

WORTHINGTON AUTHORS

A CULTURAL HISTORY
OF
HIGHBANKS METRO PARK

Completed by
Robert W. McCormick

for
Metropolitan Park District
of
Columbus and Franklin County

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Geological Origins

The ancient bedrock of Ohio is sedimentary and was formed over eons of time by the deposition of materials in compacted layers. The layers of bedrock exposed at Highbanks were deposited under the ancient oceans approximately 350 million years ago during the Devonian Period. The oldest layer consists of Delaware limestone which contains many fossils of coral reef organisms and is found in the Whetstone (Olentangy) River bed. It is overlaid by more recent shale layers which have few fossils. The older Olentangy shale is a soft, blue-gray rock which dissolves easily. The Ohio black shale is the most recently formed and thickest bedrock layer at Highbanks. It forms the dark brittle rock sheets that line the many ravines at Highbanks. It is sometimes mistaken for slate (a metamorphic rock that does not occur naturally in Ohio) and has been responsible for such misnomers as "Slate Hill."¹

Within the shale layers are concretions, which are hard, spherical rocks ranging from one inch to ten feet in diameter. It is theorized that they were formed when minerals coalesced on decaying plant and animal materials at the time the shale formed. Plant and animal fossils are sometimes found within the concretions. In 1987 a 350 million year old fossilized fish jawbone identified as Dinichthys was found imbedded in a cracked concretion at Highbanks.

Highbanks geology is interesting not only to today's visitors, but attracted geologists, including Dr. Edward Orton, first president of Ohio State University, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Photographs of the "highbanks of the Olentangy," as well as geological formations along Bartholomew Run in this same area, taken circa 1910, illustrate the interest of both professional geologists and the general public to these phenomena.²

Highbanks Park lies at the juncture of two physiographic provinces in Ohio--the Allegheny Plateau on the east, and the Central Plains on the west. In central Ohio, both the Central Plateau and the Allegheny Plateau lie in the glaciated area of the state and consist of wide stretches of level country broken by gently rolling hills.

Two major glaciers have affected this area, and geological evidence of their action may be observed at Highbanks. The last glacier, the Wisconsin, entered Ohio 25,000 years ago and existed

for about 6,000 years. One must envision ice over 1,000 feet thick in the area of Highbanks Park. The glacier pulverized the shale creating the thick clay soils at Highbanks and pushed foreign rocks known as glacial erratics from Canada into Ohio. The metamorphic and igneous rocks found at Highbanks were brought here by the glacier. Where the glacier stopped, a long hill called a glacial end moraine was formed. The Powell End Moraine crosses Highbanks just south of the entrance west to the Olentangy River. This moraine extends from Mansfield, Ohio, south to Galena, through Powell and continues into Indiana. The "high banks" of Highbanks Metro Park were formed where the Olentangy River cut through the moraine.³

Pre-history---People

Toward the close of the ice age, as early as 13,000 BC, the Paleo-Indian people were present in this area of Ohio. As the ice sheets retreated northward, Paleo-Indians disappeared, along with the mastodon, the mammoth, and other large animals they hunted.

The Archaic people supplanted Ohio's first residents and they, too, were hunters pursuing their prey with flint-tipped spears. They hunted bear, deer, wild turkeys, and waterfowl. By 1000 BC the Archaic People had disappeared from Ohio. Evidence that Archaic people were in the Highbanks area was documented by the discovery of a burial pit at the corner of Home and Taggart Roads in 1959. The bones unearthed while digging a drain for a cistern were the remains of a male adult and two teenagers, and were estimated to date to circa 2,000 B.C.⁴

About 1000-800 BC a more sophisticated culture called Adena appeared in this area. It was called the Adena culture because evidence of this culture was excavated in 1902 on the grounds of Thomas Worthington's estate, Adena, near Chillicothe.

Adena culture people lived in semipermanent villages since they were more than hunters and gatherers. They domesticated plants, and grew squash and corn. The Adena built effigy mounds, of which Great Serpent Mound in Adams County is the most spectacular. They also built conical burial mounds, and hundreds remain visible today. The Adena pipe is one of the most famous artifacts found in the Adena burial mounds. About 100-300 BC the Adena culture passed from the scene as a society.

About 100 BC another mound building culture, the Hopewell people, appeared in Ohio. The Hopewell built burial mounds and also earthworks in geometric forms--circles, rectangles and octagons. The burial mounds reveal information about the Hopewell culture. Copper artifacts, decorated clay vessels, and tobacco pipes of the platform type, some carved to represent birds and

animals have caused some writers to suggest the Hopewell were "the Greeks of Ohio's ancient world." The nearest Hopewell Mound is located on Plesenton Drive, off of Olentangy River Road, just north of Route 161, indicating Hopewell people were in this area.⁵

An inspection of the appropriate maps on file in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory indicated there was one Indian earthwork within the Highbanks Metro Park boundaries. This earthwork is designated the Highbanks Works and is located near the overlook on the bank of the Olentangy River near the western terminus of the nature trail.⁶

This major work was described by Lee in 1892 as a defensive position. He stated, "The artificial defenses consist simply of an embankment of earth, three feet in height, with an exterior ditch when combined with the high bluff of the creek (sic) and the two ravines leading eastward, make a place of strong defensive advantage."⁷

Exploration of the Highbanks Park Works causes archaeologists to believe that this site represents a major fortified settlement of the proto-historic Cole Indians (ca. 800-1300 A.D.), possible descendants of the Ohio Hopewell population. This type of structure contrasts with the earlier ceremonial enclosures of the Adena and Hopewell groups. This site was surveyed in 1836 by Charles Whittelsey and, using Wittelsey's survey data, was described by Squier and Davis in 1848. In 1951, a survey and minor exploratory excavations were conducted by the Ohio Historical Society. This work was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.⁸

There are also two mounds in the Highbanks Park area. Highbanks Park Mound 1 is located about 300 feet south of Powell Road and about 1,500 feet west of Rt. 23. Highbanks Park Mound 2 is due south of Mound 1, and is about 1,000 feet south of the park entrance and about 2,000 feet west of Rt. 23.

Highbanks Metro Park Mounds I and II can be attributed with some certainty to the prehistoric Adena Indians. Typically such monuments were erected on high ground near tributaries of major streams and were of small conical form. A ground slate pendant recovered from Mound I in 1958 strengthens the notion that these mounds relate to the Adena culture. These mounds were placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. Over one hundred prehistoric artifacts have been discovered at Highbanks during the construction of the Park and from subsequent surface finds. These finds span the period from the Paleo-Indian to the Fort Ancient cultures, indicating the use of the current Park area by these various cultures.⁹

Historic Indians

In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the French and English struggled for control of the current state of Ohio, they found the area occupied by a number of Indian tribes. The earliest of these tribes had come to the region scarcely more than fifty years before. The absence of native tribes is accounted for by the apparent extermination of the Eries by the Iroquois Confederation in the 1650s. While the present site of Ohio was uninhabited for many years, it was crossed and recrossed by parties of Iroquois whose conquests extended to the Mississippi River.

Movement of the Indians through the area of Highbanks Metro Park can be documented, since the surveyor in 1797 observed Indian paths on the western edge of the Park area.

The Indian population in Ohio probably did not exceed 15,000 people prior to the American Revolution. There was room for all and there was little reason for rivalry, even though nearly all of the Ohio Indians had felt the impact of the conquering Iroquois of New York. Even in the eighteenth century Ohio tribes were subject to a modest dominance by the Iroquois, who still had a vague claim on the Ohio Valley.

When the white settlers arrived, the major tribes in Ohio were: Miami, Shawnee, Wyandot, and Delaware. In addition, there were scattered bands of Ottawas, Tuscaroras, and Mingoos. An abundant food supply in Ohio enabled these tribes to be semi-sedentary. Though they moved frequently, they also established semi-permanent villages. These villages were located along waterways.

After the middle of the eighteenth century, the Ohio tribes felt the need to resist white advances and acted together in emergencies to offer resistance to white settlement.¹⁰

The Indian activity in Orange Township, Delaware County and northern Sharon Township of Franklin County after white settlement was reported as non-confrontational. The Treaty of Greenville (1795) removed the habitation of the Indians well above the northern line of Delaware County before the white settlers arrived. The abundance of game attracted numerous hunting parties of Wyandots to this area. Their visits were quite peaceful, with an occasional party appearing with skins or sugar to sell. They often pitched camp on some spot of Indian tradition, and served as an attraction for the children of the settlers. It was reported that on a bright night, the children would watch the Indian rituals, but when discovered by the Indians, the children would beat a hasty retreat.¹¹ While there were serious concerns among the white settlers about Indian attacks during the War of 1812, there is no evidence of conflict in the area now encompassed by Highbanks Metro Park. The nearest reported Indian conflict was about eighteen

miles north of Urbana, Ohio.¹²

Indian Wars and Treaties

The relations of settlers and Indians in the Ohio country at the turn of the nineteenth century must be viewed in the context of the fifty years of conflict between these peoples in the period preceding settlement.

The Ohio Land Company was organized in Virginia in 1748. The company petitioned the King of England for five hundred acres of land which was to be settled, and this petition was approved since the British wished to block the French advance in the Ohio Valley. Christopher Gist was employed to report the nature of the country and the dispositions of the Indians.

In 1754 George Washington with his colonial troops was forced to surrender in what is now western Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Valley passed to the French. In 1755, Gen. Edward Braddock's defeat a few miles from Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) destroyed what little British influence remained. In 1756 the Seven Years War (the French and Indian War in American history) began. The colonists and the British were ultimately successful, with the most important action for the future of Ohio being the capture of Fort Duquesne by Gen. John Forbes in the fall of 1758. This fort was named Fort Pitt by the British.

The struggle between the British, the colonists and the Indians extended from 1763 until 1783. During this period there were many areas of conflict, but perhaps the Battle of Point Pleasant on 10 October 1774 with 1,100 backwoods militia opposing about 1,000 Indian warriors was the most important. The battle was fierce but ultimately the frontiersmen prevailed.

The American Revolution in the Ohio country was essentially a continuation of conflict with the Indians. The murder of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten by the forces of Col. David Williamson was followed by the capture of Col. William Crawford, who was tortured and burned by the Indians, while the white renegade, Simon Girty, watched.

Indian wars continued after organized settlement began in 1788 along the Ohio River. The campaigns in what is now western Ohio took place from 1790 to 1794. In 1790 Gen. Josiah Harmar, a veteran of the Revolution led an army of 1,500 men, most of them untrained militia, through the Miami Valley to what is now Fort Wayne, Indiana, where several units were routed by the Indians. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was placed in charge of a new army of 3,000. St. Clair was the first governor of the Northwest Territory and commander of the armed forces. He planned to build a chain of forts in the western part of what is now Ohio with a fort every twenty-five miles. On November 3, 1791 at the east fork of the

Wabash River (current Darke County, Ohio) his army was attacked by Little Turtle. Although St. Clair exhibited personal bravery, about half of his force was annihilated and a huge amount of stores was captured.

Gen. Anthony Wayne was placed in charge of the army. He collected 2,500 men at Pittsburg, proceeded in the spring of 1793 to Cincinnati where he spent months drilling the troops in frontier methods. He spent the winter at Fort Greenville. After receiving reinforcements, Wayne defeated the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers (near Maumee, Ohio) on 20 August 1794. The Indians were led by the Shawnee Blue Jacket. In less than an hour, the Indians were in flight. In August 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed by ninety representatives of the Indians. Among other things, this treaty established the Greenville Treaty Line, running from Lake Erie via the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas Rivers to a point above Fort Laurens, then westward via a point near Loramie's Station to Fort Recovery and southwest to the Ohio River. All land south and east of that land was surrendered to the United States.¹³

The land now in Highbanks Park was south and east of the Greenville Treaty Line, and as mentioned previously, was surveyed into five-mile square townships in 1797.

Natural Resources

Ohio's mineral resources include coal, clay, stone, sand and gravel, gas, petroleum and salt. Coal and clay are primarily found in the unglaciated area in southeastern Ohio, where low-grade iron ore also exists. The other mineral resources are not as localized.

The preponderance of heavy forests over the area now encompassed by Highbanks was both a hindrance to agriculture and a necessity for the pioneer settlers who came to this area. The fact that there were stands of oak, maple, hickory, walnut, elm and other deciduous trees covering this area meant the land must be cleared before farming could take place. On the other hand, these same trees provided the wood for making houses, furniture, fences and for fuel.

The climate in central Ohio provides a growing season of about 170 days between killing frosts, with an annual rainfall of about 38 inches. The temperature ranges from ten below zero (fahrenheit) to one hundred degrees above zero in a single year. The climate is generally favorable to agriculture.¹⁴

Land Development in the Northwest Territory

The negotiations at the close of the American Revolution dictated that Ohio would become a part of the United States of

America.

Four states--New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut--had claims on the land north and west of the Ohio River--the Northwest Territory. It took several years to complete the cessation of claims and special conditions had to be met in some cases. Virginia surrendered her claim, but reserved the region between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers to satisfy the bounties promised to her Revolutionary veterans. Hence, the identification of this area even today is the Virginia Military Tract. Connecticut, unable to secure lands elsewhere, reserved ownership and jurisdiction over a region extending one hundred twenty miles west of Pennsylvania. This is known as the Connecticut Western Reserve and is located in northeastern Ohio.

Congress adopted a land ordinance in 1785 which specified that a regular system of surveys, including a numbered system of range, township, and section should be developed in the Northwest Territory. This spared Ohio, except in the Virginia Military District, the confusion caused in the eastern states by an indiscriminate method of locating land. The earlier system permitted a settler to select a site that suited him and have it surveyed. These tracts often overlapped earlier purchases, and left unattractive lands unclaimed.

In 1796, the U. S. Congress established a 2.5 million acre tract called the U. S. Military Tract. In 1797 the tract was surveyed into five mile square townships under the direction of Rufus Putnam, the Surveyor General of the United States. These lands were to be used to pay Continental Soldiers (not state militia) for their services in the Revolution. The amount of land a soldier received depended upon his rank in the Continental Line. A major general received 1,100 acres, a brigadier general 850 acres, a colonel 500 acres and the amount decreased until non-commissioned officers and privates received 100 acres. The surveying of townships, with posts set to define quarter townships was completed by March 1799.

The surveying of Range 18, Township 3, U.S. Military Lands (currently Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio) was conducted in November 1797. Range 18, Township 2 (current Sharon Township) was surveyed during this same period. This survey was conducted by Israel Ludlow and was funded by the U.S. Government.

Ludlow had previously surveyed the purchase made by John Cleve Symmes in southwestern Ohio. He established Ludlow Station (now in the city of Cincinnati) in 1790 and in 1794 platted the town of Hamilton, Ohio. In 1795 he founded the city of Dayton, and surveyed the boundary line between the U.S. and Indian territory, the Greenville Treaty Line, the northern limit of tract known as the U.S. Military Lands.

One can quite clearly envision Israel Ludlow with his axmen and chainmen chopping their way through this wilderness in November 1797, with Ludlow recording the bearing and distance for each location, and also recording his impressions of the land he was surveying. Ludlow identified the Indian path to Sandusky (current Upper Sandusky area), referred to the Whetstone River and "Allum" Creek by name, and designated the cliffs along the river in the current Park area as "high banks." (A copy of the survey notes appear in the appendix of this report.)

In practice, few of the Revolutionary Soldiers actually obtained lands in the U. S. Military Tract. In most instances, land speculators accumulated warrants from ex-soldiers (often purchasing them at 10 cents on the dollar) and the speculators purchased the 4000 acre tracts and subdivided the quarter townships into lots.¹⁵

Settlement of the Land Before 1850

An important element of this report is the settlement of the land in the Highbanks Metro Park area by white settlers beginning in the very early nineteenth century.

It was possible to trace the ownership of the land in this area through deed and tax records, but identifying the people who actually lived on the land was much more difficult.

The original proprietor of all of the land in Range 18, Township 3, Quarter Section 3 (now the southwestern quarter of Orange Township, Delaware County) was Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia, who purchased 4,000 acres from the U.S. Government on 26 March 1800. Biddle was never in Ohio, but he employed Martin Baum of Cincinnati to locate and survey this land into lots which could be sold. Ludlow, paid by the government, had only surveyed the township boundaries. The purchaser of the land from the U.S. government was required to complete the interior survey. In return for his efforts, Baum received one-sixteenth of the land or 250 acres. As Knepper observed "The most common way for a man to acquire extensive properties was to survey and register lands for other people and to take a portion of that land as a fee." Baum, like better-known pioneer surveyors, Nathaniel Massie, and Duncan McArthur, accumulated much land and considerable wealth. His home in Cincinnati built circa 1820 is stands today as the Taft Museum.¹⁶

Thomas Biddle conveyed 3750 acres of land to James Wilkinson before December 1801, since on 16 December of that year Wilkinson conveyed this property to Andrew Holmes. On 7 October 1802, Andrew and Tabitha Holmes of Lexington, Kentucky conveyed this 3750 acres of land to Thomas Lewis.¹⁷

On 8 October 1814, Elizabeth and Hector Lewis, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Lewis, deceased, conveyed all of section 3, township 3, range 18 (except 250 acres given as a locator fee to Martin Baum) to James De Wolf. This land was sold by Thomas Lewis to Amasa Delano and by him to James De Wolf.¹⁸

The early owners of this land, Biddle, Wilkinson, Holmes and Lewis were land speculators, not settlers on this land. While the deed records are not completely clear, by 1809 Amasa Delano had acquired 3750 acres in this section of land and the tax records indicated it was category 3 for taxation, or the lowest level of evaluation. This suggests that most of this land was still wooded. Delano was from Ross County, but the evidence indicates that he lived in this area for a while, since he appeared on the 1808 muster roll for the militia in Worthington.¹⁹ Delano came from Woodstock, Vermont and sought to give the name "Woodstock" to the township which ultimately was named Orange. The U.S. Census for Vermont in 1800 shows an Amasa Delano at Woodstock. A deed as late as 1852 referred to "Woodstock Farm" belonging to James De Wolf.²⁰

C. P. Elsbre, who came to Orange Township as a lad in 1811 with his mother and step-father, James McCumber, reported that there were only four families in Orange Township at that time. Elsbre married Matilda, a daughter of Joab Norton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elsbre were alive in 1880 when the county history was written.²¹

Ebenezer Goodrich was one of the first settlers in this area. He settled on the west side of the Whetstone (now Olentangy) River. This was prime bottom land, and Simeon and Peter Barker also purchased land here, but did not live on this land. In 1826, the land west of the Whetstone River was transferred from Orange Township to Liberty Township. This is the reason that current Orange Township is not square. On 3 September 1816, the county commissioners set off Range 18, Township 3 as a separate township. It was briefly called Virgil but was soon changed to Orange.²²

On 8 October 1814, James De Wolf purchased the 3750 acres of land in section 3 of Orange Township. James De Wolf lived at Bristol, Rhode Island. He did not come to this area, but he owned many acres of land in Delaware and Franklin Counties, including the land now in Blendon Woods Metro Park.

James De Wolf had been born to poor parents, and both his father and his uncle had been seafaring men and had engaged in slave-trading in French Guinea. During the American Revolution, James had sailed upon one of his uncle's privateers. He fought in many naval battles, was captured twice, and it was reported that this experience had "made him a man of force and indomitable energy with no nice ethical distinctions." By the time he was twenty-five he had accumulated wealth enough to make him independent for the rest of his life.

Most of De Wolf's fortune was made in the slave trade. He built one of the earliest cotton mills in the U.S. at Coventry, Rhode Island in 1812, and he also invested significant funds in the Worthington Manufacturing Company started by James Kilbourn in 1811. When the depression of 1819 developed, De Wolf brought suit against Kilbourn and others in the Worthington Manufacturing Company to recover his investment. This lawsuit and the depression effectively stripped James Kilbourn of his assets and crippled him economically for the rest of his life.²³

Even though James De Wolf never lived in this area, his ownership of this land had a significant impact on the area. In 1826, James De Wolf was listed on the Orange Township tax list as owning 3700 acres of land which was valued at \$5,500 and one frame house valued at \$300.00. Ebenezer Goodrich had a frame house valued at \$200.00 and these were the only houses listed on the tax list in all of Orange Township. The year 1826 was the first year that houses were listed for taxation. There may have been additional log houses, since only frame and brick houses were subject to taxation. James De Wolf and his heirs owned the land currently in Highbanks Park until the mid-nineteenth century, and their tenants farmed the land.²⁴

A comparison of the real estate tax list for 1826 in Orange Township with the personal property (primarily livestock) tax list reveals that there were twenty-one owner-operators of farms, and twenty-four tenant farmers. Since James De Wolf still owned almost one-fourth of Orange Township, a number of the twenty-four tenants must have farmed his land.²⁵

While it is impossible to identify all of the persons who were tenants on James De Wolf's land, we do know that George B. Gooding who came from Bristol County, Massachusetts was a tenant for nine years. He reportedly came to Orange Township in 1818 with a drove of sheep and stayed for two years working for wages "by the month." He returned to Massachusetts and married Phoebe T. Williams and returned to this area by wagon. He engaged in farming and dairying while renting land from De Wolf and on 30 June 1822 he purchased 50 acres from De Wolf for \$400.00. (This land was north of the current Park area, but still in section three). Circa 1827, Gooding built a home on this land which served also as an inn. This house, with subsequent additions, still stands on the west side of Rt. 23 near Orange Road.²⁶

George B. Gooding represents a success story of one who came to this area with about \$2.00 cash, rented a farm from De Wolf and became a very prosperous farmer and innkeeper. The 1850 U.S. agricultural census showed Gooding owned 450 acres of improved land, and 530 acres of unimproved (uncleared) land. He had 13 horses, 18 milk cows, 12 working oxen, 48 other cattle, 180 sheep, 20 swine, produced 300 pounds of wool, 900 pounds of butter, 1,000 pounds of cheese and 150 tons of hay the previous year.²⁷

In addition to George B. Gooding, there were several other persons who lived in the general area of Highbanks Park whose stories can be documented rather well.

Captain Nathan Carpenter, a pioneer settler in Liberty Township, was actively engaged in the Revolutionary War, from whence he gained the title of "captain." After the close of the Revolutionary War, he lived for a while at Woodstock, Connecticut, then moved to farm near Oxford, (Chenango County) New York. It was while living there that he attended public meetings "at which were discussed the stories of the delightful climate and inexhaustible wealth" in the Ohio country.²⁸

Nathan Carpenter owned land and lived in Liberty Township, but he lived on the east side of the Whetstone River. His deed from James Glover for lands in sections 3 and 4 of Range 19, Township 4 (northern part of current Liberty Township) specified that this land was to be surveyed into lots of about 150 acres, and Avery Powers was to have first choice, with Carpenter having second choice. The deed indicated there was a mill seat on the property and a total of 520 acres was conveyed, for which Carpenter paid \$1,500.00.²⁹

Carpenter arrived in this area on 1 May 1801, having left Chenango County, New York on 12 February 1801. His party traveled to Pittsburgh, then down the Ohio River in flat boats to the mouth of the Scioto, then in keel boats up the Scioto to Franklinton and in canoes up the Whetstone to their place of settlement. A log cabin was erected, and in 1804 Capt. Carpenter built a log mill, which was later replaced by a substantial stone structure. Portions of the stone structure still stand.³⁰

In 1804, Nathan Carpenter was granted a license to operate "a house of public entertainment." It was reported this was opened in his home "on the road leading from Franklinton to Sandusky." The Carpenters kept a "strictly temperance tavern," the only one west of Pittsburgh. It was reported that they did a good business as tavern keepers and were well known for their opposition to the use of intoxicating liquors.³¹

In the spring following settlement by Carpenter and Powers, their party was joined by, Thomas Cellar, with his wife, six sons, three daughters and his son-in-law, Josiah McKinnie. Cellar purchased an entire section of land in Liberty Township, a matter of some 4,000 acres. Thomas Cellar had explored land in the Northwest Territory and Kentucky in 1798. After he sold his farm in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, he and his family came to the Chillicothe area in 1800 and lived south of Franklinton for a time, then moved to the land purchased in Liberty Township in the spring of 1802. Thomas Cellar was 62 years of age when he migrated to Ohio, but his sons and sons-in-law lived in the area for many years. Josiah McKinnie was one of the first associate judges after

Delaware County was established. Since the Cellar family settled on the west side of the Whetstone River, the historical evidence indicates that they had limited interaction with the persons living in the current Highbanks Metro Park area. The river was indeed a barrier, and the persons living in the Highbanks area tended to relate more to the Worthington, even after the town of Delaware was founded. The Cellar and McKinnie families were founding members of the Liberty Presbyterian Church, founded in 1810 and still an active congregation.³²

Joab Norton came to the area of current Orange Township in 1807. He purchased 150 acres of the Scioto Company lands in section 2. Joab Norton was a tanner by trade and reportedly was not too keen on moving to Ohio, but was persuaded by his wife, father-in-law, John Goodrich, and by James Kilbourn. Norton's major contribution to the area was his formation of a militia company in 1809. He served as captain of that company during the War of 1812. A description of the uniforms for this company indicates, "each and every member belonging to our company shall uniform himself as follows, viz., with a black hat or cap, and a bearskin on the same, and a cockade, and a white feather with a red top on the left side of same, said feather or plume to be of seven inches in length, also a black rifle frock or hunting shirt, trimmed with white fringe, and a white belt round the same and a white vest and pantaloons and white handkerchief or cravat, with a pair of black gaiters or half-boots and black knee-bands." Fines were assessed if a person was not properly uniformed.

