L. Waymire was postmaster he had it in his grocery on the northeast corner of Main Street and National Road. Levi Albert would have had it in his pharmacy on the National Road and Peter Hoover had it on the southeast corner of Main Street and National Road possibly in the old brick house that once served as the residence of Oliver P. Heck. When Morris Stout was appointed to the office he moved it to his place of business on North Main Street a little above where the present River Road meets Main Street.

From its establishment in 1870 to 1939 it remained a relative small fourth class office; but on July 1, 1939 its receipts were sufficient to move it into the third class status. By July 1, 1951 its receipts had grown sufficiently to advance it to second class status. At the present time its receipts would make it about midway between a second class office and a first class office.

When I became postmaster in July 1940 I found a convenient location near the center of the town, the building near the northwest corner of Walnut Street and National Road on the west side of the residence of

John Eidemiller. The history of this small building is interesting. It was built by Mr. Eidemiller as a funeral parlor; and after his retirement from that profession it was used for a number of years as a small residential apartment. A few years before the War, Dr. Perry Berger used it as a physician's office. It was occupied as a post office from July 16, 1940 to May 31, 1952 when the new post office building on the east side of South Walnut Street was completed. Soon after that date, Mr. James Churchill acquired the property for his funeral home and the old post office was remodeled past all recognition and was beautifully decorated and now forms a part of the funeral parlor the very purpose for which it was originally built.

Several local citizens served as clerks in the post office during this period when it was on National Road: Ohmer Jackson from November 1, 1940 until his death on July 17, 1950; Rhea Stout Kessler, Agnes Albert, Pauline Study, Vivian Gaynor, Dorothy Bernheisel Kiefer, Marian Pippenger, Mary Bernheisel, Donna Jackson Lodge, Irene Miller, Talitha Line, Amos Seibel and Minnie Iddings Fawley, the last two and Mrs. Gaynor continuing on in the new building until my retirement on March 31, 1959; Mrs. Gaynor and Mrs. Fawley continuing on under Mr. Fish.

The following statistical information may prove of interest to the antiquarians: April 6, 1899 Money Order No. 1 was issued to J. M. West, payable to A. Podrasuik of Chicago for the amount of \$2.58, No. 2 was issued to L. A. Albert payable to the United States Building and Loan Company of Akron, Ohio for \$8.12; No. 3 to D. J. Hoffman payable to Martha B. Hoke of Salem, Indiana for \$2.50; No. 4 to J. W. Waymire payable to W. J. Squire of Toledo, Ohio for \$27.75; and No. 5 to Ennis McKinney payable to Theodore Eby of Union, Ohio for \$3.25. No. 2 was issued on April 7, 1899; No. 3 on April 8, No. 4 on April 10; and No. 5 on April 11. Six money orders were issued during April 1899; in May there were 4; in June only 2; and in July there was 6. A total of 50 were issued for 1899; the number increasing to 178 for 1900; 202 for 1901; 234 for 1903; 220 for 1904; and falling to 171 for 1905. This information comes from the first register of money orders carefully preserved in the safe in the present post office building. Up to February 28, 1914 only 3462 money orders had been issued.

Compared to these early statistics those of recent years are interesting. From 1930 to 1940 the average number of money orders issued annually was around 2400 totaling \$17,000. In 1940 the total number was 2552 totaling \$18,691.77; in 1949 the total number issued was 4530 amounting to \$69,294.62. In 1943 the total number was 4632 amounting to \$69,099.84. However for a few years after 1943 the number noticeably declined when the withholding method of collecting income taxes was inaugurated. Saturday, March 13, 1943 was the largest single day in the history of the post office while I was postmaster and it may not be duplicated for some years to come. Consisting mainly of income tax payments a total of 83 were issued amounting to \$2997.69; fees totaling \$12.36. From 1950 on the total per year rose to around 5000 amounting to \$100,000. During the middle War years the post office was a veritable beehive of activity. For several years it issued all the United States Savings Bonds in the vicinity. Especially busy were those days immediately preceding the dead line for the motor vehicle stamps selling at \$5.00 each. In February, 1942 we sold 750 of these. In July, 1942 805; and in July 1943 807. My only assistant at that time was Ohmer Jackson and it was comforting to find that not a single error was made in the disposal of these motor vehicle stamps. Besides bonds we sold thousands of war saving stamps. The following table shows the volume of postal receipts from 1940 to 1965 (not including money orders, bonds and war stamps or documentary stamps).

1940.....1935.05	1949.....7911.56	1958.....24,146.52
1941.....2344.87	1950.....9905.20	1959.....25,551.84
1942.....3417.50	1951.....11,820.88	1960.....31,924.18
1943.....4943.95	1952.....13,271.81	1961.....38,384.20
1944.....5889.74	1953.....16,752.44	1962.....52,226.34
1945.....6346.27	1954.....18,610.02	1963.....67,238.22
1946.....5722.05	1955.....18,300.03	1964.....87,928.88
1947.....6432.88	1956.....20,118.02	1965.....100,600.00
1948.....7406.46	1957.....21,965.09	

Number of Money orders written July 1, 1940 to December 31, 1958.....	83,028
Value of Money orders during this period.....	\$1,336,497.80
Value of Fees Collected.....	\$ 13,764.52
Postal Receipts (July 16, 1940 to December 31, 1958).....	\$ 206,385.72

Thus it will be seen that the figure for 1958 of postal receipts is twelve times higher than for 1940. The office was growing with the town and by 1951 when the office was advanced to second class it became obvious that a larger building would have to be provided. Under the direction of the very capable Mr. Herbert C. Rumble who later became the Regions Director of the Cincinnati Division building was started on the new structure on land owned by Howard Rissong in the fall of 1951 and was ready for occupancy by June 1, 1952. New steel lock boxes and cabinets were provided. By March 1954 all the boxes provided, 365 in number had been assigned and 81 more were ordered which were soon filled as new people were coming in ever increasing numbers. In 1954 box receipts alone totaled the entire postal receipt figure in 1938.

On June 27, 1959 village delivery was provided and a mounted route established for Morgan Place and the Stillwater Plat and for the residents between these places. Thus there was no longer the need for so many boxes and much of the old equipment was turned back to the department. Preliminary work for the village delivery started in February, 1957 under the direction of Mr. Martin of the Cincinnati Office.

The School

It is a far cry from the little school house on Jefferson Street built about 1841 to the great establishment built on Covington Pike north of town with its many additions made since it was built. We have already spoken of how the present town hall built in 1870 served as a school to be replaced by the one now occupied by the Tietzmann Tool Corporation. As the population of the Randolph School District grew it became necessary at the beginning of the 1950's to erect a grade school on Brownstone Avenue on the south end of Englewood. In 1957 the Randolph School District combined with the Clayton and Phillipsburg School District to form what is now known as the Northmont School District. To provide ample quarters a new building was erected about three miles west of Englewood on the National Road on the southeast corner of Crestway Road. This was built at a cost of nearly one million dollars and was open for use in September, 1959.

During the early decades of the 20th century some of the prominent teachers of the Randolph School were: John W. Waymire, John Eidemiller and Charles O'Niel. Among the many teachers who lived in Englewood at the time they taught in our public schools were: Mrs. John Harter, Margaret Harter Swartz, Leotta Stonerock Cruea, Mr. Yensel, Ruth Owens and Dorothea Zimmerman. Among the school principals were: Arthur Horton, Wilbur Sando now of Bethel College, Indiana, and Lowell Gingrich. Blanche Berry was also a teacher with many years of service.

Since 1930 the Superintendents have been the following: Mr. Beason, Arthur Henner, Orman Edgington and the present incumbent Richard VanAtta.

The National Road

After many years survey and because of the great multitude of motor trucks passing though Englewood and Vandalia it was finally decided to move the main road a mile and a half to the south. The section that formerly went through Englewood was opened in the fall of 1959 and at once there was a noticeable decline of the heavy traffic making the town more pleasant to live in and better air to breath. We are now located on Route 440.

Among the new business opened up from 1950 to 1960 I neglected to state that in the early years of that decade Joseph Rapp opened up a jewelry and watch repair store in the basement of the bank. In 1958 he built a store between the pharmacy and the Dr. Furnas home; and is now a fine up-to-date place of business.

CHAPTER IX

WRECKS

A history of Englewood would scarcely be complete without giving some accounts that occurred between 1935 and 1950 at the village corner. By 1935 much of the freight once done by the railroads were being hauled by motor transport. Route 40 being one of the great arterial highways of the country much of it passed through town. Many of the truck drivers were not aware of the fact that one must turn to the right at the corner. The corner was not rounded off in those days and many of the drivers would rush through town in the early hours of the morning and before they were aware that they had to turn were half way across and seeing the hill on the east side knew that they would have to turn. In doing so they turned too abruptly and the first thing they knew they had bumped into either the Shell Oil Station or the Waymire store and on four occasions they ran into the brick porch in the front of Webb Jay's house. In fact the traffic light seemed to do no good at all. They would see it up at the elevator and then try to beat the green light. Going too fast they upset. We took the light down for a year and there were actually less accidents then. They got so bad that the corner in front of the Pure Oil Station was rounded off a number of times, but the trucks continued to upset. This was one of the reasons why it was felt that a new road ought to be built south of town. The following are some of the wrecks down at the village corner:

1935 – A truck filled with rabbits ran into Baker's Inn cracking the wall.

1935 – An egg truck upset, throwing egg crates around. The townspeople gathered the good eggs, some enough to last throughout the winter.

1935 – A melon truck upset in front of Webb Jay's house, knocking down his brick porch. This porch was knocked down four times in five years.

1941 – A truck filled with steel ran into a tree in front of Waymire's store and into the house just north of it. Had it not been for the tree this house would have been caved in.

1941 – In the summer, a large truck filled with all kinds of bottles upset in front of Baker's Inn.

1941 – In the summer, only a few day after the bottle crash, a whiskey truck upset in the same place. At midnight workmen came home from Dayton with groceries and milk bottles. When they saw the half broken casks they emptied the milk and filled them up with whiskey. A crate of soft drink bottles in front of Bob Baker's inn was missing next morning. It is believe that people took them to fill them.

1942 – In May, a large truck coming from the east over the dam crashed into a woman's bedroom in the Overlook Motel, at the west end of the dam. It is said that this woman slept so soundly that she was awakened only after the truck driver tooted his horn not more than two feet from her bed. Fred Roth went down to see this room and it was unbelievably wrecked, not a shred of furniture was left untouched. High up was a little shelf with a small vase unharmed. A young boy sleeping with the woman was unharmed though the bed was covered with glass.

During the winter of 1935-36 five trucks upset. In 1936 the southwest corner was rounded off and for a time being there were few upsets. Then another epidemic of them broke out in 1941 as we have seen. Strangely enough we never heard of any fatalities though a few of the drivers were badly injured.

In the autumn of 1941 Dale Kinsey and one of the Bernheisel boys were injured in a wreck south of the dam. Kinsey recovered but in late January, 1942 he suffered a severe cold, getting pneumonia from which he died a week later.

Early in July 1942 a truck loaded with pigs upset at the northwest corner of Waymire's store, but none of the pigs were killed or badly injured.

Sunday, September 12, 1943, a truck filled with lampblack upset in front of Waymire's store. Everything was covered with it, which sifted in through the doors and windows. The town talked of bringing suit against the company but in time things quieted down. In the evening the fire department tried to scrub the town but with little effect. It was tracked into all the business places, making the floors a sorry sight.

Tuesday, October 12, 1943, a truck filled with transmissions completely overturned directly in front of the Shell Oil Station, at a little after midnight. Mrs. Peter Hoover was still up canning. She reports that the truck was going by her house at an excessive speed and she could hear the screeching of the brakes. She rushed down to the corner where a crowd had already assembled. She said the driver crawled out unharmed. With him in the truck was a Jewish soldier who remarked to the people that it was safer in an army camp. She said that Dr. Furnas offered medical aid but said that he would wait until he got back to camp.

March 1945, a truck filled with race horses upset in front of Zimmerman's fruit market. It is not reported if any of them were injured.

Autumn of 1945, a truck ran into the south side of the old Waymire grocery which Peter Hoover was remodeling. It completely demolished the front of the east side of the building. The truck ran half way into the building making it look like chaos.

November 7, 1946 at about 5:00 A.M., a truck coming from the west ran into the Shell Oil Station, knocking down the northwest portico and causing much damage. Mrs. Ralph Haney, wife of the proprietor, says that business is suspended as all the pumps are damaged. Someone remarked, "Yesterday morning the voters knocked out the restaurant and now next door the trucks knock out the gas business." (This was in reference to the fact that in the election the day before the people voted out 3.2 beer, 175 to 162.)

January 1947, a boy from west of Union ran over the platform of the Shell Station demolishing it. The boy was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition. Don Mumma and some other boys found him on the ground as he was knocked out of the car. Had they not he may have frozen to death as it was a bitter cold night. The boy was driving a new car and it was a total wreck.

March 29, 1947 at about ten this morning a large moving van filled with furniture overturned in front of Klepinger's hardware store northeast of the light. The truck fell on Pete Hoover's car demolishing the body but the motor looks unharmed. It broke the axle of another car belonging to a salesman. In the afternoon the wreckers came and a large crowd of several hundred people had assembled to watch them move it.

There had also been some very bad accidents on Route 48 near the school where boys were injured and on one occasion a boy was killed and one of the teachers was badly injured.

One of the Smith boys was badly injured when he got in between two cars wherein he sustained a very bad leg injury that took many months to heal. It was William Smith and he later became a dentist.

Orville Young also was the victim of a very bad accident in front of the Everett Stout barber shop about the year 1950. He also was in the hospital for a number of months.

There also was a mysterious explosion at the home of Mrs. Dixon on the morning of the day her husband was to be buried. One of the sons was to be married and the bomb was delivered to him in the shape of a wedding present. I was on my way to work that morning at about a quarter to seven and when I heard it I thought it was some lumber falling down in the Whitesell garage. The mystery was never solved.

February 15, 1951, a truck loaded with hydrochloric acid upset in front of Wolf's store at about 6:45 A.M. The remarkable thing was that it varied only about two inches end to end from being exactly parallel to the curb. Ed Valley said he measured the distance, one end being five and the other three. It was one of the neatest jobs of landing that one can imagine. Leo Zimmerman said he saw the truck pass his place and that it was not going at a great speed. He thinks that when the turn was made the bottles of acid shifted causing the truck to overturn. Some of the brown acid leaked out into the street and ran into the sewer. This is one of the few instances when a truck came from the east going west. It was generally otherwise.

October 29, 1949 at 7:30 A.M., a large van loaded with relief supplies coming from the west and driven by two Mexicans ran into the northwest corner of the Klepinger Hardware Store (the old Waymire grocery). The remarkable thing was that the truck was entirely on the sidewalk almost parallel with the street and building. The rear wheel was some thirty inches from the curb. It would have taken a skilled driver to get the truck into this curious position if that had been his intent. The whole northwest corner of the building was demolished along with its brick front and plate glass window. An electric light pole was on top of the van and the force of the impact drew the wire connecting the steel pole on the southwest corner in front of the Pure Oil Station at an angle of about 15 degrees. The truck entered the sidewalk so neatly that it actually missed a car parked parallel to the curb. Robert Hieb who lives above the store was awakened by the crash and described it as terrific. Someone who lived in the neighborhood to the north came rushing out poorly clad and screamed and shouted to all who would listen, "Lynch them, kill them", meaning the truck drivers.

CHAPTER X

VARIOUS FACTS OF INTEREST

Right after the close of World War II the various service clubs in Dayton tried to get chapters started in Englewood. The Optimist Club was not successful but the Lions Club established a chapter here. Among those who organized the club was: Henry Bierice, Benjamin Hess, Russell Betz and James Banker. Early in the 1950's the Masons who lived in the village and who belonged to the lodge in West Milton or those in Dayton laid plans to have a local lodge. Those who were active in this direction were: Homer Didier, Douglas Wolfe, James Banker and others. Homer Didier donated a piece of land on Wolfe Avenue west of South Walnut Street on which a Masonic Hall was built, a nicely designed and commodious building. It was finished and dedicated about the year 1955. See page 126.

The Eastern Star also established a chapter here too soon after. Among those who have been most active have been: Mrs. Erwin Fawley, Mrs. Zen Gaynor, Mrs. James Banker, Mrs. Wilbur Swope and Mrs. Robert Gnagey.

There have been and some are still living, various elderly people who have left their mark in the village and community. The oldest person who has lived in Randolph Township of whom we have record was Mrs. Martin Sheets of near Union. She was the daughter of Daniel Hoover (I) and was among the first party of emigrants who came here in 1802. She lived to the age of 102; and it is said that she was still pert and lively when the ladies of the community gave her a party on her 100th birthday. As will be remembered she has contributed a good deal of useful information to the early annals of the township.

Another remarkable lady was Mrs. Theodore (Edna) Sinks. She was a daughter of Samuel Herr and had she lived from September to December she would have been 95 years of age. She spent a few active years after she was ninety and I have seen her working in her garden and I heard that she painted part of her porch when she was ninety-two. She had a vigorous mind and one could spend a long time with her talking about the history of the town for which she had a remarkable memory. She drew the map of Englewood showing the location of the houses and who lived in them in 1865. (Diagram 7)

The eldest person who is now living in Englewood (1960) and perhaps Randolph Township is Mrs. Levi Albert. She will be 97 on May 19, 1960. She was the daughter of Theodore Laukhoff, the artist. She, too, has a remarkable memory and has contributed many interesting facts about the history of Englewood. As this part is rewritten July 25, 1969, Mrs. Albert died May 5, 1967, two weeks before her 104th birthday. James Huddle was 102 when he passed away.

Gus Leiber, the son of Celestian Leiber the wagon and carriage manufacturer, will be 94 on October 25, 1960. He also has a vigorous mind in his old age and has given me many interesting points about the history of the town.

The following have lived to be 85 years or older, some of them 90: Mrs. Clinton Dearth, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Fergus, Ed and Lester Leiber, and David Razor.

I believe that a Mr. Carver or Carter, a veteran of the Civil War passed away in Vandalia some years ago near the age of 110 and was I am inclined to believe the oldest person in Northern Montgomery County if not the entire county.

There was another gentleman who lived south of Englewood who left his mark on the community. This was Mont Free, one of the most vigorous minds and skillful debaters I have ever met. He had an astonishing memory for historical events and had at his command a wealth of details that it was hard to catch him up on any point pertaining to politics, economics and government. He was the father-in-law of Joseph Aiken who married Kathleen Free. Mont also had a son, Joe who died in his young middle age giving wide promise as a dramatic critic and drama historian. He was also a skillful reader.

Up on the River Road there lived a half century ago three blind sons of Daniel Hoover (III). They attended the Ohio State School for the Blind and all became celebrated musicians, both vocally and instrumentally. Their names were Eli, William and Charles Hoover.

According to a report put out by the Department of Health, State of Ohio July 1, 1958 Englewood was among the 50 villages of Ohio which had the greatest population growth between 1950 to 1958. Its increase was 100.59 per cent. Vandalia ranked first with a percentage increase of 522.22.

Here is an account of a curious case published in the Dayton Journal Herald March 7, 1952: "A phantom motorist who dresses in a bizarre mask and skeleton costume to terrorize truck drivers on U.S. 40 is being sought by the police. The weird case began some three months ago...Gathering in roadside cafes the truck men exchanged accounts. Their stories rarely varied, always contained the same hair-raising accounts. This is what they tell: As they near Englewood, usually while crossing the Taylorsville or Englewood Dams, a gray car drives straight toward them. The car's lights burn bright, bear down on the trucks, then suddenly go out. A small light appears inside the car, revealing a masked head, which the truck drivers describe as horrible."

PART II

BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

GENEALOGICAL

CHAPTER XI

PIONEER FAMILIES

Brumbaugh

Of Pennsylvania descent, three members of the family were pioneer settlers of Montgomery County; Samuel settling in Madison Township in 1805; Henry entering the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, Randolph Township in 1811; and William locating on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6 in 1814.

Coble

Anthony Coble settled in that part of Randolph Township east of the river now a part of Butler Township in 1806. He was the son of Nicholas Coble of North Carolina. Anthony's brother and sisters were: Nicholas Emanuel who gave the ground for the Stillwater Lutheran Church and who lived nearby; and Margaret and Hannah who were married when they came to Ohio. One of the old Coble houses was remodeled by George Antrim on U.S. 40 west of the Frederick Pike into a beautiful country place in which Mrs. Antrim still lives.

Cooper

Joseph Cooper in 1804 entered the whole section of 36 and the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23 in what is now Butler Township.

Pfouts (Fouts) Menges

John West and Mrs. Susan Iddings of Englewood descended from the Fouts. David Fouts is believed to have been a member of the original party of emigrants from North Carolina who came here in 1802. The same may have been true of Henry Fouts who was an early settler of what is now Miami County. Theobald Fouts entered the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 Randolph Township in 1811. Lavina Fouts married Daniel Menges, the parents of Miss Alice Menges who has made a study of both Randolph Township and her family connections. See pages 123 and 130.

Heck

Six branches of this family settled in Montgomery County during the pioneer period many of whom were later to be identified with Randolph Township and Englewood.

1. Daniel David Heck (Hack) believed to be a descendent of Dr. George Hack an early physician of Virginia, was born in Frederick County, Maryland in 1760. He served in the 5th Maryland Regiment during the American War for Independence. He married Elizabeth McClain. Among others he had a son David and a daughter Elizabeth who married George Heeter. From them it is thought that the family of Orville Baker has sprung. David married Magdalena Spitler and had three sons, John, David L. from whom Charles Heck the present Recorder of Montgomery County is descended; and Samuel M. Heck from whom the author of this history is descended. Others who have lived in Englewood of this descent are Mrs. David Lindsey (a descendent of the Hoovers) and Mrs. Douglas Stanley of Overlook Avenue.

2. John Heck of Virginia, believed to have been a brother of Daniel David came to Jefferson Township about the year 1805. He died in 1810. One of his descendents Mrs. Charles McKnight once lived near Englewood.