In 1812 Joab Norton's company was ordered to defend the frontier settlements against hostile incursions. It is reported that this company proceeded to Sandusky, where the company built a block house. Joab Norton returned to the farm following his militia service, but soon moved to Delaware where he followed the tanning trade. He died July 17, 1813, leaving a wife and four children.

Eliaphlet Ludington came from Connecticut in 1808 and bought land from Amasa Delano in section 3. He built his cabin just south of Joab Norton. In 1810 Mr. Ludington's wife died and he returned to Connecticut with his infant son. In that year the families of Nahum King and Lewis Eaton joined the settlement. In the following year, James McCumber came with his family from Dutchess County, New York. They settled on land which James Kilbourn sold them about a half a mile north of Norton's land.³³

Family tragedies in Orange Township were reported in the Franklin Chronicle, published in Worthington in 1820. On 16 June 1820 the paper reported that Mrs. Emily Webster, aged about 28, wife of William Webster, Jr. died leaving a family of small children, one but a few weeks old. On 31 July 1820, a death notice appeared for Mrs. Eunice Arnold, consort of Randall Arnold, age 44 years, who died after a protracted illness from pulmonary complaint

(probably tuberculosis) leaving a widowed husband and ten children.³⁴

That portion of Highbanks Metro Park lying in Franklin County incorporates land originally purchased by the Scioto Company. This land company, with thirty-eight original proprietors, was organized in New England and in 1803 and purchased 16,000 acres of land for \$20,000. There were 8,000 acres in what would become the western half of Sharon Township which included the planned village of Worthington. There were 4,000 acres in Clinton Township (the current Clintonville-Beechwood area of Columbus) and 4,000 acres in Section 2, of Orange Township, Delaware County.³⁵

While the early ownership of Section 3 in Orange Township was held by one absentee owners, the area purchased by the Scioto Company was surveyed into farm lots in 1804 by James Kilbourn, and most of the original proprietors settled on the land. In fact, they were required to settle the land or have a member of their family settle the land. In the original partition of lots on 11 August 1804 lot 46 was assigned to James Kilbourn, lot 47 was assigned to Jedediah Norton, lot 48 to Russell Atwater, lot 49 to Nathaniel Little, and lot 50 to Alexander Morrison, Jr. Kilbourn, Little and Morrison actually came to this area, but did not settle on these lots choosing to settle on other lots they owned in the Worthington area.³⁶

Alexander Morrison, Jr. sold lot 50 to his sister and brother-in-law George and Sally Wilson, who in turn sold the land to Joseph Pool on 12 March 1812. Morrison also sold lot 49 to Joseph Pool, having purchased that lot from Nathaniel W. Little. The Joseph Pool family came to Sharon Township in the fall of 1812 from Chenango County, New York.³⁷

Despite the fact that Joseph Pool could not write his name, he was a very large and presumably an effective farmer. Sally Pool, wife of Joseph, died when 37 years of age, yet she had given birth to thirteen children. Joseph Pool died in September 1820, eight years after settling on this land. Their son Simeon Pool acquired title to the "home place" purchasing the rights of the other heirs. He subsequently owned portions of lot 48, 49 and 50. On 12 April 1853, Simeon and Maria Pool conveyed their holdings in Sharon Township to Asahel Noble, having previously sold part of their land to Lewis Johnson.³⁸

Joseph and Sally Pool were buried on the farm, but their tombstones were moved to the Highbanks Metro Park grounds in 1981. Simeon Pool was a member of the Worthington Antislavery Society.³⁹

The above descriptions provide a perspective on the early settlement of this land. A more detailed description of the ownership of the land prior to 1850 appears in the appendix.

Relations of Settlers and Native Americans

As one attempts to describe the relations of settlers and Indians, one must keep in mind that there were obvious variations in these relations. One can generalize and indicate that the relations were generally peaceful and there was limited interaction between the settlers and Indians.

Joel Buttles reported that when he arrived in Worthington in 1804 there were more Indians than whites. He indicated the Indians were friendly but that the settlers and Indians were "a little timid of each other." Buttles stated he had often been to the Indian camps, and wrote:

They invariably selected some pleasant situation for these, generally near the river or some stream, where water and wood are convenient, and when they had hunted a few days, they would shift to some other situation and, as they called it, hunt over another ground. It was thought that the whites would soon kill or drive off the deer entirely; but this did not appear to be the case for several years. The whites were probably not as good hunters as the Indians . . . and it was found that the deer increased more in the neighborhood of white settlements than at a distance where the Indians were more numerous.⁴⁰

In 1811, 1812 and 1813, the Indians brought sizable quantities of furs to Worthington, principally racoon and muskrat skins for barter.

A description of the relation of early settlers with the Indians was provided by A. S. Goodrich. This description was written almost eighty years after settlement, and hence, must be treated accordingly.⁴¹

When the first settlers came to this area, Indians were numerous, and there were several villages within the current Delaware County limits, but there was none in Liberty Township. The forests in Liberty Township were favorite hunting grounds. Goodrich indicated that the initial settlers were welcomed with many tokens of friendship. The Wyandots predominated followed by the Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Choctaws and the Taways.

From the cranberry marshes of the Sandusky plains (now the Upper Sandusky area) the trail followed along the west bank of the Olentangy River to Franklinton. Over this trail, the Indians used to pass in the cranberry season with their long trains of ponies laden with cranberries for marketing in Franklinton, where they bartered their berries for flashy cotton bandanna handkerchiefs, powder, lead and "firewater."

With the advent of the War of 1812, there was an increased concern about hostile Indians who were allies of the British. Several false alarms were reported in the Worthington area. Nathan Carpenter, son of the original settler, served in the militia. While he was gone it is reported that two Indians approached the cabin of his wife, Electa, who was holding her baby. Nathan's youngest sister was staying with his wife and reportedly stood behind the chair of the young wife with an ax concealed behind her back. Laura, the sixteen year old sister, directed the Indians to the house of her father which she indicated was "very near." She was able to persuade the Indians that help was very close. Even though there were no overt acts of hostility, the situation was obviously a frightening one for the two young women.⁴²

Howe reported that the "old pioneers entertained an inveterate hatred toward the Indians, and did not consider it really criminal to murder them." He reported that as late as 1820 two Indians were murdered on Fulton's Creek in northwestern Delaware County.

Perhaps the most ridiculous story concerned the actions of Capt. William Drake during the War of 1812. He raised a company of militia to protect the frontier from bands of Indians. Allegedly to test the courage of his men on the first night in camp, he rushed toward the camp, discharging his gun and shouting "Indians!" One lieutenant apparently decided to "beat a hasty retreat" and as he ran through the area, many of the settlers joined him. It was reported that a large number of the inhabitants of Delaware and Franklin Counties fled to Worthington and Franklinton and some even to Chillicothe.⁴³

This story in various forms has been reported by numerous participants and observers, and doubtless is true. It apparently was an 1812 precursor to Orson Welles, "War of the Worlds," but given the absence of psychologists in Delaware County in 1812, Drake's actions were not analyzed to the same extent as Welles stimulation of mass hysteria in 1938. (Thousands of listeners became panic stricken by Welles' Halloween radio broadcast purported to describe an invasion of Martians.)⁴⁴

One can summarize the relation of settlers and Native Americans as cautiously accommodating each other up until the time of the War of 1812. During the war, there was a heightened sense of anxiety among the settlers, but apparently no attacks by the Indians upon settlers south of the Greenville Treaty Line. After the war, there was reduced contact between the settlers and Indians.

Land Ownership--1850 to 1950

The ownership of the land now in Highbanks Metro Park for the period 1850 to 1950 illustrates a marked change from the preceding fifty years. As indicated above, most of the land in the current

Park was owned by James De Wolf and his heirs during the earlier period.

The 1849 plat map of southwestern Orange Township shows the following land owners by lot number:

Thomas Sparrow----lot 9
 Charles Lovett----lot 10
 Thomas Sparrow----lot 11
 Jonathan P. Hall--lot 12

Charles Lovett and Jonathan P. Hall were descendants of James De Wolf, while Thomas Sparrow was a prominent Columbus attorney. None of these owners were living on the land. Only Simeon Pool on lots 49 and 50 in Sharon Township had lived on the land.

The 1866 plat map of this area in Delaware County shows the following as land owners:

Orison Carter-----lot 9
 S. Dana-----lot 9
 William Dutcher----lot 10
 Judge Powell-----lot 10
 Heirs of F. Homer--lot 11
 Major Bartholomew---lot 12

The owners of the land in Sharon Township were A. H. Carter and Horace Pitkin during this period.

The 1868 tax list showed the following land owners in Delaware County:

Orison Carter-----lot 9	78 acres
William J. Dutcher--lot 10	118 acres
John Zettler-----lot 11	102 acres
Gilbert Ganong-----lot 11	102 acres
Major Bartholomew---lot 12	217 acres

In 1875 the ownership in Delaware County was:

S. Dana-----lot 9
 G. O. Buell-----lot 9
 J. Wilson-----lot 10
 A. Butler-----lot 11
 G. Ganong-----lot 11
 M. Bartholomew----lot 12

In 1872, the owners in Sharon Township were A. H. Carter and the heirs of Mrs. Syrena Pitkin.

By 1908, the following were the land owners in Delaware County:

Adelia G. Miles-----lot 9
 Andrew Peasley -----lot 10
 Wm & Mathew Wilson--lot 10
 Wm Gantz-----lot 11
 Geo. & Jas. Clark---lot 11
 Herman Vance, pt. 11 & 12
 John Case-----lot 12
 Etta M. Case-----lot 12

The 1910 owners in Sharon Township were:

Eva Wood Longnecker-lot 45-46
 William C. Brown----lot 48
 William C. Brown----lot 49
 A. F. Rodgers-----lot 50

While none of the land owners lived on the land in 1850, several resident owners can be documented during the period 1850-1950. An 1867 deed refers to the 100 acres in lot 11 as the place "on which Ganong now resides." J.A. Peasley's biographical sketch indicates he, too, lived on the land. Mathew Wilson's estate makes it clear he lived on the northern part of lot 10. The Wilson's owned this property for sixty years. While Major Bartholomew probably farmed land in Orange Township, he lived on the west side of the Olentangy River. William C. Brown's son, Frame Brown, developed a sizable orchard and lived on lots 48, 49 and 50. A more detailed description of land ownership from 1850 to 1950 appears in the appendix.

The 1880 U. S. Census of Agriculture for Orange Township provides detailed information about the farming operations in this area. The Ganong and Butler families each owned 100 acres, or one half of lot eleven. The following is a comparison of their farming operations:

	Ganong	Butler
Acres tilled	35	65
Acres in meadow	30	12
Acres in woodland	35	29
Value of farm	\$5,000	\$5,000
Value of livestock	\$345	\$170
Cost of hired labor	\$120	\$100
Value of farm products	\$550	\$500
Acres of hay	11	10
Horses	3	3
Milk cows	2	1
Other cattle	4	2
Pounds of butter sold	200	None
Lambs	2	None

Swine	12	10
Poultry	70	25
Acres of Indian Corn	14	25
Acres of wheat	8	15
Apple trees	80	50
Peach trees	None	75
Vineyard	1/4 acre	None

Ohio underwent a rapid change in agriculture from 1850 to 1880. By 1880 the Ohio farmer was less a creature of his environment and was on the brink of engaging in more scientific farming. Whereas early in the nineteenth century wheat was grown primarily in northern Ohio and corn in southern Ohio, by 1880 the cropping pattern was more generalized. New equipment was available for farmers and new ideas began to make some headway. Farm magazines, county fairs, local farms clubs, and even the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (now the Ohio State University) was open and functioning, even though it would not really prosper until the turn of the twentieth century.

The Ganong and Butler farms reflect a fairly typical "general farm" operation. While these operations would be considered woefully inadequate today, they were, in fact, diverse family farms of the late nineteenth century.

Natural History of the Land

Israel Ludlow's survey notes make it quite clear that the area now in Highbanks Park was covered with sizable trees in 1797. The notes suggest that this was land covered with the "richest quality of timber." There were many beech trees, but also ash, oak, hickory, walnut and sugartrees. The settlers and the land owners were interested in clearing this land so that it could be farmed.

It has been stated that "the pioneer was of necessity a woodsman before he could be an agriculturist." In general, underbrush and trees under 20 inches were cut, and the larger trees were girdled so they would die. Trees that were girdled while in full leaf were sometimes burned the next winter. If not burned, they might stand for several years.

After a winter of chopping, a log rolling was held in the spring or fall. There was an art to piling the logs so that the pile would burn down completely in one firing.⁴⁵

An English traveler in Ohio provided his impression of the burning of these logs. He observed, "by night, the traveller is lighted on his way by the blaze of huge piles, that crackling and roaring in the winds, irradiate the heavens." The fields were disfigured by half-burnt black stumps that "show their unsightly heads in every part."⁴⁶

There are extant several leases between land owners and renters of land in central Ohio. An 1810 lease between the trustees of St. John's Church and Ebenezer Brown for the rent of ten acres of the northeastern corner of the "church lot," deals in some detail with the requirement for Brown to clear the land and "put it under good fence." Brown was to have this plot completely cleared in four years, transport the timber to the saw mill (except that used for the rail fences) and deliver one-fourth of the sawed lumber to the trustees of the church.⁴⁷

Wolves and panthers were a menace to the settlers' livestock. Franklin County passed an ordinance on 9 January 1802 paying a bounty of \$2.00 for the scalps of wolves and panthers. During the period 1804 until 1807, 134 men received more than \$300, with several men killing two or more wolves. One man killed seventeen in three years. In many cases, the bounty money was used for the payment of taxes.⁴⁸

Drive-hunts were held in this area before the country was thickly populated. A day was appointed, and lines were formed from the Whetstone River to Alum Creek, one line along the current Delaware County line and another just north of Columbus. The two lines met south of Worthington. It was reported that a hunt conducted circa 1816 produced five hundred wild turkeys, thirty deer and several bears, but the wolves escaped. On 22 August 1822 a grand squirrel hunt was held. After the hunt, nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty scalps were produced. It was reported that the rivers in the area abounded in fish. Fish were caught with a brush seine, which required ten to twenty men to handle.⁴⁹

The agricultural census for 1850, 1860 and 1880 provide us information about the improvement of the land for agriculture. In 1850 there were ninety-six farms in Delaware County with about 55 percent of the land unimproved (not cleared) and about 45 percent cleared and in production. In 1860 the percentage of improved land was 61.5 percent with the unimproved land at 38.5 percent. For 1880 there are data specifically for the land in the current Metro Park. By this date, 437 acres were being tilled, 94 acres were in permanent pasture, and 322 acres were in forest. Hence, about 62.3 percent of the current park land was improved by 1880 and 37.7 percent was still in forest.⁵⁰

Education, Churches and Social Welfare

A subscription school for which parents paid a fee for students to attend, was held in Worthington beginning in the winter of 1803-1804. This was followed by the building of the Worthington Academy (a subscription school) in 1810. It was not until 1825 that Ohio passed the first law for financing public education. This led to the development of sub-district one-room schools within walking distance of the pupils. There were twelve one-room schools

in Sharon Township. The nearest school to the Metro Park land was the Slate Hill school located on Flint Road. The successor building to the original school house still stands and was built about 1880.⁵¹

In 1819, the Ohio General Assembly chartered Worthington College, and a large brick wing was added to the Academy building. This college never became financially successful, and Episcopal Bishop, Philander Chase, a strong proponent of the College, left for a position in Cincinnati. In 1830, the Ohio Reformed Medical College was established in Worthington in the wing of the building built for a College. The medical college functioned successfully for almost a decade, but in 1839 a crisis was reached when a body of a person from Marietta who died at the Ohio Insane Asylum disappeared before her family arrived in Columbus. When a mob forced its way into the medical college building and found a body, there were demands that the college be closed and leave the area. In 1840 the college, with its faculty, moved to Cincinnati.⁵²

In Orange Township, the first school was taught circa 1815 by Jane Mather in a settler's cabin. Subsequently a log cabin twelve by fourteen feet was built, with split logs with legs serving as benches. This structure was replaced in 1829 by a hewed-log school house. The first frame school was built circa 1850 and the first brick school circa 1868. Ultimately there were eight sub-district schools in Orange Township.⁵³

Some records of the one-room schools for the period 1903 to 1916 have survived. School teachers, primarily females, were paid from \$35.00 per month in 1903, increasing to \$47.00 per month in 1916. The Powell Road school, located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Powell and Columbus-Delaware Roads served the area now in Highbanks Metro Park. The Orange Township Centralized School was built in 1916.⁵⁴

Indenture or apprenticeship agreements were methods of providing "vocational education" in the early nineteenth century. In April 1813, Denman Coe signed an agreement with Ezra Griswold whereby his daughter, Betsy, would "live with and labor faithfully for" Griswold until she was eighteen on 22 May 1817. Griswold agreed to treat Betsy "well & uprightly" giving her good counsel and advice and plenty of good, wholesome food, lodging and clothing. She was to have six months schooling and at the end of her service, she was to receive a featherbed (feathers worth \$10.00), a good tick, two pillows with cases, one pair of linen or cotton sheets, one good bed quilt, one pair of common every day shoes, one pair of fine shoes suitable to wear to church, two pairs of new stockings for common use, one pair of fine stockings, two course and one fine shift, also two gowns for common wear, and two fine gowns for Sunday apparel, two checkered aprons, one shawl and one bonnet.⁵⁵ The Liberty Township Trustees recorded the indenture of Amanda Moore, age 4, daughter of Anson Moore, to Philo Thomas on

22 March 1845. Amanda was to serve until she was eighteen years of age, and would receive the standard allowances, but it was agreed that Philo Thomas might give her a cow at the expiration of her term of service.⁵⁶

While the Episcopal Church was dominant in early Worthington, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches were organized within little more than a decade. In Orange Township, the Methodist denomination was the first church to organize and was established east of Alum Creek about 1828. About 1847, another Methodist Church was organized in Williamsville (Orange Road and Rt. 23) but soon died out. In 1864 a Methodist Church was organized at Lewis Center and a Catholic Church was established in the same year. Lewis Center was a product of the railroad which was built in 1851, and it is likely that the Irish railroad workers stimulated the founding of the Catholic Church, which was abandoned before 1880. A United Brethern Church functioned from 1877 to 1895 in Williamsville, and about 1900, a Society of Friends (Quaker) Church was organized in Orange Township.⁵⁷

The nineteenth century social welfare organization in each township was entrusted to the "Overseers of the Poor" who were responsible for providing public assistance to the indigent. However, these officials were also responsible for making certain that such assistance was not given to non-residents of the township. On 9 October 1813 Obediah Benedict and Ezra Griswold as overseers of the poor were directed by the township trustees to "take charge of Levi Goodrich and family and give them such support as their circumstances and necessities require at the Town's expense." As compassionate as this order appears, overseers were, at times, ordered to make certain that indigent persons who recently entered the township moved on before they required public support.⁵⁸

Transportation

While the modes of travel were extremely limited at the time the white settlers came to this area, there did exist Indian trails, and waterways as means of transportation. Israel Ludlow, who surveyed both Orange and Sharon Townships, specifically identified the Indian trail leading to "Sandusky," which was located on the west side of the Whetstone (Olentangy) River. While such trails usually could accommodate only pack horses rather than wheeled vehicles, it is documented that when the Scioto Company settlers came to the Worthington area in October 1803, they came with ox carts and wagons. They traveled across Pennsylvania to current Washington, Pennsylvania, then to Zanesville over Zane's trace, and from Zanesville traveled to the current Newark, Ohio area and then across country to Worthington.⁵⁹

When Nathan Carpenter and his family moved from New York State to Liberty Township in 1801, they used a combination of land transportation and waterways for their journey. Leaving New York on 12 February 1801 they traveled by wagon and sleds as far as Pittsburg where they loaded their effects onto flat boats and journeyed down the Ohio River to the mouth of Scioto. Keel boats were used to ascend the Scioto River to Franklinton, and from that point a large canoe was used to transport the goods to Liberty Township. Two months and eighteen days were required to complete the journey from Chenango County, New York to Liberty Township.⁶⁰

The Whetstone River was definitely a navigable waterway at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The surveyor, Israel Ludlow, designated it as such on his 1797 survey map. James Kilbourn in his appeal to the Ohio General Assembly to name Worthington as the new capital of Ohio commented in January 1808 that, "The river (Whetstone) is a fine navigable stream as far up as the town, equally so with the Scioto at Franklinton." He continued his description by indicating, "The river is also much narrower than the main Scioto . . . is of equal depth at least with the main river below the forks, and being very straight, of easy and gentle current, and of sufficient width (from ten to twelve rods) is sufficient for the largest Orlean boats to descend, or large keel boats to ascend. . . ."⁶¹ Kilbourn's data indicate that the Whetstone was between 165 and 200 feet wide, which was consistent with Ludlow's survey note in 1797 that the Whetstone was 3 chains and 50 links (about 230 feet) wide opposite the current Park area.

The demand for improvements in the transportation systems in Ohio was a priority concern among the citizens during the first half of the nineteenth century. The difference in value of farm products in central Ohio compared with the value at Cincinnati was striking. At Cincinnati, the mighty Ohio River provided a highway to the market at New Orleans. As Kilbourn noted in 1808, the Olentangy River was of sufficient size for the "largest Orlean boats to descend." Worthington area merchants such as Flavel and Homer Tuller reported they built two boats on the Olentangy, loaded them with produce, cheese, potatoes, butter and pork and floated them down to Natchez, Mississippi. R. R. Chapman, another Worthington merchant in the 1820s also traveled to Natchez, Mississippi where he became ill and died.⁶²

Two of the major improvements in Ohio during the first half of the nineteenth century, the National Road and the Ohio and Erie Canal, affected this area only indirectly. The National Road was completed through Columbus in 1833 and the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed from Cleveland to Portsmouth in 1832. The canal passed through the southeastern portion of Franklin County at Lockbourne, with a feeder canal to Columbus. Neither of these two major improvements touched the area of Highbanks Park, even though indirectly they improved transportation for the area.⁶³

Roads

Throughout much of the nineteenth century reference to roads was more of a theoretical concept than a reality. Roads were opened (trees were cut down in the right-of-way), but often were impassable to wheeled vehicles much of the year. Few of the state roads and none of the local roads were "Macadamized." This process, named for its inventor, John L. Macadam of Scotland, involved using successive layers of small hard stones to create a wear-resistant surface, impervious to water. First developed in Britain circa 1815, this process was used on the National Road.⁶⁴

Plans for a road following the route of current Rt. 23 were made by the Scioto Company on 13 December 1803. The minutes of the Scioto Company contain the statement, "That a petition from this company shall be presented to the County Court at Franklinton at the next session to have a road laid from Franklinton to the north section and further if necessary and from this town to the forks of Liberty." On 15 March 1804 the Associate Judges of Franklin County heard a report of viewers of the road leading from Franklinton to the town of Worthington from thence to the south boundary of the fifth tier of townships (as far as Delaware). . . and ordered the supervisor in Liberty Township to proceed to open said road and make it passable to loaded wagons. At the Scioto Company meeting on 23 April 1804 the minutes indicate "That a rode (sic) be laid from the North end of Main Street in the best direction to New Connecticut (Connecticut Western Reserve in northern Ohio) and those persons who own land where the rode shall cross should give the lands for that purpose." The plans and legal arrangements were in place to "lay a road."⁶⁵

Evidence that the road from Worthington north existed by 1808 is found in James Kilbourn's promotion of Worthington as the site for the capital of Ohio. He stated, "The road from Zanesville. . . to the counties of Champaigne and Miami and the road from Chillicothe to Sandusky, cross at right angles in the center of this town. . . ." ⁶⁶ Kilbourn's statement says nothing about the quality of this road.

The War of 1812 demonstrated the need for improvement in the roads north of Worthington. For example, In August 1812, Ezra Griswold placed a notice in the Western Intelligencer indicating that he had been authorized by the Ohio General Assembly to "lay out certain monies by them appropriated for the purpose of repairing the Portage Road from Worthington to the south line of Delaware County." In January 1813 another item appeared in the same newspaper indicating that "Capt. Cushing's company of artillery is at this place (Worthington) waiting for better roads and weather to proceed on to headquarters, which at the date of our last account was at Sandusky."⁶⁷

The road from Columbus to Portland (Sandusky) on Lake Erie followed Indian trails along the Sandusky River, and came south through the current towns of Tiffin, Upper Sandusky, Marion, Delaware and Worthington. By 1825 this road had been improved to the point that a weekly stage coach was operating from Columbus to Sandusky.⁶⁸

Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike

James Kilbourn had already surveyed a more direct route to Lake Erie, going northeast through Bucyrus to Sandusky. In 1826 the Ohio General Assembly authorized the incorporation of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company which proposed to build a turnpike over this 106 mile route.