3. Peter Heck believed to have been a son of Daniel Heck of Bracken County, Kentucky also lived in Jefferson Township. Later he moved to Indiana. It is not known if he ever had descendents who lived in or near Englewood.
4. Jacob Heck who came from Germany in 1797 settled at Salem (now Clayton). His son Oliver P. Heck lived for a number of years on the present site of the Shell Oil Station; and his son Korah lived in the house on North Main Street once used by the Martins as an antique shop. Korah was one of the directors of the Englewood Bank and his son Howard and his daughter Mrs. John McLeran are at present connected with the bank. Oliver P. had another son whose name is William. He had a daughter Ruth who married Scott Wick. She has a son Charles. They both live in Englewood.
5. John Jacob Heck, believed to have been another brother of Daniel David Heck was born in Virginia in 1773. He married Margaret Wolf, settled in the southern part of German Township and his daughter married James Alexander Biven Frazer who operated a mill on Twin Creek near Lewisburg. They are the ancestors of Frazer Wilson the historian of Darke County, Ohio and the author of many books and pamphlets about the history of western Ohio. Through a son Daniel Heck, James Edward Heck who lives at present on Cranbrone Avenue, Englewood is a descendent.
6. Peter Heck born in Germany in 1811 came to Montgomery County about the year 1850 settling in the southern part of Harrison Township. He is the ancestor of Mathias Heck, the present Prosecuting Attorney of this county.
7. Mrs. Ira Hance of South Main Street is a descendent of John and Matilda Heck who settled near Millerstown, Champaign County.

Hoover

Both John W. Waymire and Dr. William M. Reser of Lafayette, Indiana have made a very detailed study of the Hoover family that has played so important part in the early settlement of Randolph Township. They have supplied such a lengthy account of the descendents of this family that it is too long to reproduce here; but if any one is interested in seeing my original manuscript I shall be glad to have them consult it by calling at my home. The following is from a letter written by Dr. Reser, dated March 5, 1940:

“The Hoovers, (originally Huber) have been traced back to Switzerland from where they were driven by religious persecution into the Palatinate, Germany. Finally some of them left that region in order to have more freedom. So to America they came. Several brothers and a sister came at different dates; but all landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Andrew Hoover, born in 1722 came in 1738. He finally arrived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania where according to traditional (no official records being found as I can discover) he married Margaret Pfouts (Fouts). She is supposed to have come over with her parents from Germany about 1727.....Andrew and Margaret lived for a time in southern Pennsylvania near the Maryland line. Later they settled in Carroll County, Maryland where more of their children were born. About 1765 they moved to what is now Randolph County (Guilford), North Carolina, settling on the Uwharrie River. There they finished their course and Andrew at least was buried in a family graveyard on the Hoover farm which is now properly marked, but for a long time was practically unknown, being neglected and concealed by a wilderness growth. Andrew and Margaret Hoover had thirteen children – eight sons and five daughters: Sons - Jonas, Andrew, Jacob, David, Daniel (I), John, Henry and Peter; daughters: Elizabeth, Susannah, Rachel, Nancy and Mary.”

1. Jonas was the oldest, born 1748; died 1828; married Rachel Briles. He did not leave North Carolina but many of his children settled in Ohio and Indiana.
2. Andrew, born September 21, 1752; died December 29, 1834; married Elizabeth Waymire, a half sister of Dr. Reser's great-grandfather.

3. Jacob, born 1754; died after 1821; married Elizabeth.....His
- (a) son, Jacob was a pioneer settler on the east bank of the Stillwater River. He married (1) Catherine Yount in 1801 and (2) Sophia Plummer Waymire, widow of Daniel Waymire. She was the great-grandmother of Dr. Reser and her husband Daniel Waymire donated to the public Polk Grove. Jacob Hoover built an early mill on the east bank of the Stillwater River.
 - (b) Daniel (III) born 1780. He married (1) Rachel Waymire who died August 24, 1814 and (2) Mary (Mollie) Sinks. He came with his uncles Daniel (I) and David to Ohio in 1802. With his Uncle Daniel he built the first mill in Randolph Township on the east side of the Stillwater River some ¼ mile south of the present Union Bridge, almost directly east of where his Uncle Daniel built his cabin on the west side of the river in 1802. Later a grist mill was added and was operated by Daniel Hoover (III). It was destroyed by the 1913 flood. He had a son Daniel who was the first white child born in Randolph Township. He was born in 1803 not long after his parents had arrived. According to Dr. Reser this was Daniel Hoover (III). However from what I can gather from the notes sent me by John W. Waymire this Daniel (III) was the son of Daniel Hoover (I). He died in 1885.
 - (c) Elizabeth married Austin Davenport.
 - (d) John, born December 24, 1784; died August 5, 1849; married Elizabeth Jefferies. He operated a grist mill two miles from where Dr. Reser was born.
 - (e) David, born September 19, 1787; married Rebecca Bonnie.
 - (f) Joseph, born December 27, 1788; married Elizabeth Young; died September 29, 1854. He had a large family.
 - (g) Nancy, born 1795; married Chelsey Ray; lived at Traders Point near Indianapolis.
 - (h) Mary, born 1795; married Wood Arnold; lived in Illinois.
 - (i) Samuel Clark, born March 1, 1796; died at Lafayette, Indiana. He was clerk of the council of Tippecanoe Company Indiana. He married Sarah Jefferies Eller.
 - (j) Andrew..... married Nancy.....
4. Daniel Hoover (I) born 1756; married Hannah Mast daughter of John and Barbara. He was one of the leaders of the first party (Harmon Mast) of emigrants. He built his cabin about a quarter mile south of the present Union Road and about three-quarters of a mile north from Englewood on the present River Road. Later a brick house was built where his descendents lived until it was torn down in 1919 by the Miami Conservancy. (See Diagram 3) He and his nephew Daniel (II) built the first sawmill. He was elected Commissioner of Montgomery County October 21, 1808 serving until 1810 when he was elected to the Ohio State Legislature. There children were:
- (a) Andrew, born March 12, 1788; married Sarah Sinks.
 - (b) Jonas, born 1789; married Mary Deal; buried Riverside Park, Indianapolis.
 - (c) Mary, born February 13, 1793; married February 16, 1812 to Martin Sheets. This is the celebrated Mollie Sheets who lived to her 102nd birthday and to whom we owe much for the early history of Randolph Township.
 - (d) Eva, born 1797; married Jacon Byrkett.
 - (e) Susannah, born 1800; married Abraham Coble; died March 23, 1863. Lived in Indiana.
 - (f) Daniel, born October 14, 1803 (first white child born in Randolph Township). Here Dr. Reser corrects himself, saying formerly that this Daniel was the son of Daniel, son of Jacob. See above. This is the same opinion as offered by Mr. Waymire. This Daniel we refer to as Daniel Hoover (III). He marries Susan Byrkett. They were the parents of the following children: Hannah, Eli, Levina, Andrew Jackson, Henry, Clara, Abraham, James Elliot, Sarah Ann, William, Charles and Eliza Jane. Of these, Eli, William and Charles were born blind. They attended the Ohio State School for the Blind in Columbus and all became highly skilled musicians both vocally and instrumentally. They became more or less celebrated throughout the Stillwater Valley and the older residents still speak of them. Jacob Hoover comes from this line. Many of the descendents of this branch of the Hoover family lived in Englewood. From Henry Clay Hoover were descended Ella, wife of Frank Fetter, Emma wife of Joseph Razor and next of Jesse Lowe.

By Razor she had Lily, Eva and Anna. From Andrew J. Hoover were descended Mrs. Flo Hardman, Peter Hoover, Esta Hoover and Elmer Hoover. Another descendant of Henry Clay Hoover is Nancy who married Dave Fetters who had one daughter Elsie who married Arthur Mumma.

(g) Nancy who married Henry Woods.

(h) Michael.

(i) David.

End of descendents from Daniel Hoover (I) and Hannah Mast.

Continuation of descendants from Andrew and Margaret Pfouts Hoover:

5. David Hoover, born 1766; married (1st wife) Mary Mast, died July, 1841. David Hoover settled in the N.W. ¼ of Sec. 10 in 1802 and was a member of the first party of emigrants. He was the first Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township. For a number of years the voting place was in his house. With Daniel Razor he laid Union in 1816. By Mary Mast he had the following children:

(a) Noah, born 1791. (b) Nancy, born in 1793; married Solomon Byrnett.

(c) David, born 1795; Waymire gives David marrying Susan Weybright.

(d) Joseph, born 1796 – unmarried. (e) Hannah, born 1800; married John Sheets.

(f) Enos, born 1804, married Barbara Sheets. (g) Mary, born 1806; married Robert Pearson.

David Hoover married (2nd wife) Elizabeth Curtis and had the following children:

(h) Samuel, born 1807. (i) Alfred, born 1809; married Sarah Coppick.

(j) Alexander, born 1811; married Eliza Ann McCool.

(k) Alfred, born 1809 married 1st wife Sarah Coppick. (Waymire gives the name Sarah Kelley)
2nd wife Miralda Funsting.

(l) Daniel, born 1814; married Fannie Shrofe. (Waymire gives the name Fannie Schultz)

(m) Sarah, born 1815, married John Iddings. (n) James, born 1819; married Eliza Edwards.

(o) Susannah, born 1821, married Eli Mote. (p) Andrew, born 1823; married Rachel Wertz.

6. John Hoover, born 1760; married Sara Byrnett; died November 18, 1831. Came to Ohio with his brothers, settling at first according to Mr. Waymire a few miles north of his brothers Daniel and David. In 1804 he paid a tax of four dollars indicating that he owned a section and a quarter of land. His farm if not the first was located at the intersection of the Pig Eye Road and Butter Road about a half mile northwest of the West Branch Church in Miami County. He is probably buried in the West Branch Cemetery. Among others he had a son Eli whose son Jesse married Hulda Minthorn. They were the parents of Herbert Hoover, the president.

7. Peter Hoover, born about 1766; married Elizabeth Byrn; died January 16, 1840. Peter was buried in Wayne County, Indiana near Green Forks, near his older brother Andrew. He had eight children.

8. Henry Hoover, born July 25, 1773; married Elizabeth Fouts who was the daughter of John and Mary (Younce) Fouts; died March 11, 1842; buried Green Forks, Indiana.

9. Elizabeth Hoover, born prior to 1751; married David Fouts; died after 1815.

10. Susannah Hoover, born 1763; married John Mast; died January 1, 1813. They had the following daughters: Mary who married Fred Yount; Hannah who married Jacob Curtis; Catherine who married Jesse Friend; Elizabeth who married David Jones.

11. Rachel Hoover, born....., married George Sinks – parents of ten children. Believed to have lived in the Stillwater Valley. He may have been the miller on the east side of the Stillwater River south of Frederick who lost an arm and then became a cabinet maker. I have a round tripod table that is said to have been made by a George Sinks. Dr. Reser lists their children as follows: Elizabeth married Michael Fouts; Jacob married Mary Yount; Susan married Solomon Byrkett; Mary.....; George married Sarah Plummer; Andrew married Amelia Younce; Eve, Catherine, Anna and Sarah.

In addition to the eleven children of Andrew Hoover listed above there were probably two more daughters, Nancy and Mary who may not have married. Dr. Reser also mentions a Joseph who never left North Carolina. Dr. Reser says that he visited his grave and copied the inscription.

Iddings

It is probably that one or more of the Iddings family came on either the first or second migration from North Carolina. They settled in Miami County in and around West Milton. The following notes are taken from Genealogical and Biographical Compendium of Miami County, Chicago, 1900, pp. 577,638.

Joseph Iddings came from South Carolina. He had a son Davis, born December 2, 1812 in Miami County; married Sarah Hill; died January 11, 1896. They had the following children: Alfred H. (physician) married Cynthia DeBray; Nathan, born March 7, 1841 marriedHill; Jefferson, born September 20, 1846. He married and had the following children; Minerva Cox, Frances Cavanaugh and Ellen Terry. Davis Iddings had a fourth daughter Maria who married John Jay.

Beside Davis, Joseph Iddings had four more children namely: William D. who married Christina Munn; John; Benjamin who lived to be 86 years of age, and Sarah who died in childhood.

Note: It is probably that the above reference in mentioning South Carolina in reality means North Carolina.

Jackson

Daniel Ohmer Jackson who was my best friend here in Englewood for several years often told me of his family but while he was living I did not record what he told me in writing. The following notes are therefore made from memory on August 30, 1951. He passed away July 17, 1950.

Styles Jackson was either his grandfather or great-grandfather. He came from Monroe County, West Virginia and settled in Pennsylvania possibly around Everett. In October, 1948 while at Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania we tried to look up the widow of one of his cousins whose name I believe was John Jackson, an attorney. We found a lady by the name of Mrs. Martin who was one of the best friends of Mrs. Jackson whom we could not find but whether she was dead at that time I do not remember.

Charles Jackson was Ohmer's father who settled in Butler Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Ohmer often described him as a fine old man with a long white beard. He married Anna Waymire, the daughter of Daniel Waymire who is listed in this section under Waymire. I believe that both of the parents are buried in Polk Grove. They had the following children:

1. Robert who was born about 1866 and died about 1942. He was twice married but had no children. Ohmer and his brother John were his heirs and that he was considerably well to do. Robert was a banker in Vandalia.
2. Daniel Ohmer, born April 7, 1871; died July 17, 1950. At the end of my Manuscript about our trip to Mexico in February, 1950, I have described his last days on earth. He married Billie Eidemiller whose mother, I believe, was a Honeyman and also related to the Curtis family of Miami County. They had the following children:
 - (a) Orville who married Grace.....; children Paul, Bud and Betty.
 - (b) Elma who married Windsor Whitmer; children Tom and an older brother who was killed in an airplane accident April 7, 1939. Also three daughters, Juanita who married Bud Strum; Isabel who married John Hall; and Betty who married Gerhardt.
 - (c) Robert was twice married. He has a daughter. He was Postmaster of Phoneton, Ohio.
 - (d) Ralph Harter married and has a number of sons. He was connected with the Brookville Bank.
 - (e) Byron who is married and has two boys.
 - (f) Pauline married Glen Hart. Their children: Glenn Jr., Junie, Donald, Joe, Jerry and Shirley. In 1951 both Junie and Don are in the army, Junie in Korea and Don at Pensacola, Florida. (In 1959, Glen Hart, the father was killed in an accident in the silo on his farm.)
 - (g) Donna May (with whom Ohmer lived here in Englewood) married Robert Lodge. Their children were as follows (written as of 1960): Robert (Tuck) who married Thelma Stevens; Hazel who married Hugh Smalley; Nancy who married Roger Viceroy; and Rita May who married Richard Suhr, a teacher.
 - (h) Helen an older daughter who married Luke Kershner and had a son Robert. Helen died young.
 - (i) Marshall, the youngest son and who resembles Ohmer very much. He married Florence..... They have a son Douglas and live near Frederick in Miami County.
3. John (Ohmer's younger brother). He lives in Vandalia and has a son Huber and I believe also a daughter.

The following are the first cousins of Ohmer Jackson and most of them lived in Butler Township. They are: Ira, Martin, Fred, Samuel, Barry and Arthur. All of them were gone by 1951 but Arthur who was killed in a railroad accident at Arcanum, early in December of 1959. Sam was killed in a similar accident in Troy. I knew all of them and taken as a whole I have never known a nicer family than the Jackson's. There was another of them I believe by the name of Charles who lived in west Texas in the vicinity of Amarillo.

Kinsey

Of Virginian ancestry they settled in the south end of the township near a place called Kinsey Station. The Reverend Samuel Kinsey, minister and nurseryman was the son of Joel and Elizabeth Kinsey. His grandfather was the pioneer. Samuel was born May 26, 1832 and for a time lived in Indiana where he was engaged in business with Jacob Spitler. He married Barbara Nead. In 1870 with the assistance of his father-in-law he published a monthly paper called The Vindicator. He had twelve children among whom was Charles P., born February 28, 1870 and for a long time was engaged in the printing business in Englewood. Charles has a son Walter also a printer and a daughter Bonita, a librarian.

The following books were also published at Kinsey Station: Book of Sacred Hymns, 1879 and Duel between David Hoover and Amos Falkner, Union 1832. In verse I have seen of these books now in the possession of L. H. Stains of Yellow Springs, Ohio.

I have not had occasion to mention the duel because I do not know too much about it. But it seems that David Hoover was killed, but I do not know the reason why it was fought. I believe that Mrs. Robert Trowbridge Falkner and her husband have some information about this episode.

Mast

The Mast emigrated to Pennsylvania a couple decades before the American Revolution. About the year 1751 David Mast was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and it is believed that he took an active part in the War, inasmuch as he was later called Captain Mast. He with Daniel Hoover (I) and Martin Davenport and others explored the Stillwater Valley in 1798; and in 1802 returned with the first party of pioneers. He settled on the west half of Sec.3, Randolph Township. Family tradition has it the first cabin was built near the present house of the Ben Studebaker family on the west side of the road about a ¼ mile north of the Phillipsburg Pike. He had the following children: Obediance, born about 1782, married John Quillan; Sarah, married Solomon Waymire; Nancy marriedYount; Absalom, born 1796, married Mary Johann; died 1878 in West Milton; David, born November 20, 1798, author of the diary from which we quoted.

Absalom and Mary Johann Mast had the following children: Elizabeth, Johnson, Wesley J. borned February 13, 1825 and established a lightning rod factory in West Milton, the first of its kind in Ohio. His sons L. L. Mast and D. M. Mast carried on the business; Cynthia A. and Ascher C. from whom Mrs. W. R. Hatfield and Mrs. Ralph Spitler of West Milton are descended; and Mary J. Four other children of Absalom Mast are Harriet, David, Madison and Arabella who died prior to 1880.

David Mast (I) also bought land N. E. ¼ Sec. 24, east of the river and now a part of Butler Township where his son David Mast (II) later settled. Among others he had a son David Mast (III) from whom Mrs. Charles O'Niel and Oliver Mast of Englewood are descended.

The John Mast who with his son-in-law Frederick Yount (who married Mary Mast) built a mill in Union Township, Miami County was most likely a brother of David Mast (I). John Mast married Susannah Hoover and they had the following daughters: Mary Mast married Frederick Yount; Hannah married Jacob Curtis; Catherine married Jesse Friend; Elizabeth married David Jones.

Source for the Life of David Mast and his descendents are: Will Book Miami County for 1860; History of Miami County, Beers 1880, page 840; History of Montgomery County 1882, page 55, 56, Book 3; Memoirs of the Miami Valley, 1919, Vol. 1, page 513 and from information supplied by L. L. Mast, West Milton, Ohio.

Newman

It is held by some that Thomas Newman was a member of the original party of emigrants. According to Mrs. Martin Sheets if Newman did come in 1802 he arrived shortly afterwards, possibly in the second party. He married Mary Hoover. The Menges family married into the Newmans.

Quillan

As was related before John Quillan drove the team for David Mast and his family when they came from North Carolina in 1802. He married Obediance Mast and their son William is said to have been the first white child born within the present limits of Butler Township. They were the parents of a large family. He died about 1868.

Rasor

(See Chapter XII under Daniel Rasor)

Sheets

David, William and Martin Sheets came here from North Carolina in 1805. Martin married Mary (Mollie) Hoover (February 15, 1794). He opened a gun factory on the old Richmond-Springfield Road (now called the Phillipsburg Road) about a quarter of a mile northeast of Union and is said to have had a contract with the federal government during the War of 1812 for 100 guns. They erected a still house near Union but never finished on the north end of Union. (It was still standing when I came here in 1930.) The house right north built by Martin Sheets in 1820 is the oldest extant house in the township and probably among the very oldest in the entire Stillwater Valley. It is possible that Martin Sheets may have lived in Virginia for a while because I once ran across a reference of gun manufactures mentioning a Martin Sheets.

Sinks

Among the earliest pioneer families settling on the east bank of the Stillwater River is that of George Sinks emigrating from North Carolina. He died February 21, 1847. His son George, born in 1812 and dying in 1892 was a miller, having a mill northeast of Union on the road to Frederick and east of the river. He is said to have lost an arm and then turned to cabinet making. I have a fine walnut tripod table attributed to him.

Spitler

John Spitler, born February 9, 1785 in Virginia was the grandson of Johannes Spitler (II) who was massacred by the Indians May 17, 1757 at Gwatara Gap, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. John was the second settler in what is now Clay Township but which until 1825 was a part of Randolph Township, in Sec. 13. He had a son, John who had fourteen children and has numerous descendents living in the upper end of Montgomery County. Among his descendents who have lived in Englewood at one time or another are: Dr. Ephraim Spitler, John Spitler, Mrs. Harry Swartz, Mrs. Floyd Metzdar, Mrs. Mabel Sharp Niles who ran the ladies' dress shop in the west side of the present restaurant. The first John Spitler had the following brothers: Jacon, Samuel and Joseph. A sister Elizabeth married David Borntrager and has descendents living in Carroll and Tippecanoe Counties, Indiana. Another sister, Magdalene, who married David Heck, was my great-grandmother.

Warner

Henry Warner came here from Bedford County, Pennsylvania in 1811 settling in the western part of the township. Having many sons they lived near the original farm and the locality was known as the Warner Settlement. From Henry is descended Eli Warner, the historian from whom we have quoted. Some of Henry's descendents have lived in Englewood including Ira Warner who once served as Mayor.

Waymire

The Waymires who settled on both sides of the Stillwater River during the pioneer period are of German descent, the name originally spelled Weymeyer and perhaps the earliest spelling was Wegmeyer. John Rudolph Waymire was born in Hanover in 1725. Tall and of great physical endurance he is said to have been

a member of the king's body guards. He arrived at the Port of Philadelphia in the ship Leathley, September 19, 1753 with his wife and two children, his father and mother and two sisters. The father died in 1757. Settling first in Pennsylvania; John Rudolph moved to the Uwharie River Valley in North Carolina. He died there in late 1801.

He was twice married, first to Lough and secondly to Elizabeth Mary Louck. He had one son and seven daughters by his first wife and by his second wife he had seven sons. The following table is taken from Dr. William M. Reser's work, John Rudolph Waymire, Lafayette, Indiana, 1925, the same man who has contributed so much useful information on the Hoover family.

1. Frederick, born.....; married Rebecca Lowe; died....., 1827. Came with the first party of emigrants in 1802. Settled in Sec. 23, Randolph Township on land on which is built the greater part of Englewood Dam. He had six children. Member of the Rocky Springs Quaker Church in Sec. 36. Probably buried there but no trace of grave remains.
2. Malinda, born.....; married Jacob Fouts; died February 11, 1827 – five children.
3. Rosannah, born.....1751; married George Yount; died August 8, 1814 - eight children.
4. Elizabeth, born July 12, 1753, married Andrew Hoover – ten children.
5. Mary Magdalena, born.....; married Jacob Fouts – five children.
6. Catherine, born about 1764; married William Summy or Summers – large family.
7. Mariann, born 1761; married Henry Yount – six children.
8. Margaret, born September 3, 1766; married Edward Kinley; died September 6, 1852 – eleven children.
9. Daniel, born May 3, 1776; died July 3, 1852; married Sophia Plummer. He was buried first in Stillwater Lutheran Cemetery, Sec. 13, Butler Township, moved to Lower Stillwater Christian Cemetery, Polk Grove. He gave the ground on which now stands Polk Grove Church and surrounding area; but the land on which the cemetery is laid out was deeded by Anthony Coble in 1844, that is the old part; and the newer portions in 1870 was sold by Solomon and Anthony Coble to the Cemetery Trustees. From Daniel Waymire are descended many of the family who once lived in Englewood; and also the Reverend Isaac Waymire whose house was flooded in the 1913 and the occupants rescued by Jacob Hoover; and also John W. Waymire who has contributed so much information contained in this history. From him also was descended Anna Waymire, the mother of Ohmer Jackson. I have in my collection part of a pure white dinner set that is said to have come from the Waymire side of the Jackson family.

The descent from John Rudolph Waymire continued:

10. Valentine, born about 1780; married Elizabeth Hoover – seven children.
11. Jacob, born March 17, 1781; married 1st wife Elizabeth Fuller – nine children; married 2nd wife Rachel Brown – one child. Jacob died October 7, 1857.
12. David Waymire, born September 21, 1788; died March 21, 1826; married Fannie Fuller – nine children.
13. Henry, born.....; died.....; married Sarah Coppock – four children.
14. Rudolph, born.....1790; died July 6, 1869; married Sarah Abigail Fuller.
15. Solomon, born February 23, 1791; died April 18, 1837; married 1st wife Sarah Mast; married 2nd wife Mariann Coppock – eight children.

It is said that some of the Waymires settled in and around Richmond, Indiana and that the museum there has an old trunk that belonged to one of them. I have also run across Waymires around Alexandria, Indiana.

Yount

George Yount, son of Andrew Yount, born 1740; died April 10, 1810; married Rosanna Waymire entered land, Sec. 3, in 1802. This is now a part of Butler Township. They had the following children:

1. John, born September 23, 1768; died December 1, 1822; married Mary Lowe; buried Mill Creek Cemetery.
2. Frederick, born May 4, 1778; died March 5, 1864; married Mary Mast – seven children.
3. George, born.....1783; died.....1819; married Mary..... - seven children.
4. Rachel, born.....1785; died.....1860; married Daniel Lucas.
5. Rebecca, born.....1787; died.....1852; married Richard Robbins.
6. Mary, born.....1788; died.....1849; married John Williams.
7. Amelia, born... July 15, 1790; died1872; married Andrew Sinks – twelve children.

Henry Yount, son of Andrew and brother of George was born in 1759 and died October 20, 1822. He married Mary Ann Waymire. They had the following children; Daniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Andrew, Catherine and Sarah. He entered land in the Sec. 25, Butler Township in 1802. Both George and Henry were part of the original migration from North Carolina.

CHAPTER XII

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF HARRISBURG

MATHIAS GISH

Mathias Gish (Gisch, Kish) emigrated from Switzerland on ship "Pensylvania Marchant" September 18, 1733, settling in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. From him has descended the Gishs' of Englewood as well as Dorothy and Lillian Gish of the silent film. He appears to have been well to do when he came as he purchased 500 acres of land near Elizabethtown in the northwestern corner of the above county; and he was a large land owner at the time of his death. A son Abraham married a Miss Shock who were the parents of the following children: Jacob, John, Abraham, David, Elizabeth, Catherine, Susan, George, Christopher and Mathias.

Mathias Gish, the youngest son of the above was born May 8, 1788 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. About 1811 he married Frances Hammaker (born April 24, 1791) of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania and he moved to Mifflin now Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer and miller. In 1836 he came to Ohio, settling first in Shelby County, and a few years later arrived in Randolph Township. May 26, 1839 he bought what is now the northwest corner of the Covington Pike and Main Street. (Lot 49 of the Harrisburg Plat) Here he erected the hotel that was burned in 1850. It is probable that Abraham Gish to whom he sold the land September 25, 1843 was either his brother or a son who had been living in Fountain County, Indiana. He was likely the Abraham Gish who kept a grocery and confectionary in the house now owned by John Nill (Southwest corner of Jefferson and Main). Mathias Gish lived in the house now occupied by the Berry Pharmacy, much remodeled. He may have built that house. He died in 1872.

Mathias Gish and Frances had the following children: John, Abraham, Christopher, Elizabeth, Frances and Mathias. Christopher Gish was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania March 20, 1815 and came with his brother Abraham to Ohio in 1834, two years before the parents. He worked as a millwright earning four dollars a month with part of which he paid his tuition in the Dayton Academy. In 1839 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Jacob Bosler of Dayton. He attended the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati during the winter of 1840-41 and again in 1850-51, graduating the latter year. In the meantime he was practicing medicine in Salem and Harrisburg where he was the first and for many years the only physician. In 1860 he moved to Brookville where he is remembered by the old residents. Dr. Gish was a highly cultivated man and scholar, taking an active interest in geology, traveling to many states in search of specimens for his cabinet. He was perhaps the most eminent physician in northern Montgomery County during the Civil War. He has also studied under the celebrated Dayton doctor, Dr. McIllyen. He was twice married; his 1st wife was Mary Fiet (born 1819, daughter of Charles and Catherine Share Fiet) in 1842 who died in 1892; and his 2nd wife Fannie Eyer (daughter of John and Fannie Engle Eyer) in 1893. He left no descendents.

Sources of the life of the Gish's: History of Montgomery County, 1882, Bk. 3, page 401; Conover Cent. & Biog. Portrait, page 1182; Letter from Miss Lillian Gish, dated April 3, 1940 in which she writes, "I am a descendent of David Gish and Diana Waltz, but we all stem from Matthias Gish who settled in Lancaster County in 1733".

SAMUEL HERR (I)

The Herr's were of Swiss ancestry and were members of the Mennonite Church. During the troubled times during the Thirty Years War they emigrated to Pennsylvania with the Mennonite Colony under the protection of William Penn. (For an account of the Mennonite Colonies see Walter Allen Knittle's, Early 18th Century Palatinate Emigration, Philadelphia, 1937.)

Samuel Herr (I) was born in 1796 in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania and was the first of his line in Ohio, arriving here in 1832. A granddaughter, Mrs. Edna Sinks tells the story that in crossing the Ohio River on a ferry boat, one of their horses named Tobe became frightened and jumped into the river. Samuel settled first near Murlin Heights, Butler Township. Herr was tanner while living in Pennsylvania. In 1832, the Garber's owned the land of S. W. ¼ Sec. 15; and becoming dissatisfied about the National Road being cut through they sold the farm to Samuel Herr, June 21, 1832. To this he added other lands, owning 400 acres to the west and south of Englewood, west of the Covington Pike on which a large part of present day Englewood now stands. With the Reverend John Wenger (the Wenger's appear first to have located in Butler Township southeast of Little York, where on their original farm one can see the old Wenger cemetery) he founded the Brethren Church in Christ (The River Brethren) to which he deeded property for the church, January 22, 1877. He lived on the farm now occupied by the Louis Bergman Turkey Farm in a house which is said to have stood on North Walnut Street and built by David Stutzman about 1820 (As was mentioned in a former chapter this house was moved back by Davis Jackson and stands within 20 feet of its original location. Now occupied by Harry Girard.) Samuel Herr died in 1868 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery. He was a man of great piety, generosity and usefulness. He married Frances Long, daughter of Abraham Long of Pennsylvania by whom he had the following children: Abraham, Mary (born Lancaster County, Pennsylvania October 6, 1819; married David Rasor. I have in my possession a cherry chest of drawers bought by Samuel Herr for his daughter, Mary for her wedding present when she married Rasor in 1838. It was owned for many years by Harvey Rasor.), Nancy, Frances, Samuel (II), Christian or Christopher (born February 12, 1830, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania), Hettie, Elizabeth, Sarah and John.

The Reverend Samuel Herr (II) was born April 6, 1828 in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania and on January 20, 1853 he married Catherine Hocker (born October 21, 1832, daughter of John and Catherine Strerling Hocker). They settled on a farm of 200 acres southwest of Englewood and was also an ordained minister of the River Brethren Church, preaching for thirty years. He was the father of the following children: Edna who married Theodore Sinks, David, Lavina, Levi, and three others who died young, Omer, Martha and Mary.

Christian Herr was born February 12, 1830 in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. He lived for many years on the farm to the west of Englewood long owned by Howard Evans; the original house is now the property of the Clarence Fenwick's. This farm is now covered with the familiar ranch style houses that are being built all over the country. Last May (1959) I called upon John Herr who is a son of Christian or Christopher, who lived in Whittier, California. He was born on this farm and he asked me how it looks. So I said, "If you were to come back to that farm blindfolded, and then allowed to see, you would think you were right back in Whittier because the houses built there are just like the ones here on your street, East Sunrise".

Christopher Herr built the house on the west side of North Walnut Street long owned by Jesse Wenger. In 1857 he married Caroline Sheets, daughter of Henry Sheets and who lived but fifteen months. His second wife was Julia Huffer by whom he had the following children: Susan, Mary E., Charles E., and John C. He also was a member of the Church of the Brethren in Christ.

Source for the life of the Herr's: History of Montgomery County, Bk. 3, pages 297, 302; Conover, Cent. & Biog. Portrait page 986; and from information supplied by Mrs. Edna Sinks, the Rev. Omer Herr and Jesse Lowe.

THOMAS KEARNS (KARNS)

Little is know about Thomas Kearns (Mr. Waymire gives the spelling Karns) other then he appears to have come to Harrisburg about 1840. The earliest record of his buying land here is March 3, 1841 when he purchased from Samuel Herr three quarters of an acre, S. W. ¼ Sec. 15 between the Covington Pike and the east line of Sec. 15. It is probably that he was interested in developing the property at the time Harrisburg was laid out two months later. He may have been the Thomas Kearns who lived in Dayton in 1870. However, if he was one of the Karns, he may have been related to an Isaac Karns who once lived in the Middle Stillwater country.

DAVID LONGENECKER

There is little information relatives to David Longenecker. It is believed that he was born in Darke County, Ohio and may have been from the family of that name who were early settlers of Richland Township. He married a daughter of Daniel Rasor by whom he had a son Samuel who lived and may have built the house long owned by Ed Leiber on the southeast corner of Walnut Street and Jefferson, and when the new supermarket was built a few years ago this house was moved to the Ohmer Herr property west of town. May 16, 1841, Longenecker purchased a small piece of land from Daniel Rasor on which he built a log house (See illustration) near the present site of the garage of Dale Whistler. This house was later acquired by the Ammamans, then O. J. Jackson in 1856 and then later by the Rasors. It was torn down in 1920. Harvey Rasor gave me the illustration of it.

David Longenecker's brother, Michael, was a well known carpenter and builder of early Harrisburg. Some of his barns still stand, but many of them have been torn down in recent years. He built the barn on Howard Evans' farm; and on the back part of the lot of Charles Fetters now torn down. He lived on the Schultz property on North Main Street, long owned by Mrs. Dorothy Schultz and now owned by her son Harry. It was remodeled since Longenecker's time.

DANIEL RASOR

John Rasor was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1740. He came to Montgomery County, settling in 1807 in what is now Clay Township. It was probably his sister Mary who married Joseph Rorer (Rohrer) who was the original purchaser of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, then a part of Randolph Township now in Clay Township and he was the first settler in that township. Mary and Joseph Rohrer had among other children a daughter Barbara who married John Spitler, the second settler in the present Clay Township. John Rasor built a mill on the Stillwater River. He died in 1820. He had eight children among whom was Daniel Rasor.

Daniel Rasor was born in Pennsylvania about 1786 and came with his parents to their home in Clay Township. In 1810 he married Elizabeth Weybright, most likely the daughter of Jacob Weybright who was the original purchaser of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Randolph Township, December 2, 1812 (Elizabeth died in 1832). On January 12, 1813 Daniel Rasor bought the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15 facing the Stillwater River. His first

cabin built about that time was most likely about ten feet south of the spring that flows on the northeast corner of my property (See First Settlement in Englewood in Appendix). A larger house was built some thirty or more feet to the southeast, the foundations can still be seen along the present lane. A spring house was built just east of this house. It was here where the old cherry chest of drawers mentioned under the section of the Herr's stood for many years. Then in 1857 the present brick house was built, owned by many parties since 1919 and now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hammertree. On February 16, 1816 with David Hoover, Daniel Rasor laid out the village of Union. The Rasors were also the original purchasers of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, April 4, 1814. Daniel and Elizabeth Rasor were the parents of ten children among who were Daniel (II), David, Abram, Jacob and Susannah who lived for a time in Shelby County.

DAVID RASOR

David Rasor was born near my house, about 100 feet to the northeast March 30, 1817. He learned the cooper's trade and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of barrels for the many grist mills and distillers then located at various points on the Stillwater River. He and his father owned much of the land east of the Covington Pike and in 1854 they built the second hotel in Englewood, called the National House formerly mentioned. Later the Rasors operated a mill and a spoke and hub factory on the site of the present lumber yard. November 8, 1838, David Rasor was married to Mary Herr (daughter of Samuel Herr (I)). They were the parents of the following: Lavina, born August 31, 1839; Samuel, born June 6, 1841; Josiah, born December 8, 1844; Daniel, born March 16, 1848; David, born September 1, 1851; Harvey, born March 14, 1856.

David was the father of Mrs. John Schultz who had two sons, Howard and Harry. Howard was for many years connected with the Albert Hostetter corn drying factory that operated here in the late 1920's and 1930's and stood north of Englewood where it employed many local women in the fall. David Rasor was killed in an accident while crossing the street Christmas morning, 1940. He was 89 years old at the time and bent with age. When I first came to Englewood he often visited me and told me much of the early history of the town. Harvey Rasor lived for many years with his mother who managed the farm after her husband's death May 1, 1863. After the Conservancy bought the land, Harvey and his mother lived in the house on North Main Street now owned by Mrs. Mary Sink, widow of Charles Sink, cashier of the bank who died suddenly December 26, 1950. After the death of his mother, Harvey Rasor built a small house on the edge of the ravine later acquired by Everett Kaufman. It is the last house on the south end of Valley View. On March 16, 1944, Charles Sink discovered Harvey dead in the bottom of the ravine. It is thought that his hat had blown off and he had gone down to get it when he slipped possibly suffering a skull fracture. His death probably resulted from exposure and it was undetermined just how long he had been down in the ravine. Charles Sink asked me to come to look and there we saw him lying there. His household effects were sold later at which I acquired the cherry chest of drawers, the wedding gift of his mother from her father and also a very old cabinet that Harvey believes was brought over from Pennsylvania. Harvey was a kind old gentleman and regardless of a voice impediment could carry on a good conversation and he told me a great many facts about the early history of the town. He was 88 at the time of his death.

JOHN RASOR

Another son of Daniel Rasor and Elizabeth Weybright was John whose son Edward married Emma Hoover. They had three daughters named Eva, Anna and Lily. They still lived on North Main Street just south of the parsonage of the Missionary Church.

JOHN RASOR

Another John Rasor of Clay Township was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1791. He was likely either the son of Daniel Rasor (I) or of John who settled in Clay Township in 1807. In 1820, John Rasor married Hannah Michaels. Nine of their children were living in 1882: Peter, John, David, Daniel, Samuel, Noah, Catherine, Mary and Henry. Henry was born March 21, 1827 and married Malinda Baker having the following children: Levi, Sadie, Cicero, Noah, John H., Martha, Hannah F. and Samuel E.

Excerpt from Conover's Centennial and Biographical Record of Dayton and Montgomery County, page 1215.

John Rasor (grandfather of Peter Rasor) was the original settler of Clay Township. He was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania and married a Miss Fortney, the union resulting in the birth of eight children, viz.: Daniel, John, Barbara, Sarah, Annie, Fannie, Elizabeth and Katie. He came with his family to Ohio in 1805 or 1806 and settled in Clay Township on the land that Jesse Kinsey now owns, but which then was all woodland and peopled by Indians. He built a log cabin, cleared his farm of 160 acres and also entered 9 other farms in the vicinity of 160 acres each, comprising in all nearly 1500 acres. He became homesick, however, and made a trip on foot back to the Keystone state and on his return to Ohio died at the age of 63.

Daniel Rasor, son of John had preceded his father to Montgomery County and had founded the town of Union in Randolph Township where he built a grist mill and distillery. He had examined the land in Clay Township and through his reports; the father was induced to emigrate to this locality. John Rasor, the second son of John the pioneer and father of Peter Rasor was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania in 1790 and was about 16 years old when he came to Ohio with his father. In 1815 John married Hannah Michael who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1797 a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Myers) Michael. They were the parents of eleven children.

Other sources for the life of the Rasors: Sketches of Daniel and David and Mary Rasor in History of Montgomery County, Book 3, page 303; History of Shelby County, Ohio, R. Sutton & Co. 1883 page 285; Drury's History of Dayton and Montgomery County, page 918, 921, 925.

On the memorial plate on the left as you enter the Old Court House in Dayton is the list of Revolutionary soldiers who later settled in Montgomery County appears the name, Daniel B. Rasor. (I have never determined how he fits into the picture of the Rasors of north Montgomery County.)

OLDEST SETTLEMENT IN ENGLEWOOD

On January 12, 1813 Daniel Rasor of Pennsylvania entered 160 acres of land in the Cincinnati Land Office described as situated in Range 5 East, Township S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15 (Randolph Township). Approximately 50 feet east and a little to the south of this spot he erected a frame house, part of the foundation is still intact. An earlier cabin, however, was most probably built near the spring, a few of the paving brick still being in place. A later brick spring house stood immediately east of the frame house. The present brick house was erected about the year 1857. The earliest road from the farm ran northwest over the hillside to meet the Covington Pike about 600 feet from this spot. The road running past this property was not put through until 1865. The outline of this first farm lane can still be plainly seen from a point about 350 feet to the north. This road was used as late as 1920 although two other lanes had been put through by that time.

Beneath the ledge of rock to the right is a small flower garden consisting of blue hyacinths and white daffodils which can best be seen in the early spring when all else is bare. The earth around is never cultivated or disturbed and they have been blooming thus for over a 100 years, perhaps from the original settlement in 1813. The lilac to the southeast is also over a century old. The hyacinths are sweet scented and have especially long stems. At the base of the hill close to the spring innumerable snow drops bloom in the spring.

This spot is the earliest settlement within the immediate vicinity of Englewood; and the little flower garden may be regarded as the oldest in the village and certainly among the oldest in Montgomery County.

(A copy of an inscription erected August 19, 1953 on the northeast corner of the property of Earl L. Heck, Englewood.)

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF ORIGINAL PURCHASERS OF LAND IN RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP
Sections 1 and 2 originally in Randolph Township are now part of Butler Township

Section 3		
E. ½	George Yount	November 10, 1802
W. ½	David Mort (Mast)	February 15, 1802
Section 4		
E. ½	William Willis	March 11, 1802
W ½	Benjamin Iddings	July 5, 1802
Section 5		
E. ½	Jeremiah Mate (Mote)	August 3, 1802
W ½	William Low	May 23, 1806
Section 6		
N. E. ¼	Daniel Eller	August 18, 1814
N. W. ¼	Samuel Miller	December 11, 1818
S. E. ¼	William Brumbaugh	June 17, 1814
S. W. ¼	Jacob Albaugh	August 15, 1816
Section 7		
N. E. ¼	Henry Brumbaugh	August 17, 1811
N. W. ¼	Joseph Rorer (Roher)	November 19, 1811
S. E. ¼	Henry Warren (Warner)	August 27, 1811
S. W. ¼	Joseph Rorer	November 29, 1811
Section 8		
N. E. ¼	William Willie	March 15, 1805
N. W. ¼	George Beard	June 3, 1806
S. E. ¼	John Bowman	March 6, 1806
S. W. ¼	David Patty	December 29, 1806
Section 9		
N. E. ¼	R. Ewing and D. Sampson	March 9, 1802
N. W. ¼	William McClintock	March 14, 1805
S. E. ¼	R. Ewing and D. Sampson	December 21, 1804
S. W. ¼	Robert Ewing	December 21, 1804
Section 10		
E. ½	David Hoover	February 2, 1802
W. ½	Daniel Hoover	August 11, 1802
Section 11, 12, 13, and 14 are now a part of Butler Township		
Section 15		
N. E. ¼	Theobald Fouts (Phouts)	November 11, 1811
N. W. ¼	Jacob Weybright	December 2, 1812
S. E. ¼	Daniel Rasor	January 12, 1813
S. W. ¼	David Stutzman	December 12, 1815
Section 16		

By an ordinance governing the Northwest Territory, Congress provided that one section out of 36 that comprise a township should be appropriated for school purposes. By Act of Congress, January 29, 1827 this provision was guaranteed. Section 16 was thus chosen. See deed given by the State of Ohio, February 8, 1836 to Christian Wenger (Montgomery County Deed Bk.W.p.76) who bought land in the S. E. ¼ Sec.16.