The Turnpike Company encountered numerous financial difficulties, and as a result the Turnpike was not completed until 1834. The road was built from Sandusky south to Columbus, and the southern thirty-six miles was not completed until 1834. The lack of funds did not permit the turnpike surface to be "Macadamized," and the clay surface was very unsatisfactory. Travelers complained of impassable ruts and mud holes and refused to pay toll.

When Charles Dickens travelled from Columbus to Sandusky April 22, 23, 1842, he hired a coach with four horses, but followed the longer route of the tri-weekly stage line rather than following the turnpike. He described the road as a "track through a wild forest, and among the swamps, bogs, morasses of the withered bush," and indicted the discomfort to the passengers barely qualified the coach route for the term "road." But Dickens' choice of the twenty mile longer stage route suggests that was a better road than the turnpike in 1842.

Responding to public dissatisfaction, the Ohio legislature repealed the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike's charter February 28, 1843. The irate citizens soon destroyed the toll gates, but the road continued to have limited use with improvements in certain sections completed by local turnpike companies. Road conditions at the southern end of the road were not significantly improved.⁶⁹

In 1840 the road net in central Ohio was described as having the earmarks of a pioneer region. The roads from Columbus to Delaware were in bad condition. One traveler wrote, "Besides the usual depth of mud, we would occasionally, without warning, dive into a hole of unknown depth, filled with black mud whose murky consistency effectually concealed the mysteries of the interior--and there stick." The travelers were obliged to take a fence rail to extricate themselves from the mud hole.⁷⁰

While there were obvious improvements in Rt. 23 during the latter part of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, it is interesting to note that the road was still in relative poor

condition in the early 1920s. Mrs. Molly Brown Caren Fisher revealed in an interview in 1988 that someone from her parent's Brown Fruit Farm drove her to school in Clintonville every day when she was in elementary school. She reported that the road was mud north of Worthington. "It was paved in Worthington proper, but it was mud in front of our farm. We got stuck at times and had lots of flat tires."⁷¹

The Railroad

The history of railroad transportation in the United States may be said to have begun in 1830, when the first section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thirteen miles in length, was opened. It was only shortly after that date that the initial efforts to incorporate railroad companies began in central Ohio. It was some twenty years later before there was an operative railroad in central Ohio.

The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company was incorporated 14 March 1836, but when the construction had not begun within the prescribed time, the charter was revived 12 March 1845. After several delays, on 1 November 1848 proposals were invited for construction of 130 miles of road between Cleveland and Columbus. In April 1849 it was announced that there were over 1,000 men working on the railroad. In May 1850, Alfred Kelley, president of the company, purchased 5,000 tons of rails in England to complete the railroad. On 21 February 1851, the General Assembly, the state officers and editors left Columbus on cars for Cleveland. Although the rain was coming down in torrents, a large crowd of citizens flocked to the depot to witness the departure of the train. Two brass cannon were fired to celebrate the occasion.⁷²

Evidence of work on the new railroad may be found in the 1850 census for Orange Township, Delaware County. There are dozens of entries of single male "laborers" in this census, most indicating the place of birth as "Ireland." The Sharon Township census listed John Hart and Christopher Tones as "railroad contractors," while three households listed a total of forty-five railroad laborers, primarily men born in Ireland.⁷³

The impact of the new railroad on the area is reflected in a letter written by G.H. Griswold of Worthington 25 February 1851. He stated, "The road (railroad) is now completed & the cars running through from the Ohio river at Cincinnati by Columbus to Lake Erie at Cleveland. . . . The Rail Road Com (Commission) are now making their Depot building on my land near this place and every neighborhood about are contriving facilities for reaching it with their produce, etc."⁷⁴

The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad was described at the most important of four railroads entering Columbus before the Civil War. The line was also very profitable for the

stockholders, since during the first 26 months the line yielded 28 percent in dividends. The line subsequently became a part of the New York Central System.⁷⁵

Columbus, Delaware & Marion Interurban Line

In 1893, a "street railway" line was completed which linked Worthington with the Clintonville area, and connected with a line to downtown Columbus. This linkage with the Columbus area was the source of much enthusiasm in the Worthington area. This line was subsequently extended to the Flint area.⁷⁶

In 1902 the Columbus, Delaware and Marion interurban line was completed to Delaware. On 14 August 1902 the first car made a trial run over the Slate Hill Trestle. This wooden trestle was 1,000 feet long and 65 feet high. In September 1902 the first car ran between Columbus and Delaware and served Marion one year later. The old paper mill at Stratford was purchased and rebuilt as a power house for the line in 1903. This building also included machine shops, blacksmith, carpenter and paint shops. There was a battery of steam boilers providing 2,000 horsepower which used 48 tons of coal per day. Electrical substations were located at Marion, Prospect and at Chaseland, south of Worthington.⁷⁷ Until about 1928, the C. D. & M. used the old street railway right-of-way on High Street, when a bypass was built beginning just north of Arcadia Avenue in Clintonville, going over to the railroad track, then to just north of the village of Worthington where the tracks returned to Route 23. The right-of-way and track lay on the east side of current Rt. 23.⁷⁸

Street railway and interurban lines created recreational parks to encourage use of the line. Minerva Park, Olentangy Park, and Glenmary Park were examples. Glenmary Park was located at the northern end of the Slate Hill trestle, roughly east of the current entrance to Camp Mary Orton. Glenmary Park included about 47 acres of land. There were picnic tables, but the main feature of the park was a large dance hall.⁷⁹

Mrs. Molly (Brown) Fisher indicated that when she became old enough, she used the interurban line to travel from her home on Brown's Fruit Farm, just south of the Franklin-Delaware County line to the Immaculate Conception School in Clintonville. The C.D. & M ceased operation in 1933.⁸⁰

In the post World War II era, there have been significant improvements in the road network in the Metro Park area. Rt. 23 has become a four lane highway, I-270 has been built just south of the Park area, and Rt. 315 has been built. The emphasis on the automobile as transportation has seen the demise of the interurban, with little emphasis on mass transport.

Olentangy River Through the Years

The Olentangy River (formerly Whetstone) has been an important aspect of the area around Highbanks through the years. It was very important to the Native Americans prior to settlement as well as to the settlers as a means of transportation. It was described by Israel Ludlow in 1797 and James Kilbourn in 1808 as a "navigable stream."

The name "Olentangy River" is really a misnomer, traceable to an act of the Ohio General Assembly in 1833. Until that date the river had been called the "Whetstone River," or "Whetstone Creek." The Delaware Indian name is Keenhongsheconsepung, which means "sharp/more-and-more/tool river," indicating the Indians knew the valley of this river as a source of shale, useful for sharpening tools. The river originally called the "Olentangy" is known today as Big Darby Creek.⁸¹

Kilbourn described an advantage of the river as having "a succession of falls, made by bars of solid rock, running across the stream, which furnish a number of the best mill seats in the state, a principal part of which are now improved (1808) and providing for various kinds of mills and water works. . . ." Kilbourn, in his characteristic overly optimistic fashion, proposed that "by building three or four locks at these mill-dams, salt, good etc. might be brought from the Lakes by water . . . with a very short portage."⁸²

Kilbourn stated that "there are now in operation at and above this town (Worthington) three saw mills, two grist mills, and several other useful water machines, and three mills are now building." He indicated that these mills have "for three years past supplied, and do now supply all the towns and settlements below for more than thirty miles upon the Scioto, with all their sawed timber for building as also with grinding." Based upon Kilbourn's report, the stories of the need to go to Chillicothe for flour would have been applicable for only a very short period of time.⁸³

While the Olentangy aided the settlers, it was also a barrier to transportation and communication. When post roads were designated for transportation of mail in 1810, the post rider was often required to stay a week or more at the Griswold Tavern waiting for the water in the Whetstone to recede so he could ford the stream near Worthington.⁸⁴

A July 1820 advertisement in the weekly newspaper stated that a committee would receive proposals for building a bridge over the Whetstone River at Worthington.⁸⁵ It was mid-century before there were bridges across the Olentangy River north of the current Metro Park.

Bridges over the Olentangy were tenuous structures. The newspaper reporting on the flood in January 1847 that "the bridge over the Whetstone at Worthington is gone." High waters and ice continued to be a problem with bridges. Although "Wilson Bridge" shows on the plat map as early as 1842, its fragile state is revealed by twentieth-century newspaper accounts of the bridge being carried downstream when the ice went out.⁸⁶ The "Liberty Covered Bridge" shown in the appendix was one of the bridges washed out in the 1913 flood.

The newspaper reported on "river camps" in June 1908. "The hot weather has caused a hegira (flight) of summer campers to this place and along the Olentangy several families are enjoying life under canvas. The fishing this season has been nothing to brag of as the river has been high and muddy, but the swimming has been fine and some of the campers about lived in the water"⁸⁷ When the Wilson School mentioned previously was sold by the board of education in 1925, it was purchased for use as a "summer camp" by a resident of Columbus.

In 1908 it was reported that "wild duck made their appearance on the Olentangy, and a few have been killed by the local gunners. Most of the duck have been mergansers (fish duck). . . ." Also reported were teal and kingfisher.⁸⁸

There was a definite "fresh air" movement in the early part of the twentieth century. Many residents of Columbus spent their summers in Worthington and Flint. The advent of the interurban line made it possible to commute to Columbus.

The residences of the people living in the current Metro Park area continued to be up-graded. Herman E. Vance built a new house on the western part of lot 11 in 1909. It appeared on the tax list in 1910 valued at \$2,500.00, indicating this was a very substantial dwelling. It is still referred to as the "Vance Mansion"⁸⁹ Herman E. Vance was president of the Kinnear Manufacturing Company and lived at 98 Buttles Avenue just prior to building this new residence on the farm. The Kinnear Manufacturing Company made steel rolling doors at the plant on 7th Avenue and the Big Four Railroad.⁹⁰

Twentieth Century Developments

The area now included in Highbanks Metro Park remained a rural area until well after World War II. The current Camp Mary Orton (originally Camp Johnson) was initiated by a gift of land from the Johnson farm by Annetta Johnson St. Gaudens to the Godman Guild of Columbus. Annetta Johnson St. Gaudens was the granddaughter of Lewis Johnson who purchased land from Simeon Pool. She became a nationally known sculptor, having studied at the Columbus Art School and with Augustus Saint Gaudens in New York City, subsequently marrying his brother Louis. Annetta was interested

both in preserving the ravine on the farm and in providing camping opportunities for inner-city youth and adults. She knew the Orton family, having made a bust of Edward Orton, first president of Ohio State University and also knew his son. She gave the Godman Guild the original part of the camp, and subsequently sold the rest of the farm to the Guild. Annetta included very restrictive covenants in the conveyance of this property which have been helpful in preventing sale of this property for development.⁹¹

The Pontifical College Josephinum was built on a 120 acre farm during the period 1929-1931. This imposing structure is home to a Catholic liberal arts college and a four-year school of theology. It is the only pontifical seminary in the world outside of Italy.⁹²

In 1934 most of the area now included in Highbanks Park had been leased for the exploration of gas and oil. The only well drilled was on the Herman E. Vance property in 1937. This well was drilled by Chester Wise to the Pre-Cambrian Basement level, 4,291 feet deep. While there was evidence of gas, the well was not commercially productive.⁹³

On 5 March 1937 Eva Longenecker granted an easement to the State of Ohio Conservation Council to improve the Olentangy River for public fishing. The easement involved a strip of land twenty feet wide on the east bank of the river which was to be used for fishing only with ingress and egress on the property lines only. Ms. Longenecker granted the right to construct dams in the river as necessary. This easement was just north of the Godman Guild (Camp Mary Orton) property.⁹⁴

As reported earlier, the Columbus, Delaware and Marion interurban line was discontinued in 1933. Related to the demise of this mass transit operation was the improvement of the road network in the area including widening of Rt. 23, and the subsequent building of I-270 and Rt. 315. Deed records of properties which became a part of Highbanks Park indicate the granting of an easement of 45 feet to the State Ohio in 1931 for widening Rt.. By 1954 Rt. 23 was a four-lane highway, and by 1966 I-270 had been built, and Rt. 315 had been approved.⁹⁵

A total of 1,048.64 acres, acquired by the Metropolitan Park District of Columbus and Franklin County between 1948 and 1972, comprise the current Highbanks Metro Park. On 27 April 1973, 206.48 acres of this site was dedicated as a scenic nature preserve under the Ohio Natural Areas law, administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. This area includes diverse flora and the large circular earthwork attributed to the Cole people. In March, 1980, the Metro Parks was notified that this area had been designated a national natural landmark by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In August, 1973 the Olentangy River from the Delaware Dam to Wilson Bridge Road was officially designated an Ohio Scenic River. This area includes

that section of the Olentangy River bordering Highbanks Metro Park.⁹⁶

It is anticipated that continued urban development, both commercial and residential, will surround this Metro Park. This urban pressure can produce both problems and opportunities for this 1050 acre natural area.

ENDNOTES

1. Geological information on Highbanks is based upon unpublished papers developed by Jane L. Forsyth, "Geology of Highbanks Metro Park," and Michael E. Renz, "The Geology of Highbanks Metro Park," n.d.
2. Arthur R. Harper, Ohio in the Making: A Brief Geological History of Ohio (Columbus: O.S.U. College of Education, 1948). Clinton R. Staffer, George R. Hubbard, and J.A. Bownocker, The Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle (Columbus: Geological Survey of Ohio, 1911). Recent data about Highbanks Park was provided by Julie Gee and Marty Kotter, Naturalists at Highbanks Metro Park.
3. Eugene H. Roseboom and Francis P. Weisenburger, A History of Ohio (Columbus: The Ohio Historical Society, 1986), 1-8. See also the brochure "Highbanks Metro Park," published by the Metropolitan Park District of Columbus and Franklin County, 1991. The Powell Moraine is discussed in Stauffer, et. al., Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle, 82-85.
4. Delaware Gazette, 27 October 1959.
5. George W. Knepper, Ohio and Its People (Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989) 9-13, and Roseboom and Weisenburger, History of Ohio, 8-13. The Hopewell mound on Plesenton Drive is described in Robert and Jennie McCormick, Worthington Landmarks (Worthington: Cottonwood, 1992). The Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society refers to this mound as the "Jeffers Mound."
6. The National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form located at the Ohio Historical Society dated 1972 lists the alternate name as "Orange Township Works."
7. Alfred E. Lee, History of Columbus, Ohio, Vol. II (Chicago: Munsell and Company, 1892) 49-50.
8. E. G. Squier & E. H. Davis, Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley (1973 reprint) 83-84.
9. Information about the Highbanks Park Works and the Adena mounds was obtained from the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio through the

courtesy of Mr. Al. Tonetti, Archaeological Manager. Artifacts discovered since the development of Highbanks Metro Park were reported by Gary Moore, Naturalist Coordinator for the Metro Park District.

10. Roseboom and Weisenburger, History of Ohio, 13-16. Knepper, Ohio and Its People, 14-17.

11. History of Delaware County (O.L. Baskins, 1880) 476.

12. History of Delaware County, and R. & J. McCormick, Probing Worthington's Heritage, 13.

13. The description of the Indian wars and subsequent treaties is taken from Roseboom and Weisenburger, History of Ohio and Knepper, Ohio and Its People.

14. Ibid.

15. Knepper, Ohio and Its People, 55-69 and C. E. Sherman, Original Ohio Land Subdivisions (Columbus: Ohio Cooperative Topographic Survey, 1925) 89-94. The field notes of the original survey of Orange Township are currently held in the office of the Auditor of the State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio. These notes describe the land only on the perimeter of the township, since the interior lines which define the quarter townships were not run until later.

16. Both the deed records at the Delaware County Recorder's Office and the real estate tax records held by the Delaware County Historical Society were utilized to identify the original owners. Deed Book 86, p. 170 shows the conveyance from the President of the U.S. to Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia on 26 March 1800. Deed Book A, p. 30 shows the conveyance from Thomas Biddle to Martin Baum 12 April 1800. Knepper, Ohio and Its People, 118. Roseboom and Weisenburger, History of Ohio shows a picture of the Baum home in Cincinnati on page 133.

17. Deed Book 3, p. 226 in Ross County, shows the conveyance by Wilkinson to Holmes and Holmes to Lewis.

18. Delaware County Deed Book 3, p. 150 shows the conveyance from Elizabeth and Hector Lewis to James De Wolf on 8 October 1814.

19. The 1809 tax list for Delaware County is on microfilm GR 2468 at the Ohio Historical Society. The 1808 militia muster roll is located in the Griswold Family Papers. Copies are at the Worthington Historical Society, 50 West New England, Worthington, Ohio.

20. History of Delaware County. The U.S. Census for 1800 is located at Ohio Historical Society. Deed Book 34, p. 128.
21. History of Delaware County. 471.
22. Ibid.
23. Dumas Malone, Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931) 275.
24. See Orange Township tax records at the Delaware County Historical Society, 157 East William Street, Delaware, Ohio.
25. Ibid.
26. History of Delaware County, 710-711.
27. The 1850 U.S. Census of Agriculture for Delaware County is available on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Society.
28. Amos B. Carpenter, A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family in America (Amherst, Massachusetts: Press of Carpenter & Morehouse, 1898) 711.
29. Delaware County Deed Book A, p. 8, James Glover to Nathaniel Carpenter, 13 December 1800. A "mill seat" indicated a potential location for a grist or saw mill.
30. History of Delaware County, 414-416.
31. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly (July 1912) 62.
32. History of Delaware County, 418. See also Sarah Wilson Cellar, History of the Cellar Family (Delaware: 1890), at Delaware Historical Society.
33. This description of settlement was taken from History of Delaware County, 471-474.
34. Franklin Chronicle 16 June and 31 July 1820. This newspaper is on microfilm at the Delaware County District Library.
35. R. & J. McCormick, Worthington's Heritage, 1.
36. The Scioto Company partition deed is located in the Franklin County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, pp. 13-24.
37. Deed Book 2, p. 268, George and Sally Wilson to Joseph Pool, 20 March 1812 in the Delaware County Recorder's Office.

38. Deed Book 50, p. 234, Simeon and Maria Pool to Asahel Nobel, 12 April 1853 and Deed Book 26, p. 477, Simeon and Maria Pool to Lewis Johnson, 29 June 1842 in the Franklin County Recorder's Office.

39. A copy of the Worthington Antislavery Society minutes is located in the Worthington Historical Society office.

40. Joel Buttles diary is located in the archives of the Ohio Historical Society.

41. History of Delaware County, 414.

42. Ibid. All five of Capt. Nathan Carpenter's sons served during the War of 1812, but Capt. Nathan was too infirm to join the ranks. One must keep in mind that service in the militia during the War of 1812 was often less than thirty days.

43. Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio (Cincinnati: C. J. Krehbiel and Co., 1902) 549-550.

44. For an analysis of this phenomenon, see Hadley Cantril, "The Invasion from Mars" in Theodore Newcomb and Eugene Hartley, Readings in Social Psychology (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1952) 198-207.

45. R. Carlyle Buley, The Old Northwest, Volume I (Indiana Historical Society, 1950) 138-239.

46. D. Griffiths, Jr., Two Years in the New Settlements in Ohio (London, 1835; reprint edition, Ann Arbor, 1966).

47. Griswold Family Papers, 1810-1819 at the Worthington Historical Society.

48. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly (1912).

49. History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, (1880) 432.

50. U.S. Census of Agriculture for 1850, 1860, 1880 is located on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Society.

51. R. & J. McCormick, Worthington's Heritage, 65-68.

52. Ibid., 30 & 73.

53. History of Delaware County, 481.

54. Orange Township school records are located at the Delaware County Historical Society.

55. Griswold Family Papers, 1810-1819 at Worthington Historical Society.

56. These trustees notes are transcribed and included in the Thomas Cellar family folder at the Delaware Historical Society.
57. Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, Ohio (Chicago, 1908) 281.
58. Griswold Family Papers, 1810-1819.
59. History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, 419.
60. History of Delaware County 415.
61. Lee, History of the City of Columbus, 220.
62. History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, 421.
63. Knepper, Ohio and Its People.
64. R. & J. McCormick, Worthington's Heritage, 56.
65. Scioto Company Minute Book, MSS Vol. 40, Ohio Historical Society, and Lee, History of Columbus.
66. Ibid.
67. The Western Intelligencer is on microfilm at the Worthington Public Library.
68. Columbus Gazette, 30 June 1825.
69. A summary of the turnpike's construction and operation is shown in the Select Committee Report, Ohio House Journal, 42nd General Assembly, Vol. 42, 24 January 1844, pp. 336-345. A letter from Charles Dickens dated 24 April 1842 describing his journey from Cincinnati to Sandusky via Columbus was published in Hewson L. Peeke, "Charles Dickens in Ohio in 1842," Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXVIII (1920) pp. 72-81.
70. C. P. Bradley provided this description in the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, XV (1906) 245.
71. Taken from an oral interview with Molly Brown Caren Fisher on 22 January 1928. Transcript is on file at the Worthington Historical Society.
72. Lee, History of Columbus, 253.
73. The 1850 U.S. Census is available on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Society.
74. Griswold Family Papers, 1850-60.

75. Walter R. Marvin, "Columbus and the Railroads of Central Ohio Before the Civil War." Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1953.

76. Westerville Public Opinion, 16 November 1893.

77. Westerville Public Opinion 14 August 1902 and Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, 129.

78. Taken from an interview with George R. Silcott, 564 East Granville Road, Worthington, Ohio, 22 May 1993.

79. Ibid.

80. Interview with Molly Fisher, January 1988.

81. August C. Mahr, "Indian River and Place Names," The Ohio Historical Quarterly, Vol. 66, No. 2 (April 1957).

82. Lee, History of Columbus, 220.

83. Ibid.

84. Griswold Family Papers, 1810-1819.

85. Franklin Chronicle, 31 July 1820.

86. Westerville Public Opinion, 5 January 1911.

87. Westerville Public Opinion, 9 June 1908.

88. Westerville Public Opinion, 12 March 1908.

89. Real estate tax list for 1910 at Delaware County Historical Society.

90. See Williams Directory of the City of Columbus for 1908, 1909, and 1910.

91. See correspondence between Annetta Johnson St. Gaudens and Dr. Edward Orton located in the Dartmouth College Archives, Hanover, New Hampshire. Lewis Johnson operated a toll gate on the turnpike, current Rt. 23, and lived in the Thompson house still standing at 7755 North High Street.

92. R. & J. McCormick, Worthington Landmarks 102.

93. Interview with Ronald Riley, Ohio Geological Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Building B, Fountain Square, Columbus, Ohio, 17 May 1993.

94. Deed Book 1070, p. 122 at the Franklin County Recorder's Office.

95. Information obtained from the Ohio Department of Transportation, 25 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio.

96. The designation of the scenic nature preserve at Highbanks was filed under Section 1517.05 of the Ohio Revised Code and is recorded at the Delaware County Recorder's Office, Misc. Records, Vol. 5, page 601, dated 27 April 1873. A report of the action of the U.S. Department of Interior designating this area a national natural landmark is found in the Metropolitan Park News, May, 1980. The designation of the Olentangy as an Ohio Scenic River was confirmed through a telephone call to Mr. Steve Goodwin, Natural Areas and Preserves Section, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 6 August 1993.

OWNERSHIP OF LANDS IN DELAWARE COUNTY PORTION
of
HIGHBANKS METRO PARK
1800 to 1850

As a prelude to tracing the ownership patterns of each of the properties included in the Delaware County portion of Highbanks Metro Park, the following general description is presented for the period 1800 to 1850.

On 26 March 1800 Thomas Biddle obtained 4,000 acres in section 3, township 3, range 18 of the U.S. Military Lands from President John Adams. Between that time and the mid-nineteenth century when James De Wolf's estate was partitioned, ALL the lands now in the Metro Park had a common ownership.

The following specific conveyances are presented to document this point.

26 March 1800--The President of the United States to Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia, 4,000 acres--ALL the land in section 3, township 3, range 18 of the U.S. Military lands. (Deed Book 86, p. 170)

12 April 1800--Thomas Biddle to Martin Baum of Cincinnati, Northwest Territory--on equal sixteenth part of section 3, township 3, range 18 (250 acres) for locating and exploring the land. (Deed Book A, p. 30--Transfer Deeds)

4 July 1801--Martin Baum, Cincinnati, to William C. Schenck, Cincinnati, one sixteenth of sec. 3, township 3, range 18 and other parcels. (Deed Book A, p. 39)

Before December 1801--Thomas Biddle to James Wilkinson--3750 acres in sec. 3, township 3, range 18. (Deed Book 3, p. 226 in Ross County)

16 December 1801--James Wilkinson by his agent John Wilkinson, Jr. of Pittsburg to Andrew Homes, 3750 acres. (Deed Book 3, p. 226, Ross County)

7 October 1802--Andrew and Tabitha Holmes of Lexington, Kentucky to Thomas Lewis, 3750 acres. (Deed Book 3, p. 226, Ross County)

1809 tax list--Amasa Delano held 3750 acres in section 3, township 3, range 18 and was taxed at the lowest category for this land. (Microfilm GR 2468 at Ohio Historical Society)

Amasa Delano lived in this area, since his name appeared on the militia list for 1808. The History of Delaware County (Baskins, 1880) states that Amasa Delano came from Woodstock, Vermont and sought to give the name "Woodstock" to the township which ultimately was named Orange. The U.S. Census for Vermont in

1800 shows an Amasa Delano at Woodstock. A deed as late as 1852 refers to "Woodstock Farm" belonging to James De Wolf. (Deed Book 34, p. 128)

8 October 1814--Elizabeth and Hector P. Lewis, executors of last will and testament of Thomas Lewis, deceased to James De Wolf, Sr., 3750 acres in section 3, township 3, range 18. These are the lands sold by Thomas Lewis to Amasa Delano and by him to James De Wolf. (Deed Book 3, p. 150) This deed confirms the conveyance to Amasa Delano from Thomas Lewis.