Section 17

N. E. ¼	Abraham Deter	March 4, 1805
N. W. ¼	Abraham Deter	January 13, 1807
S. E. ¼	John Miller	February 26, 1805
S. W. ¼	David Miller	January 13, 1807

Section 18

N. E. ¼	William Snider	November 2, 1814
N. W. ¼	Daniel Rasor	April 4, 1814
S. E. ¼	John Brougher	September 29, 1813
S. W. ¼	John Wodeman	May 4, 1815

Section 19

N. E. ¼	Jacob Stover	June 18, 1805
W. ½ N. W. ¼	George Roudebush	July 26, 1821
E. ½ N. W. ¼	Daniel Ocks	August 15, 1821
S. E. ¼	Charles Welbaum	November 8, 1813
S. W. ¼	Jacob Grow	April 29, 1805

Section 20

N. E. ¼	David Snider	October 30, 1805
N. W. ¼	Henry Absful	November 12, 1806
S. E. ¼	John Miller	November 4, 1805
S. W. ¼	John Miller	July 1, 1805

Section 21

N. E. ¼	David Stutzman	January 5, 1819
N. W. ¼	Joseph Broadwell	July 1, 1819
S. E. ¼	Joseph Broadwell	July 1, 1824
S. W. ¼	Aaron Thompson	January 15, 1818

Section 22

N. E. ¼	William Farmer	February 3, 1815
N. W. ¼	David Stutzman	January 14, 1814
S. E. ¼	William Farmer	December 10, 1814
S. W. ¼	John Vanneman	June 14, 1814

Section 23

N. E. ¼	Moses Kelley	August 14, 1810
N. W. ¼	Stephen Kennedy	August 13, 1813
S. E. ¼	Moses Kelley	August 14, 1810
S. W. ¼	William Farmer	August 13, 1811

Section 23, 24 and 25

Originally in Randolph Township are now a part of Butler Township. Originally Randolph Township ran as far east as the stream east of Section Line East.

Section 26

N. E. ¼	Moses Kelley	August 14, 1810
N. W. ¼	Stephen Kennedy	August 13, 1813
S. E. ¼	Moses Kelley	August 14, 1810
S. W. ¼	William Farmer	August 13, 1811

Section 27

N. E. ¼	David Brower	March 20, 1817
N. W. ¼	Jesse Farmer	August 22, 1809
S. E. ¼	George Hollingsworth	June 14, 1807
S. W. ¼	Garret Rittenhouse	September 12, 1810

Section 28		
N. E. ¼	John Ranch	August 10, 1807
N. W. ¼	Henry Bowman	July 2, 1805
S. E. ¼	Garret Rittenhouse	September 12, 1810
S. W. ¼	Henry Snider	October 30, 1805
Section 29		
N. E. ¼	John Miller	July 1, 1805
N. W. ¼	John Miller	July 4, 1805
S. E. ¼	Abraham Hess	December 30, 1813
S. W. ¼	Michael Burns	June 18, 1805
Section 30		
N. E. ¼	Peter Will	June 18, 1807
N. W. ¼	Henry Bowman	July 2, 1805
S. E. ¼	David Miller	July 1, 1805
S. W. ¼	David Kimmel	May 26, 1806
Section 31		
N. E. ¼	David Kinsey	December 2, 1816
N. W. ¼	David Kimmel	May 30, 1806
S. E. ¼	Paul Farmer	June 6, 1814
S. W. ¼	Jonas Snider	January 16, 1813
Section 32		
N. E. ¼	Daniel Coffman	December 21, 1814
N. W. ¼	David Kinsey	August 1, 1816
S 1/2	Henry Flory	October 21, 1805
Section 33		
	Emanuel Flory	October 21, 1805
Section 34		
N. E. ¼	Evan Thomas	July 8, 1807
N. W. ¼	Isaac Cooper	December 11, 1811
S. E. ¼	Adam Rudebaugh	June 4, 1805
S. W. ¼	William King	September 3, 1810
Section 35		
N. E. ¼	Jonathan Justice	December 11, 1804
N. W. ¼	Daniel Cox	July 20, 1805
S. E. ¼	Robert Wilson	October 14, 1805
S. W. ¼	Samuel Williamson	April 11, 1810
Section 36		
N. E. ¼	Joseph Cooper	December 10, 1804
N. W. ¼	Joseph Cooper	September 24, 1804
S. ½	Joseph Cooper	September 24, 1804

Note 1: Compiled from entries in Land Office, Cincinnati, Drury, A W. History of Dayton and Montgomery County 1909, pages 917 – 920.

Note 2: These names were originally copied from the manuscript Land Office records. It is inevitable that some errors in spelling of proper names have been incurred.

The following list shows the original purchasers of land in Butler Township lying in Township 5, Range 5, Sections 23 and 25 being divided nearly equally by the Stillwater River; and Section 3, 11, and 14 also being divided by the river:

Section 1

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Anthony Cable (Coble)	March 27, 1806
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	George Yount	October 24, 1804
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph Parson	October 12, 1809
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	James Insko	September 1, 1806

Section 2

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Jay	September 1, 1806
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	George Sinks	November 10, 1804
W. $\frac{1}{2}$	J. Vanarsdale and N. Talburt	January 4, 1802

Section 11

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	John Guilling	September 24, 1804
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	David Hoover	December 1, 1804
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Daniel Hoover	December 7, 1804
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	John Curtis	August 13, 1811

Section 12

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Jacob Cross (? Cress)	October 23, 1809
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Crowel	December 4, 1806
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Josiah Lamb	December 20, 1806
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Edward Thompson (? Thomas)	January 13, 1808

Section 13

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	William Newman	February 26, 1805
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Philemon Plumer	October 15, 1806
S. $\frac{1}{2}$	Michael Engle	November 15, 1804

Section 14

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Robert Scott	January 24, 1805
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Sutherland and Brown	April 11, 1810
W. $\frac{1}{2}$	James Wilson	May 7, 1807

Section 23

E. $\frac{1}{2}$	Frederick Waymire	August 11, 1802
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph Cooper	September 24, 1804
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Joseph Owen	January 8, 1805

Section 24

N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	David West	September 27, 1805
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	John Guilling	September 24, 1804
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	David Suicksell (Stowell)	August 5, 1805
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Frederick Waymire	August 6, 1806

Section 25

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Yount	December 28, 1802
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	John Waymire	September 24, 1804
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	Henry Yount	December 20, 1802
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	Andrew Waymire	March 15, 1805

APPENDIX 2

ORIGINAL OWNERS AND OTHER EARLY OWNERS OF HARRISBURG LOTS

Lot No.	First Owner	Second Owner	Later Owners
1	Samuel Herr	David Rasor	David Witmer
2	Samuel Herr	David Rasor	David Witmer
3	Samuel Herr	David Rasor	N. L. Aull
4	Samuel Herr	Andrew Sheets	
5	Samuel Herr	Richard Landry	
6	Samuel Herr	Andrew Murray	Celestian Leiber
7	Samuel Herr	Andrew Murray	Celestian Leiber
8	Samuel Herr	Andrew Murray	Celestian Leiber
9	Samuel Herr	Andrew Murray	Celestian Leiber
10	Samuel Herr	Andrew Murray	Celestian Leiber
11	Jacob Iams	Eli Iams	Samuel Herr
12	Mary Rasor	Barney Zimmerman	
13	Mary Rasor	Barney Zimmerman	
14	Samuel Herr	David Rasor	Jacob Kopp
15	Samuel Herr	David Rasor	
16	Joseph Eis	John N. Harris	
17	Jesse Kopp	John Kopp	
18	Lewis Bechtold	John Kopp	
19	Daniel Rasor	Thomas Kearns	William McCarter
20	Daniel Rasor	Thomas Kearns	
21	Daniel Rasor	Thomas Kearns	
22	David Rasor	Thomas Kearns	

Lot No.	First Owner	Second Owner	Later Owners
23	Daniel Rasor	Richard Landry	
24	John Heeser	Gottleih Kohl	
25	George Zimmerman	David Allaman	
26	W. G. Harbaugh	David Longenecker	
27	Daniel Rasor	Thomas Kearns	
28	Daniel Rasor	David Witmer	
29	Daniel Rasor	Thomas Kearns	
30	Daniel Rasor	Christian Lockard	
31	David Rasor	Thomas Kearns	
32	William Robertson	Mathias Gish	
33	Thomas Kearns	David Stutzman	
34	Amos Mohler	A. Miller	
35	Eliza Showalter	George Tice	
36	Samuel Herr	Nancy Barnhart	
37	Mathias & Abraham Gish	Henry Petrie	
38	Mathias Gish	Ed Thompson	
39	Mathias Gish	Ed Thompson	
40	Samuel Herr	Mathias Gish	
41	Samuel Herr	Mathias Gish	
42	Samuel Herr	John Kauffman	
43	Samuel Herr	John Kauffman	
44	School Lot	Franklin Losh	William Waters and Dr. Alonzo Boone
45	John Miller	Leonard Wolf	

Lot No.	First Owner	Second Owner	Later Owners
46	Samuel Herr	James Carson	
47	Samuel Herr	John Kopp	
48	Samuel Herr	James Forney	
49	Mathias Gish	(Subdivided and exchanged hands many times)	

Note: The above names were procured from the manuscript deed books of Montgomery County and it is inevitable that some errors in copying proper names might have been incurred. For instances invariable the name Herr is spelled Harr in the records.

APPENDIX 3

**TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION IN THE EARLY BURIAL GROUNDS ON THE LOWER
STILLWATER VALLEY**

In a memorandum sent to me in 1940 by Mr. John W. Waymire he writes: "I perhaps ought to mention that our early pioneers all contracted pestiferous agues and consuming fevers. Many of the settlers died and were buried in the Hoover tract, known as the abandoned graveyard. We regret that these pioneers lie in an unmarked grave. The Englewood pioneers that are buried there are: David Fouts and wife Elizabeth (Hoover) Fouts; Jonas Fouts, John Fouts, Sr., Peter Fouts and John Fouts, Jr.; and two of them on Alice Menges' farm which has a stone marker on each grave. (A more recent marker has replaced these stones ones.) The Hoover cemetery was the first burial place in western part of Randolph Township dating from 1802. (This would seem to be a modest statement. If the first burial there was in 1802 it would certainly be not only the first in Randolph Township but in the entire Lower Stillwater Valley.) I was more than six years hunting for this first burial place and many more collecting the names of persons that were buried there. In the first section of the history I have compiled, Chapter XXVII, I have written a complete history about this now abandoned and forgotten grave yard. For much of the information collected I am indebted to Lavina Fouts Menges then age 80, Nancy Jackson Sinks age 87 and Minerva Cassell Waymire. I was fortunate in getting information they knew about before they died and from many others and now only one person is yet living, John W. Fox of Florida."

In a letter dated April 26, 1940, Mr. Waymire wrote that this old burial ground was known as the Pioneers Cemetery and was on the farm owned by Jacob Hoover Jr. (son of Jacob Hoover, Sr.). The old mill, he says, in this letter, was located on the same farm. In a map which he sent me about the same time he indicated that both the mill and the burial ground was on David Hoover's land in Section 11 on the east side of the river. In another place he seems to believe the burial ground was some distance from the mill. In the spring of 1940 Ohmer Jackson and I went to the site of the old saw mill and later we found an old abandoned burial ground with only two stone markers with illegible names about a half mile farther on in a very wild part of the bottom land. Ohmer knew of this burial ground and he called it the Martindale Cemetery because the land was once owned by this family. Mr. Waymire had never called it by this name because the Martindales owned the land much later than when the little cemetery was laid out. But I feel sure that what Ohmer and I found was the same that Mr. Waymire describes above, though it puzzled me when he said that it took him six years to locate it. I do not know if Mr. Waymire ever completed his history of this cemetery or where the manuscript is since he passed away. See notes at bottom page 90.

Besides the Fouts family mentioned above, no doubt many of the early Hoovers, Masts, Sinks, Younts and other pioneers were buried therein.

The second oldest burial ground in Randolph Township would most certainly be the one at Rocky Springs Quaker Church in Section 36. I have in a former chapter described our visit there and how we found only two stones left with only rudimentary markings. The early pioneers buried there would no doubt be Frederick Waymire, Moses Kelley, Benjamin Owen, William Farmer and members of the Cooper, Cox and Thomas family as all these were members of the church. This cemetery was little used after 1850 and it is possible that those pioneers dying after that date was buried elsewhere.

The third oldest cemetery in the Lower Stillwater Valley would likely be the one at the West Branch Quaker Church on the Pig Eye School House Road. This has been kept in excellent condition and we were able to get many names as indicated in the following pages. It dates from 1807. Rocky Springs Quaker Church cemetery dates from a year or two before that.

Inscriptions of tombstones in Polk Cemetery (Lower Stillwater Christian Church, National Road, Butler Township) copied February 29, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck:

Anna, wife of Thomas Crook, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gallahan, born October 14, 1805 in the state of Virginia, Munro County; died January 5, 1875; emigrated to Ohio in year 1810; joined the Christian Church 1822 and was baptized by Elder Plumer.

Hephzibah Davison, wife of William Davison, died July 2, 1858; age 46 years, 10 months, 13 days.
William Davison died February 9, 1869; age 68 years, 11 months, 2 days.

Sophia (Plummer) widow of Jacob Hoover, former wife of Daniel Waymire, died July 19, 1859; age 76 years, 4 days.

Anna C. (Waymire) Jackson, wife of Charles Jackson, 1844 – 1911.

Charles Wesley Jackson, 1839 – 1918.

Johanna, wife of S. Jonathan; died June 2, 1845; age 24 years, 5 months, 10 days.

Catherine Mast, wife of J. Mast, died September 21, 1865; age 67 years, 11 months, 3 days.

Harrison Mast, died September 30, 1873; age 40 years, 6 months, 25 days.

Harrison Mast, died January 15, 1889; age 44 years 5 months, 8 days.

John Mast, died July 3, 1863; age 71 years, 7 months, 13 days.

David Mast, Father. (No dates)

Rebecca Mast, Mother, wife of D. Mast; died February 1, 1898; age 74 years, 3 months, 1 day.

Washington Mast, died September 17, 1868; age 39 years, 9 months, 11 days.

Sarah Mast, Died March 9, 1844; age 2 years, 5 days.

Nancy Randall, wife of John Randall; daughter of John and Catherine Mast; died February 18, 1844; age 29 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Johanna, wife of George Sinks, died October 10, 1898; age 83 years, 6 months, 11 days.

Andrew Sinks, died December 2, 1869; age 86 years, 10 months, 20 days.

Emily, wife of Andrew Sinks, died January 2, 1872; age 81 years, 8 months, 17 days.

George Sinks, died February 21, 1847.

George Sinks, died April 7, 1892; age 79, 6 months, 24 days. (Miller and Cabinet Builder)

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Wesley; died December 23, 1852; age 70 years, 3 months, 14 days.

Gilbert L. Strong, died September 16, 1834; age 3 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Sarah Strong, died March 25, 1834; age 20 years, 8 months, 23 days.

Davis Waymire, born February 8, 1802; died April 20, 1888.

Mary, wife of Davis Waymire; died July 19, 1884; age 75 years, 11 months, 3 days.

Sophie, wife of Daniel Waymire (see under Jacob Hoover above).

Daniel Waymire, died July 3, 1825; age 49 years, 8 months. (First buried in Lutheran Church Cemetery.)

Note: According to Miss Alice Menges there were two burial grounds on the east side of the Stillwater southeast of the Union Bridge. One was on the hill and the other to the west in lower ground. She said that her grandfather's brother was buried in the one on the hill. Perhaps this is the one John W. Waymire refers to as the Pioneer's Cemetery. The one Ohmer Jackson and I visited in 1940 is on lower ground. Then only two small markers remained but names could not be read.

Mary Waymire, born April 30, 1804; died September 24, 1825; age 21 years, 4 months, 24 days.
 Malinda, wife of Henry Waymire, died December 20, 1840; age 29 years, 18 days.
 Daniel Waymire, died November 21, 1881; age 75 years, 3 months, 23 days.
 Mary (Gallahan), wife of Daniel Waymire, died August 19, 1878; age 66 years, 1 month, 5 days.

Tombstone inscriptions in Warner Cemetery, Sweet Potato Ridge Road, Randolph Township about 3 ½ miles west from Covington Pike. (Collected Sunday, March 17, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck.)

Abraham, son of John and Elizabeth Spitler, died June 19, 1864; age 21 years, 5 months, 21 days.
 Catherine, wife of Samuel Spitler; died April 11, 1864; age 72 years, 1 month, 15 days.
 Ellen, wife of Jacob Spitler; died 1856(?); age 77 years (?). Inscription on this stone almost illegible.
 John M. Spitler; died April 10, 1846; age 26 years, 11 months, 20 days.
 Samuel Spitler; died July 11, 1855; age 71 years, 7 months, 19 days.
 Samuel M. Spitler, died September 15, 1863; age 42 years, 5 months, 4 days.

Anna, wife of Jacob E. Warner; died February 14, 1865; age 59 years, 3 months, 14 days.
 Catherine, wife of John Warner; died March 29, 1841; age 63, 4 months, 11 days.
 Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Warner; died March 3, 1848; age 44 years, 9 months, 7 days.
 Jacob Warner, died October 12, 1874; age 72 years, 9 months, 6 days.
 John J. Warner, died March 31, 1878; age 74 years, 5 months, 4 days.

Tombstone inscriptions in Herr Cemetery, Sweet Potato Ridge Road, 1 mile west from Covington Pike. (Gathered Sunday, March 17, 1940 by Earl L. Heck and Ohmer Jackson.)

Elizabeth Herr, wife of Daniel Herr; died July 12, 1866; age 82 years, 8 months, 21 days.
 Joseph Herr, died March 7, 1879; age 63 years, 8 months, 28 days.
 Mary Herr, died May 6, 1888; age 84 years, 7 months, 22 days.
 Samuel M. Herr, died March 11, 1875; age 70 years, 1 month, 14 days.

Abraham, son of J. and R. Warner; died December 6, 1825; age 24 years, 2 months, 2 days.
 Barbara, daughter of J. and R. Warner; died November 25, 1825; age 21 years, 7 months, 9 days.
 David Warner, died November 13, 1862; age 75 years, 7 months, 11 days.
 Esther, wife of David Warner; died 1872; about 81 years. (Stone broken and removed from base.)
 George Warner, son of J. and R. Warner; died January 1, 1826; age 11 years, 9 months, 11 days.
 Jacob Warner, died June 23, 1835; age 60 years, 5 months, 11 days.
 Rosanna, wife of Jacob Warner; died December 29, 1823; age 51 years, 5 months, 17 days.

Tombstone inscriptions in the Wenger Cemetery located southeast of Little York, Butler Township. (Collected Tuesday, March 12, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck.)

Michael Krider; died August 30, 1842; age 35 years, 9 months, 29 days.
 Catherine, wife of Reverend John Wenger; died July 19 1879; age 68 years, 8 months, 26 days.
 John Wenger; died May 12, 1851; age 73 years, 11 months, 1 day.
 Reverend John Wenger; died January 30, 1879; age 71 years, 11 months, 4 days.
 Catherine, wife of Tobias Wenger; born August 18, 1818; died February 7, 1872.
 Sarah, wife of John Wenger; died April 20, 1865; age 77 years, 8 months, 18 days.

Sarah, wife of John Wenger, Jr.; died August, 1845; age 34 years, 10 months, 13 days.

Tobias Wenger; died February 13, 1873; age 50 years, 3 months, 4 days.

William Wenger; died December 15, 1863 from wounds received in the Battle of Mission Ridge; age 22 years, 1 month, 22 days.

Tombstone inscriptions in West Branch Cemetery, Pig Eye School House Road, about a mile and a quarter west from Covington Pike, Union Township, Miami County Road one mile north of County Line. (Gathered by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck, Sunday, March 10, 1940.)

This believed to be the oldest burial ground in the Stillwater Valley. The West Branch Church founded by the Quakers in 1805 is across from the cemetery on the north side of the road. This is the oldest church organization in the Stillwater Valley. The grandmother of President Herbert Hoover is buried here. Also Captain David Mast, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The inscription is almost illegible. Many of the oldest stones can not be read.

Henry Fouts; died December 26, 1822; age 47 years, 1 month.

Susannah Fouts; died July 30, 1830; age 55 years, 7 months, 11 days. Wife of Henry Fouts.

Abraham Hoover; February 3, 1846 (1816?); age 52 years, 9 months, 1 day.

Alfred Hoover; died May 8, 1869; age 59 years, 8 months 29 days.

John Hoover; died May 7, 1867; age 63 years.

Joseph Hoover; died September 7, 1849; age 41 years 6 months, 12 days.

Michal Hoover, wife of Noah Hoover; died June 16, 1863; age 64 years, 4 months, 7 days.

Mary Hoover; born August 20, 1799; died November 17, 1844.

Noah Hoover: died August 8, 1866; age 71 years, 1 month, 15 days.

Absolon Mast, 1796 – 1877.

Mary, wife of Absolon Mast, died August 23, 1846; age 47 years 5 months, 18 days.

Frederick Yount; died March 5, 1864; age 85 years, 11 months.

Mary, wife of Frederick Yount, died October 8, 1859; age 79 years, 11 months, 8 days.

Tombstone inscriptions in Minnich Cemetery, Phillipsburg Road about a mile from Covington Pike. (Gathered Thursday, March 7, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck.)

Daniel Hoover; died January 20, 1885; age 81 years, 3 months, 6 days.

Susan, wife of Daniel Hoover; died April 15, 1887; age 84 years, 3 months, 25 days.

(Daniel Hoover was the first white child born in Randolph Township.)

Martin Sheets; died September 9, 1850; age 62 years, 11 months, 4 days.

Mary, wife of Martin Sheets; died March 15, 1894; age 102 years, 1 month.

(Mrs. Sheets was a daughter of Daniel and Hannah Mast Hoover and came as an emigrant to Randolph Township when a girl. To her we are indebted for much of the early history of this section of the Stillwater Valley.)

William Sheets; died December 17, 1868; age 65 years, 3 months, 24 days.

Inscriptions on tombstones in the Old Lutheran Cemetery one half mile south of National Road in Butler Township. (Copied February 29, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck.)

Andrew Balmer; died April 28, 1871; age 72 years, 7 months, 2 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Crowel; died October 3, 1853; age 25 years, 9 months, 26 days.

Mary Crowel; died September 7, 1853; age 51 years, 2 months, 12 days.

Sophia Crowel; died August 3, 1850; age 24 years, 14 days.

Joseph Erhart, born April 16, 1793; died August 6, 1837; husband of Elizabeth Erhart.

Anna Mary Fryberger; died February 25, 1865; age 35 years, 4 months, 17 days; native of York Co. Pa.

Jacob Fryberger; died February 15, 1842; age 66 years, 6 months, 12 days.

John Hale, native of England; died October 28, 1841; age 43 years.

Louise, wife of Henry Kline; died April 28, 1844; age 24 years, 7 months, 26 days.

Anna Mary Michael; died December 10, 1844; age 98 years, 3 months, 10 days.

David Palmer; died April 5, 1872; age 43 years, 10 months, 20 days.

D. S. Smith; died February 10, 1837.

Mary Sandham, wife of Michael Sandham; native of England; died May 3, 1842; age 56 years, 3 months.

Elizabeth, wife of Michael _ohse; died November 9, 1865; age 62 years, 11 months, 18 days.

Wife of Joseph Staley; died September 3, 1816; age 29 years, 6 months, 10 days.

David Warner, born March 12, 1796; died June 7, 1830.

David, son of D. M. Warner; born December 14, 1828; died September 24, 1840.

Margaret, wife of George Warner; died May 3, 1855; age 53 years, 8 months.

Susannah, wife of George Warner; died November 28, 1851; age 58 years.

Henry Waymire; died May 3, 1832; age 17 years, 1 month, 9 days.

Solomon Waymire; born February 23. 1791; died April 18, 1837.

Tombstone inscriptions from the old part of Concord Methodist Cemetery, Covington Pike near Morgan Place. (Copied April 14, 1940 by Ohmer Jackson and Earl L. Heck.)

The Concord M. E. Church was founded July 24, 1824 by the Reverend George Huffman.

Bartless, Phillip; died October 15, 1853; age 75 years, 1 month, 12 days.

Margaret, consort of George Berry; born March 28, 1761; died April 19, 1841; age 80 years, 21 days.

Crow, Eve; born October 19, 1796; died December 10, 1874.

Elizabeth, relict of George Heikes; died December 25, 1858; age 75 years, 1 month, 20 days.

George Heikes; born December 26, 1779; died December 26, 1837; age 58 years.

George, the Reverend Huffman; born June 21, 1775; died April 1, 1839; age 63 years, 9 months, 11 days, (Founder of the Concord M. E. Church).

Peter Huffman, born October 16, 1802; died November 4, 1867.

Mary, consort of Phillip Huffman; died January 3, 1856; age 81 years, 1 month, 21 days.

Rosannah, wife of Peter Huffman; born March 5, 1810.

Rachel, wife of John Randall; died May 15, 1850; age 66 years, 3 months, 1 day.

James Welsh; died July 13, 1848; age 55 years.

Note: Many of the original stone markers are illegible.

Inscriptions in Fairview Cemetery, Englewood, Ohio, supplied by John W. Waymire.

Sarah Ann – wife of Joseph Landis, died September 19, 1849; age 18 years.
 Daniel Rasor; died February 26, 1859; age 75 years, 3 months. (born 1784)
 Elizabeth Rasor, wife of Daniel; died August 12, 1831; age 45 years.
 Barbara Rasor, wife of Daniel; died September 28, 1861; age 81 years, 2 months.
 John Rasor, Sr.; died June 19, 1869; age 78 years, 9 months, 24 days.
 Jacob Hess; died November 6, 1829; age 22 years.
 Christain Schneider; born January 27, 1816; died April, 1842.
 Julian Gable; died April 1, 1855; age 64 years.
 Mary, wife of Charles Bastion; died January 8, 1850; age 37 years.
 Abraham Stutzman; died August 9, 1869; age 45 years.
 Nancy Stutzman, wife of Abraham; died October 8, 1854; age 20 years, 6 months.
 Abraham Stutzman; died January 5, 1850; age 18 years.
 James Shoup; died October 6, 1852; age 26 years.
 George Tice; died July 18, 1888; age 73 years.
 Isaac Tice; died April 10, 1839; age 10 years
 Abraham Stutzman; died July 26, 1831; age 37 years.
 Catherine, wife of Jacob Miller; died March 16, 1883; age 77 years.
 Perry M. Sheets; died December 7, 1844; age 26 years.
 Daniel Kaufman; died July 26, 1864; age 74 years.
 Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Kaufman; died September 2, 1883; age 88 years, 5 months.
 Jane, wife of Philip Bartnass; died October 12, 1829; age 39 years.
 John Kaufman; died June 26, 1863; age 76 years, 11 months, 20 days.
 Mary, wife of John Kaufman; died January 13, 1880; age 91 years, 3 months, 18 days.
 John Moist; died November 19, 1859; age 49 years.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Moist; died April 28, 1881; age 64 years, 6 months.
 Priscella, wife of _____; died November 10, 1880; age 65 years, 9 months.
 Samuel, son of Samuel and Ann Longenecker; died September 29, 1830; age 19 years, 3 months.
 Jacob Weybright; died November 11, 1865; age 76 years, 27 days.
 Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Weybright; died September 17, 1878; age 68 years, 16 days.
 Samuel Herr; died November 4, 1868; age 72 years, 2 days.
 Frances, wife of Samuel Herr; died April 17, 1872; age 74 years, 11 months.
 Hetta, wife of Henry Longenecker; died March 14, 1855; age 23 years.
 Catherine Fouts; died July 2, 1862; age 80 years, 5 months.
 Mathias Gish; died January 3, 1873; age 84 years, 8 months.
 Frances, wife of Mathias Gish; died April 25, 1859; age 68 years, 1 day.
 Christain Brubaker; died January 25, 1855; age 28 years, 9 months.
 John Hacker; died March 25, 1868; age 79 years, 6 months.
 Catherine Hacker, wife of John; died March 13, 1892; age 90 years, 1 month.
 Joseph Fouts; died March 26, 1875; age 72 years, 5 months.
 David Shaw; 1833 – 1912.
 Sarah Shaw; 1836 – 1914.
 Samuel Herr; born April 6, 1828; died December 17, 1922.
 Catherine, wife of Samuel Herr; born October 21, 1832; died March 15, 1922.
 Levi Falkner; 1822 – 1906.
 Nancy Falkner; 1823 – 1879.
 Adam Hocker; 1828 – 1905.
 Anna M. Hocker; 1832 – 1912

Jacob Cassel; died July 6, 1879; age 64 years, 11 months.
 Mary E. Cassel, wife of Jacob Cassel; died July 22, 1876; age 40 years, 13 days.
 Martin Heisey; born June 14, 1795; died June 28, 1884.
 Elizabeth, wife of Martin Heisey; died January 2, 1875; age 73 years, 3 days.
 Jacob Engle; died February 1, 1872; age 68 years, 4 months, 8 days.
 Anna Engle, wife of Jacob; died September 2, 1889; age 86 years, 3 months.
 Jacob Moist; died January 21, 1879; age 58 years, 5 months.
 Anna Moist, wife of Jacob; died July 27, 1891; age 63 years, 31 days.
 George Schrumm; died September, 1873; age 72 years.
 Margaret, wife of George Schrumm; died February 28, 1870; age 70 years.
 Francis Wolf; died August 13, 1866; age 66 years, 7 months.
 George Wolf; died February 19, 1848; age 43 years, 8 months, 24 days.
 Sarah, wife of George Swank; died April 15, 1857; age 24 years.
 Henry Kopp; died February 4, 1863; age 29 years.
 John Kopp; died October 14, 1872; age 75 years, 8 months.
 Magdalena Kopp, wife of John Kopp; died August 23, 1872; age 75 years.
 Polly, wife of Wesley Waymire; died April 5, 1859; age 32 years, 10 months.
 Jacob W. Rees; died February 21, 1866; age 74 years, 6 months.
 Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Rees; died October 11, 1858; age 65 years.
 Frederick Flack; died March 13, 1848; age 40 (or 70) years.
 Aaron Bender; born Pennsylvania 1842; died July 12, 1846.
 Daniel Metherd; 1811 – 1879.
 Peter Fetters; died November 11, 1884; age 67 years, 7 months.
 Mary Fetters; died May 12, 1879; age 67 years, 3 months.
 George Hoover, 1849 –
 Hester J. Hoover; 1855 – 1923.
 Christian Wenger; died November 1, 1885; age 80 years, 3 months.
 Mary A., wife of Christian Wenger; died July 22, 1875; age 67 years, 1 month.
 Mary A. Wenger; died May 26, 1884; age 21 years, 6 months, 20 days.
 Jacob Weybright; died April 21, 1882; age 54 years, 11 months.
 Nancy, wife of Jacob Weybright; died June 5, 1892; age 59 years, 4 months.
 Jacob Blattenberger; died October 7, 1879; age 82 years, 9 months.
 Susanna, wife of Jacob; died September 21, 1870; age 68 years, 8 months.
 Isaac Cassel; died August 5, 1879; age 78 years, 1 month, 17 days.
 Mary, wife of Isaac Cassel; died March 10, 1876; age 71 years, 4 months.
 Caroline, wife of J. H. Sink, died August 1, 1891; age 30 years.
 George Hawthorn; died December 24, 1887; age 75 years, 1 month.
 Anna, wife of George Hawthorn; died May 24, 1892; age 76 years.
 Joseph Hawthorn; born 1839; died 1909.
 Linda, wife of Joseph Hawthorn; 1845 – 1927.
 Levi Hawthorn, son of George and Anna; died December 30, 1891; age 27 years.
 Sarah Warner nee Pitzer; 1836 – 1907.
 George W. Sinks; born August 28, 1832; died August 29, 1894.
 Susan, wife of George Sinks; 1835 – 1928.
 Florence Sinks; born November 5, 1857; died October 16, 1915.
 Theodore Sinks; 1854 – 1921.
 Edna, wife of Theodore Sinks; 1855 – 19__.
 Edwin C. Sinks; born October 26, 1877; died November 20, 1917.

Erastus Miller; 1836 – 1919.

Elizabeth Miller, wife of Erastus; 1836 – 1912.

George Waitman; born December 27, 1837; died June 30, 1919.

Sarah Rasor Waitman, wife of George; born May 19, 1847; died September 16, 1904.

H. Clay Hoover; born March 11, 1830; February 21, 1902.

Barbara Hoover, wife of Clay; born January 2, 1829; died April 22, 1902.

Coelestin Leiber; 1832 – 1916.

Elenora Leiber, wife of Coelestin, 1830 – 1896.

Sampson Boyer; 1831 – 1913.

Sarah Ann Boyer, wife of Sampson; 1847 – 1925.

Frederick Schultz; 1837 – 1914.

Mary E., wife of Frederick Schultz; 1833 – 1913.

Jacob Iams; born April 27, 1830; died May 9, 1905.

Charlotte, wife of Jacob Iams; born March 26, 1851; died November 1, 1903.

John T. Moist; 1847 – 1924.

Sarah, wife of John Moist; 1856 – 1907.

William Roadarmer; died January 20, 1883; age 78 years.

APPENDIX 4

Plat of Harrisburg, Rec'd for Record June 18th 1841 and recorded July 10th, 1841.

Plat of the town of Harrisburg laid out by the subscribers May 6th, 1841, situated in the County of Montgomery in the State of Ohio and in sections 15 & 22 Town 5, Range 5, etc. The dimensions of the Lots and width of the streets, alleys and Roads are set down in Feet on the Plat. Lot 44 is appropriated and set apart by the proprietors as a school Lot on which a School house may be erected by the citizens, and is to be considered as a donation to the public for that purpose.

Signed sealed and acknowledged in the presence of

William Sheets,
John Sherer

Samuel Herr (Seal)

David Rasor (Seal)

Daniel Rasor (Seal)

Mathias Gish (Seal)

Thomas Kearns (Seal)

David Longenecker (Seal)

The State of Ohio, Montgomery Co. SS.

Before me, John Sherer, a justice of the peace in and for said county personally appeared the above named Samuel Herr, David Rasor, Daniel Rasor, Mathias Gish, Thomas Kearns and David Longenecker, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the above town Platt to be their voluntary act and deed this 14th day of June A. D. 1841.

John Sherer, Justice of the Peace

I certify the above to be a true Plat of the Town of Harrisburg laid out for the proprietors.

May 10, 1841

W. G. George, C. S.

(Deed Book F2, p. 239)

ENGLEWOOD, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO

This office was established under the name of Jamton.

POSTMASTERDATE APPOINTED

Harvey H. Jams

February 8, 1870 (Established)

This office was discontinued February 6, 1871
and re-established May 18, 1874

Albin C. Walter

May 10, 1874

Thomas Werts

November 16, 1875

Lauren S. Jams

May 28, 1877

James S. Voris

November 28, 1879

Henry C. Weaver

February 7, 1881

Charles E. Rasor

April 16, 1884

Jacob Jams

January 13, 1885

Warren O. Martindale

January 22, 1889

Welby L. Waymire

April 10, 1889

Levi A. Albert

June 28, 1893

Welby L. Waymire

August 27, 1897

The name of this office was changed to Englewood
July 11, 1899

Welby L. Waymire

July 11, 1899

Peter N. Hoover

June 28, 1912

Morris D. Stout (Acting)

January 14, 1921

Morris D. Stout

August 29, 1921

Earl L. Heck

May 28, 1940

Gerald Fish

April 1, 1959

APPENDIX 6

July 1, 1952

Patrons of the Englewood, Ohio Post Office and a Directory of the Village of Englewood and immediate vicinity, including the Beetley Plat (S.W. of the village) and a few residents of Morgan Place.

Note: Names in order of man's name, wife's name and children, generally in order of ages.

Name	Address	Occupation	Box. No.
Aikman, Paul, Mildred, Danny, Becky, Teddy, Tommy, Jackie	Morgan Place		447
Ahlers, Donald E., Jean E., Shirley A., Ronald E.	113 Wolf Avenue	Bell Telephone	144
Albert, Bertha (widow of Levi), Agnes	Main Street		Gen. Del.
Alexander, Homer D., Phyllis E., William Dean	Wolf Avenue		466
Anderson, Carl, Mary	Tate Street		415
Avery, Henry L., Doris M., Jane M., Susan A.	Walnut Street	Inland Mfg.	114
Bacon, Ernest	R.R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		
Bader, Rollie C., Tomah D., Michael	Wolf Avenue		325
Banker, James, Virginia, James Jr., Gary	Meadow Grove Drive	Frigidaire	312
Barr, Mary Louise (widow of Kirby) Joretta	21 Tate Avenue	Housekeeper	271
Bassett, Joe, Emma R., Thomas J.	11 Magnolia Drive	Retired Army Officer	272
Beal, Edgar R., Lea	Apt. 2, Bank Bldg.	Mechanic	43
Becker, Ida Mae (widow of Charles)	West National Road		104
Beetley, Orville, Marguerite, Wayne, Dale	Locust Hill Drive	Contractor	205
Beirise, Henry, Hester, Michael, John, Jim	South Walnut Street	Washington Building & Loan	157
Bender, Louis, Dorothy	R.R. 1, Clayton, Ohio	B & B Services	186

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Berger, Barbara (widow of Samuel)	North Walnut Street		123
Berger Lumber Company	West National Road		218
Bergman, Louis, Elsie	Covington Pike	Turkey Farm	84
B & J Body Shop (Joe's)	Covington Pike		353
Bernheisel, Howard		Englewood Market	266
Bernheisel, Otto, Garnet	Covington Pike	Carpenter	125
Bernheisel, William, Esther, Lois, Fred	Covington Pike	Carpenter	125
Betz, Katherine	North Walnut Street		384
Binkley, Enos E., Edith M., Leona L., Larry N.	106 North Walnut Street	N.C.R.	14
Black, Alma (widow of Jesse), Jack	Jefferson Street		382
Black, Gerald, Barbara, Yovonne			378
Boitnett, Charles, Bernice, Carol	Covington Pike	Shaw's Restaurant	88
Borm, Hans C., Ann P., Delinda, Timothy, Sally	Wolf Avenue	Aero Engineer	366
Borts, Merle, Phyllis J., Daryl E.	Wolf Avenue		53
Bosron,	Wolf Avenue		365
Bowman, Sarah (Hopt)	Valley View Drive		91
Boyer, Arthur J. C., Hazel M.	North Main Street		63
Brame, Elmer	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio	Landscape, Gardening	
Brown, Paul, Opal			364
Browning, Wilson, Caroline (Carrie)	Tate Street	D. P. & L.	326
Brumbaugh, J. Mark, Alberta, Marcia Ann, Barbara Sue	22 Tate Street	Moraine Prod. School Teacher	65
Brunton	Tate Street		311
Brust, Kenneth, Lola, David, Bobby, Judy	Covington Pike		61

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Bucher, Clarence D., Artamitia	South Walnut Street	Englewood Gifts	248
Burnside, Frank, Julia	South Walnut Street		166
Burnside, Harvey, Cora	South Walnut Street	Englewood Garage	214
Buirley, Lawrence, Edith, Barbara, David, Judy	18 Wolf Street		435
Butts, Raymond, Edna M., Marvin L., Larry R.	117 Tate Avenue	Inland Farmers Bank	192
Carey, Paul E., Caroline, Stephen, Jeffery	Wolf Street		446
Carnett, Richard S. (Major), Emmaleen	Wolf Street	U. S. A. F.	438
Carrabba, Lawrence, Bertha	215 North Walnut Street	Car Salesman	334
Cassel, John, Ezra, Naomi, Ralph, Grace, Lois, Agnes, Vera			204
Chiles, Reverend Robert E.	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio	Concord M.E. Church	448
Christian, Robert J., Jr., Irene H., Gary, Jack	Tate Circle	N.C.R.	381
Clark, Arthur, Sarah	North Main Street		63
Clark, Frank	222 North Walnut Street		402
Collins, Robert W., Ruby, Larry, Sandra	28 Valley View Drive	Railway Postal Clerk	384
Crivel, Helen (widow of Everett)	Covington Pike		431
Croft, James	West National Road		Gen. Del.
Crowell, Thurman, Ruth, Jimmy	109 South Walnut Street		118
Cruea, Ralph Sr., Leotta, Patricia, Billy	106 North Main Street	School Teacher	337
Curtis, Herbert E., Dove S., James E., Charles L.		Frigidaire	107
Custer, Pete	109 South Main Street		141
Danes, Harold, Alberta, Gale, Norman	West National Road		12
Davidson, Robert, Roberta, Nancy Jane	Orchard Street		376

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Deardorf, George R., Charlotte R., Barbara Rae, Susan Lynn, Roger S.	Tate Avenue	N. C. R.	314
Dearth, Susan (widow of Clinton)	Jefferson Street		115
Dublin, William, Rosellen, Diane, Gregg	Orchard Street	Buckeye Iron	214
DeHaven, Sarah	Tate Avenue		326
Dennis, Robert, Pauline, Jane, Jim, Robin	Overlook Avenue	Wholesale grocer	86
Derringer, Orville S., Julia M., Nancy K., Jane E.	Covington Pike	Sheet Metal	215
Didier, Homer, Stella	Wolf and Walnut	Retail Grocer	266
Didier, Ray T., Ruth L., Douglas A., David M., Emma	48 Orchard Avenue		127
Dillon, Robert, Joan, Daniel	West National Road	Tool Engineering	275
Ditmer, Clarence, Mildred, Jerry	South Main Street		125
Dixon, J. C., Don	South Main Street		282
Doamling, Frank, Harriet	Wolf Ave.; R.R.1 Clayton, Ohio		
Drive-In Restaurant, Hugo Goecke	Covington Pike	Restaurant Owner	241
Dunmeyer, J. R., Ruth, Melinda	Tate Avenue		445
Dye, Earl, D. D., Helen	Covington Pike	Dentist	385
Edwards, Vernon			472
Edginton, Orman R., Mary Lou, Melinda	North Walnut Street	Supt. of School	187
Eley, Carl, Janice, Dan	Wolf Avenue		62
Eller, Eugene, Jeanne	North Main Street	Mam'selle Beauty Shop	335
Elleman, Don L., Barbara, Thomas	19 Overlook Avenue		421
Elleman, Eugene, Ruby G.	Overlook Avenue		27
Ely, Hazel (widow of Bernie)	222 North Walnut Street		402

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Engle, Howard M., Ruth E., Donna Lee, Jerry Howard, Nancy Jean, Karen Elaine	35 Orchard Street	Engle's SOHIO Station	92
Englenook	South Main Street	Pottery and Gifts	248
Englewood Bank	Corner of Main & National		188
Englewood Cabinet	Wolf Avenue		378
Englewood Elevator	West National Road		305
Englewood Food Lockers	North Main Street		306
Englewood Garage	South Walnut Street		214
Englewood Implement	South Walnut Street		246
Englewood Insurance Agency	Corner of Main & National		295
Englewood Market	West National Road		266
Englewood Motor Sales	North Main Street		4
Englewood Pharmacy	West National Road		247
Englewood Press	South Main Street		397
Eriaman, Roy L., Hazel I.	West National Road		67
Eyster, Vera, Agnes			204
Favorite Auto Sales & Services	Covington Pike		136
Fawley, Caroline (widow of Theodore)	North Main Street		108
Fawley, Erwin, Minnie, Richard	West National Road	D. P. L.	56
Fawley, Paul, Lois	105 Tate Avenue		87
Fergus, Jennie	Wolf Avenue		429
Fenwick, Clarence, Miriam	West Corporate Line R.R.1 Clayton		
Fetters, Charles, Eva	North Main Street		23
Fetters, Clyde, Rena	Chestnut Street	Barber	201
Fetters, Nancy (widow of David)	Corner National & Walnut		173