LAND CONVEYED TO METRO PARKS
White Property-21 April 1948-75.119 Acres
White Property-20 November 1958--30.05 Acres
Berry Property--15 May 1962--53.908 Acres
PROPERTIES ON ORIGINAL LOT 9

The three properties identified above have essentially the same ownership pattern until their purchase by the Metro Parks.

All of these properties trace from Thomas Biddle in 1800 to the heirs of James De Wolf in 1850.

The following is a list of the relevant subsequent conveyances for these properties:

31 March 1853--Fitzhenry and Nancy Homer of Boston by Thomas Sparrow attorney to Archibald H. Carter. (Deed Book 34, p. 152)

24 April 1858--A. H. and Sarah Carter of Franklin County to Sylvester Dana of the State of Pennsylvania. (Deed Book 42, p. 147)

1 September 1856--A. H. and Sarah Carter to H. Chambers, Franklin County, Ohio--80 acres. (Deed Book 40, p. 165)

22 December 1856--Horace and Louisa Chambers to Nicholas Van Loon--2 acres--(Deed Book 40, p. 446)

11 January 1860--Horace and Lovina (sic) Chambers of Delaware County to J. A. Newcomb of Delaware County--78 acres.--(Deed Book 44, p. 413)

12 January 1860--James A. and Lotty Newcomb to Jacob Souder, Franklin County--78 acres.--(Deed Book 45, p. 607)

25 January 1864--Jacob and Anne E. Souder to Charlotte Ann Newcomb--78 acres.--(Deed Book 49, p. 517)

25 January 1864--James A. and Charlotte Ann Newcomb to Dennis McElheron, Franklin County.--(Deed Book 49, p. 518)

22 April 1865--Dennis and E. J. McElheron to Orison Carter, Sharon Township.--(Deed Book 52, p. 337)

29 April 1868--Orson (sic) and Laura H. Carter to Grandley Buell--78 acres. (Deed Book 58, p.379)

31 July 1875--Grandley and May H. Buell to E. A. Fuller, Sharon Township--**MORTGAGE**--(Mortgage Record 19, p. 391)

28 July 1879--Foreclosure of mortgage. Erskine A. Fuller vs. Grandley and May Buell and Horatio Wright.

20 February 1880--Award of property to Fuller and Wright.--(Deed Book 74, p. 278)

21 May 1880--E. A. Fuller and Horatio and Laura Wright to Mary C. Bowers.--(Deed Book 75, p. 102)

9 April 1881--Martin S. and Mary C. Bowers to Clinton Keiser--78 acres--(Deed Book 76, p. 535)

12 December 1881--Sylvster Dana, widower, Bucks County, Pennsylvania to Clinton Keiser of Columbus, Ohio--100 acres. (Deed Book 78, p. 64)

9 July 1885--Clinton Keiser, unmarried to Frederick L. Carr.--(Deed Book 86, p. 224)

10 September 1886--Frederick and Sarah Carr, Delaware County to James Buckingham of Zanesville.--(Deed Book 88, p. 450)

9 May 1887--James and Jane Buckingham to Harvey and Emma Cockell of Mears, Oceana County, Michigan.--(Deed Book 90, p. 124)

18 November 1887--Emma and Harvey Cockell to James Hunt.--(Deed Book 91, p. 57)

21 November 1891--Sheriff of Delaware County to Walter W. Brown--(Deed Book 98, p. 277)

1 June 1895--Emma and Harvey Cockell to Willis Kaumacher--178 acres.--(Deed Book 105, p. 163)

9 March 1899--Willie (sic) C. Kaumacher to Charles Miles.--(Deed Book 121, p. 543)

19 December 1903--Charles E. Miles, widower, to Adelia G. Miles.--(Deed Book 121, p. 543)

30 August 1926--Adelia G. Miles to Harriett Miles Grimm--2 3/4 acres.--(Deed Book 167, p. 513)

24 June 1931--Adelia G. Miles to State of Ohio--Right of Way for highway--45 feet in width.

June 1934--Oil and Gas lease on property.

21 April 1936--Property sold at sheriff's sale to W. C. and Louise A. Harrison.--(Deed Book 190, p. 17)

14 August 1943--W. C. and Louise A. Harrison to Cleo V. White.--(Deed Book 203, p. 503)

LAND CONVEYED BY WILLIAM S. AND MARY DUTCHER TO METRO PARKS
61.929----24 April 1964
NORTHERN PORTION OF LOT 10

This property traces from Thomas Biddle in 1800 to the heirs of James De Wolf in 1850.

Josephine and Charles E. Lovett received lot 10, section 3, township 3, range 18 from the will of James De Wolf. (228 acres)

7 October 1863--Elija Robinson, guardian of James De Wolf Lovett and Harriett Lovett, Suffolk County, Massachusetts conveyed this land to Thomas W. Powell. (Deed Book 40, p. 267)

13 April 1867--Thomas W. and Elizabeth Powell to John Wilson--100 acres on north side of lot 10.--(Deed Book 60, p. 104)

22 October 1870--John and Eliza Jane Wilson to Ann Wilson--(Deed Book 62, p. 297)

13 December 1886--Jennie and Herschel W. Andrews to William and Martha Wilson--quit claim. Also, John and Eliza Wilson to William and Mathew Wilson--quit claim.--(Deed Book 89, p. 187)

Ann Wilson died 16 May 1885, James Wilson died 2 October 1886. Heirs, John Wilson, Jennie Wilson married to Herschel Andrews, William Wilson, and Mathew Wilson.

Mathew Wilson died 10 February 1927. **This land held by the Wilson family for 60 years.**

6 August 1930--Forest Detrick, adm. of estate of Mathew Wilson to Roscoe C. McCulloch.--(Deed Book 177, p. 75)

6 August 1930--Roscoe and Helen H. McCulloch to J.G. and M.V. McCulloch, Company,--(Deed Book 177, p.106)

8 October 1931--Conveyed to State of Ohio--45 feet for widening the highway.

1934---oil lease on property.

12 July 1937--J.G. and M.V. McCulloch Company to James Ross II. (Deed Book 185, p. 425)

5 March 1941--James and Christine Ross to Sarah Ward. (Deed Book 200, p. 102)

31 October 1944--Sarah and W. Ray Ward to William S. and Mildred Dutcher. (Deed Book 207, p. 483)

Mildred Dutcher died 3 July 1953, Janet E. Fields, adm. William S. Dutcher, Jr. son.

LAND CONVEYED TO METRO PARKS
Peasley Property--7 March 1967--67.164
Property on Southern Half of Lot 10

There is no abstract of title on file at the Metro Parks office for the Peasley property. The data listed here were obtained from Delaware County deed records, tax records, and by extrapolation from adjacent deed records.

This property traces from Thomas Biddle in 1800 to the heirs of James De Wolf in 1850.

The 1849 plat map shows Charles E. Lovett as the owner of lot 10.

Josephine Lovett and Charles E. Lovett received lot 10 in section 3, township 3, range 18 from the will of James De Wolf. There were 228 acres in this lot.

7 October 1863 Elija Robinson, guardian of James De Wolf Lovett and Harriett Lovett of Suffock County, Massachusetts conveyed lot 10 to Thomas W. Powell.--(Deed Book 40, p. 267)
Thomas W. Powell was the probate judge in Delaware County.

The 1866 plat map shows this tract in the name of northern part of lot 10 in the name of "Judge Powell," while the southern part is in the name of William Dutcher.

13 April 1867, Thomas W. and Elizabeth Powell conveyed 100 acres from the north side of lot 10 to John Wilson.--(Deed Book 60, p. 104)

The 1868 tax list showed William J. Dutcher as the owner of 118 acres in lot 10

The 1875 plat map shows J. Wilson as the owner of the northern part of lot 10, while J. A. Peasley is the owner of the southern part.

J. A. Peasley moved to the 118 acres on the southern part of lot 10 on 25 March 1878.

The 1908 plat map shows Andrew Peasley, et. al. as the owner of the southern part of lot 10.

19 December 1946, Andrew A. and Della E. Peasley conveyed this tract to Andrew E. Peasley.--(Deed Book 218, p. 281)

7 March 1967, Andrew E. and Louise S. Peasley sold this property to the Metro Parks.

LANDS CONVEYED BY SANFORD AND ANNA SELVEY TO METRO PARKS
8.157 acres---2 December 1964
6.09 acres----30 November 1972
PART OF ORIGINAL LOT 11

This property traces from Thomas Biddle in 1800 to the heirs of James De Wolf in 1850.

Nancy (De Wolf) and Fitzhenry Homer acquired this land under the will of James De Wolf.

31 January 1848, Nancy and Fitzhenry Homer to Thomas Sparrow, all of lot 11 except 72 1/2 acres sold to Bartholomew and Joslin. (Deed Book 28, p. 451)

27 April 1950--Thomas and Martha Sparrow to Fitzhenry Homer, quit claim. (Deed Book 30, p. 582)

14 May 1865--Trustees of the estate of Fitzhenry Homer to Gilbert Ganong--205 acres of Lot 11. (Deed Book 54, p. 615)

27 June 1866--Gilbert and Maria Ganong to John Zettler--undivided half of eastern part of lot 11--205 acres. (Deed Book 54, p. 616)

18 June 1869--Gilbert and Maria Ganong to John and Maria Zettler. Quit Claim(Deed Book 60, p. 390)

18 June 1869--John and Maria Zettler to Gilbert Ganong. Quit Claim (Deed Book 60, p. 391)

25 March 1870--John and Maria Zettler to John W. Yost. (Deed Book 61, p. 470)

12 May 1870--John Yost to Simeon Butler. (Deed Book 61, p. 603)

14 June 1892--Sarah and James Butler to Eunice Cordray, C. Franklin Cordray, Albert L. Butler, Maggie L. Gilmore, Cynthia Lash, William H. Lash, Maria Butler and Fannie Butler. (205 acres) (Deed Book 98, p. 497)

15 June 1892--Sarah Butler heirs to William Butler. (Deed Book 98, p. 499)

30 April 1892--William S. Butler, executor of Simeon Butler, deceased to Mathew Wilson. (205 Acres) (Deed Book 99, p. 258)

21 May 1892--Mathew Wilson (single) to William S. Butler. (205 acres) (Deed Book 99, p. 256) **Mathew Wilson obviously purchased this property for William Butler.**

15 January 1900--William S. and Elizabeth Butler to Charles B. Johnson. (Deed Book 112, p. 291)

14 March 1900--Charles B. Johnson to William M. Johnson. (Deed Book 112, p. 460)

26 March 1906--William M. and Esther Margery Johnson to William Nye. (Deed Book 128, p. 34)

15 April 1907--William and Ella V. Nye to William M. Gantz. (Deed Book 130, p. 274)

29 July 1908--William M. and Mamie C. Gantz to Walter Prior. (Deed Book 130, p. 346)

21 October 1908--Walter and Mary Pryor to Wayland B. James and Charles B. Mathews (Deed Book 132, p. 390)

3 July 1909--Sheriff of Delaware County to J. A. Penrose. (Deed Book 133, p. 546)

3 November 1910--John A. Penrose, et. al. to Herman E. Vance. 28 acres N.W. part lot 11. (Deed Book 136, p. 503)

30 December 1910--John A. Penrose, et. al. to Edwin R. Vance. 29.2 acres S.W. part of lot 11.(Deed Book 135, p. 581)

15 February 1912--J.A. and Della S. Penrose to Thomas M. Mason, James H. Davis and Frank M. Davis. 10 acres lot 11 (Deed Book 147, p. 365)

27 June 1913--Thomas W. Mason, Ella Mason, James H. Davis, Carrie L. Davis, Frank M. Davis (widower) to Harry A. Culbertson.

7 November 1922--J. A. and Della S. Penrose to Charles E. and George H. Lewis. (Deed Book 160, p. 106)

19 December 1932--George H. Lewis to Charles E. Lewis. (Deed Book 178, p. 574)

25 January 1934--Charles E. and Emma Lewis to George H. Lewis--31 acres. (Deed Book 181, p. 261)

1934 gas lease on property.

10 October 1952--George H. and Vivian A. Lewis to Sanford and Anna Selvey. (Deed Book 244, p. 129)

LAND CONVEYED BY NATIONWIDE TO METRO PARKS
543.61 Acres--6 May 1965

There is no abstract of title on file at the Metro Parks office for the properties acquired from Nationwide. The data concerning the owners of these properties was obtained from Delaware County deed records at the recorder's office in Delaware, tax records, or by extrapolation from adjacent deed records. For example, the Selvey properties located on lot 11 provided appropriate information about the southern portion of the Nationwide properties which were part of original lot 11.

The Nationwide properties follow the same ownership pattern as all the Highbanks Metro park land in Delaware County tracing from Thomas Biddle in 1800 to the heirs of James De Wolf in 1850.

The 1849 plat map shows Jonathan P. Hall as the owner of lot 12 and Thomas Sparrow as the owner of lot 11.

7 July 1845, Jonathan Prescott Hall and Harriett De Wolf Hall of New York City conveyed to Major Bartholomew of Liberty Township, Delaware County portion of lot 11 and lot 12 (Deed Book 26, p. 503)

20 March 1849, Jonathan P. Hall conveyed lot 12, except 23 1/2 acres sold to Major Bartholomew to Newton Case of Delaware County.

27 April 1850, Thomas and Martha Sparrow of Franklin County (Columbus) conveyed portions of lots 9 and 11 Fitzhenry Homer of Boston. The deed also indicates Major Bartholomew had purchased part of lot 11 by this date and the western end of lot 11 was held by Jonas Joslin.

The 1866 and 1875 plat maps show Major Bartholomew as the owner of lot 12.

14 May 1865 the trustees of the estate of Fitzhenry Homer convey the eastern part of lot 11 to Gilbert Ganong.

The 1868 tax list shows Major Bartholomew as the owner of lot 12 (217 acres) and Gilbert Ganong owns 102 acres of lot 11.

Major Bartholomew died c. 1875 and his will written 26 Oct 1874 named his heirs. His widow was Roxy Bartholomew, his son Benjamin F. Bartholomew and Emma (Case) Andrew, Lizzie, Etta, F. M. J.T., Ella, and William P. Case, children of his deceased daughter Emily Jane who had married Miles Case 5 April 1855 were designated as his heirs. (Will at Delaware County Historical Society)

The 1908 plat map shows John T. Case and Etta M. Case as owners of part of lot 12.

Deeds in 1907 show that the western part of lot 12 had been conveyed from Franklin M. Case to Robert E. Keys.

On 11 June 1907, Robert E. Keys, et. al. conveyed part of lot 12 to Herman E. Vance. (Deed Book 130, p. 531) On 21 March 1911, Stephen E. Confare, et. al. conveyed another portion of this lot to Herman E. Vance. By 1915 Vance owned a total of 380 acres on farm lots 11 and 12 within the current Metro park, and also north of the Park.

On 14 April 1945, Herman E. Vance conveyed 35.22 acres of lot 11 to his son Robert R. Vance. (Deed Book 210, p. 209).

Roy H. and Esther Smith obtained 80 acres of lot 12 from Herman E. Vance. The Smiths conveyed this land to Peoples Development Company (predecessor to Nationwide) 3 October 1951 (Deed Book 238, p. 629).

Herman E. Vance died 25 July 1948 and conveyed by will equal shares of 276.51 acres on lots 11 and 12 to his sons Robert and Gordon and his daughter Virginia Vance LaPrade. (Deed Book 229, p. 203).

On 10 October 1949, Gordon and Virginia and their spouses conveyed 60 acres to Robert. (Deed Book 230, p. 199) That same day, Robert, Gordon and Virginia and their spouses conveyed 139 acres on lot 11 to Leonora K. Mumma. The survey in the deed records indicates this was the tract with buildings Herman Vance had built. (Deed Book 230, p. 202) On 8 July 1952, the Vance heirs conveyed 80 acres to George E. Mumma, and two additional conveyances in 1953 and 1956 conveyed another 43 acres to George and Leonora Mumma. (Deed Book 242, p. 521, Deed Book 248, p. 154, and Deed Book 255, p. 340).

Robert and Josephine Vance retained 51.77 acres on lot 11, which the deed indicates was along Rt. 23 until 14 November 1958 when the sold this property to Peoples Development Company. (Deed Book 279, p. 517)

On 6 September 1960 George E. and Leonora K. Mumma conveyed 260.6 acres to Nationwide (formerly Peoples) Development Company. (Deed Book 290, p. 410).

The above description highlights a number of the owners of the land conveyed by Nationwide to the Metro Parks in 1965.

OWNERSHIP OF LANDS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY PORTION
of
HIGHBANKS METRO PARK
1800 to 1850

As a prelude to tracing the ownership patters of the properties included in the Franklin County portion of Highbanks Metro Park, the following general description is presented for the period 1800 to 1850.

The lands in Highbanks Metro Park located in Sharon, Township, Franklin County were part of the Scioto Company purchase. The lands are in section 2, township 2, range 18 of the U.S. Military Lands.

James Kilbourn and 37 other proprietors paid \$20,000 for 16,000 acres of land purchased from Jonathan Dayton and Jonas Stanbery, eastern land speculators not resident in Ohio. Dayton lived in New Jersey and Stanbery in New York City. There were 8,000 acres of these lands in the western half of Sharon Township, and portions of these lands ultimately became a part of Highbanks Metro Park. The Scioto Company agreed to purchase this land 14 December 1802' and officially signed the deed 7 March 1803. (Deed Book 3, pp. 1-7, Ross County Deeds)

On 14 August 1804, following the completion of the survey of the inlots and farm lots, the land was officially partitioned among the proprietors. Each proprietor received farm lots and inlots in proportion to the number of shares that proprietor held in the Scioto Company. Parts of farm lots 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 of the original survey are currently a part of Highbanks Metro Park.

The original owners of these lots on 14 August 1804 were:

Lot 45	Ezra Griswold	52 acres
Lot 46	James Kilbourn	100 acres
Lot 47	Jedediah Norton	42 acres
Lot 48	Russell Atwater	128 acres
Lot 49	Nathaniel W. Little	90 acres
Lot 50	Alexander Morrison, Jr.	73 acres

(Deed book A, pp. 14-23, Franklin County Recorder's Office)

Of the six original proprietors of the Scioto Company holding lands currently in Highbanks Park, Griswold, Kilbourn, Little and Morrison came to the Worthington area, but these proprietors lived on other tracts of land in the Scioto Company purchase, and none settled on these tracts. Norton and Atwater did not come to the Worthington area.

LANDS CONVEYED BY MOLLY AND JOHN CAREN TO METRO PARKS
84.371 Acres---26 April 1965
ORIGINAL LOTS 48, 49, 50 SCIOTO COMPANY LANDS
SHARON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY

The ownership of this land is traced from the original proprietors named above to Simeon Pool.

As outlined in the Pool Family description, 29 June 1842, Simeon Pool sold all of lot 50 and 8 1/2 acres of lot 49 to Lewis Johnson. (Deed book 26, p. 477) On 12 April 1853, Simeon and Maria Pool sold 129.5 acres from lots 48 and 49 to Asahel Noble. (Deed Book 50, p. 234)

1 September 1852--Lewis and Pamela Johnson to A. H. Carter. (Deed Book 49, p. 1)

31 October 1871--A. H. and Sarah Carter to L. W. Carter. (Deed Book 106, p. 501)

10 October 1874--L. W. and Sarah E. Carter to Elvira Jones. (Deed Book 120, p. 267)

12 July 1877--Elvira Jones to Brainard Willis. (Deed Book 132, p. 480)

30 April 1880---Sheriff of Franklin County to Brainard Willis. (Deed Book 143, p. 524)

31 March 1881--Brainard and Lavinia Willis to Mary C. Bowers. (Deed Book 151, p. 309)

30 September 1880--Mary C. and Martin S. Bowers to Marcellus Rogers. (Deed Book 156, p. 577) 15 April 1890 Marcellus Rogers died.

12 March 1897--Heirs of Marcellus Rogers to Albert E. Rogers. (Deed Book 292, p. 465) Albert E. Rogers died 30 June 1906.

10 December 1921--Forest Maple Mumma, Charles A. Mumma, Harry Albert Rogers, Marielah Clara Rogers, Lula Bell Thrall, Frederick Thrall to Humphrey W. Pearson. (Deed Book 700, p. 409)

17 December 1921--Humphrey and Rive King Pearson to Frame Brown. (Deed Book 706, p. 474) West part of lot 49 and 50--54 1/2 acres.

THE FOLLOWING LISTS THE OWNERSHIP OF S.W. PART OF LOT 49 AND S.W. PART OF LOT 48---100 ACRES.

12 April 1853---Simeon and Maria Pool to Asahel Nobel--46 acres. (Deed Book 50, p. 234)

1 April 1854---Asahel and Catharine Noble to Samuel Wilson of Richland County. (Deed Book 55, p. 538)

14 February 1856--Caroline Wilson (widow) to A. H. Carter. (Deed Book 60, p. 47)

21 March 1876---Archibald H. and Sarah Carter to Leroy Spencer. (Deed Book 127, p. 2)

15 November 1876--Leroy Spencer to Daniel Conway. (Deed Book 129, p. 318)

28 July 1879---Daniel and Rose Conway to Elizabeth McCloud. (Deed Book 140, p. 47)

12 March 1885--William and Elizabeth McCloud to David Sidner. (Deed Book 171, p. 395)

9 August 1900--Hannah Sidner, Nellie Sellman and William H. Sidner to Charles E. Miles. (Deed Book 334, p. 608)

5 April 1902--Charles Miles (widower) to Columbus Fruit Growers Company. (Deed Book 351, p. 184)

30 July 1909--Columbus Fruit Growers Company to William C. Brown. (Deed Book 468, p. 362)

26 November 1912--William C. Brown to Frame G. Brown. (Deed Book 538, p. 603)

LANDS CONVEYED BY ROGER AND ERNESTINE POWELL TO METRO PARKS
30.202 Acres---26 May 1964
ORIGINAL LOTS 45 AND 46 SCIOTO COMPANY LANDS
SHARON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY

The ownership of this land begins with James Kilbourn and Jedediah Norton, original proprietors of the Scioto Company. Unfortunately, many of the very early deeds were destroyed by a fire in the Franklin County Court House in 1879 and were not re-recorded. The following entries from 1806 through 1813 have been taken from the surviving index.

1806--James Kilbourn to William Robe. (Deed Book C, p. 246)

1813--William Robe to Matthew Mathews. (Deed Book F, p. 500)

1813--Jedediah Norton to Matthew Mathews. (Deed Book F, p. 439)

15 October 1829--Matthew and Lucy Mathews to Buckley Comstock. Lots 45, 46, 47. (Deed Book 8, p. 153)

11 February 1836--Buckley and Margaret Comstock to Horace Pitkin. (Deed Book 15, p. 317) Horace Pitkin died 12 May 1868 and wife Syrena Pitkin died in March 1872.

6 October 1874--Sheriff to George D. and Minerva Moore. (Deed Book 120, p. 241)

1 January 1884---Heirs of George Moore to Joseph A. Wood.

Joseph Wood died circa 1891 leaving Asenath M. Davis (Mrs. John F. Davis) and Eva C. Chamberlain as heirs.

7 December 1907--Eva and Russell Chamberlain to Asenath M. Davis, quit claim. (Deed Book 469, p. 101)

7 December 1907--Asenath M. and John F. Davis to Eva Wood Longnecker. (Deed Book 470, p. 579)

15 October 1913--Eva W. Longnecker to Asenath Davis.

6 April 1927--Asenath and John F. Davis to F. N. Poulalion, part of lot 46. (Deed Book 863, p. 604)

6 April 1927--Asenath and John F. Davis to Eva D. Longnecker, 1/2 interest in land. (Deed Book 861, p. 124)

1931---To State of Ohio 45 feet for widening highway.

5 March 1937--Eva Longnecker granted an easement to the State of Ohio Conservation Council to improve the Olentangy River for public fishing in township 2, range 18, section 2 (Sharon Township). This easement was a strip 20 feet wide on east bank of

the river and was to be used for fishing only with ingress and egress on the property lines only. The right was granted to construct dams in the river as necessary. The easement was just north of the Godman Guild (Camp Mary Orton) property. (Deed Book 1070, p. 122)

JOSEPH POOL(E) FAMILY

Joseph Pool and his family came to Sharon Township, Franklin County, Ohio sometime during the summer or early fall of 1812. He purchased farm lot 49, Range 18, Township 1, Section 2 of Franklin County from Alexander Morrison, Jr., who had obtained this lot from Nathaniel W. Little, the original owner at the partition of the Scioto Company lands in August 1804. Morrison advertised this lot for sale in the 17 July 1811 Western Intelligencer indicating that thirty of the ninety acres in this lot had been cleared for three years. This conveyance was recorded in Deed Book F, p. 400 of the Franklin County deed records. Unfortunately, the deed records were burned in a fire in the Franklin County Court House in 1879 and only the index has survived. Farm lot 49 of the Scioto Company purchase included the land where Chemlawn corporate headquarters now stand, which was the location of the tombstones for members of the Pool family prior to their being moved to Highbanks Metro Park.