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Finley, Earl E., Lillian	25 Orchard Street		377
Fish, Garold, Eloise, Elaine, Nancy, Cynthia, Barbara	Meadow Grove Drive	Mailman	234
Fletcher, Eva (widow of _____)			91
Fogle, Ray E., Claudene, Jerry	Tate Avenue	Inland Manufacturing	404
Foote, Edward R., Elma L., Wilma V., James E.	214 South Main Street		284
Ford, Eugene	Covington Pike		83
Ford, Lorene P.	Covington Pike		52
Fox, Ed	Corner National & Main St	Pure Oil Station	408
Franklin, Paul, Jessie	106 ½ National Road		372
Frantz, Albert L.	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio	Insurance	
Frantz, Donald, Betty J., Deborah A.	South Main Street	N. C. R.	242
Furnas, E. E. Dr., Madge	West National Road	M. D.	236
Gaines Furniture	Corner Main & National Rd.		8
Gallichio, Edward, Arlene, Nancy, Joyce	20 Wolf Avenue		409
Gartner, James C., Margaret L., James H., Mildred M	Meadow Grove Drive		153
Garber, Merle C., Doris Jean, Gary Lynn Lonnie Lee	Tate Avenue	E. Z. Cleaners	455
Gaynor, Zen, Vivian C.	Meadow Grove Drive	Bordens	
Gerard, Harry	North Walnut Street		371
Gilmore, Franklin	Orchard Street		224
Gnagey, Robert W., Alyce F., Samuel Verlaine Ann		Englewood Bank	188
Goecke, Hugo H.	Covington Pike	Englewood Drive-In	241

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Gordon, Ralph, Florence	North Main Street		22
Gosnell, Ernest, Edith M., Hazel M.	217 South Main Street	Gosmac Products Town-Garden Shop	185
Graham, Bessie (widow of _____)			85
Graham, Luther	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		
Greisheimer, Charles			332
Groff, Lora	West National Road		426
Hall, Annabelle	South Main Street		122
Hall, Custer, Marie, Gary Lee, John	21 Overlook Avenue		2
Hall, William E., Evelyn L., Gary B., Beverly J., Joyce L.	Tate Street		3
Hall, Theodore V., Jeanne, Vickie, Cynthia	Wolf Avenue		341
Hance, Ira	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		
Haney, Ralph, Margaret, Max, Patty Sue	Wolf Avenue		21
Happensack, Raymond, Mary Mae, Peggy, Connie, Lois	Wolf Avenue		357
Hardman, Flo			91
Harter, Helen (widow of John)	Covington Pike	School Teacher	453
Harter, Lloyd W., Nola, Tim	209 South Main Street		98
Hartgrove, Mack, Marie, Vernon			472
Hassler, Walter, Lina, Bill, Sharon, Brenda		Milk Route	222
Hays, Carl	Covington Pike	Sunoco Station	162
Heck, Earl L.	Valley View Drive	Postmaster	
Heffelfinger, Floyd, Marion	Orchard Street	Frigidaire	73
Hehmeyer, Arthur, Dorothy, Linda, Randy	121 Tate Street	Canary Cottage Beauty Shop	342
Henizer, Arlie, Mary, Wesley	North Main Street		133

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Heness, Kenneth, Evelyn, Alan, Tim	24 Wolf Avenue		41
Hess, Ben, Ruth, Karl, Dale, John, Mark	Covington Pike	Berger Lumber Yard	218
Hess, Harry	South Main Street	Frigidaire	54
Hicks, Ellis, Marie	Magnolia Drive	Aero products	117
Hicks, James, Katherine, George, David			137
Hieb, Robert H., Lona, Bobby B.	4 North Main Street	Wright Field	363
Hinkle, Leonard, Helen	14 West National Road	Englewood Grill	374
Hissong, Howard, Joy Lee, Carol Ann, William L.	Chestnut Street		58
Hoblitt, Ernest, Mabel	South Main Street		263
Hoffman, Henry H., Alberta	104 Tate Avenue	Buyer (Home Store)	35
Hoft, Orville, Sarah			91
Hoke, Catherine (widow of Levi)	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		
Hoke, George, Charlotte, Beth Ann, Timothy Children of Sam: Samuel, Carol, David, Billy Mrs. A. J. Hoke (widow of Ambrose) Lacie Cole			
Holtzhauer, John, Francis, Joyce	West National Road		274
Holzen, Richard J., Harriet E., Richard M., Timothy C.	Tate Avenue		367
Hoover, Nellie (widow of Peter)	112 National Road		291
Hoover, Perry, Glenna	Jefferson Street		292
Hopkins, Walter			414
Hormell, Harry W., Helen, Jon, Joyce	Valley Plat	N. C. R.	348
Huddle, James, Elizabeth	South Main Street		389
Huffgarden, Alfred, Neva, Judith Ann, Linda Kay, Gary	North Main Street		112

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Hughes, Paul, Martha, Jeffery	Overlook Avenue		293
Hutchison, Robert, Sandra Lee, Billy	Tate Avenue		152
Huysman, Arnold, Vivian, Neal, Keith	Tate Avenue	A. O. Smith Corp	439
Iddings, Richard, Mildred, Jacqueline Susan (widow of Herbert)	West National Road	N. C. R.	56
Irvin, Basil, Katherine, Sandra, Thomas	South Walnut Street	Tool Manufacturing	183
Iddings, William, Mabel	Morgan Place	Iddings Auto Parts Co.	245
Jacques, Marie (wife of Ellis Hicks)	Magnolia Drive	Doll Manufacturing	117
Jay, Floyd, Imo	Covington Pike	Masonry	456
Jay, Webster	South Main Street	Masonry	122
Jay, Webster, Jr., Elizabeth, Karenia, Timothy	Woodmont Drive	Masonry	243
Jay, Wilbur, Blanche, Bill, Patsy, Larry	Wolf Avenue	Masonry	126
Jennings, Gertrude			95
Joe's SOHIO Service Station	North Main Street		353
Jones, T. Watt, Lucille M., Robert E.	31 Overlook Avenue	Inland Manufacturing	294
Jones, Sidney R.	331 South Main Street	J. & J. Foods	444
Josselyn, Albert A., Dorothy R., Jack A., Steven A., William B.	Locust Hill Drive		336
Kalbfleisch, C. H.	Wenger Road	Little Audrey Farm	82
Kalter, Robert, Lova	35 Wolf Avenue	Aero products	443
Kaufman, Everett G., Emma W., Robert E., Eleanora		Farmer	96
Kelly, Joseph Daniel, Pauline	Orchard Street		273
Kincaid, Fay H., Bertha C.	Tate Avenue		303
King, Charles			164

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Kingery, Ernest Lloyd, Ruth, William	Jefferson Street	Mechanic	345
Kinsey, Charles, Florence			
Kinsey, Walter, Nora, Esther (Cultice)	North Walnut Street	Englewood Press	397
Kneisly, Charles, Dorothy	Orchard Street		394
Knife, Van, Esther, Jim	Tate Avenue		419
Knight, Charles, La Donna, Rebecca, Maratha	108 Herr Street	Service Station	417
Klepinger, Earl, Dora	North Main Street	Hardware Appliance	265
Kolleda, Arthur S., Garnet, Gary, Jane, Ann	Wolf Avenue	Frigidaire	322
Koogler, Albert, Mary, Ned	South Main Street		34
Koogler, Frank, Bessie, Gale, Walter, James, Dorothy, Jack, Goldie, Betty, William, George	28 Chestnut Street	Painting Contractor	135
Koogler, Jack, Mary Jane, Bruce, Joy	Corner Wolf and Walnut	Koogler Bros. Painting	5
Koogler, Ned A., Anna S., Richard	26 Overlook Avenue		142
Kosicki, Robert A., Elizabeth, Robert	Wolf Avenue	Salesman	102
Krug, Claude E., Dorothy F., Claude E., Terry L., Rex	North Main Street	Electrical Salesman	154
Kuntz, Harry H.	Covington Pike	Painter	368
Ladd, Harold, Martha, Larry, Joanna, Eldon	Corner Walnut and Jefferson Streets	Mechanic	251
Lambert, Hebron J., Mary E.	24 Magnolia Drive	N. C. R.	343
Landis, Harriet			412
Larsen, Roger M., Renda, George R., June	242 North Main Street	Body Shop	4
Lawyer, Elmer H., Alice J., Richard	103 Herr Street	Salesman	156
Lekliders, Kenneth, Dorothy, Jimmy Lee, Danny Linn, Terry Lester	West National Road	Supt. of Public Works	213

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Leiber, Augustus	North Main Street		124
Leiber, Celestian J., Elizabeth	South Walnut Street	Texaco Station	124
Leiber, Edward	Jefferson Street		6
Line, Sarah Jane	Valley View Drive	Librarian	428
Lodge, Robert W., Donna M., Hazel A., Nancy L., Rheta M.	16 Elm Street		338
Longenecker, Hubert, Etoile, Teddy	110 Wolf Avenue		51
Lowe, Clinton, Norma, David, Pamela	34 Wolf Avenue	Englewood Cabinet Shop	85
Lowe, Emma (widow of Jesse)	North Main Street		91
Lowe, Todd, Beulah	Fallview Avenue		216
Lyle, Dorothy M.	Pleasant Hill	Teacher	424
MacArthur, Arthur, Dorothy, Charles	Orchard Street		416
Mann, Paul	West National Road	Grocery	464
Marcum, Robert	Corner Main & National	Shell Station	333
Martin, Frank V., Ruth C.	23 Magnolia Drive		94
Martin, Horace G., Eva M., Danny H.	223 North Main Street		164
Martin, Mary	North Main Street	Antique Shop	Gen. Del.
Martin, Wayne, Virginia, Tommy	North Main Street		211
Mason, James Howard, Sylvia L.	North Main Street		405
Mast, Clara	North Main Street		265
Mast, John, Iva, Dorothy, Judy	Herr Street		116
Matthews, Matt, Katherine	Covington Pike		264
Mattern, George, Alice H., Anna	Wolf Avenue		71
Mays, Frankie (widow of Blaine)	Magnolia Drive		121

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Mays, Sheldon C., Donna	Magnolia Drive		121
Maze, Melvin Dean, Dorothy L., Paula Jean, Bruce A., Brent L.	Overlook Avenue	Insurance Claims Adjuster	28
McCandless, Joan	North Main Street		22
McClure, George Frank, Juanita, Tom	101 North Main Street		72
McCoy, Floyd W., Willa Mae, Geneva Mae, Arthur Lee	Orchard Street	Mac Appliance Service	223
McGary, Marvin	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		471
McKennie, Mabel (widow of Ennis)	Chestnut Street		95
Metherd, Harry, Dessa, Theda J. Miller	207 South Main Street	Lumber Manufacturing	74
Miller, Anna (widow of Harrison)	Jefferson Street		42
Miller, David L., Sara E., Lois J., Velma J.	21 Magnolia Drive	Radio Repair	304
Millikin, Robert L., Martha S., Donald L., Barbara J.	305 North Walnut Street	Wright – Patterson A. F. Base	437
Milord, Robert O., Marie, April, Michael	Orchard Avenue	Postal Employee	323
Mohr, John, Mary L.	Magnolia Drive		346
Moist, Arthur, Edith, Alberta, Dorothy, Corbitt	North Walnut Street	D.P. & L. Company	425
Moodler, Paul, Thelma	North Main Street	Delco Products	108
Moore, Dale, Sara	North Walnut Street		172
Mongold, Ollie, Bessie	North Main Street	Plumber	406
Morgan, Lloyd, Nina	West National Road	Englewood Pharmacy	247
Moseley, William, Jr., Dorothy, Sharon Ann, Billy III	26 Wolf Avenue		347
Mote, Russel (Bill)	8 Jefferson Street		345
Motter, Harry, Allie	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio	Ice and Coal Dealer	

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Motter, Robert (Jim), Hazel, Bruce	113 Jefferson Street		42
Mumma, Arthur, Elsie	Covington Pike	Inland Manufacturing	173
Mumma, Donald, Gloria, Joyce	Wolf Avenue		173
Neher, Alva A., Sarah R., Joseph	403 North Main Street	Insurance (Farm Bureau)	308
Newhardt, Herman, Rosemary, Normandie Susan, Diana, Robin, William			233
Nickel, Raymond E., Evelyn, Esther Richard, Bernice, Billy	101 South Walnut Street	Carpenter	132
Nies, Harry, Doris, Jimmy, Michael	Tate Avenue		103
Nill, John, Floyd, Gertrude, Maxine	North Main Street	Brick Mason	383
Nixon, George, Patricia	West National Road	Addressograph Sales Agency	167
Noffsinger, Howard			263
Noland, Elwood, Emma C.	West National Road		174
Oakes, Albert, Mary	Chestnut Street		95
O'Niel, Charles E., Belle	North Walnut Street		68
Oscar, George R., Robin, Karen Lee, Michael John, Mary Margaret	Tate Avenue		313
Overla, Max, Betty, Linda, Maxine	Wolf Avenue	Mayor	173
Peters, H. H., Verda Mae	110 North Main Street	Peters Plumbing	276
Pattie, Elsie	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		
Petty, Elliott C., Suzanne E.	400 South Walnut Street	Radio Repair	411
Popp, Lawrence J., Neva, Brenda Kay, Lawrence Leroy	244 North Main Street		465
Porter, Robert M., Marieatta, Donna Jo	Orchard Street		462
Pure Oil Station	Corner Main & National		385

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Puterbaugh, Richard L., Mary E., Susan Lee	Orchard Street		165
Randolph, Harrison, Ida, Virginia, Arlie, Doris, Michael	27 Chestnut Street		163
Randolph Township School	Covington Pike		187
Ready-Mix Corporation	Wenger Road		296
Rasor, Lily, Anna	North Main Street		91
Rehese, Paul	Main & Elm Streets		433
Reiter, Russell E., Dorothy P., Mary	Wolf Avenue		55
Renner, Arthur F., Joann	Wolf Avenue		177
Richardson, Alberta	104 Tate Street	Buyer (Home Store)	35
Richardson, Ernest T., Virgie, Melinda, Terry, Michael	North Main Street	Super Market Manager	61
Richardson, Harry, Cynthia	Covington Pike	Harry & Chuck Service	473
Riege, Leonard	North Main Street		108
Riley, Robert	Covington Pike	Favorite Auto Sales	136
Roehrig, Eugene F., Eileen M., Kenneth E.	Orchard Street		355
Roettger, Herbert, Muriel	South Walnut Street		418
Rohr, Roscoe, Jean, Michael, Susan	Chestnut Street	Contractor	386
Roth, Fred, Nora	South Main Street	Electrician	64
Roth, Thomas, Esther, Patricia	Overlook & Wolf		351
Roy, Robert E., Edith, Victor	109 Tate Avenue		262
Royer, Lester, Mary	Bank Bldg, Apt. 2	Insurance & Town Clerk	295
Sammons, Dan, Martha, Susan	Tate Avenue		11
Samples, Wayne G., Barbara B., Ethan M.	Tate Avenue	Wright-Patterson Field	311
Schaeffer, Lillian M.	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		449

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Schmermund, Frances	Overlook Avenue		27
Schmidt, Herman J., Goldie M., Schmidt, Paul	106 National Road		202 138
Schultz, Harry A., Howard D., Dorothy E.	North Main Street		235
Searle, Chester		Shaw's	88
Sellers, True K., Annabelle, Robert F., Shirley Ann	Orchard Street		66
Senseman, Alonzo J., Carrie	201 South Walnut		143
Shaw's Restaurant	Covington Pike		88
Shook, John G., Helen L., Terrance,	36 North Main Street	D.P. & L.	33
Shuler, Winfred, Mary	Covington Pike	Farmer	252
Simmons, Ohmer, Isabelle	Wolf Avenue		171
Sink, Mary (widow of Charles), Lois, Ruth	North Main Street	Beulah Book Shop	7
Seibel, Amos, Amy	Wolf Avenue	Carpenter	
Sleppy, Earl, Florence	112 Wolf Avenue	Borden's	396
Sloan, Joseph Jr., Jeanette, Judy, Jonathan	Wolf Avenue		434
Smalley, Dora	Magnolia Drive		343
Smith, Carl			Gen Del.
Smith, Charles, Janet Marie	Tate Circle		379
Smith, Dan, Mattie	North Main Street		12
Smith, Edward D., Ada F.	117 Wolf Avenue	Retired	44
Smith, George E., Opal N.	Wolf Avenue	Frigidaire	37
Smith, Jack E., Helen E., Gary E.	Wolf Avenue		352
Smith, Joseph, Alpha, Jannell Ann, Michael J.	Wolf Avenue		401

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Smith, Robert L., Hilda W., Nancy H., Douglas L., Victoria M., Margarite Wuerdemann	331 North Main Street	Food Lockers	306
Smith, Lloyd E., and Mrs. Lloyd E.	331 North Main Street	Food Lockers	306
Smith, William K., Edna	Magnolia Drive		375
Snell, Leon, Lora, Bill	South Main Street	Telephone Operator	386
Snider, Harley, Jeanne, Deborah	Wolf Avenue		399
Snider, Lee	R. R. 1, Clayton, Ohio		1
Stanley, Douglas R., Mildred C., Judy K., Betsey Jane	Overlook Avenue	Frigidaire	106
Stephens, Louis M., Delores A., Larry Lee, Robert Terry	Wolf Avenue		407
Stevens, Rainie, Dorothy	North Main Street	Elevator	216
Stout Everett, Dora (widow of Morris)	North Main Street	Barber	206
Stober, Adele	South Main Street		248
Strobel, Reuben J., Veda, John E.	North Main Street		395
Suite, Janet	Covington Pike		245
Swallow, Goldie (widow of Marion), Mabel, Betty, Trace	Morgan Place		26
Swartz, Charles L., Margaret, Gail, Gordon	Covington Pike		453
Swartz, Charles W., Ina, Marilyn	Tate Avenue		101
Swartz, Lorena	Wolf Avenue		24
Swartz, Reverend Richard, Dorothy E.	North Main Street	Minister E.U.B. Church	391
Swope, Wilbur L., Treva L., David L., Gerald A., Edward L.	Orchard Avenue	N. C. R.	176
Taylor, Reverend Albert, Mary Mae	111 North Main Street	Minister of Missionary Church	155

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Tietzman, Walter, Lucille	8245 Inwood Avenue Dayton, Ohio	Tietzman Tool Corporation	277
Tietzman Tool Corporation	North Main Street		277
Trace, Mabel, Betty	Morgan Place		354
Trimback, Joseph, Florence, Elaine, Jerry, Judy, William, Marilyn	207 Walnut Street	Tool & Die	354
Trowbridge, Amber (widow of Robert I.), Robert	Covington Pike	Secretary, Randolph School	134
Tully, Albert G., Ann	Morgan Place	Salesman	373
Ullery, Howard E., Opal, Pamela, Howard E. Jr. (Butchie)	Bank Apartments		356
Underwood, James K., Delva M.	Magnolia Drive	Social Activities Director	81
Unger, Lawrence, Lillian, Bruce	North Walnut Street		387
Valley, E. M., Mrs. E. M., Earl M. Jr., Edwin R., Virginia, Jo Ann, Lt. B. W. O. Dickerson, Clarence Lobenthal, Blue Sleigh Antiques, Ann Valley	Covington Pike		57
Valley Mold & Die Company	Morgan Place	Tool Shop	278
Valentine, Robert	Wenger Road		469
Van Kirk, Harry, Ruth, Wayne	Orchard Street	Delco Products Radio & T. V.	378
Van Kirk, Ned, Helen, Joe	Valley View Drive		216
Van Kirk, Robert W.	Covington Pike		51
Wagner, Anna (widow)	South Main Street		54
Wall, Dale Wendall, Grace, Bobby, Barbara	Overlook Avenue	Air Force	358
Wampler, Kenneth, Dorothy, Don			324
Wampler, Morris, Daisy			324

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Warner, Kenneth E., Geneva, Jean, Jim			432
Warner, Ira, Esther	South Walnut Street		432
Warner, Robert E., Amy, Judith Ann	Locust Hill Drive	Gibbons Supply	254
Waymire, Anna (widow of Welby)	Chestnut Street		Gen Del.
Waymire, Blanche, Charles, William	31 Wolf Avenue		97
Waymire, Ruth	South Main Street		97
Waymire, Anna (widow of W. L.)	Chestnut Street		Gen Del.
Webb, James, Lulu	South Walnut Street		31
Weidner, Harold D.C.	15 National Road	Chiropractor	231
Weimer, Rosella (widow of Ira)	North Walnut		172
Weisenbarger, Martin D., Lova A., Martin D. Jr.	Wolf Avenue	Frigidaire	321
Welsh, Herbert B., Jeanette E., Richard	41 Orchard Street	Inland Manufacturing	113
Wenger, Jesse, Docia	Walnut & Elm Streets	Painter	158
Wesp, George L., Jean O., Bonnie May	Magnolia Drive	Monsanto	362
West, John, Belle	Jefferson Street	State Highway	105
Whatley, Fred	Blue Stone Drive		93
Whisler, Dale, Lee, Carolyn	North Main Street	Aero Products	111
Whitesell, Earl, Mary, Ronnie, Sandra, Mickey	32 Valley View Drive		168
Wick, Charles, Marietta, Ruth, Stephen	111 Tate Street	Bakery Route	344
Wilson, Earl, Catherine F., Robert Larry	North Main Street		301
Wilson, Den C., Jane	Bank Building	Sand and Gravel	296
Winteregg, Norman, Ardilla, Connie, Leland, Shirley	North Main Street		148
Wilson, James	South Walnut Street		118

Name	Address	Occupation	Box No.
Wiseman, Edwin, Minnie	218 South Main Street	Englewood Implement	246
Wismer, Warren	North Main Street	Food Lockers	171
Witmer, Erma			162
Wolf's, Carl, Miriam, Douglas, Virginia, Ronnie, Tomy	Corner Main & National	Variety Store	217
Woodruff, John R.M.D., Catherine L., JoAnalyn, Patricia Sue, Barbara Anne		M.D.	307
Woolery, Ellsworth, Glenna, Kermit	South Main Street	Appliances	6
Wright, Morris M. Phyllis E., Delores Ann, Judith Lynn	Meadow Grove Drive		261
Younce, Robert E., Olive G.	Covington Pike		13
Young, Orville, Della	244 South Main Street		465
Zimmerman, Donald L., Kathryn, Peggy Lee, David	Tate Avenue		221
Zimmerman, Harold E., Vivian Irene, Robert G., Susan J., Betty Joyce	Wolf Avenue	Insurance Adjuster	361
Zimmerman, Leo, Dorothy, Leo Jr.	9 South Main Street	Fruit & Vegetable Market	25
Zink, Floyd, Mary, Steve, Judith	Wolf Avenue		177
Zink, Fred B., Freddie L.	105 Jefferson Street		178
Zink, Alice (widow of Clem)	105 Jefferson Street		178

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ENGLEWOOD ELEVATOR

Raine Stevens, Proprietor

CLERKS

Galen Oaks – Pittsburg, Ohio

Biser

FARMERS STATE BANK

DIRECTORS

Harry Ullery – R. R. 1, Dayton, Ohio

Ward Ortman – Union, Ohio

John Bolander – R. R., Vandalia, Ohio

Howard Heck – Dayton, Ohio

John McCleran – Dayton, Ohio

CASHIER

Robert Gnagey – Englewood, Ohio

CLERKS

Loain Ganger – Union, Ohio

Edna Butts- Englewood, Ohio

Irene Engle – West Milton, Ohio

POST OFFICE

POSTMASTER

Earl L. Heck

CLERKS

Vivian Gaynor

Minnie Fawley

Amos Seibel

BERGER LUMBER COMPANY

PROP.

Ben M. Hess

CLERKS & CARPENTERS

_____ Haines

Merle Denlinger – Clayton, Ohio

Robert Taylor

Delbert Shearer – Laura, Ohio

Chester Worch – Clayton, Ohio

GAINES FURNITURE STORE

PROP.

William Gaines

Mrs. William Gaines

KLEPINGER HARDWARE

PROP.

Earl Klepinger

WOLF'S VARIETY STORE

PROP.

Carl Wolf & Douglas Wolf

CLERKS

Mrs. Elmer Hoover

Mrs. Clarence Ditmer

Mrs. Eugene Elleman

Mrs. Ned Van Kirk

ENGLEWOOD MARKET

PROP.

Homer Didier

CLERKS

Walter Troutman – Miami Shores

Fred Hayward – Phillipsburg, Ohio

Howard Bernheisel – Dayton, Ohio

Mrs. Herman Schmidt

Mrs. Catherine Swank Union, Ohio

MANN'S MARKET

PROP.

Paul Mann

CLERKS

Mrs. Dale Whisler

ENGLEWOOD GRILLE

PROP.

Mr. & Ms. Leonard Hinkle

WAITRESSES

Mrs. Lee Snider

Juanita Hoover

JOE'S SCHULKER SOHIO

SERVICE STATION

PROP.

Joe Schulker

CLERKS

Clyde Miller

ENGLE'S SOHIO SERVICE STATION

PROP.

Howard Engle

CLERKS

Bill Weist

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PETER'S PLUMBING CO.
PROP.

Harry Peters

PLUMBERS

Ollie Mongold

ENGLEWOOD INSURANCE AGENCY

Lester Royer

Walter Kinsey

Louis Bergman

Eva Swallow, Secretary

Harold Zimmerman, Adjustor

ENGLEWOOD IMPLEMENT CO.

PROP.

Harold Wiseman

CLERKS

Bud Bergman

MAM'SELLE BEAUTY SHOPPE

PROP.

Jeanne Eller

CARNARY BEAUTY SHOPPE

PROP.

Dollie Hahmeyer

ENGLEWOOD PHARMACY

PROP.

Lloyd Morgan

CLERKS

Mrs. Sam Lodge

Jim Banker

Pat Jay

Mr. Florenshell

ENGLENOOK

PROP.

Aramatha Bucker

CLERKS

Adele, Stober

Mrs. J. C. Dixon

SHELL SERVICE STATION
PROP.

Robert Marcum

CLERKS

John Shook

PURE OIL SERVICE STATION

PROP.

Ed. Fox

CLERKS

TEXACO STATION

PROP.

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Leiber

ENGLEWOOD DRIVE-IN

PROP.

Hugo H. Goecke

WAITRESSES

Mrs. Richard Iddings

Mrs. Martin Weisenbarger

Mrs. Eugene Ford

COOK

Eugene Ford

J & J FOODS

PROP.

Sidney Jones

ENGLEWOOD FOOD LOCKERS

PROP.

Robert Smith

CLERKS

Warren Wismer

Lois Miller

APPENDIX 7

OLDEST SETTLEMENT IN ENGLEWOOD

On January 12, 1813 Daniel Rasor of Pennsylvania entered 160 acres of land in the Cincinnati Land Office, described as situated in Range 5 E. Twp., S. E. Quarter of Sec.15 (Randolph Township, Montgomery County). Approximately 50 feet east and a little to the south he erected a frame house, part of the foundation being still intact. An earlier cabin was most probably built closer to the mouth of the spring which can be seen immediately to the left. A small spring house was most likely built near the spring, a few of the paving brick being still in place. A later brick spring house stood immediately east of the frame house. The present brick house was erected about the year of 1857. The earliest road from the farm ran northwest over the hillside to meet the Covington Pike, about six hundred feet distant from this spot. The road running past this property was not put through until the year 1865. The outline of this first farm lane can still be plainly seen from a point about 350 feet to the north. This lane was used as late as 1920 although two others had been put through by that time.

Beneath the ledge of rock to the right is a small flower garden, consisting of blue hyacinths and white daffodils which can best be seen in the early spring when all else is bare. The earth around is never cultivated nor disturbed; and they may have been blooming thus for over one hundred years; perhaps even from the original settlement in 1813. The lilac to the southeast is over a century old. The hyacinths are sweet scented and have especially long stems. At the base of the hill close to the spring are innumerable white snow drops that bloom during May.

This spot is the earliest settlement within the immediate vicinity of Englewood; and the little flower garden may be regarded as the oldest in the village and certainly among the oldest in Montgomery County.

(Copy of an inscription erected August 19, 1953 on the northeast corner of the property of Earl Leon Heck, Englewood as a part of the state-wide celebration of the Sesquicentennial of Ohio.)

APPENDIX 8

HISTORY OF ENGLEWOOD, OHIO

By Miss Alice Menges

The country surrounding this little village was settled about the year 1802 by immigrants from North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among them were the Hoovers, Waymires, Fouts, Kinseys, Burketts, Masts and Younts. A young man by the name of Quillan, one among the first settlers, in company with others came here about 1802, after which he went back to North Carolina and returned with some of the immigrants.

Daniel Hoover, the father of Clay Hoover, was the first child born in Randolph Township. The early settlers endured many hardships. The forests had to be cleared away; their stock and families were to be guarded from the wild animals which were numerous at this time. Their silent homes at night were made gloomy by the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther. Scarcely had they arrived at their homes in the wilderness when the fierce war hoop of the red man broke the silence of the forest. Hurricanes were also numerous which carried their rude houses away, leaving them without any protection from the storm. In the year of 1805 the following persons: John Mote, Joshua Davis, Francis Jones, John Sebolt and many others started on a journey from Georgia to Ohio with their families, constituting a large number. Their mode of travel was very slow, but each day's journey was accomplished after which they gathered about the fire, conversing about the homes they had left behind and of their prospective homes in the future. While on their journal through Georgia, they passed the Cherokee Nation of Indians, but fortunately enough for them they were not molested. After leaving the Indians, they pursued their way slowly through the state of Tennessee, crossing the river at a place called West Point, moving on until they reached the Ohio River where the point where Cincinnati now stands on the north bank of the Ohio, where a few log cabins constituted the beginning of the Queen city.

From Cincinnati they traveled on to Eaton in Preble County. They went into camp while the men traversed the country, but finding no place to suit them, broke camp and moved north through Middletown to Dayton which was marked by a few log cabins. In one, Mr. Phillips had a store. They were objects of curiosity for the immigrants because they possessed glass windows, something they never saw in Georgia. They used paper dipped in oil for windows which permitted very little light to enter. These immigrants traveled north to the Stillwater Valley, finding no locality until one and a half miles north of West Milton. There they found their northwestern home. Harrisburg was laid out and named by Samuel Herr Sr., May 4, 1841, taking its name from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After which the name was changed to Englewood, October 1, by vote of the citizens. The name originated from the novel and was proposed by Mr. Elmer Smith. It is to those noble forefathers we owe our thanks for settling this beautiful country which we now inhabit. Some time later a few items of interest to this history. On November 15, 1928 Mr. Samuel Genrich of Irvington erected a tombstone on the farm of Mrs. Lavina Menges, marking the graves of her grandparents whose bodies were interred there 88 years ago. As far back as could be traced, Mrs. Menges is the only relative who owns any of the old homesteads settled by the old pioneers. There were only three deeds made, one from the government to her grandfather, one to her father who was Andrew Fouts, Jr. and one to herself. The land was bought from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Mrs. Menges' great grandmother's name was Hoover. Several generations back can be traced relations to the ancestors of Herbert Hoover our President. Miss Menges is the daughter of Daniel and Lavina Menges and resides on Rural Route 1, Clayton, Ohio.

A transcript from an article published in the Dayton Daily News, Saturday, May 4, 1929. Typed by Robert Areas, April 11, 1932.

Daniel and Lavina Fouts Menges

History of the Fouts Family (Also spelled Pfauts, Pfouts)

- I. Michael and Catherine Fouts came to America by the port of Philadelphia, September 18, 1727, on the ship "William and Sarah". They had three children: Margaret, David and Jacob.
- II. David Fouts married Elizabeth Hoover. Their children were: John, Mary, Andrew, Jonas, Catherine, Hannah, and Peter.
- III. Andrew, born May 7, 1771 died May 10, 1840 or 1846, married Barbara Rollen. Their children were: David, Joseph, Catherine, Elizabeth, John and Andrew.
- IV. Andrew, born November 15, 1815; died July 19, 1901; married Marie Gable Snyder (widow who had a son William Snyder). Children born of Andrew Hoover and Marie Gable Snyder Hoover were: Lavina, Mary, Julia and Celoma. Mary married John Mast; Celoma married Lauren S. Iams; Julia never married.
- V. Lavina, born September 13, 1853; died January 5, 1934; married Daniel Menges. Their children were: Charles who married Anna Turnpaugh; Julia May who married John D. Newman; Ada who died at the age of five, and Alice. According to John Wildy Waymire, the Pfauts, Pfouts, Fouts family was of Asiatic origin and lived for several hundred years in the Wingeran Alps, Switzerland. Settling first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, they moved to Carroll County, Maryland in 1746 near Uniontown; later emigrating to the Uwharie Valley, Randolph County, North Carolina and various members of the family are believed to have been a part of the original migration from North Carolina to the Stillwater Valley, Ohio in 1802. The old house on the River Road north of Englewood is among the oldest places of dwelling in Montgomery County. It is believed that the north half was built of logs from the original Fouts cabin which burned in 1967. It stood on the east side of River Road about five hundred feet north of the bridge. (See page 22)

Miss Alice Menges was the younger daughter of Daniel and Lavina Menges. She was keenly interested in the history of the community and both she and her mother contributed much useful information about both Englewood and Union. She passed away in October of 1964 in her 78th year.

APPENDIX 9-A

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLEWOOD, OHIO

The plat of Harrisburg was laid out May 6, 1841 at the intersection of the Dayton-Covington Turnpike and the National Road which the year before had been extended westward from Springfield toward the Indiana State Line. One of the incorporators was Mathias Gish who belonged to the same family that later produced Dorothy and Lillian Gish of the silent movie fame. Before that time a few families lived in the vicinity, notably the Rasors who settled east of the Covington Pike as early as January 1813. Samuel Herr came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania settling west of town on the farm now owned by Louis Bergman; the Stutzmans on the southwest and the Phouts and the Weybrights on the north. It is believed that the name Harrisburg was chosen because many of these early settlers came from the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. However these were not the very earliest settlers in what is now Randolph Township. At about the same time that the Pfouts family came to these parts from Randolph County, North Carolina, other early settlers were the Masts and the Hoovers, the Sheets and the Younts. These families, however, settled a little further north in and around Union.

The post office was established February 8, 1870, discontinued February 6, 1871 and re-established May 18, 1874. But since there was another Harrisburg in the state, the name Jamton (after the Iams family) was adopted. An interesting sidelight on the name arose from the fact that in those days the capital letter "I" was often used as an alternate for the letter "J". As a consequence in the official records at Washington the name was "Jamton" and Harvey Jams is listed as the first postmaster. The office attained third class status July 1, 1939 and second class July 1, 1951.

In 1898 as a result of a contest conducted by the local merchants the name of the town was changed to Englewood. It is said by the older residents that the name was chosen by the successful contestant because he had recently read a novel in which the name, "Englewood" appeared. The name of the post office was officially changed on July 1, 1899.

Englewood was incorporated as a village May 15, 1914. Elections were held in November of that year and Jacob Hoover was elected Mayor. Subsequent mayors of the village were in the following order: John Eidemiller, Samuel Berger, William Butts, Earl L. Heck, William Colley, Fred Roth, Ira Warner, Max Overla and with Raymond Nickel as present mayor. The village was supplied with gas in 1934 and in December 1936 the newly constructed Water Works was put into operation. The Sewer System was finished in the summer of 1940. Thereafter the village developed rapidly with many new houses finished each year until now the town has considerably more than a 1000 inhabitants; in 1930 it having but 415, and in 1940 a little less than 600. As the town began to expand it was thought proper to provide for a Planning Board. This was provided for in 1940 and during the fall of that year the first board was organized with Ohmer Jackson as its first chairman. Alonzo Senseman has served on the board for several years.

The natural beauty of the location of Englewood, particularly on the east side of the town is of great interest and fascination. Located on a high bluff overlooking the picturesque Stillwater River and the surrounding park land, the town commands an excellent view with Dayton toward the southeast and the low rolling hills of Miami County to the north. There is an interesting tradition that a local artist, a Miss Verda Kinsey, exhibited a painting of the Stillwater Valley at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis in 1904 and was awarded a major prize as an excellent landscape production. Theodore Laukhoff an emigrant from Switzerland was an artist of no mean ability. The writer of this sketch has three of his productions and the Albert family has others.

Condensed from a Manuscript History of Englewood & Randolph Twp by Earl L. Heck, Sept. 23, 1954.

APPENDIX 9-B

POPULATION REPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFICAL CENSUS

Year	Randolph Township	Englewood	Clayton	Union	Total
1810	936				936
1820	1404				1404
1830	1458				1458
1840	1774				1774
1850	1883				1883
1860	2076				2076
1870	2077		12	12	2101
1880	2327				2327
1890	2096	(Decline of 231)			2096
1900	2075	(Decline of 21)			2075
1910	2276				2276
1920	2915	351 *			
1930	3373	415		263 *	
1940	4032	531		280	
1950	5450	678	428 *	370	
1960		1493			

* Englewood was incorporated in 1914; Clayton in 1941 and Union between the years 1920 and 1930. The figure for Englewood, 678 for 1950 does not include the Beetley Plat. The Rand McNally Commercial Atlas for 1960 gives an estimated figure for Englewood at 1100. This is thought to be too low. With both the Beetley Plat and the Fenwick Plat included the estimated population for 1960 would be closer to 1400. It is not known why the population of Randolph Township declined from 1880 to 1900.

Year	Dayton	Montgomery County	State of Ohio
1810	1,746 (Twp)	7,722	227,843
1820	1,000 (Corp)	15,999	581,434
1830	2,950	24,363	937,903
1840	6,057	31,938	1,519,467
1850	10,977	38,218	1,980,329
1860	19,766	52,230	
1870	30,473		

From the above figures it will be seen that during the first four decades of the 19th century Montgomery County was by and large a rural community, Dayton remaining a relative small town up until 1840. From that year on it became more and more an urban county. The figure for Montgomery County for 1870 can be attained from the census only by adding together all the political subdivisions.

APPENDIX 9-D

Englewood Chapter #563, Order of the Eastern Star was instituted June 28, 1954 at the Eastern Star Temple in Dayton, Ohio. Audrey Kalbfleisch, Worthy Grand Matron and Herman Geist Worthy Grand Patron were the presiding officers. Geneva McAdams, Deputy Grand Matron for the 19th District worked closely with the Chapter. There were 58 charter members.

The charter for Englewood Chapter was granted at the Grand Chapter Session October 27, 1954 in Cleveland, Ohio.

The following officers were elected to serve:

Worthy Matron	Vivian Zimmerman
Worthy Patron	Douglas Wolf
Associate Matron	Minnie Fawley
Associate Patron	Reuben Strobel
Secretary	Treva Swope
Treasurer	Dora Klepinger
Conductress	Alyce Gnagey
Associate Conductress	Veda Strobel
Chaplin	Carolyn Browning
Marshall	Alberta Brumbaugh
Organist	Phyllis Alexander
Adah	Leona Gaines
Ruth	Dorothy Weidner
Esther	Naomi Hutcheson
Martha	Eudora Fisher
Electa	Virginia Wolf
Warder	Dorothy Geralde
Sentinel	Harold Matthews
Trustees:	Kathryn Somers
	Carolyn Burroughs
	Wilbur Swope
Pages:	Mary Thompson
	Mary Puterbaugh
	Mary Foreman
Soloist	Doris Steiner
Prompter	Julia Derringer
Historian	Evelyn Matthews

The meetings were held in the Englewood Community Hall until the completion of the Masonic Temple, November, 1955.

The OESA Club, which is the social club for the ladies, was founded at the same time.

There are 205 members to this date, April 6, 1960.

Compiled by Mrs. Erwin Fawley.

APPENDIX 9-E

Elmer Smith who suggested the name, Englewood, was the son of John and Susan Hoover Smith. Susan Smith was later the first wife of David Fetters.

Theodore Laukhoff was born, January 6, 1832 near Stuttgart, Germany and came to America in a sail boat. He died July 6, 1909 at age 77 years. He came to America in 1852. He was a painter and many of his paintings are still in Englewood. He was the father of Mrs. Levi Albert, of Mrs. Charles Leiber and of Mrs. Rose Sailor. He had a son, William also a man of artistic talent.

July 23, 1960 – Charles O’Niel said the following served as early superintendents of the Randolph Township School: The first was Granville Brumbaugh followed by Hiram W. Mumma, Harry Iams, a Mr. Campbell and a Mr. Myers who preceded Mr. Beesom who was in turn succeeded by Arthur Renner. Charlie also said that the school (apparently the High School) was rotated between Englewood, Clayton and Union. (I have never heard this stated before.) Levi Albert was the first clerk of the town. He was the druggist.

November 16, 1960 – Today I checked the copies of the Englewood Enterprise, the town’s first newspaper, in possession of the Reverend Walter Sinks:

1910 – August, October, November and December.

1911 – January, March, April, May, June, July and August.

1912 – January, March, September, November and December.

1913 – January, February, March, April and June (the last number published and which carried an account of the historic rescue mission of Jacob Hoover and Jesse West during the great Miami Valley Flood, March 25, 1913. Having duplicate copies, Reverend Sinks gave me the following: April, 1911, January, 1912, March, 1912, November, 1912 and March, 1913.

January, 1961 – New Bank Building opened on West National Avenue. Later it became a branch of the First National Bank of Dayton.

1962 – Englewood’s southern boundary to the south of Englewood Dam and west to Union Road.

April, 1963 – Englewood Manor Nursing Home opened.

May 19, 1963 – Mrs. Bertha Albert, Englewood’s oldest citizen 100 years old.

November, 1963 – Union Post Office became a branch of Englewood.

1963 or 1964 – In October, Interstate 70 opened between Englewood and Cambridge City, Indiana.

1964 – Englewood Plaza Shopping Center ¼ mile west of Englewood opened.

From 1961 to 1969, the following citizens have served as mayor of Englewood: Harry Nies and Donald Cromer.

Among the many new places of business opened from 1960 to 1969 are: Presidential Art Medals, Paramount Coin Company, Humble Gas Station, Ben Franklin Store, P.D.Q. Super Market and many other shops opened in the Englewood Plaza Shopping Center; a bowling alley with restaurant; The Evelyn Sprague Company moved from North Main Street to South Main Street; a furniture store on the north end of the village; a Dairy Queen shop; Northmont Professional Building; Farmers and Merchant Bank near Englewood Plaza; a branch of the Milton Federal Savings and Loan near the traffic light; a few apartment buildings. Robert Flint has occupied a new building on South Main Street after the old one was destroyed by fire. A restaurant accompanies the new store; Optic Gage has occupied the building vacated by the Homer Didier P.D.Q. market.

APPENDIX 9-E**(continuation)**

New churches have been organized by the Baptists, Lutherans and United Church of Christ. The Concord Methodists (EUB) Church has erected new edifices.

As of September, 1969 – Present boundaries of Englewood – North to Sweet Potato Ride Road – South to Interstate 70 – East to the river, this includes East Wenger Road – West to Union Road and down the National Road which is now Route 440 to the Harold Binkley Farm.

Estimated population – 6,600: Estimated number of dwelling – 2,000: Estimated number of apartment houses – 80, this includes doubles and multiple dwellings, also one apartment complex (10 acres): Estimated number of business places – 53.

Among the well know citizens of Englewood-Randolph area who passed away from 1959 to 1969 are:

Mrs. Bertha Laukhoff Albert, 104 years; James Huddle, 102 years; Augustus Leiber, 94 years; Mrs. Dora Hoover, middle 90's; Mrs. Barbara Berger, 90's; Jesse Wenger, early 90's; Belle Mast O'Niel, early 90's; Margaret Tetlow, 90 years.

Anna Belle Wagner, 89 years; Charles Wenger, late 80's; John West, 86 years; Bert Koogler, 86 years; Sadie Swinhart, 85 years; Alice Frantz, 84 years; Theodore Guckes, 83 years; Mrs. Josie Ullery, 83 years, Daniel C. Hatmaker, 82 years; Bertha C. Turnpough, 81 years; John H. Woolery, 80 years; Lon Senseman, early 80's; Charles O'Niel, 80's.