Fortunately, Joseph Pool purchased other property, some of which was located in Delaware County, and the deed for this property was recorded in that county and has survived. On 12 March 1812, Joseph Poole purchased seven parcels of land from George and Sally Wilson, who were then living at Windsor in Broome County, New York. (Near Binghamton) At the time of this conveyance, Joseph Poole lived in the town of Jerico in Chenango County, New York. The seven parcels of lands purchased from the Wilsons included the 73 acres in lot 50 of the Scioto Company lands which lay just north of lot 49 and bordered on the Delaware County line. Also purchased was lot 57 of 57 acres in Sharon Township, which was located due east from where Flint Road branches from Route 23 today, and lot 15 comprising 325 acres located in the northwestern quadrant of current Orange Township, Delaware County between current Orange and Hyatts roads. In addition, inlots 31, 32, 33, and 34 in the village of Worthington were a part of this conveyance. The price for these seven parcels was \$1,600, which after allowing a modest sum for the vacant inlots in Worthington, amounted to about \$3.25 per acre, more than double the price paid per acre by the original proprietors of the Scioto Company in 1803.

All of the lands in both Franklin and Delaware Counties purchased by Joseph Pool in 1812 from George and Sally Wilson had been originally granted to Alexander Morrison, Jr. at the time of partition in 1804. Sally (Morrison) Wilson was Alexander Morrison, Jr.'s sister. Both Sally and Alexander had inherited land in Blandford, Massachusetts from their grandfather, John Thompson. This inheritance had become effective in 1810, and it is probable that Sally and George Wilson sold the Blandford land, and purchased a part of the land held by her brother, Alexander. The Wilsons may have intended to come to Ohio, but obviously settled in south central New York, in the county adjacent to that in which Joseph Pool lived.

The Joseph Pool family member were early settlers in Sharon Township, but they did not come with the original Scioto Company settlers, since they arrived about a decade later. The fact that one-third of lot 49 was cleared indicates that there had been considerable improvement in the "howling wilderness" which the original settlers encountered.

As indicated above, when Joseph Pool purchased lands from George and Sally Wilson, he indicated his location as the town of Jerico in Chenango County, New York. The 1810 U.S. Census for Chenango County, New York shows a Joseph Pool family with the approximate composition of the Joseph Pool family who migrated to Ohio living in Jerico. The name Chenango is derived from the Onondaga Indian word meaning "large bull thistle." The county was created in 1798, with the county seat at Norwich. This county is southeast of Syracuse in south central New York. The surface is hilly upland, broken by deep ravines and streams. It is today still primarily an agricultural area with dairy cattle, corn and hay the major agricultural enterprises. In 1987 there were 50,560 people in the county.

The motivation for the Pool family coming to Ohio cannot be ascertained with certainty. The general westward migration pattern included movement from New York to Ohio. Pool's growing family and the search for more productive farm land were probably factors he considered. Apparently the threat of the War of 1812 was not a deterrent to this family's migration west, even though the period immediately following Gen. Hull's surrender at Detroit in August 1812 was a period of deep concern in central Ohio. There was fear of an Indian attack, and the local militia was called up for three weeks to two months service.

While information about the personal lives of the Joseph Pool family is limited, some information is available. Despite the fact that Joseph Pool could not write his name, he was obviously a very large and presumably an effective farmer. When his personal property was sold after his death, in addition to the traditional household materials there was advertised; one two-horse "waggon," one yoke oxen, a number of cows and other cattle, a lot of sheep, more than one hundred head of swine, eighty geese, a number of horses, a quantity of hay and most kinds of grain. The sale was to begin at 10 a.m. on 7 September 1820 and was "to be adjourned from day to day until completed." This was a very large livestock farming operation.

The fact that the family members were buried on the farm suggests they were not Episcopalians or they would have been buried at St. John's Cemetery in Worthington. Their son Simeon was an early member of the Methodist Church in Flint, where he and his wife were listed as members as early as 1829. Daughter Phebe was on the membership list of the Worthington Presbyterian Church in 1831. The attached sheet shows the approximate composition of the Joseph Pool family. Dates of birth and order of birth have been derived from other data and may be incorrect. Joseph Pool married

again shortly after the demise of his wife Sally. There appears to have been one additional child (Ami) born of this second marriage. Consistent with nineteenth-century practice, the second wife, Chloe, married Elisha Hays, who was a widower.

One can only speculate on the cause of death of Joseph and Sally Pool. While Sally was only 37 years of age, she had given birth to thirteen children, and many women died during the childbearing years. Joseph Pool's death in September 1820 suggests that he may have been afflicted with the dreaded "bilious afflictions" such as cholera morbus, dysentery and bilious colic, most prevalent in late summer and early fall. Existing newspapers of the early 1820s speak of these diseases and suggested a number of remedies and means of prevention. Farm work was dangerous work in the early nineteenth century and injuries often became infected. Perhaps most surprising about the health of the Pool family is the few infant deaths that apparently occurred in this large family.

Following the demise of Joseph Pool, his son, Simeon, acquired title to the "home place," lot 49 in Sharon Township. Beginning in 1828, prior to his marriage to Maria McCloud, Simeon began to "buy out" the other heirs. The quit claim deeds from other heirs are dated from 1828 to 1832, but were not recorded until 1853 when he sold this property. Joseph Pool, Jr. and his wife Betsey lived in Orange Township in 1832, Joshua N. lived in Worthington, Abijah and his wife Salome lived in Orange Township, while Sally and her husband Jonathan Thompson lived in Decatur County, Indiana (Greensburg). In 1850 Thomas Pool lived in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ami Pool lived in Washington Township, Franklin County and Simeon Pool lived in Sharon Township, Franklin County.

In 1844 Simeon Pool sold a portion of lot 49 and the 73 acres in lot 50 to Lewis Johnson. In 1848, Simeon acquired 46 acres off of the northern part of lot 48 (just south of the home place) from Jonathan P. Hall of New York City for \$229.40.

In the 1850 census for Sharon Township, Simeon Pool is listed as aged 45, a farmer with \$2,500.00 in real estate assets, and indicated he was born in New York. His wife Maria and three daughters were living in the household.

On 12 April 1853, Simeon and Maria Pool conveyed the remaining 81.5 acres of lot 49, plus 46 acres from the northern part of lot 48 to Asahel Noble for \$2,700.00.

The 1880 county history for Franklin County provided a brief description of the Joseph Poole family, and concluded that "none now live in this vicinity."

SOURCES:

Western Intelligencer, 17 July 1811 is on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Society (OHS).

Deed Book 50, p. 234, Simeon and Maria Pool to Asahel Noble,
12 April 1853.

The following deed records are found at the Delaware County
Recorder's Office:

Deed Book 2, p. 268, George and Sally Wilson to Joseph Poole,
20 March 1812.

Deed Book 7, p. 357, Jonathan and Sally Thompson to Lucius
Cole, 14 June 1824.

Deed Book 8, p. 480, David Roberts to Joseph Pool Estate, 12
December 1827.

Deed Book 16, p. 154, Simeon Pool to Thomas Pool, 25 November
1831.

Prepared by:

Robert W. McCormick
335 Bristol Way
Worthington, Ohio 43085
Telephone 885-8132
29 July 1992

Franklin Chronicle, 30 October 1820 is on microfilm at the Delaware District Library, Delaware, Ohio.

Franklin County tax lists are on microfilm GR 2468 at OHS.

The inheritance of Alexander Morrison and Sally (Morrison) Wilson is found in the John Thompson will proved 4 May 1790, located in the Northampton County, Massachusetts probate court.

See Robert and Jennie McCormick, Probing Worthington's Heritage, (Cottonwood Publications, 1990) for general background information on the pre-Civil War years in Worthington and Sharon Township.

The U.S. Census for 1850 is on microfilm at OHS.

The U.S. Census for Chenango County, New York in 1810 is on microfilm at the State Library of Ohio.

The brief description of the Joseph Poole family is found in History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, 1880, page 423.

A description of current Chenango County, New York is found in John Clements, New York Facts, 1989, p. 339.

Plat maps for Sharon Township for 1842, 1856, 1872, 1883 and 1910 are located in the Franklin County Engineer's Office.

Franklin County marriages are on microfilm at OHS. When Joseph Pool granted consent for his daughter, Lavina, to marry David Roberts in 1819, he made his mark (X) rather than signing his name.

Common Pleas Court Chancery Book, Volume II, is on microfilm at OHS.

The following deed records are located at the Franklin County Recorder's Office:

Deed Book F, p. 400, Alexander Morrison to Joseph Pool, 1813, record burned.

Deed Book 26, p. 477, Simeon and Maria Pool to Lewis Johnson, 30 May 1842.

Deed Book 29, pl 357, Simeon and Maria Pool to Lewis Johnson, 1 May 1844.

Deed Book 37, p. 208, J. P. Hall to Simeon Pool, 21 April 1848.

Deed Book 50, pages 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, various heirs of Joseph Pool to Simeon Pool. 1828 to 1832.

CARPENTER FAMILY
in
Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio

The Carpenter family members were pioneer settlers in central Ohio and are purported to be the first family to settle in current Delaware County. A. E. Goodrich, a descendent of the original settler's outlined the family history in 1880. In addition, several persons have compiled family data about the Carpenters.

William Carpenter came to America from England on the ship "Bevis" in 1638 with his wife, Abigail and three children. William Carpenter lived in Weymouth and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was town clerk from 1643-1649. He died 7 February 1659. The Carpenters who settled in Delaware County descend through Abiah, his son Abraham, and Abiel, son of Abraham.

Nathan Carpenter, the pioneer settler in Liberty Township, Delaware County was the son of Abiel Carpenter and Abiel's second wife, Charity (Allen) Carpenter. Nathan Carpenter was born in Rehoboth 12 April 1757, married Irene Reid circa 1780. There were ten children born to this marriage.

Captain Nathan Carpenter was actively engaged in the Revolutionary War. He fought at Bunker Hill (17 June 1775), the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York (17 October 1777), and the battle of Monmouth (28 June 1778). After this battle he returned home and was married. Carpenter was engaged in several battles after his marriage, including the battle at Yorktown, Virginia (19 October 1781).

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Nathan Carpenter lived in Woodstock, Connecticut until 1795, when he moved to a farm near Oxford, (Chenango County) New York. "It was while residing here that excitement over the Ohio Territory rose to a height exceeded only by that perhaps over California in later years. Public meetings were held, at which were discussed the stories of its delightful climate and inexhaustible wealth."

On 13 December 1800, Nathaniel Carpenter purchased 520 acres of land in the northern part of current Liberty Township, Delaware County (sections 3 and 4, township 4, range 19) from James Glover. Glover was of Norwich, Chenango County, New York and Carpenter was of Oxford of the same county. The selling price was \$1,500, and Avery Powers was to have the first choice of one of the farm lots, Carpenter was to have second choice. William Sneely and Stephen Collins were to have a choice of lots, and Carpenter was to take the remainder. A mill seat was identified on said tract. (Deed Book A, page 8, Delaware County, Ohio).

On 12 February 1801, Nathan Carpenter, Avery Powers and about twenty young men who were going out to see the country set out from New York to come to the Ohio country. They traveled on wagons and sleds as far as Pittsburgh, where their materials were loaded into

a boat to journey down the Ohio River. They traveled primarily by day, but in an effort to travel faster, they traveled one night, but hit a sawyer (obstruction in the river) and had to run the boat ashore to make repairs before proceeding.

The knolls and valleys were covered with grass, even though it was early in the season. There were hundreds of deer, sometimes a moose or a bear, and many wild turkeys. Turkeys and deer provided food for the travelers.

When the party reached the mouth of the Scioto River, the materials were transferred to keel boats for the journey up the river to Franklinton. (Now west side of Scioto in Columbus) Franklinton had three or four log houses. At Franklinton, a large canoe was procured and the goods was transported up the Whetstone (Olentangy) to the land which Carpenter and Powers had purchased. It is reported that there was a surveyor in the group who established the lines of the land. A substantial log house was built near the current gate to Marycrest Farm during the summer of 1801. In addition, over 500 bushels of corn were produced for the coming winter. After a short stay, Nathan Carpenter returned to New York and brought his wife and family to the area.

A. E. Goodrich indicated he would include one or two stories "by way of embellishment to dry fact." An old Indian, whose name was Sevans, came to Carpenter's one day and ask for a "Whisk." Ira, son of Capt. Nathan, was present and informed Mr. Sevans that he could not be accommodated. The Indian persisted and drew a knife, but Ira wrested that from him. The Indian drew his tomahawk from his belt, but Ira sent him sprawling out the door. Sevans then threw his tomahawk at Ira, but the door was shut in time to intercept the blow. The tomahawk passed through the door, and Ira "chastised Sevans severely" and ordered him not to come near the house again.

All five of Capt. Nathan Carpenter's sons served during the War of 1812, although Capt. Nathan was too infirm to join the ranks himself. One must keep in mind that service in the militia during the War of 1812 was often brief. While all service records have not been searched, one of the sons was "out with the militia" for less than thirty days.

Mrs. Irene (Reid) Carpenter died 7 August 1804 and Capt. Nathan Carpenter died 9 September 1814. Both are buried in the family cemetery on the current Marycrest farm.

The following are the children of Nathan and Irene Reid Carpenter:

1. Lucy Carpenter born 21 September 1781. Married James Swinerton.

2. Ira Allen Carpenter born 1 January 1783. Died in 1864 in Delaware County. Married Lucinda Guilford Swinerton.

3. John Carpenter born 7 October 1784. Died 29 August 1811. Married Hannah Cellar 23 October 1807.

4. Alfred Carpenter born 23 July 1786. Married Cynthia Case.

5. Irene Carpenter born 26 April 1788. Died in 1862. Never married.

6. Nathan Carpenter, Jr. born 4 May 1790. Died 24 October 1867. Married Electa Case, who died 11 March 1867. Lived on the farm currently occupied by the Methodist's Children Home on High Street in Worthington. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Worthington.

7. Sarah Carpenter born 4 December 1791. Married John Hardin.

8. James Carpenter born 17 February 1795. Died 6 August 1862. Buried in family cemetery at Marycrest farm. Married Melissa Case 11 October 1815. Married second Hilpha Case. Melissa and Hilpha were not sisters. All descendents are from this second marriage.

9. Laura Carpenter born 10 October 1797. Died 2 April 1885. Married Grove Case 15 May 1821.

10. Charlotte Carpenter born 25 October 1799. Died 1810. Never married.

Note that four of Capt. Nathan Carpenter's children married Cases, but all of these Cases were not brothers and sisters. The inter-marriage of families in a small geographic area was illustrative of the limited scope of interaction of persons in early nineteenth century Ohio.

The first mill in Liberty Township was built in 1804 by Capt. Nathan Carpenter. It was run by waterpower and was used both for sawing and grinding. The burrs were cut out of large concretions, a geological formation which abounds in this section of the county. The first mill was a log structure, which was later replaced by a stone building. The remains of this stone structure still exists along the river, just south of the entrance to current Marycrest farm.

The first school in Liberty Township was taught by Miss Lucy Carpenter, daughter of Capt. Nathan Carpenter, and later Mrs. James Swinerton. It was taught in the first log cabin built by Nathan Carpenter and used by him as a family residence during the first summer in the Ohio country. This was a subscription school, indicating that parents paid a fee for their children to attend this school.

The Liberty Presbyterian Church was founded in 1810 and the first building was built in 1820. Nathan Carpenter and his family were members of this church. While Nathan and Irene Carpenter and some of their children are buried in the family cemetery on the

farm, a number of members of the Carpenter family are buried in the cemetery at Liberty Church.

The Carpenter family were among the original settlers in Liberty Township, and since their farm was on the east side of the Whetstone (Olentangy) River, this family would have related to the people occupying the current Highbanks Metro Park area in the early nineteenth century.

SOURCES:

The material for this description of the Carpenter family has been taken almost exclusively from secondary sources. The following were used:

1. History of Delaware County (Chicago: O.L. Baskins, 1880), pages 412-426.

2. Amos B. Carpenter, A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family in America. (Amherst, Mass. Press of Carpenter & Morehouse, 1898) 711.

3. Genealogical material supplied by Lucile (Young) Bent, 690 Mariposa Avenue, #305, Oakland, California 94610.

4. Harriet Frye, "Liberty Presbyterian Church and the Liberty Community," 1960.

THE MATERIAL INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN CHECKED AGAINST PRIMARY SOURCES. SUCH A CHECK IS HIGHLY ADVISABLE, BUT REQUIRES A GREAT EXPENDITURE OF TIME.

Completed by:
Robert W. McCormick
335 Bristol Way
Worthington, Ohio 43085
19 May 1993

NATHAN CARPENTER	APR. 12, 1757.....	SEPT. 9, 1814
IRENE CARPENTER <small>WIFE OF NATHAN</small>	JAN. 31, 1758.....	AUG. 7, 1804
CHARLOTTE CARPENTER <small>DAU. OF NATHAN AND IRENE</small>	OCT. 25, 1799.....	JAN. 21, 1810
JOHN CARPENTER <small>SON OF NATHAN AND IRENE</small>	OCT. 7, 1784.....	AUG. 29, 1811
INFANT DAUGHTER <small>OF JAMES AND MELISSA</small>		OCT. 5, 1816
INFANT SON <small>OF JAMES AND MELISSA</small>		AUG. 9, 1817
MELISSA CARPENTER <small>WIFE OF JAMES</small>	1796.....	SEPT. 12, 1818
HILPAH CARPENTER <small>WIFE OF JAMES</small>	JAN. 8, 1794.....	JAN. 15, 1841
JAMES CARPENTER <small>SON OF NATHAN AND IRENE</small>	FEB. 17, 1795.....	AUG. 6, 1862
CYNTHIA CARPENTER <small>WIFE OF ALFORD CARPENTER</small>		OCT. 4, 1820

TWO UNKNOWN GRAVES

PEASLEY FAMILY

In 1823, Joseph Peasley came to Marion (Now Morrow) County from Addison County, Vermont. Joseph and Amie (Wood) Peasley were natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. They had been married in Peru Township, Clinton County, New York (near Plattsburg in northeastern New York) in 1812. Joseph died in 1836 and Amie died in 1849.

Chalkley Peasley was the son of Joseph and Amie Peasley and was born 15 April 1813 in Lincoln Township, Addison County, Vermont. (Western Vermont near Middlebury) He lived there two years and then moved with his parents to Clinton County, New York, and came to Ohio in 1823. He married Margaret Ashton 23 October 1834 and moved to a farm he bought near Mt. Gilead. He lived there until he was fifty years of age (circa 1863) when he moved to another farm in Gilead Township. There were four children in this family, Jacob A, Joseph J., Martha, who married a Wright, and Eliza, who married a Brown and lived near Ft. Scott, Kansas. (History of Morrow County, O.L Baskin, 1880)

Jacob A. Peasley was born in Marion (Now Morrow) County 22 April 1836. At the age of 16 he began his career as a teacher. He received a classical education at Oberlin, and took the scientific course at Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated June, 1862. (History of Delaware County, O.L. Baskin, 1880)

The 1860 U.S. Census for Gilead Township, Morrow County showed Chalkley Peasley, aged 47, a farmer who owned real estate valued at \$3,000, Margaret, aged 48, Martha, aged 19, a school teacher, Jacob A., aged 24, a student, Joseph J, age 22, a student, and Elijah, aged 15. It is possible that Elijah really was Eliza, or perhaps Elijah was not a son of Chalkley and Margaret.

J. A. Peasley served for three months with Co. C, 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. The three months service of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was from 22 April 1861 until 16 June 1861. This unit was organized in Cleveland and moved to Camp Dennison near Cincinnati on 2 May and the three months men were mustered out 16 June. This unit was reorganized in June 1861 as a three-year regiment, but Mr. Peasley did not join the three-year regiment. (History of Delaware County)

J. A. Peasley resumed teaching in 1861 and then traveled as a salesman for four years for publishing houses. He was employed as a teacher in New London, Galena, Medina, Crestline, Logansport, St. Mary's and Columbus where he lived for eleven years. The Columbus City Directory for 1870 shows J.A. Peasley as a book agent living at 107 South High Street. In 1876, J. A. Peasley was a teacher, and lived on North High Street north of Lane.

On 16 August 1862, J. A. Peasley was married to Jennie A. Paul, who was born in Greenock, Scotland in 1839. She was the daughter of James and Marion (Anderson) Paul. Five children were

born to J.A. and Jennie Peasley--Hattie, Frederick, Frank, Andrew and James.

J. A. Peasley moved to the southern part of lot 10 in section 3, of Orange Township, Delaware County in 1878. This was a farm of 120 acres. He also owned property in Columbus. Even though J. A. Peasley owned and operated his farm, he continued to teach. (History of Delaware County)

The property in Orange Township was conveyed to J.A. and Jennie Peasley's son Andrew A. Peasley, who with his wife Della conveyed the land in 1946 to Andrew E. Peasley. (Deed Book 218, p. 281)

The property on the southern portion of lot 10 remained in the Peasley family from 1878 until it was sold to the Metro Parks 7 March 1967 by Andrew E. and Louise S Peasley.

THOMAS W. POWELL

Thomas Watkins Powell was born in 1797 in South Wales. In the early part of 1801, Thomas Powell immigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in Utica, New York. At that time Utica was a small village. Opportunities for education were meager, but Thomas Powell obtained such education as the opportunities afforded.

During the War of 1812, Thomas Powell, then a youth of fifteen, drove his father's team carrying the baggage of a regiment to Sacket's Harbor (near Watertown, New York) on Lake Ontario in 1813. In September 1814, he was appointed to be the bearer of dispatches to Plattsburg, and at the close of that battle entered the town with dispatches to Gen. McCombs.

After the War of 1812, Thomas Powell attended an academy for about two years, where he became particularly proficient in mathematics. After he left the academy, he read law in the office of Charles M. Lee of Utica, and in 1819 he came to Ohio where he read law in the office of James W. Lathrop in Canton, Ohio.

In 1820, Powell was licensed to practice law and located in Perrysburg on the Maumee river to practice law. This area was very sparsely settled at that time, and Powell became prosecuting attorney and later county auditor of Wood County. In 1830 he moved to Delaware and began the practice of law.

During his practice of law in Delaware, Powell had a number of students. Several of his students were members of Congress and one was the chief justice of the State of Texas.

Thomas Powell was engaged in business, built the flax mills at Delaware and was interested in horticulture and architecture. Powell was active in public life serving as representative and senator in the Ohio General Assembly, was prosecuting attorney, and for many years was Delaware County Probate Judge. He wrote and had published Powell's Analysis of American law and Appellate Jurisdiction.

Judge Thomas Powell built the first building on the Ohio Wesleyan campus. The building was originally built as a hotel and was called the "Mansion House." In 1840, Judge Powell sold the building to the Methodist Church.

The village of Powell in Liberty Township is named for Judge Thomas W. Powell. Before the village was laid out, there was a store at "Hall Corners" or "Middlebury." This led to the application for a post office which was granted through the influence of Judge Thomas Powell. The post office was named for him in appreciation of his efforts. When the Columbus and Toledo Railroad was built, this area was laid out as a village 29 March 1876 and called Powell.

Judge Powell had a son, T. E. Powell, born 20 February 1842 who was a lawyer in Delaware.

Source: History of Delaware County (O. L. Baskin, 1880) 221-223. Judge Powell was still alive when this history was published in 1880.

GOODING FAMILY
in
Orange Township, Delaware County

George B. Gooding was born 3 February 1796 at Dighton, Bristol County, Massachusetts. At the age of 20, in the year 1816, George B. Gooding came to Orange Township, Delaware County with a drove of sheep. He remained in the area for two years, during which time he worked as an agricultural laborer by the month. He returned to Massachusetts and married Phebe T. Williams 25 January 1818 in Dighton, Massachusetts. Dighton, Massachusetts is east of Providence, Rhode Island and about ten miles east of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, home of the Carpenter family. While these families may have known one another in New England, George B. Gooding was born after Nathan Carpenter left Massachusetts.

Following their marriage, George B. and Phebe T. Gooding traveled by wagon from Massachusetts to Delaware County, Ohio. This trip required six weeks and upon their arrival they had a cash amount of \$2.06 1/4. George B. and Phebe Gooding rented a farm from James De Wolf for nine years during which time they combined farming and dairying.

George B. Gooding was illustrative of a tenant farmer who was very successful. On 30 June 1822, just four years after their marriage, George and Phebe Gooding purchased fifty acres from James De Wolf for \$400.00. This land was located on lot 15, just north of current Highbanks Metro Park and Powell Road. They held this land until 27 September 1828 when they sold this property to William Dunton. (Deed Book 6, page 218 and Book 9, page 256)

George and Phebe Gooding acquire a parcel of land north of current Orange Road. The 1826 tax list shows this parcel included 250 acres of land valued for taxation at \$514.00. They built a brick dwelling on this property. While the published history indicates this building was built circa 1825, tax records and other evidence suggests it was built later than 1825. This building was used as an inn, and was subsequently expanded. An advertisement in the Mt. Gilead newspaper in 1849 referred to this inn as the "Half Way House." The inn was designed to serve travelers on the Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike, now Rt. 23.