Jan Lugt, 79 years; Fred R. Middleton, 79 years; Alice Menges, 78 years; Ellsworth Woolery, 77 years; Harry Gerard, 75 years; Mrs. Leon Snell, Mrs. James Churchill, Mrs. Ruth Waymire, Russell Waymire, Charles Armand Waymire, Mrs. Arlie Henizer, Miss Zora Montgomery, William Wetzel, Dr. Amos Moore, Berlin H. Metherd, William Webster Jay, H. Jewett Christman, Mrs. Miriam Wolf.

APPENDIX 9-F

Andreas Hueber (Hoover) and Michael Pfauts (Pfouts, Fouts) Descendants
Compiled and arranged for Miss Alice Menges
By John Wildy Waymire
September 7, 1946

- I. Michael Pfauts married Catherine..... They came to America from the Palatinate on the ship "William and Sarah", landing at Philadelphia September 18, 1727. The family is of Asiatic origin. They settled in Switzerland, Wingeran Alps about 800 A.D. and lived there for several hundred years. Being persecuted on account of their religion some of them moved into the southern European countries. In 1727 they settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Michael and Catherine Fouts' daughter Margaret Catherine in 1745 married Andreas Hueber (Hoover), the son of Gregor Jones and Anna Marie Hoover, farmer and linen weaver. Andrew and Margaret Catherine Hoover moved to Maryland in 1746, settling near Uniontown, Carroll County. Between 1762 and 1779 they moved to the newly opened lands of Guilford now Randolph County, North Carolina, the land was very cheap and the long term contract made it easy for all settlers to own a farm. It was here that their names first appear in the records in the Anglicized form Pfauts to Fouts and Hueber to Hoover. Here they were affiliated with the Quaker faith.

Andrew and Margaret Catherine Fouts Hoover had 13 children namely:*

1. Jonas lived and died in Randolph County, North Carolina.
2. Mary (No records found).
3. Catherine (No records found).
4. Elizabeth Hoover born 1751, married David Fouts, had 7 children:
 - a. John, born April 7, 1767; born blind.
 - b. Mary, born August 23, 1769.
 - c. Andrew, born May 7, 1771; died May 10, 1840 or 1846; age 61 years, 2 months, 10 days.
 - d. Jonas, born blind.
 - e. Catherine, born blind.
 - f. Hannah, born blind.
 - g. Peter, born blind.
5. Andrew Hoover, born September 21, 1752; married Elizabeth Waymire; died December 19, 1834.
6. Jacob, born 1754; married Elizabeth.....; died 1821.
7. Daniel, born 1756; married Hannah Mast; died February 13, 1819.
8. Rachel, born about 1758.
9. John, born 1760; married Sarah Burkett; died November 18, 1831.
(Great – great grandfather of President Herbert Hoover)
10. Susannah, born 1763; married John Mast; died November 1, 1813.
11. David, born 1766; married Mary Mast; died July 1, 1841; second wife Elizabeth Curtis.
12. Peter, born about 1769; married Elizabeth Byrne; died.....
13. Henry, born July 25, 1773; married Elizabeth Fouts; died March 11, 1842.

***Note:** John, Jonas and Peter were buried in the Pioneer Burial Ground, Randolph Township, Montgomery County, Ohio on the east side of the Stillwater River. Informant: Mrs. Daniel Menges (Lavina Fouts).

Sources: History of Montgomery County, Ohio Beers ed.; One branch of the Hoover family by J.J. Fox; Dayton Journal Records by Ashley Brown; Unprinted data furnished by Lavina Fouts Menges; Reverend Isaac C. Waymire – Funeral and Marriage Records.

APPENDIX 9-F

(continuation)

Michael and Catherine Fouts who came to America via the Port of Philadelphia September 18, 1727.

1. Margaret, married Andreas Hoover; family line on page 130.
2. David Fouts married Elizabeth Hoover.
3. Jacob, born 1784; married Elizabeth, sister of Sophia Plummer, 1862. (Sophia Plummer married Daniel Waymire. They were the great grandparents of John Wildy Waymire.)

Generation:

- II. David Fouts married Elizabeth Hoover.
 1. John, born blind April 7, 1767.
 2. Mary, born August 23, 1769.
 3. Andrew, born May 7, 1771; married Barbara Rollen; died May 10, 1840 or 1846.
 4. Jonas, born blind.
 5. Catherine, born blind.
 6. Hannah, born blind.
 7. Peter, born blind.

- III. Andrew Hoover married Barbara Rollen.
 1. David Fouts married Sarah Mast.
 2. Joseph married Nancy Curtis.
 3. Catherine married Samuel Hoover; second husband Samuel Fetters.
 4. Elizabeth marriedKeller.
 5. John died at age 13.
 6. Andrew (II) married Maria Gable Snyder (widow who had a son William Snyder).

- IV. Andrew Fouts, Jr. born November 15, 1815; married Maria Gable Snyder; died July 19, 1901.
 1. Lavina, born September 12, 1853; married Daniel Menges; died January 5, 1934.
 - a. Charles, born November 2, 1871; married Anna Turnpaugh; died January 5, 1929.
 - b. Julia May, born October 15, 1873; married John D. Newman; died October 22, 1904.
 - c. Ada, born May 12, 1881; died January 12, 1888.
 - d. Alice.
 2. Mary, born.....; married John West; died January 10, 1915.
 3. Julia, born July 29, 1851.
 4. Celoma, born; married Lauren S. Iams.

-
- Will: John Fouts, April 18, 1820, Dayton, Ohio; Recorded March 11, 1822.
 Sons: Henry, Michael, Frederick, Jacob, Jonas.
 Daughters: Mary's child Gilly by name; Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah and Nancy.
 Executors: Frederick Fouts, Jacob Fouts; Witness by Henry Moyer and Adam Oller.
- Will: Henry Fouts, December 23, 1822, wife Susannah.
 Son: John.
 Daughters: Mary Wheelock, Rebecca, Matilda, Elizabeth, Barbara Hoover.
 Executor: Frederick Yount; Witness by Henry Hoover and John Hoover.
 Above Will probated at Troy, Miami County, Ohio.

APPENDIX 9-F

(continuation)

Will: Susannah Fouts, Dated April 15, 1830; probated Troy, Ohio, July 24, 1830.

Son: John.

Daughters: Barbara Hoover, Mary Wheelock, Rebecca Vore, Matilda Shearer, Elizabeth Smith.

Executor: Frederick Yount; Witness by Henry Fouts and James Weaver.

Will: David Fouts, Recorded October 30, 1821; wife Elizabeth.

Four blind children: John, Catherine, Hannah, Jonas.

Son: Andrew; Grandson: Solomon Burkett; Son-in-Law: David Burkett.

Executors: Andrew Fouts and David Hoover.

Note: Elizabeth Hoover, wife of David Fouts was the 4th child of Andrew and Margaret Catherine Fouts Hoover, emigrants. David Hoover was the brother of Elizabeth Hoover Fouts.

V. Herbert Clark Hoover's ancestral line in America.

1. Andrew Hoover, born Baden Germany; came to America September 9, 1738; lived with two brothers Christian and Jonas. Naturalized in Philadelphia 1761; married Margaret Fouts in 1745.
2. John Hoover married Sarah Burkett.
3. Jesse, born 1799; married Rebecca Yount; member of West Branch Quaker Church.
4. Eli Hoover, married Mary Davis; lived at Hubbard, Iowa.
5. Jesse Clark Hoover (1847-1880), married Hulda Randall Minthorn.
6. Herbert Clark Hoover, born West Branch, Iowa 1874; married Lou Henry.

APPENDIX 9-G

Correspondence about Englewood and Randolph Township

Copied from a letter to Earl L. Heck from John C. Herr in Whittier, California. Received January 16, 1953.

WHITTIER, CALIF.

MR. EARL HECK:

YES I REMEMBER YOU CALLED AT THE HOUSE, STAYED THREE MINUTES AND SAID YOU WOULD BE BACK * HAVE BEEN WAITING EVER SINCE.
YOU MUST LIVE CLOSE TO THE OLD BRICK CHURCH ON THE BROW OF THE HILL WHERE I LOOKED IN THE WINDOW TO SEE IF MY GIRL WAS THERE AND WHERE OLD EPHREM EBBY PREACHED THAT IT WAS MORE RIGHTOUS TO MEASURE A FULL MEASUR OF TURNIPS THAN TO SHOUT GLORY TO GOD.

A FAMILY MY NAME OF HECK LIVED ACROSS FROM THE OLD TAVERN AND A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER NAMED MAME WITH WHOM I WAS IN LOVE.
OLD OL HECK AND SI COBLE FROM OVER THE RIVER WERE THE ONLY PHILOSPHERS IN THAT WHOLE COUNTRY AND WERE KNOWN INFIDELS. OLD MAN _____ AND THE BARBER WERE THE TOWN DRUNKS * HARD CIDER.
SEVERAL FAMLIES RECEIVED A PENSION OF TWELVE DOLLARS A MONTH AND WITH A GARDEN LIVED ON IT * WE HAVE HAD SOME INFLATION.
OLD JAKE BECKER HAD THE TAVERN AND ON A HOT DAY SAT OUT UNDER A TREE HOLDING HIS BELLY. I WAS IN LOVE WITH HIS BEAUTIFUL GRAND DAUGHTER. IN FACT I WAS IN LOVE MOST OF THE TIME. OUT IN FRONT WAS THE TOWN PUMP WHERE THE TIRED HORSES QUENCHED THEIR THRIST AND THE TIRED DRIVERS COULD DO LIKewise INSIDE.
IT WAS A NICE WORLD.

WE HAD A FEW POOR WIDOWS IN TOWN.
IN THE FALL AFTER THE ABUNDANCE OF THE FARM HAD BEEN GATHERED IN, MY FATHER WOULD LOAD UP A WAGON OF GOOD THINGS.
IT WOULD BE A HAM FOR SISTER JONES, A SACK OF POTATOES FOR SISTER SMITH AND A SACK OF FLOUR FOR SISTER BROWN.
IT MADE MY MOTHER A LITTLE SORE.

IF YOU ARE EVER AROUND THE OLD STONE QUARY, SEE IF YOU CAN FIND A TRILOBIT. HE WAS THE OLDEST FOSSIL. CAME FROM DOWN NEAR THE CAMBRIAN.
MANY OF THEM IN THAT QUARY.
WEST OF THAT QUARY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS IS QUITE A HILL AND THE ONLY HILL OF ITS KIND IN THAT WHOLE COUNTRY. NO LAYERS OF STONES IN SIGHT.
PROBLY MOUND BUILDERS GREATLY ERODED. MIGHT BE WORTH DIGGING.
SO YOU WERE INTERESTED IN THE EDUCATION OF EARLY CALIFORNIA.

(THIS PART OF THE LETTER IS UNREADABLE)

DID YOU READ THE TRECK OF DE ANZA ACROSS THE DESERT WITH THREE HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN?

APPENDIX 9-G

(continuation from 133)

REVIVAL MEETINGS LASTED ALL WINTER AND EVERY WINTER OLD BILL GOT RELEGION AND BACK SLID EVERY SUMMER. WORKED FOR THE LORD IN THE WINTER AND THE DEVIL IN THE SUMMER. WHEN THE POWER CAME OVER HIM HE COULD JUMP OVER THE BENCHES WITHOUT TOUCHING. HE HAD BEEN A WICKED SAILOR IN HIS YOUNGER DAYS. HE WORKED FOR MY FATHER AND HE AND I WOULD BE REPLANTING CORN HE DUG THE HOLE AND I DROPPED IN THE CORN. I WAS SO INTERESTED IN HIS WICKED WAYS THAT WHEN IT CAME UP THERE MIGHT BE TWO OR A DOZEN STALKS. HE HAD A SON WHO WAS NOT QUITE RIGHT AND HE HAD CHARGE OF THE TOWN HERD, TAKING THEM DOWN ALONG THE RIVER. HE WAS RIGHT ENOUGH TO KNOW ONE COW FROM ANOTHER AND IN THE EVENING NEVER DELIVERED THE WRONG COW. WHEN HE GOT OLD AND COULD NO LONGER WORK MY BROTHER SENT HIM TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH AS LONG AS HE LIVED.

ON THAT HILL WEST OF THE QUARY LIVED A FAMILY OF FLYING SQUIRELS. THEY WERE GLIDERS, FROM THE TOP OF ONE TREE THEY WOULD SAIL OUT TO A LOWER ELEVATION IN ANOTHER TREE THEN TO THE TOP OF THAT TREE AND REPEAT. I DOUBT IF THERE IS A FLYING SQUIREL LEFT IN OHIO.

WELL NOW YOU HAVE A PRETTY GOOD IDEA OF WHAT YOUR TOWN WAS ONCE LIKE.

(This letter from Whittier California to Earl Heck had very light print in places and it was impossible to re-type every word but enough was readable to get the general drift of the letter.)

APPENDIX 9-G

DIGGING UP THE DEAD

Received February 2, 1963 from John C. Herr

Whittier, California

John West, better known in my day as Sucker West. I will call him this evening. His brother Jess was my best pal and we roamed the country hunting and fishing. One time we were over the river and went in to Sil Coble's place to get a drink of water. In his spring were two bottles of beer. The temptation was too much and we grabbed that beer, then got scared and started to run. We ran a mile down the river before stopping. It was the first and last thing I ever stole. Poor Jess met a sad ending trying to save a life during a the flood.

This family were very poor – no shoes in the winter and lived on dandelion greens in the spring. Two dirty face girls with no shoes that I met twenty years later on a visit back there and they were beautiful school teachers. Their father was a half blind painter. He painted our big red barn and he took all summer and when he finished he owed us a hundred dollars.

Old Jake and Kate Circle lived across the street in a shack 10 x 12. Drew a \$12.00 pension. He carried all his fire wood from our woods and she visited us once a week to get bacon rinds and went away with a half of ham.

Next door lived the Jackson family – Sid, Ab and Dave – Sid was another pal and I think is still alive in Dayton and for years was a fireman. There lived with them a Pricy Rose near a hundred years old and born blind. I can see her raking out a coal and placing it on her clay pipe. Like Helen of Troy she was once carried away by the Indians.

Old lady Razor was my father's sister, making the Rasors boys cousins and my father's family came there in 1832.

I cannot understand about a Razor cabin in 1815.

Our grandfather came from Lancaster County Pennsylvania in a covered wagon, stopped at Vandalia and came over the river to spy out the land. Found the big spring at the Falknor place and bought a section of land. He was a preacher as was all my ancestors and he went all over the country in a jolt wagon preaching. He put springs under it and they churched him. The first Herr came to Lancaster in 1710 and built the first stone house. It still stands as a State monument. He was a preacher – had seven sons - all preachers. Why I am not a preacher, I do not know. I went to Colorado at twenty and became an assayer and chemist.

In Union lived Henry Sheets the gunsmith whose riffles were prized all over that country. He had a high stepping daughter and she had a high stepping horse. My father married her (first wife) and she met her death by being thrown from the horse.

There were two blind Hoover boys who when men went about entertaining in schools on Friday afternoons. There was a whole raft of Hoovers and Sheets who intermarried.

J.C.H.

_____ had fits. He could fish and waded the river all day long but as soon as he got into a church he had a fit.

APPENDIX 9-G

Copy of a letter received from John C. Herr, Whittier, California on September 2nd

There is a book entitled "The national road" – very interesting. Built about 1830. Thousands of turkeys and hogs from Ohio and Ind. were driven to market. Had a tavern, yards and barns every ten miles. Built entirely by Irishmen at eighty cents a day.
Underlaid with crushed rock broken with hammers.

John West called and we had an hour in which he brought me up to date on Englewood for the past fifty years.

Memories of an old man.

The town was then called Harrisburg.

Warren Martindale ran the store and the only thing I ever stole was a stick of peppermint candy.

Jake Iams had a saw mill a block south of Leibers wagon makers and the boiler blew up.

Doctor Boone was a doctor who never spoke to anyone and never had a patient.

Jake Becker had the tavern with a horse trough outside where the tired horses could quench their thirst and the tired drivers could do likewise inside. I was in love with his grand daughter _____, now _____ living in Dayton.

There was a toll gate south of town, a big wooden hold stopped you until you paid five or ten cents. Covington Pike there were mile stones Telling you how far from Dayton

The big spring on the Falknor Place flowed enough water to irrigate a big garden and it probably did a thousand years before.

On the Weybright Place was one just like it.

There were many hickory nut trees in every woods and walnuts, rabbits and squirrel. It was a boys paradise.

Now that they are building a super market on the Wenger place, I am not going back.

In the old stone quarry there were many trilobites, the oldest fossil. If you every find one send it C.O.D. to my daughter who teaches biology in high school.

Yours

J. C. H.

In the north end of Union was a red brick house.

High in the south waas was a date in black brick 1820

**John Herr was born in the large brick house on National Avenue now owned by Mr. Dick Oldham.
John Herr spent most of his later years in Whittier, California.**

APPENDIX 9-H

**Typed copy of letter written by Samuel Wenger
(Copy of the handwritten letter follows these pages)**

1

June 30, 1961

Size of Brethren Churches

By Samuel Wenger

To Whom This May Concern

Having been born in the year 1897 – and by the goodness of Almighty God was born and reared in a Christian home, under old time rearing and discipline, and the association of many different groups of sects and divisions of church denominations.

I will attempt, by the request of a friend and the Help of God and the Holy Spirit to differentiate and identify the different existing and also in one case the non-existing churches of today, South Western, Ohio. Chronologically speaking and in order of their birth as organizations, as far as my knowledge concurs:

No. 1 – Starting with my own parent’s church which name was “The Old Wenger Church” organized possibly about the time of the Civil War, in the 1860’s.

The first church having burned, the second or Old Brick Church now standing was finished largely by or to a great degree by my father, Levi Wenger.

Some of the old leaders of almost 60 years or more ago were, Elder Solomon Good of Dayton, Ohio, Elder Ephraim Eby “lived on North Walnut Street” now occupied by Harry Girade; also others.

This church of present date 1961 is non-existent but building now occupied by Englewood Dunkard.

No. 2 – “The Brethren in Christ Church” which was and is the official name was also called “The River Brethren” Church.

It originated in Pennsylvania, possibly before 1850’s and was promulgated in this area by different Leaders, namely Elders Samuel Herr, Sr., Elders Levi Lookenbaugh, Elder Abraham Engle, etc.

Locations: Church near Englewood called Highland – near southwest of West Milton; also in Pleasant Hill; also Church or Mission in Dayton; Also a Branch drew off in January, 1961 to continue work in Old Mission location by the Elder Ohmer U. Herr former Pastor of the Fairview Dist.

No. 3 – “The Old German Baptist” nickname Dunkard Church was also originated possibly before the 1850’s. The Leaders names were: Elder Minnick, Elder Fiddler of Brookville, Elder Amos Brumbaugh, etc.

The church later was called the “The Church of the Brethren”.

Locations of Districts were: Happy Corner Church, Phillipsburg Pike Church, West Milton Church and elsewhere.

No. 4 – “The Old German Baptist” also was and still is called the Old Order Dunkard, was a split from the original German Baptist.

This group having even until this day retained all the original Rules of Dress, plainness and restrictions.

The Districts are many in and near Montgomery Co.

Leaders: Elder Bowser, Elder William Landis.

Other Elders and Present Leaders in 1961: Elder William Thomas, Elder Floyd Wagner.

Locations: Salem Church, 1 ½ miles north of Clayton on Sweet Potato Ridge Road. Also Salem Pike church called Lower Stillwater, near Erstein (?) Cemetery.

APPENDIX 9-H

No. 5 – The Grace Brethren Church started in the 1950's – Pastor Lon Carns.

Location: South of Englewood.

Was split off of the Church of The Brethren of Happy Corner Dist.

No. 6 – Name: Englewood Dunkard.

Location of church in Englewood.

Split from Church of Brethren possibly in the late 1920's or early 1930's.

Pastor Lawrence Berry, Pastor Roberts, etc.

The church group re-organized the Old Wenger Church on River Road in Englewood.

No. 7 – The Progressive Dunkard's Church

Location of church in town of Clayton.

Originated possibly approximately in 1920's.

Leaders: Unknown personally.

(Re-typed of letter to Earl L Heck from Kathleen Aiken)

405 Woodlawn
Englewood, Ohio
Mar. 16, 1968

Dear Mr. Heck,

We just wanted you to know we very much appreciated the chance to see and read your History of Englewood. Mother, my sisters and I spent some time this past week reading it together and discussing much of it. I'm glad we did it while Mother is still with us as she could enlighten us about parts of it.

Mother and all of us are glad for the little notes you have included about Daddy and Joe. It was very nice of you to say those things.

Mother is a grand-daughter of the Samuel Kinsey, printer, of Kinsey Station. She was born and reared in that vicinity and used to walk the railroad tracks to school in Englewood, High School that is. But during the cold weather she and some other high school girls took rooms with the Beck sisters who resided in Dr. Furnas's house (of course long before Dr. Furnas lived there). These spinsters were deaf mutes and they greatly enjoyed living in the center of town and see all that went on. They were greatly excited one day when they saw detectives or policemen from Dayton walking about the premises of Dr. Boone across the street for they had heard that W. L. Martindale had accused Dr. Boone of putting poison in the medicine for him. Nothing came of the accusation, I believe. Mother says the Beck sisters were Margaret and Harriet. The latter was the deaf and mute sister and they communicated with their hands at a very rapid rate. They were related to the Fetterses.

Mother graduated from High School in 1902. She was interested in your mention of the little school south of Fairview Church. She thinks her mother, Clarinda Kinsey, may have attended this but doesn't know much about it either.

I hope sometime we may talk for her about some of the things in the History. The booklet is still in excellent condition, both cover and contents. At our Randolph Mothers Club we discussed some of the contents, too. Mother's brother married the daughter of Dr. Floyd Smith who was a physician in the community for years. In your history you mention only a Dr. W. C. Smith. Perhaps this is the same person.

Gratefully and Respectfully Yours,

Kathleen Aiken

Mrs. Joseph Aiken is the daughter of Mont Free, a sketch of whom appears on page 64.

APPENDIX