The agricultural census for 1850 revealed George Gooding with a total of 980 acres of land, 450 acres improved and 530 acre not improved. He had 13 horses, 18 milk cows, 12 working oxen, 48 other cattle, 20 swine and 180 sheep. He had produced the previous year 300 pounds of wool, 900 pounds of butter and 1000 pounds of cheese.

George B. Gooding owned 1,300 acres of land when he died 5 January 1856. His widow, Phebe, lived until 11 July 1880, and was alive and provided information for the sketch included in Baskins History of Delaware County published in 1880.

The brick home which served as an inn still stands at 7630 Columbus Pike (Rt., 23). On 13 October 1968 a bronze marker was dedicated at this location given by the National Society of Colonial Dames. At that time the marker was unveiled by two grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet Henry Gooding, the 1968 owners of the inn.

Mathew Gooding was the son of George B. and Phebe Gooding. Mathew married 23 October 1855 Mary E. Mattoon (b. 13 Feb. 1836) the daughter of Edwin Mattoon of Blendon Township, Franklin County. Mathew Gooding was a farmer in Orange Township, specializing in sheep raising and wool growing. Mathew and Mary Gooding had one son and six daughters, Edwin M., Mary E. Jessie, Lillie, Annie, Cora D. and Grace.

George A. Gooding was also a son of George B. Gooding, born 4 November 1826 in Delaware County, Ohio. On 13 November 1851 he married Elizabeth Carpenter, daughter of James Carpenter, granddaughter of Capt. Nathan Carpenter. Elizabeth (Carpenter) Gooding was born 17 December 1828 and died 1 December 1910.

George A. Gooding moved with his parents to the location of the Gooding Inn when he was six months of age. (1827) Just after marriage, George A. and Elizabeth Gooding lived in a log house, but the next year he moved to land just north of Orange Road where he built a complete set of farm buildings. In 1880 he had 605 acres of land, 240 acres in pasture and the rest under cultivation.

George A. and Elizabeth Gooding had five children: George R. born 25 August 1852 who married Emma Yantis and died 7 August 1935; Lizzie A, born 24 May 1857 who married James C. McClenahan and died 4 January 1921; J. Stanley, born 30 December 1859 who married Esther Agnew and died 12 April 1930; Arthur A., born 13 March 1862, married Sadie Belle Gooding, and died 17 March 1936; Fred M., born 29 October 1866 who married Mary Dixon and died 4 January 1948.

While George B. Gooding originally farmed land owned by James De Wolf, the Gooding family subsequently purchased land in Section 2, Township 3, Range 18, which was a part of the 4,000 acres of land originally purchased by the Scioto Company in Delaware County. As suggested above, the Gooding family remain on some of these lands well into the twentieth century.

SOURCES:

The material for this description of the Gooding family has been taken almost exclusively from secondary sources. The following were used:

1. History of Delaware County (Chicago: O.L. Baskins, 1880), pages 710-711.

2. Genealogical data developed by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne M. Lawrence, decedents of George R. Gooding. As of September 22, 1980

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence's address was Box 216, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION COULD BE OBTAINED ABOUT THE GOODING FAMILY BY SEARCHING AVAILABLE PRIMARY SOURCES. SUCH A SEARCH WOULD BE PRIMARILY USEFUL IN COMPLETING GENEALOGICAL DATA.

Prepared by:

Robert W. McCormick
335 Bristol Way
Worthington, Ohio 43085
19 May 1993

CELLAR FAMILY

Thomas Cellar and his family were early settlers on the west side of the Whetstone (Olentangy) River in current Liberty Township, Delaware County. Cellar had made a journey to the Northwest Territory and Kentucky in 1798 and in 1800, he sold his farm of 240 acres located in Franklin County, Pennsylvania and on 21 March 1800 started for the Northwest Territory. At Pittsburg the family boarded a boat and traveled down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Scioto and up the Scioto to Chillicothe. Cellar's son-in-law, Josiah McKinnie and his wife were then living in Chillicothe.¹

On 8 July 1800, Thomas Cellar agreed to purchase a 4,000 acre quarter-township in Liberty Township from Israel Ludlow, agent for Thomas and Abigail Salter of Essex County New Jersey. Israel Ludlow had surveyed this township in 1797 and, as often happened, Ludlow acted as the land-agent for an absentee owner. While Thomas Cellar promised to purchase this section in 1800, he did not receive the deed to this property until 7 January 1807. The deed indicated he paid \$5020 for the 4,000 acres, or \$1.25 per acre.² This was the same price the Scioto Company paid in 1803 for 16,000 acres of land lying partially in current Sharon and Clinton Townships of Franklin County and partly in Orange Township, Delaware County.³

When Thomas Cellar arrived at Chillicothe, he found there was no settlement near the land he had purchased from Israel Ludlow, so he built a cabin on the Congress lands east of the Scioto River south of Franklinton and moved into it in mid-1800. It is reported that Thomas Cellar liked this location and considered purchasing land there, but very soon the entire family became ill with the ague, and Cellar decided to move to a healthier location.

In the spring of 1802, the Cellar and McKinnie families settled on the land in Liberty Township west of the Olentangy River across from the settlement made the previous year by the Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers families. The difference in the date of settlement for the Cellar family (1802) and the date they received the deed to the property (1807) can be explained by the practice of not issuing a deed until the grantor had received payment for the property. The standard practice was to allow three years for payment, but this was obviously extended in the Cellar case.

It is reported that the families moved their goods from below Franklinton to the area of their purchase by keelboat up the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. Mrs. Margaret Cellar McKinnie, wife of Josiah, and their two small children and two of the Cellar boys drove the livestock overland in a day. They waited in an empty cabin which had been built on their land for four days and finally heard a conch shell signal heralding the arrival of the keelboat. When the keelboat arrived, they learned that the sound had traveled a distance of four miles up the river.

Thomas Cellar, the third son of Hans Kellar (Cellar) who had immigrated from Germany, was born circa 1740 in Washington County, Maryland. When he was about 30 years of age he had purchased a valley farm in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He soon married Miss Martha McCoy, with whom he had three daughters, Margaret, Jane and Hannah. Martha died within a few years, and subsequently Thomas married Miss Sarah Flanagan, a cousin of Colonel Crawford who was burned at the stake by the Indians in 1782. Seven sons resulted from this marriage, with six living to maturity. These were: Thomas, Jr., Robert McCoy, John Flanagan, George, James and Joseph.⁴

Thomas Cellar was a gunsmith and reportedly had made guns for the Revolutionary War. He learned this trade from Jacob Hager of Hagerstown, Maryland while still a youth. It is reported that the Indians brought their guns from as far away as Canada for him to repair.⁵

The Cellar family settled into their new home in the Northwest Territory in 1802, the year before Ohio became a state. Thomas continued to own the 4,000 acres until his death. The six surviving sons were a part of the household and the extended family included the families of sons-in-law, Josiah McKinnie and James Gillies.⁶

Seven of the grandsons of Thomas Cellar and his wife, Sarah, fought with the Union Army in the American Civil War, and one grandson died from a wound received at Shiloh while serving with the 15th U.S. Regulars.⁷

The Cellar family were founding members of the Liberty Presbyterian Church. This family provided nine of the fourteen original members of the church in 1810. Cellar and three of his sons had been members of the Presbyterian Church organized by Dr. James Hoge in Franklinton, and Thomas served with his son-in-law, Josiah, as one of the first ruling elders of Liberty Presbyterian Church. A review of the trustees of this church from 1814 through 1881 shows sons and grandsons of Thomas Cellar in a dominant role. A list of communicants in 1960 showed a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Cellar, Bernard Cellar and his wife.

A contract for the first church building was awarded in October 1820 to George and John Cellar, sons of Thomas. The contract called for building and enclosing for \$70. A 1824 document suggests that John F. Cellar contracted to "finish" the church four years after it was "enclosed."⁸

Thomas Cellar died April 6, 1816 aged 75 years, and was buried in a grove by the river near the old Indian trail. His will divided his land equally between his six sons and three daughters.⁹

Sarah F. Cellar, wife of Thomas, died July 18, 1823, aged 68 years and was buried next to her husband. After the church was built, John F. Cellar gave three acres for the cemetery. The

Cellar family were very active pioneers in the Liberty Presbyterian Church.¹⁰ This church is still very active today and the cemetery is nicely maintained.

Prepared by:
Robert W. McCormick
1 August 1993

ENDNOTES

1. Sarah Wilson Cellar, "History of the Cellar Family." Sarah Wilson Cellar was a granddaughter of Thomas Cellar and wrote this unpublished history in 1890. The history is located at the Delaware County Historical Society, 157 East William Street, Delaware, Ohio. See also a letter written by Thomas Cellar to his daughter Margaret and her husband Josiah McKinnie 19 September 1799 also at the Delaware Historical Society.
2. Deed Book A, page 351, Delaware County Recorder's Office. Sarah Wilson Cellar indicates that Thomas Cellar met Israel Ludlow at a tavern in Bloody Run, Pennsylvania on 22 March 1800, but the deed records carry a date of 8 July 1800.
3. The Scioto Company purchase was negotiated in December, 1802, but was officially signed 7 March 1803 and is recorded in Ross County Deed Book 3, page 7.
4. History of Delaware County, (O. L. Baskins, Chicago: 1880). See also the will of Thomas Cellar dated 21 June 1815. A copy is located at the Delaware County Historical Society.
5. History of Delaware County, and Sarah W. Cellar, History of the Cellar Family.
6. Harriet Frye, Liberty Presbyterian Church and the Liberty Community: 150 Years (1960).
7. History of Delaware County, and cemetery transcript of "Old Liberty Churchyard" at the Delaware County Historical Society.
8. History of Delaware County.
9. Will of Thomas Cellar.
10. History of Delaware County and cemetery transcriptions of "Old Liberty Churchyard."

MURRAY DANFORTH LINCOLN

Murray D. Lincoln was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, 18 April 1892. His parents were Minot J. and Helen S. (Andrews) Lincoln. Raynham is in eastern Massachusetts, south of Boston. He was the second son of the five boys and one girl born to his parents.

Lincoln indicated he was born on a stony little New England farm, but the focus of his early life was the small country store that his grandfather Lincoln owned where his father worked. The rural area of Raynham was quite depressed economically when Lincoln was growing up. Lincoln was acutely aware that the rural folks were the disadvantaged people in his area.

Lincoln graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) in 1914 with a B.S. degree in agriculture. Even before he graduated, Lincoln interviewed for and was selected to serve as the first county agricultural agent in Connecticut, in New London County.

On October 9, 1915 Lincoln married Anne S. Hurst of Easton, Massachusetts. In 1916 he organized one of the first cooperative milk distributing plants in the Northeastern United States at Brockton, Massachusetts.

In 1917 Lincoln moved to Cleveland, Ohio to be the agricultural representative for the Cleveland Society for Savings. The president of this bank was Myron T. Herrick, former governor of the State of Ohio (1904-1906). Lincoln worked for the bank for three years and on 15 March 1920 he became Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. He held this post for 28 years, until 1948. Under his leadership the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association was formed to purchase feed and fertilizers cooperatively. Lincoln was also very active in organizing the Rural Electric Cooperatives in Ohio during the 1930s.

In 1926, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation began selling insurance for farmers. This expanded until in August 1955, the insurance company was designated Nationwide Insurance under the leadership of Murray D. Lincoln who opted to head the insurance companies in 1948 and resigned as head of the Farm Bureau Federation and Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.

Murray Lincoln was a rather controversial person, who was even referred to, quite incorrectly, as a communist at times. He could be more accurately labeled an early twentieth-century liberal. He was described as being impatient with inequality, incompetence and negative attitudes. He was also characterized as a futurist, an economic theorist and a work addict.

In 1948 with Lincoln's leadership, the Peoples Development Company (later Nationwide Development Company) was organized. This company purchased 1,100 acres surrounding the Westinghouse Plant on the west side of Columbus and built Lincoln Village. In 1951 this

company purchased the northern portion of the land now in Highbanks Metro Park as another potential development area. In 1952 the studios for WRFD radio were built on the east side of Route 23 at Powell Road. In May 1965, Nationwide Development Company sold more than 500 acres to the Metropolitan Park Commission.

Lincoln served on many boards of directors, including the New York Central Railroad, Allegheny Corporation, Investors Diversified Services, Inc., and the Nationwide companies. He also served as president of C.A.R.E. and was a member of the advisory council for the Peace Corps in 1961. Lincoln retired as head of Nationwide Insurance in 1964 and died 7 November 1966.

SOURCES:

Murray D. Lincoln, (as told to David Karp), Vice President in Charge of Revolution (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1960)

William Turner, Ohio Farm Bureau Story, 1919-1979 (Columbus: Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, 1982)

Who Was Who in America Vol. IV (Chicago: Marquis, 1968) 576.

HERMAN E. VANCE

Herman E. Vance was born circa 1861 and was about 45 years of age when he purchased land now included in Highbanks Metro Park on 11 June 1907. In 1906 his residence was 98 Buttles Avenue in Columbus. He was president and treasurer of Kinnear Manufacturing Company located on 7th Avenue in Columbus from 1900 until 1919. This company manufactured steel rolling doors.

Vance built a substantial residence on lot 11 of the current Highbanks Metro Park in 1909. This residence was valued for taxes at \$2,500.00 on the 1910 tax list. By 1910, directories indicate that Vance was living at this new residence.

Vance also purchased acreage on lot 12 and in 1908 the tax list showed he owned 61 acres on which a new house, barn, and wagon shed had been built. In 1909 he built a new silo. The house built in 1907 was demolished in June 1993, but the barn and wagon shed, built in the same year, still stand on the park lands. By 1908 Vance owned a total of 173 acres and by 1915 he owned a total of 380 acres on farm lots 11, 12, within the current Metro Park and lots 13, 14, and 17 north of the Park lands.

After Herman Vance moved to his "mansion" south of Powell Road and west of current Rt. 23, he became very active in St. John's Episcopal Church in Worthington. He was senior warden for twenty-five years, and the current parish house, constructed in 1927, was built largely through Vance's financial contributions.

Vance was a "nature lover" and had erected a greenhouse on his estate. He took delight in sending choice specimens to the sick and the sorrowing.

Herman Vance died 25 July 1948 of a cerebral hemorrhage at his country estate. Very shortly after his death, his companion and gardener, O. C. Grice, died of a heart attack as he wept beside the body of his employer.

Vance's wife, Florence, died in 1924, but he was survived by two sons, Robert and Gordon, and a daughter Mrs. E. M. LaPrade of New York City.

SOURCES:

Delaware County Tax Records at the Delaware County Historical Society.

Williams Directory of Columbus for 1906-1907 and 1910.
(Located at the Ohio Historical Society)

Obituary for Herman E. Vance at Delaware County Historical Society, and in Worthington News 29 July 1948.

St John's Episcopal Church Records, MSS 943 at OHS.

INTERVIEW
"RECOLLECTIONS OF WORTHINGTON AND THE KILBOURNE FAMILY"
MOLLY BROWN CAREN
22 January 1988

for
THE WORTHINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Interviewed by
Robert W. McCormick

I have been asked to trace my ancestors back to James Kilbourne.

James Kilbourne married Lucy Fitch. They had a family prior to Lucy Fitch's death. James Kilbourne then married Cynthia Goodale Barnes. I am descended from that marriage. They had a daughter Cynthia, who married Dr. Ichabod Jones. This couple had four children, one of whom was my grandmother Louise Jones. Louise married Baldwin Gwynne and they had two children, one of whom was my grandfather Edminston, who married Marie Conrade. They had three children, one of whom was my mother, Marie. Marie married Thane Brown, and I am their only child. They lived on the Brown Fruit Farm where I was born. The Brown Fruit Farm was three miles north of Worthington on Route 23. Actually, I was born in Grant Hospital in Columbus, but my family lived on the farm at the time of my birth.

Question: Did your father work on the farm?

My father owned the farm and worked on the farm. It was a very interesting life.

Question: Had your father been trained in horticulture?

He had not been trained and didn't know anything about horticulture. He had gone to Yale University, and spent a lot of time in dramatics, but I really don't remember what he majored in. His father had bought the farm as an investment, and there was an apple orchard already planted on the farm. My grandfather gave the farm to my father when he and my mother were married, and my mother and father lived on the farm from the time of their marriage. My father went to the Ohio State University and took courses. He depended for years on the help and advice of the men in the Extension Department, and the people in the Hort Department. He also depended on the people at Wooster in the Experiment Station, and this was a very nice association.

Question: Did your father take a degree in horticulture at Ohio State?

No. He just took courses useful to him.

Question: Where did you go to school when you were growing up?

I went to Immaculate Conception School, which was located on

East North Broadway in Clintonville.

Question: How did you get back and forth to school?

I travelled in a Model T Ford that was open, and had curtains on both sides, which could be pulled down if the wind was blowing too hard. Someone on the farm drove me to school every day, and the road was mud north of Worthington. It was paved in Worthington proper, but it was mud in front of our farm. We got stuck at times and had lots of flat tires.

Question: Where did you go to church?

We attended the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church on North Broadway.

Question: Where did you go to high school?

I went away to boarding school. The difficulties of getting back and forth to school in Clintonville finally got to my parents, so I went to boarding school at New Groton (?), Connecticut. The necessity of getting back and forth to school in Clintonville meant that I couldn't do anything after school with the other children. Since I was an only child, I had no playmates up in the country, and I couldn't participate in any extra-curricular activities in school.

Question: How did you like boarding school?

I liked boarding school very much. I liked being with the other children. I was able to return to Worthington at Christmas and Easter, and, of course, I was home all summer. I traveled back and forth to Connecticut by train. We would leave from the old Union Station in Columbus.

Question: What did you do after boarding school?

I attended Trinity College in Washington, D. C. for two years. Then I went to Ohio State for two years and graduated with a major in English.

Question: Any particular professor you remember?

I particularly remember Professor Royal Snow. He was a fine professor.

I went to Catholic University in Washington, D. C. for my master's degree the year after I graduated from Ohio State.

Question: Did it take a lot of time to travel to school in Clintonville?

It did in the Model T, with the bad roads. When I became old enough, I took the inter-urban, which went by the farm. It took me within about a block of the school. The inter-urban went very fast and required less time than traveling by Model T.

Question: What do you remember about Worthington when you were a child?

One of the things I remember with the greatest interest was that my father would take me to Worthington before I even started to school. We would go down in a farm truck, and my father and mother would go along. We would go to the old Tuller's Grocery Store, and they would sit me on the counter. I can well remember this. Tuller's Grocery Store was across the street from where the Home Market is today, but the Home Market was there when I was growing up.

My grandmother Cynthia, who married Ichabod Jones, was born in the house on the west side of the street that has been known as the 1804 House. Tuller's Grocery Store was close to that house.

Question: Did you work professionally after you received your master's?

That was the depth of the depression and it was almost impossible for a girl to get a job. The boys were having a terrible time getting work. Soon after I received my master's, my mother died, so I stayed with my father and kept house for him. Shortly after that, my father died. I had intended to get married the following spring, but we moved it up after my father died, and we were married in January 1937. I married John Caren, and we continued to live on the farm for 25 years, and I managed and operated the farm. My husband was a lawyer, very busy with his law practice, and he traveled back and forth to Columbus every day. While he helped me in business matters, things like insurance and reading a financial statement, I had the responsibility for the day-to-day running of the farm.

Question: Did you have a farm manager or a farm foreman?

Murrin Cellar, who had worked for my father as foreman, stayed on for the entire time that we operated the fruit farm. This would have been from 1937 until 1958. I kept the farm for quite a long period after that. We moved to Bexley in 1962, but I sold the farm in 1980 to Planned Communities. There were 150 acres in the farm.

My father moved to the farm in 1912, and my grandfather had bought the farm the year before.

Question: From the late 1930s through the 1950s you lived in the Worthington area. Do you have any reflections about this period, or other changes in Worthington?

The community didn't change much for a long, long time. It was really after World War II when a little more industry came to the Columbus area that people started moving to Worthington. A lot of University (Ohio State University) people moved into Worthington, and I felt that greatly enriched my life. I enjoyed the intellectual elements which this brought to the community. I belonged to a women's book review club in Worthington and there were a lot of University wives in the club.

I remember that the Colonial Hills area was an early

development, and Medick Estates was developed right after World War II, I believe.

The church lands were to be retained for crops to be grown to support the minister at St. John's (Episcopal Church). Nothing was to be done with these lands, but eventually they were sold, since it became totally impractical to maintain them as farm lands.

Question: What kinds of fruit did you grow and market?

We grew primarily apples, and there were many varieties. The orchard had been planted before my grandfather bought the farm, and there were lots of old-fashioned varieties of apples. Our customers liked the old varieties, and they knew those varieties. We always had a list of people to call when certain varieties were ready for harvest. The transparent apples were the first ready for harvest in July. We also had sour cherries, gooseberries, and currants.

Question: How did you harvest the fruit?

The cherries could be harvested by women and older children, and that became a real festival during cherry picking season. Everyone in the neighborhood came, and it was a big social event.

The apples were harvested by migrant pickers. The same ones would come back year after year. These migrant workers came from everywhere. They didn't travel in a group, and it was a rather informal arrangement. Some of the pickers started in Michigan in the spring picking sweet cherries around Traverse City, Michigan. Then they picked peaches around Lake Erie, picked apples for us, and went on to Florida to pick fruit. It was a way of life. They would camp in the orchard. Our apple trees were very large, and required long ladders, so men were required who could move the ladders.

There were 150 acres on the farm, all in fruit.

Question: How did you market the fruit?

The fruit was principally marketed at the farm. In the early days we did take truck loads down to Central Market in Columbus, but as the road improved, and the farm was better known, and it was easier to get out from Columbus, it was surprising the number of cars that came. We had to have people monitoring traffic on weekends in the fall. There was so much traffic, but it was wonderful, since we sold almost everything at the farm.

We had a roadside market almost from the beginning. In addition to fruit we sold cider, and we sold honey in the market. The bee man operated like the migratory pickers. He moved his bees from one area to another, making different kinds of honey. He brought them to our orchard at pollination time, to pollinate the trees. He would go on to Florida to make orange honey. In Ohio the best honey was made from white clover. We bought this man's honey made from white clover and sold it in the market.

Question: How many bushels of fruit would you market?

In a good year we would have 50,000 bushels. That's a lot of handling of fruit.

Question: Do you recall any significant periods while you lived in the Worthington area?

During World War II, it was very difficult to get help. Most of our help went off to the war. That was a real hardship for us. Another effect, that was good for us, was the fact that we had price controls, which operated to our benefit. The ceiling price for a bushel of apples was \$5.00, and we had never come close to getting \$5.00 a bushel for apples. Immediately, the price for apples went to \$5.00 per bushel.

Gas was rationed during the war, but we could get all the tractor gas we needed. We also got enough gas for the trucks to market the apples. The pleasure driving was curtailed. My husband had enough gasoline for his normal trips back and forth to his office in Columbus. I believe the inter-urban had ceased to operate before 1937. The Greyhound bus went past the farm, but it was a rather uncertain mode of transportation. It would stop for you if the driver felt like it. During the war years when I wanted to go to Columbus, I would go in on the Greyhound bus, and my husband would bring me home. We were conscientious about not wasting gas on pleasure travel.

Question: Do you have any recollections of your studies at Ohio State?

I enjoyed studying at Ohio State very much. I drove myself back and forth to the University for two years until I graduated in 1935. There were 10,000 students at Ohio State at the time I was attending. I didn't belong to a sorority, but there were a lot of my women friends who were attending Ohio State. I had been in a girls' school for so long by this time, that I wasn't interested in belonging to a sorority or women's. I liked the co-educational situation, since I thought the boys in class presented a different aspect to a subject than I had experienced in a girls' school. Football was a big thing at Ohio State in the 1930s, and even earlier. I have a picture of the first Michigan-Ohio State game which was played at the field along High Street.

Question: Comment on the changes in Worthington since you have left.

It had changed before we moved to Bexley, but now it is unrecognizable to me. The greatest change has happened since I left the farm. The change today seems to occur minute to minute. The whole area is a foreign land to me.

Question: Did you have a family physician in Worthington?

Dr. George Bonnell, Sr. was our favorite doctor, and his son, Dr. George Bonnell, Jr. is also a physician. After his father died, Dr. George Bonnell, Jr. was our physician. They were wonderful people. If we needed to use a hospital, we went Mt. Carmel.

Question: In addition to the grocery store, what other kind of stores

do you recall in the Worthington area?

Mr. Long's drug store was located just south of the Village Green, and we also went to the Worthington Bank. The Hardware Store was wonderful. Willard Loos and Bud Stimmel provided everything. Everything we ever needed was at the Hardware Store. Potter Lumber Company took care of all our building needs, and Stockwell's Dry Goods Store was located on the east side of the street a little bit south of where Home Market is located now. The old Central Hotel is now called the Worthington Inn. I remember eating there when the Vanloon's owned and operated it. It was a family style restaurant. You sat at a great, long table, and they served homemade noodles, chicken, and mashed potatoes and gravy, and I can see them passing those great bowls around the table. It was delicious. This was when I was a child. The Vanloon's and the guests all sat at the table and we all ate together. I don't remember the cost of the meal, since I was too little to be concerned with that.

We did practically all of our trading in Worthington. We bought everything but clothes, which we purchased in Columbus. And we patronized the Sears-Roebuck Catalogue. Anything you couldn't buy in town, we just looked for it in the Sears-Roebuck Catalogue.

Question: Which schools and churches were operating in Worthington when you were growing up?

There was a high school located on the present site, but I didn't attend that school. There were the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches in Worthington, and there was always a Negro Baptist Church, located on East Granville Road. I suspect the Adventist Church was there also. Harding Hospital was in Worthington, and we used to deliver apples to the hospital. I have known about four generations of Hardings.

Question: Were there any factories, or mills in Worthington when you were growing up?

I don't recall any in Worthington. Feed mills, and that sort of thing would have been over at Linworth, since the railroad was there.

Question: Did you store your apples?

We had two apple storages. One was five thousand bushels and one was twelve thousand bushels. We built them with twelve inch cork insulation. We did not have refrigerated storage. We had air vents on the side of the storage, since one of them was built into the ground like a basement. The air vents went up to above ground. The vents were opened at night in summer and closed in the morning. The apples were watered down every night, since apples tend to lose moisture, which makes the apples shrink and appear wrinkly. The apples were kept in wooden crates, with room between the crates, so that we could hose them down.

The later maturing varieties would be kept until about March. They would begin to lose flavor after January, but we would still be

selling apples in March. We would not have apples from about March until July when the transparent apples could be harvested. There is much better storage now. The lovely fragrance from apples that people enjoy really indicates that the apples are rotting.

Question: Did you always have an adequate water supply on the farm?

Water was always a problem. We needed a lot of water, especially when we were making cider, and hosing down the apples. We had a good water supply, but the water was full of iron, which was very detrimental to the pipes, and all the connections. It was only a twenty foot well, but we never ran out of water. In addition to the fruit production, we had five houses using the water from this well. We had indoor plumbing in our house from the time my parents moved to the farm, but eventually, we had running water and central heating in all the houses.

When my parents first moved to the farm, they had a Delco unit which supplied electricity. I remember that we had a lot of problems with the Delco unit, but I don't remember exactly when the electric lines were extended to the farm. We never had gas on the farm. Our original furnace was coal, but it was later converted to fuel oil after 1937.

The extra houses on the farm housed our permanent employees, the one's who worked all year around. These houses were furnished to the employees, and in addition, they were provided a spot for a garden. Since we had no livestock on the farm, they did not keep a cow or chickens.

Question: Did you have milk delivered to the farm?

Yes we had milk delivery.

Question: What kind of refrigeration did you have in your house?

In the beginning we all had ice boxes, and the ice man delivered the ice. City Ice and Fuel supplied the ice, and I think they had a sub-station in Worthington. Later, we had electric refrigerators. We did not have a refrigerator when we had the Delco plant.

Question: Do you remember your first radio?

Yes I do! My uncle, my mother's brother, was very ingenious with electrical equipment, and he built a radio set and gave it to us. That was when we got our first radio. I think we had electricity by the time we had our first radio. I recall some of the programs we listened to were Amos and Andy, and George Burns and Gracie Allen.

Question: When did you learn to drive?

I had a car when I was sixteen. I believe my father taught me to drive. I think I drove around on the farm at first, but the highways were not crowded in those days.

Most of my women friends learned to drive as they were growing up. This was a generally accepted practice among my peer group. My mother knew how to drive.

Question: Are there any other things you would like to tell me about Worthington?

I think we have covered it very well. We have touched on things I haven't thought about in a long time.

My life on the farm was a very happy one. I enjoyed it, and my parents enjoyed it. We enjoyed the people who worked there, and I wouldn't trade that background for anything.

Question: Did you feel you had an opportunity to enjoy cultural activities?

Yes. Our cultural life was mostly in Columbus. My parents did not have a rural background, they had family and relatives in Columbus. We attended cultural activities in Columbus right from the beginning. We enjoyed the theater, concerts, and symphony. Columbus had a full-time symphony for years, until it became financially not feasible. All of the good plays came to the Hartman Theater, and many orchestras came to Columbus. From the time I was first married, we came in to Columbus for all sorts of cultural activities.

Living in a rural area was very attractive to me, and I have always liked the out-of-doors. I admit that I did get tired of running the farm, since there were always a number of problems, but I did enjoy the rural area.

* * * * *

The above is an accurate transcription of the interview conducted by Robert W. McCormick on 22 January 1988. I authorize the Worthington Historical Society to deposit in its archives and use this transcription, and the tape recording, for such scholarly and educational purposes as the Society shall determine.

Mrs. Molly Brown Caren
292 South Columbia
Columbus, Ohio 43209

N.B. Each item marked "Question" in the above transcription was spoken by the interviewer. All other material was provided by Mrs. Caren.

TRANSCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SURVEY NOTES
RANGE 18, TOWNSHIP 3, U.S. MILITARY LANDS
CURRENTLY (1993) ORANGE TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

This survey was conducted on Tuesday, November 21, and Wednesday, November 22, 1797 by Israel Ludlow. This was a survey authorized and funded by the U.S. Government in March 1797.

This survey involved placing a post (with notches) every mile about the perimeter of each township. In addition, a post was set at the half-way point (2 1/2 miles) on each side of the five mile square township. Hence, these survey notes describe the land only on the perimeter of the township. The interior lines which define the quarter townships were not run until later. If you will refer to the attached map, I am transcribing only the information related to A to G and from G to E. These western and southern boundaries are the only lines that border or go through the current Highbanks Metro Park lands. The description along portions of these lines describe the nature of the Park land in 1797. If one were to measure the distance precisely, one could locate today the exact locations of the original posts mentioned in these survey notes.

Israel Ludlow, the surveyor, was appointed to his position by Thomas Hutchins, Surveyor General of the U.S. Ludlow had previously surveyed the purchase made by John Cleve Symmes in southwestern Ohio. He established Ludlow Station (now in the city of Cincinnati) in 1790 and in 1794 platted the town of Hamilton, Ohio. In 1795 he founded the city of Dayton, and surveyed the boundary line between the U.S. and Indian territory, the Greenville Treaty Line.

Records at the Ohio State Auditor's Office indicate he was appointed to survey the western district of the U. S. Military Lands in 1797, and in that capacity he would have surveyed the townships within the U.S. Military Lands in both Franklin and Delaware Counties.

One can quite accurately envision Israel Ludlow with his axmen and chainmen (they were all males) chopping their way through this wilderness in November 1799, with Ludlow recording the bearing and distance for each location, and also recording his impressions of the land he is surveying.

West Boundary of Township 3, Range 18---Beginning at Point A and moving south.

South from the northwest corner of the Township Run South

Chains	Links	
10	50	a stream running South
10	50	another stream runs from NE meanders with the course on both sides of steep slate stone banks
12	11	a white ash 14 inches in diameter

30 -- a stream runs SW 20 links wide hills steep on both sides affords much brush wood
 40 -- a stream runs west
 50 -- a stream runs west
 60 50 a stream runs NW precipices of rocks
 80 -- a post from which a hickory 30 inches diameter bears north 14 links and a Beech 12 inches diameter bears S 10 E 12 links distant the land along this mile composed of uneven and hilly surface, but the soil of an excellent quality Timbered with Oak Sugartree & Beech.

2nd Mile South

15 -- a stream 15 links wide running N.W. hills on both sides
 21 00 a hickory 22 inches diameter
 37 12 a Beech 20 inches diameter
 30 50 a stream runs S 60 W
 46 -- a stream runs NW
 49 15 a Beech 20 inches diameter
 67 -- a stream running west
 80 --- a water course leading west fixed a post from which a Beech 12 inches diameter bears N 40 E 9 links

2nd Mile South Cont'd

and a hickory 10 inches diameter bears S 45 E 27 links distance the land along this mile is well situated for Cultivation the soil wet, well watered & well timbered with ash & oak.

South
 Chains Links

3rd Mile South

5 50 a streams runs NW
 6 90 a Beech 10 inches diameter
 16 50 a stream runs West
 20 -- a stream runs NW
 27 -- a Beech 20 inches diameter
 39 -- a stream runs west
 40 -- a post from which a Beech 6 inches diameter bears N 36. 30 E 10 links & a Beech 15 inches diameter bears S 07 W 23 links
 43 -- a water course runs West
 54 -- a water course runs SW
 70 -- a stream with hill on both sides runs West
 80 -- a post from which a beech 6 inches diameter bears S 40 E19 links & a Beech 10 inches diameter bears N 11 W 14 links dist. This mile composed of hills but generally proper for cultivation & well timbered

4th Mile South

10 -- a stream runs West rocky Banks

10 -- a stream running west into Whetstone 10 00 to the right
 22 00 a sugartree 12 inches diameter
 45 5 a white Oak 10 inches diameter enter a rich Bottom of the first quality timber Walnut, Hackberry, & buckeye white and Blue Ash
 South 4th Mile South

51 -- a water course runs South west
 80 -- a post from which a Buckeye 10 inches diameter bears N 37 E 26 links distant & a Hackberry 18 inches diameter bears S 16 E 30 links distant This mile composed of first quality land timber Hackberry, Buckeye Walnut & much grape vine

5th Mile South

25 -- a stream running West bottom continues
 35 50 to Whetstone River 2 chains 50 links wide runs S10E
 43 92 a Black Walnut
 40 -- the Indian path leading to Sandusky N10 W
 [Note: Sandusky was an area near current Upper Sandusky]
 52 -- rose a Bank to Rich Land
 70 -- rose a third bank onto rich upland producing large Sugartrees
 75 -- a stream running East
 80 -- crossed a stream running East fixed a Beech post from which an Elm 16 inches diameter bears S 52 W 36 links & a Sycamore 50 inches diameter bears S 35 E 35 links distant along this mile is first rate land timber walnut sugartree Hickory Elm Buckeye & Hackberry.

NORTH BOUNDARY OF TOWNSHIP 2 RANGE 18

(THIS IS THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF TOWNSHIP 3, RANGE 18)

This survey line runs along the boundary between current Sharon Township, Franklin County and Orange Township, Delaware County. The western portion of this line runs through Highbanks Metro Park.

Tuesday, Nov. 21 Beginning at the Northeast corner of Township 2, Range 18 Run West

West

Chains Links

22 60 Allum Creek running S 20 E 2.50 wide crossed at the mouth of a branch which heads S 40 W
 27 7 a Beech 18 inches diameter
 60 -- last mentioned stream head N 60 W runs S 60 E
 67 90 a Beech 16 inches diameter
 80 -- an Ironwood post from which a Beech 20 inches diameter bears N 65 E 16 links & a Sugartree 12 inches diameter bears S 38 W 3 links distant Land along this mile well situated for cultivation & rich timber Beech walnut ash & sugartree

West

2nd Mile West

15 50 a Branch of the last mentioned stream heads with the course
 16 62 a Beech 16 inches diameter
 29 90 a Sugartree 16 inches diameter
 42 50 a Beech 20 inches diameter
 66 50 a stream running S East
 80 -- a Beech post from which a Beech tree 10 inches diameter bears N 58 E 22 links & another Beech 18 inches diameter bears S 35 W 12 links distant along this mile the quality of the land situation & timber similar to the preceding mile

3rd Mile West

25 50 a Black ash 12 inches diameter
 40 -- a post from which a Beech 10 inches diameter bears S 29 E 19 links & a Beech 22 inches diameter bears North 19 links distant trees notched & marked by the plan
 57 2 a Hickory 16 inches diameter
 80 -- a post from which a White ash 20 inches diameter bears S 54 E 5 links & a Sugartree 10 inches diameter bears N 22 E 6 links Land along this mile generally level & proper for meadow, timbered the same as the last mile

4th Mile West

28 00 a Beech 16 inches diameter
 45 -- a stream runs S 10 W
 46 -- a Beech 22 inches diameter entered Rich Land timbered with white & Black ash Walnut Sugartree much vine (?) and paw paw

4th Mile West Con't

80 -- a post from which a White Oak 40 inches diameter bears S 48 W 6 links & a White ash 5 inches diameter bears N 8 W 24 links Land of excellent quality & well timbered

5th Mile West

7 -- a Beech 18 inches diameter
 17 -- begin to descend
 25 -- a spring branch runs South west
 28 -- a steep precipice 150 feet high
 32 -- Whetstone River 3 chains 50 links running South a high bank on the East side a rich Bottom on the West the high bank is composed of slate rock interspersed with sulphurous mineral bodies which are impregnated with alluminous particles Wednesday 22 Nov

55 -- a hackberry 15 inches diameter
 55 60 a path leading to Sandusky N 10 W
 63 -- come to second bank or rise of excellent Land much large sugartree
 75 -- the North & South line which divides the 18th from the

19th Range fixed a post from which a Beech 20 inches diameter bears N 20 E 17 links & a Beech 16 inches diameter bears S 30 W 29 links distant the last half of this mile rich land the first but of midling quality the whole proper for cultivation Trees marked & No by the plan.

Notes of Interest:

1. Israel Ludlow refers to Buckeye trees.
2. Ludlow refers to Allum Creek and the Whetstone River.

One must recall that this is 1797, before there were white settlers in this area.

3. A chain is 66 feet, a link is 7.92 inches and 100 links equal one chain. Hence, 80 chains equal one mile.
4. The descriptions which fall within the area of Highbanks Metro Park begin at 60 chains in the 4th Mile South on page 3 and continues to the Whetstone (Olentangy) River. The area beginning in the 4th Mile West to the River is also in the Park.
5. Please note that Israel Ludlow refers to the area along the river which is now in the Park as "HIGHBANKS".

Prepared by:

Robert W. McCormick
335 Bristol Way
Worthington, Ohio 43085
17 March 1993

West boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 17

North From the Southwest corner of the Township ^(= 7th) Run No. 66° 24' 1st Mile North

17.28 a Cherry tree 18" diam.

47.70 a Hackberry 20" diam.

76. - a rapid stream running west

80. - a post from which a Sugar tree 16" diam. bears N 65° E 32 links of a white oak 12" diam. bears S 20° 30' W 5 links distant

Land along this mile generally of the richest quality timbered with walnut Sugar tree ash Hickory Hackberry Buckeye - papaw & Spice bush

2nd Mile North

11.19 a Hickory 20" diam timber principally Buck

27.97 a Buck 14" diam.

40. - a swamp 4.00 wide of water course runs N. W.

57. - a rapid water course running west

60.20 a white Oak 20" diam.

72. - a spring branch runs west

80. - an Ironwood post - from which a Buck 18" diam bears S 15° W 16 Links of a Buck 14" diam. bears N 66° 30' E 18 Links distant

The Land along this mile of a middling quality & well situated gentle ascent & descent timbered with Buck oak & some Sugar tree

West boundary of Township No. 2 Range No. 18.

- South 5⁷⁵ Mile South
- 16.. a stream running S East
 - 20..50 a stream 6 links wide runs N East
 - 23..50 a Beech 20" diam^r
 - 48.. 5 a Beech 18" diam^r
 - 50..50 a watercourse runs East
 - 56..50 a stream runs East
 - 80.. - crossed a water course running East - set a post from which a Sugar tree 14" diam^r bears S 63 W 23 links distant - timbered with Sugar tree, Beech and ash - land of a excellent quality & well situated

North boundary of Township No. 2 Range No. 18.

- Tuesday Nov 21st Beginning at the Northeast corner of Township No. 2 Range No. 18 Run West 1st Mile West
- 22..60 Allum Creek running S 20 E 2..50. Side crossed at the mouth of a branch which heads S 80 W
 - 27.. 7 a Beech 18" diam^r rose an eminence
 - 60.. - last mentioned stream heads N 60 W runs S 60 E
 - 67..-90 a Beech 16" diam^r
 - 80.. an Ironwood post from which a Beech 20" diam^r bears N 65 E 16 links of a Sugar tree 12" diam^r bears S 38 W 3 links dist^r. Land along this mile well situated for Cultivation of Rich timber Beech Walnut ash & sugar tree

North boundary of Township No. 2 Range No. 10
2nd Mile West

- West 8th 15..50 a Branch of the last mentioned stream heads with the course
 - 16..62 a Beech 16" diam.
 - 29..90 a Sugar tree 16" diam.
 - 42..50 a Beech 20" diam.
 - 66..50 a stream running S East
 - 80.. - a Beech post from which a Beech tree 10" diam. bears N 54 E 22 links of another Beech 18" diam. bears S 35 W 12 links distant
- along this mile the quality of the land situation & timber similar to the preceding mile

3rd Mile West

- 25..50 a Black ash 12" diam.
 - 40.. - a post from which a Beech 18" diam. bears S 29 E 19 links of a Beech 22" diam. bears North 19 Links distant trees notched & marked by the plan
 - 57.. 2 a Hickory 16" diam.
 - 80.. - a post from which a White ash 20" diam. bears S 54 E 5 links of a Sugar tree 10" diam. bears N 22 E 6 links
- Land along this mile generally level & proper for meadow, timbered the same as the last mile

4th Mile West

- 28..00 a Beech 16" diam.
- 45.. - a stream runs S 10 W
- 46.. - a Beech 22" diam. entered Rich land timbered with White & Black ash Walnut Sugar tree much pine & poplar

242

North boundary of Township No. 2 Range No. 10

West

4th Mile West Contd.

80. - a post from which a White Oak 40" diam. bears S 48 W
6 links & a White ash 5" diam. bears N 8 W 24 links.
Land of excellent quality & well timbered

5th Mile West

7. - a Beech 18" diam.

17. - begin to descend

25. - a spring branch runs South west

28. - a steep precipice 150 feet high

32. - Whetstone River 3" 50 wide running South a high
bank on the East side a Rich Bottom on the West
the high bank is composed of slate rock interspersed
with sulphurous mineral bodies which are impregnated
with alluminous particles - Wednesday 22nd Nov.

55. 20 a Hackberry 15" diam.

55. 60 a path leading to Sandusky N 10 W

63. - come to a ~~second~~ bank or rise of excellent land
much large Sugar tree

75. - the North & South line which divides the 18th from the
19th Range - fixed a post from which a Beech 20"
diam. bears N 80 E 17 links & a Beech 16" diam. bears
S 30 W 29 links distant.

the last half of this mile rich land the first part
of middling quality the whole proper for cultivation
trees marked & M^o by the plan

West boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 10

2nd Mile South cont.

and a Hickory 10" diam. bears S 45 E 27 links distant
 The land along this mile is well situated for Cultivation
 South the soil rich, well watered & well timbered with ash & oak

00-20-

3rd Mile South

- 5.. 50 a stream runs N W
 6.. 90 a Beech 10" diam.
 16.. 50 a stream runs West
 20.. - a stream runs N W
 27.. - a Beech 20" diam.
 39.. - a stream runs West
 40.. - a post from which a Beech 6" diam. bears N 36.30 E
 10 links & a Beech 15" diam. bears S 06 W 23 links
 43.. - a water course runs West
 54.. - a water course runs S W
 70.. - a stream with hills on both sides runs West
 80.. - a post from which a Beech 6" diam. bears S 40 E 19
 links & a Beech 10" diam. bears N 11 W 14 links dist.
 This mile composed of hills but generally proper
 for cultivation & well timbered

4th Mile South

- 10.. - a stream runs West Rocky Banks
 10.. - a stream running west into Whitestone 10..00 to the right
 22.. 00 a sugar tree 12" diam.
 45.. 5 a white Oak 10" diam. enters a rich Bottom of the first
 quality timber Walnut, Hackberry, & burr white
 & Blue ash -

155

West boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 18

South

4th Mile South

- 51.. - a Water course runs South West
 60.. - a Post from which a Buckeye 10" diam. bears N 37 E
 26 links distant & a Hackberry 18" diam. bears S 16 E
 30 links distant - This mile composed of first quality
 land. timber Hackberry, Buckeye Walnut & much
 grape vine

5th Mile South

- 25.. - a stream running West bottom continues
 35.. 50 to Whetstone River 2.. 50 wide runs S 10 E
 43.. 92 a Black Walnut
 48.. - the Indian path leading to Sandusky N 10 W
 52.. - rose a Bank to Rich Land
 70.. - rose a third bank onto rich upland producing
 large Sugar trees
 75.. - a stream running East
 80.. - crossed a stream running East fixed a Buck Post
 from which an Elm 16" diam. bears S 52 N 36 links
 & a Sycamore 50" diam. bears S 35 E 35 links distant
 along this mile is first rate land timber Walnut
 Sugar tree Hickory Elm Buckeye & Hackberry

North boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 18

Wester Sunday November 26th began at the Northeast of
Ch. L. The 3rd Township of the 18th Range Run West
1st Mile West

42..29 a Hickory 12" diam.
51.. - a White Oak 24" diam.
65.. - a water course running S 29 West
80.. - crossed a small stream running N 80 W fixed
a post from which a White oak 10" diam. bears
S 82 E 20 links and a Beech 14" diam. bears
N 31 W 9 links - good land timber ash Sugar tree & oaks
2nd Mile West

11..50 a Black ash 24" diam.
24..50 Allum Creek 150 wide runs S 20 E
31..50 rose a steep bank out of the bottom
53..76 a White Oak 36" diam.
66..50 a stream runs S East
80.. - a post from which a Beech 16" diam. bears N 41 E
15 links & a Beech 14" diam. bears S 68 W 5 links distant
good farming land & well situated for cultivation
3rd Mile West

11..96 a White Oak 38" diam.
30.. - a stream runs South West
40.. - a post from which a Sugar tree 10" diam. bears
N 50 E 43 links & a Beech 12" diam. bears S 44 W
36 links distant trees marked A N by the plan
55..40 a White oak 18" diam.
80.. - a post from which a Beech 12" diam. bears -

North boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 10

3rd Mile West

beass S14 W 25 links & a Beech 16" diam - beass N52 W 13 links distant - This mile good land generally level & proper for cultivation

West
61: 24

4th Mile West

55.. 40 a White Ash 18" diam -
80.. - a post from which a Beech 12" diam - beass S14 W 25 links & an other Beech 16" diam - beass N52 W 13 links distant as along this mile is good land similar to the last mile

5th Mile West

15.. - a stream runs N80 W
58.. - a stream 10 links wide runs southwest
61.. - a Beech 22" diam -
73.. 50 a stream runs South
74.. - Intersected the West Boundary of Township No. 3 Range No. 10 as fixed a post from which a White Ash 12" diam - beass N41 E 32 links & a Red Elm beass N50 W 11 links distant trees at the corners marked & numbered by the plan

Meanders of Whitstone River in Township N. 3 Range 18

Course	Distance	N	S	E	W	Remarks
						Beginning at Town line south Boundary of Town 3 Range 18 Run upstream on West side
N 18 W	10.50					
N 52 W	17.00					
N 27 W	22.00					
N 51 W	15.00					at 2000 a stream on the East side a hill hill continues on the East- side the mouth of a small stream on the East side crosses the line dividing the 18 th & 19 th Ranges - or intersects the West boundary of Town 3 - Range 18

Description of Township No. 3 Range No. 18

Corner Post bearings & distance quality of the Land

Posts	Kind of Wood	Inch diam.	Bearing	M ^s dist.	Quality of Land
A	White ash	12	N 41 E	32	From A to B good land generally level & proper for cultivation. Timber White ash, Elm, Beech sugar tree White Oak &c
	Elm		N 51 W	11	
B	Sugar tree	10	N 50 E	43	from B to C fine farming lands well situated for cultivation. Timber Oak, ash, Beech sugar tree, Buckeye Hickory &c
	Beech	12	S 44 W	36	
C	Beech	10	N 61 W	14	from C to D good for small grain some broken with deep valleys & high banks Timber, Oak, ash, Beech sugar tree, Hickory &c
	D ^o	10	S 6 E	9	
D	Beech	12	S 38 W	28	from D to E first 1/2 mile second quality of farming land last mile land of the richest quality timber Walnut, sugar tree, ash, Hickory, Buckeye, Poplar =
	D ^o	20	S 45 E	39	
E	Beech	14	N 50 30 W	59	from E to F fine farming lands Timber Beech Walnut, ash, sugar tree &c
	D ^o	14	N 15 30 E	29	
F	Beech	10	S 29 E	19	from F to G first 1/2 mile excellent farming land fine bottom on the west of Whitstone on the East a bank of state stone 150 feet high impregnated with alum & sulphur (ash the
	D ^o	22	North	19	
G	Beech	20	N 80 E	17	from G to H first 2 miles first rate bottom & upland the remainder hilly but soil good, Timber, Walnut, sugar tree, Hickory, Elm, Buckeye, hickory, Beech, grapevine &c
	D ^o	16	N 38 W	29	
H	Beech	6	N 36 30 E	10	from H to A the first 1/2 mile hilly the next mile well situated for cultivation the last mile hilly but soil excellent, Timber, ash, Oak, Beech, Hickory sugar tree &c
	D ^o	15	S 83 W	23	

2^d Section N^o 2
Acres 4,000

2^d Section N^o 1
Acres 4,000

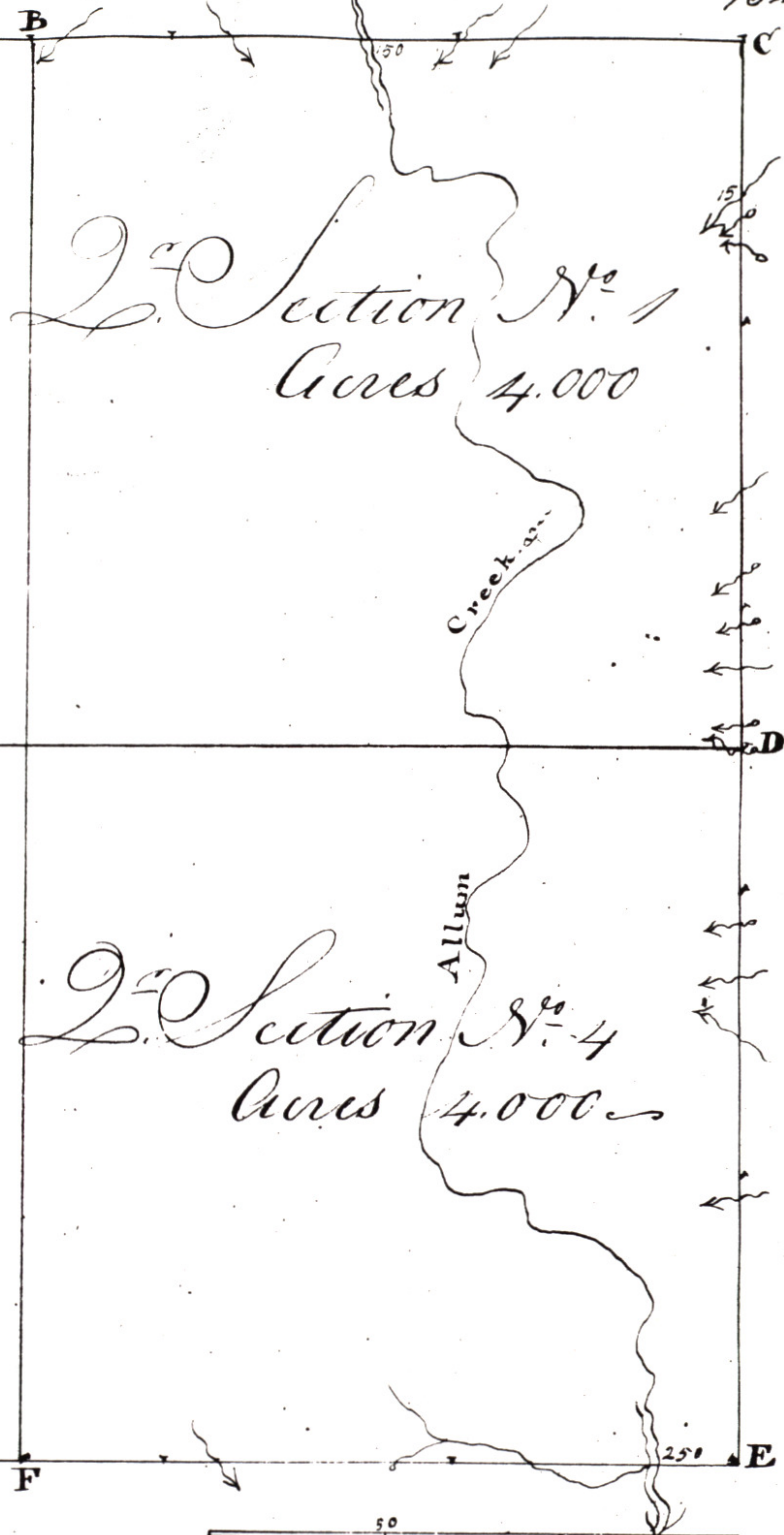
2^d Section N^o 3
Acres
Land 3,979
Navigable Waters 21
Total 4,000

2^d Section N^o 4
Acres 4,000

Wheatsone River

Creek

Alluv



TOWNSHIP N^o III
RANGE N^o XVIII

MILITARY DISTRICT

SCALE of Fifty Chains to an Inch.

2^d Section N^o 2
Acres 4,000

2^d Section N^o 1
Acres 4,000

2^d Section N^o 3
Acres
Land 3,979
Navigable Waters 21
Total 4,000

2^d Section N^o 4
Acres 4,000

Creek

Allum

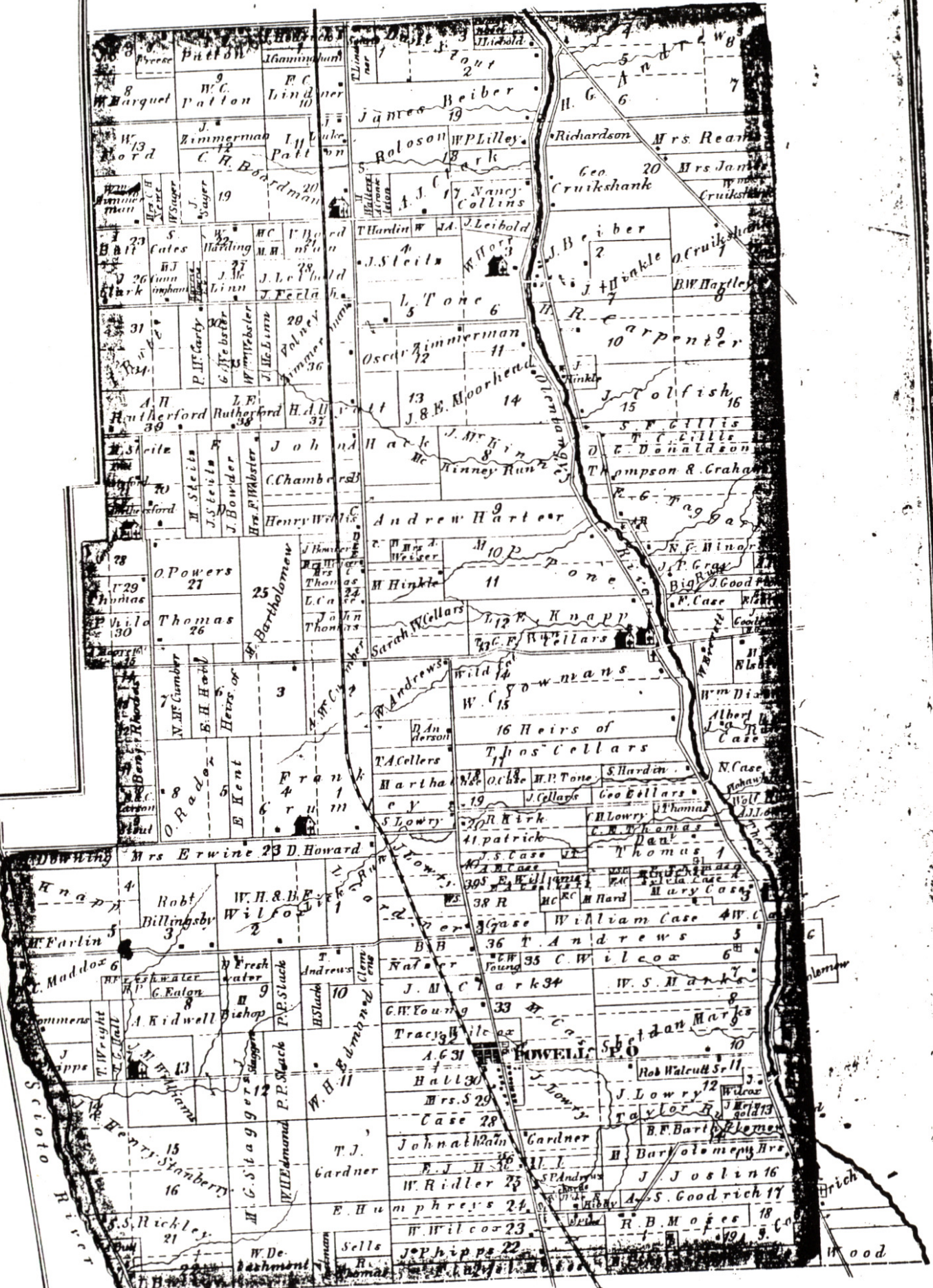
Wisconsin River

SCALE of Fifty Chains to an Inch.

TOWNSHIP N^o III
RANGE N^o XVIII

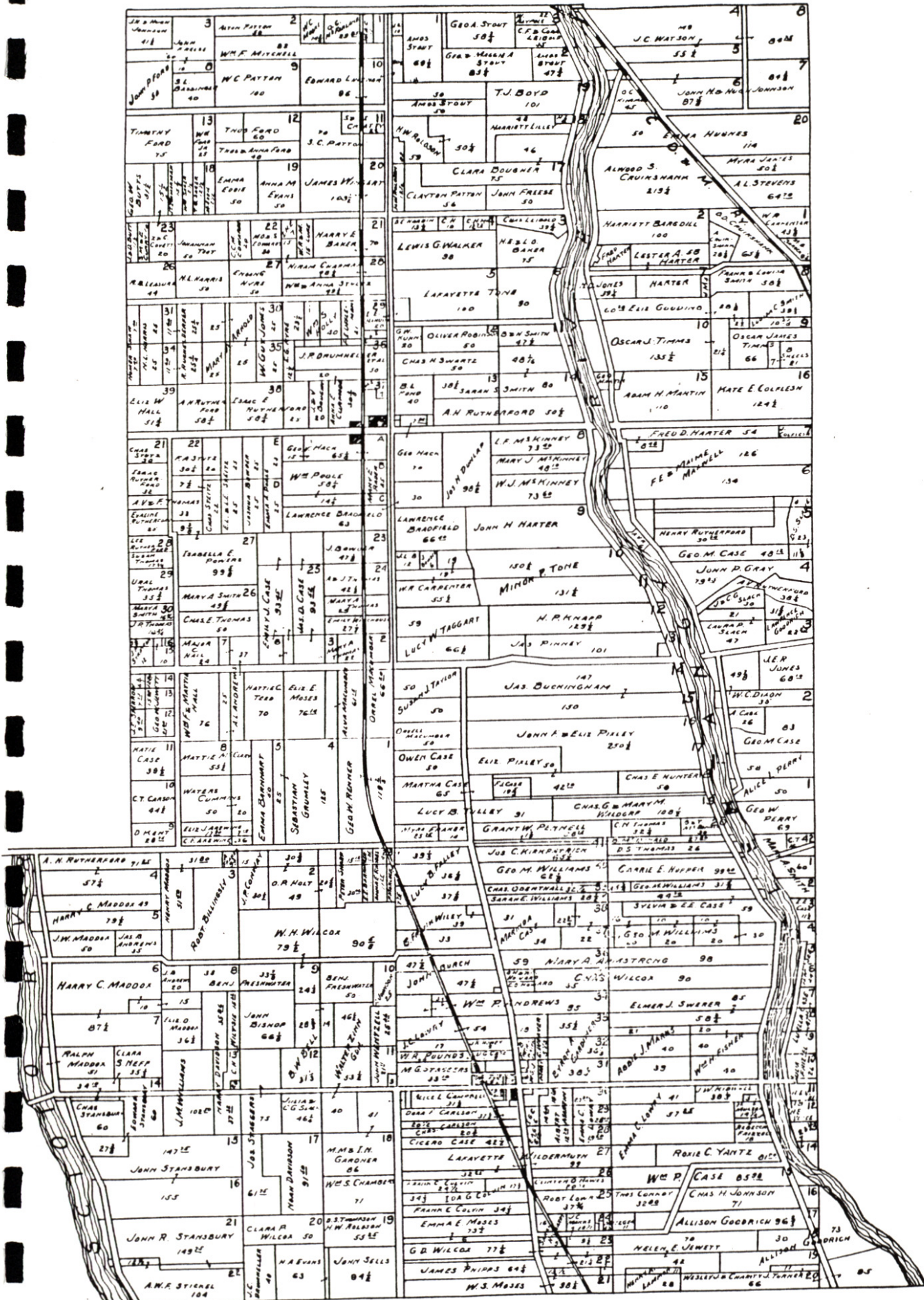
MILITARY DISTRICT

RANGE XIX.

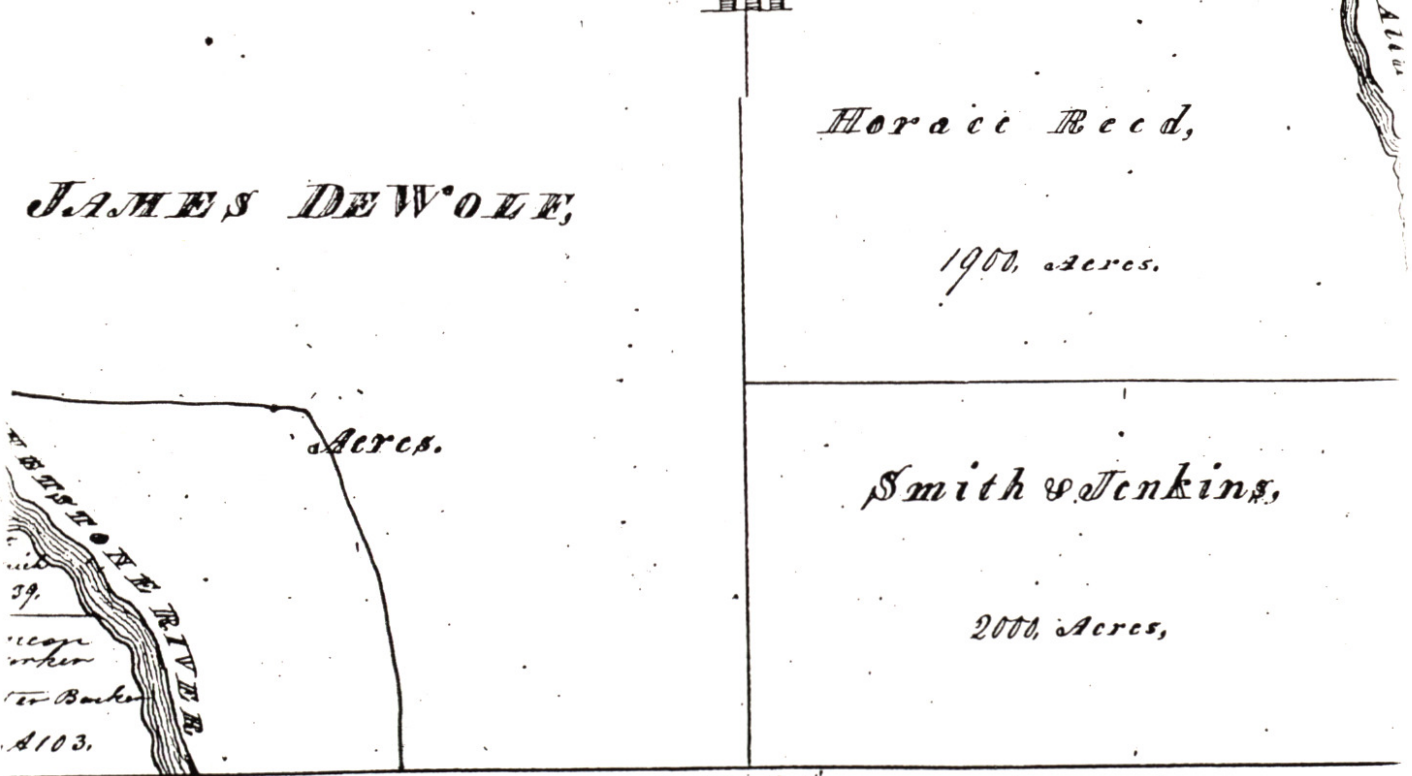


Liberty Township Delaware County 1875

Liberty Township, Delaware County--1908



Confidence Stanbury A. 113.	#12 Confidence Stanbury A. 50.	#1 Lucas Sullivants Heirs A. 210.	#1 Nathaniel Burrows A. 195.
Liam Vining A. 200.	#13 Samuel Beech, A. 66	#2 Isaac Black A. 186	#2 Orrin Burrows A. 195.
James Hayward A. 276.	#15 Joseph Pool A. 325.	Marshall Black A. 100.	John Benson A. 180.
William Thompson A. 195.	#16 John Johnson A. 80. Joshua Paulkner A. 50.	#3 Milton Sackett A. 220.	Paul Benson A. 140.
Samuel Gooding A. 100.	Thomas Reed A. 50. Henry Reed A. 37. Thomas Reed A. 60.	#4 Lucas Sullivants A. 95.	#3 James Forcas.
Samuel Beach A. 66.	Henry Roberts A. 65.	Walter Campbell A. 75.	Samuel Forcas.
James De Wolf A. 300.	#18 William F. Williams A. 134.	Joseph Pinkham A. 75.	Walter Satchell A. 120.
John Thompson A. 100.	#19 John Cummings A. 52.	#5 Daniel Smith A. 100.	Lucas Sullivants Heirs A. 110.
Walter Wells A. 135.	John Canine A. 100.	Lucas Sullivants Heirs A. 100.	John Sullivants A. 50.
Walter Sapping A. 67.	Stephen S. Eaton A. 137.	Walter Cummings A. 57.	Joshua Cummings A. 110.
George Gooding A. 250.	#20 William Barker A. 57.	Ambrose Dudley A. 840.	
Walter Buller A. 52.	Thomas Lane A. 46.		
P. B. Wilson A. 95.	#21 Cyrus Griswold A. 137.	Dudlow's Heirs, 410, acres	
John Goodrich A. 65.	#22 James De Wolf A. 220.	Nelson Sells A. 40.	
	Samuel Hinman A. 100.	Thomas H. Cloud A. 50.	
		Cyrus Chambers A. 80.	
		David Patterson A. 80.	



C. 1833

MAP

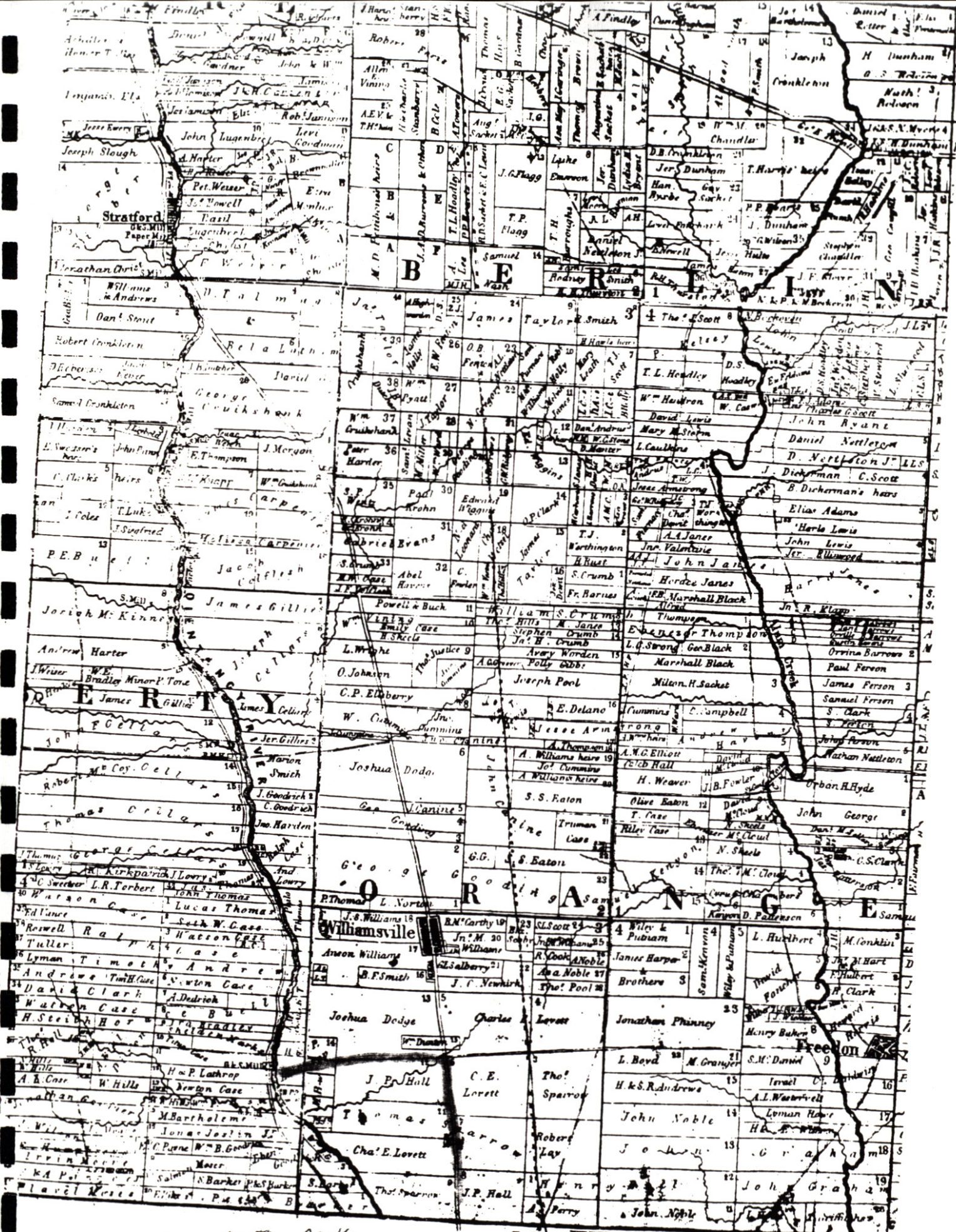
OF

ORANGE TOWNSHIP,

DELAWARE COUNTY,

OHIO.

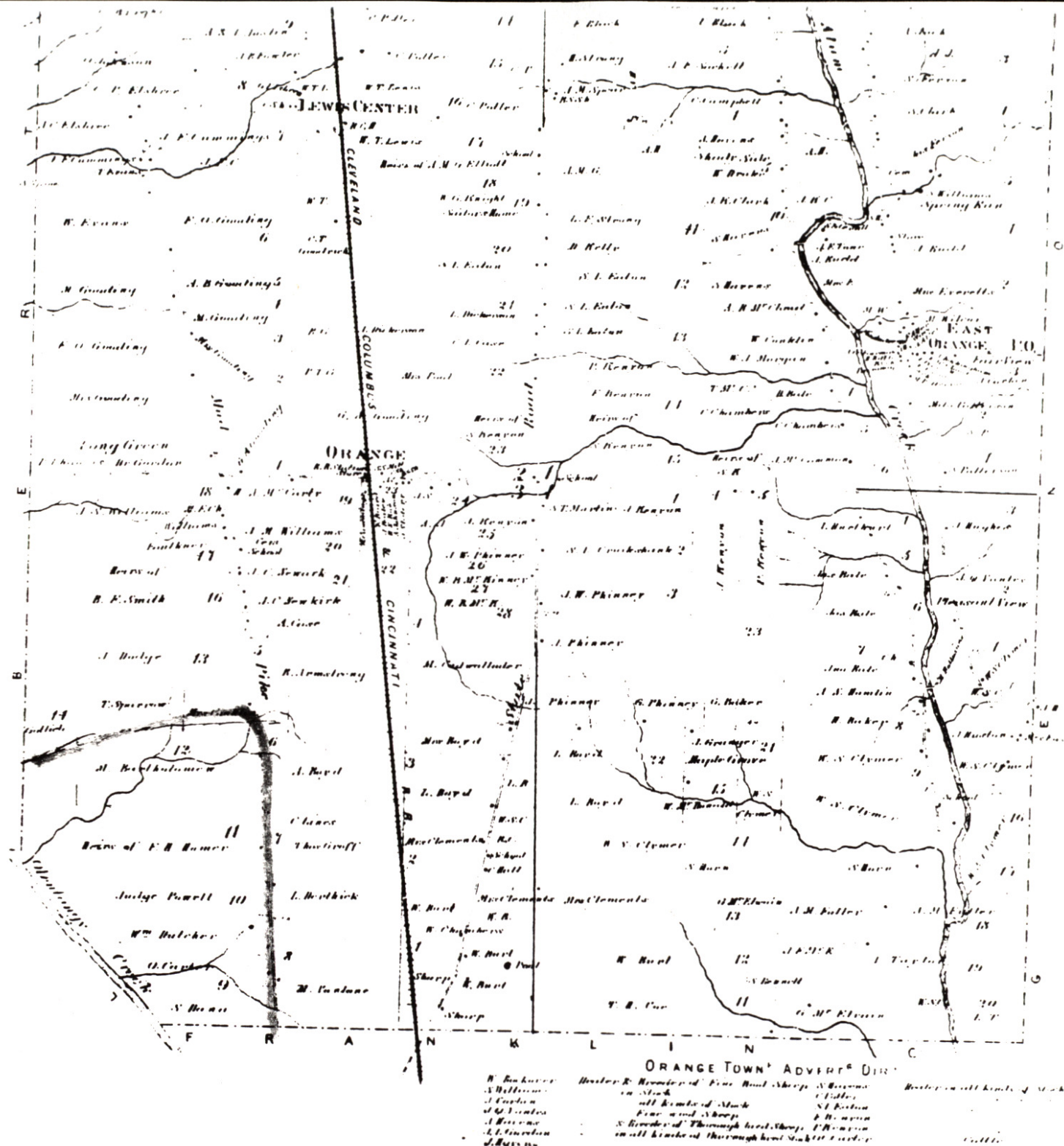
METRO Park



METRO PARK

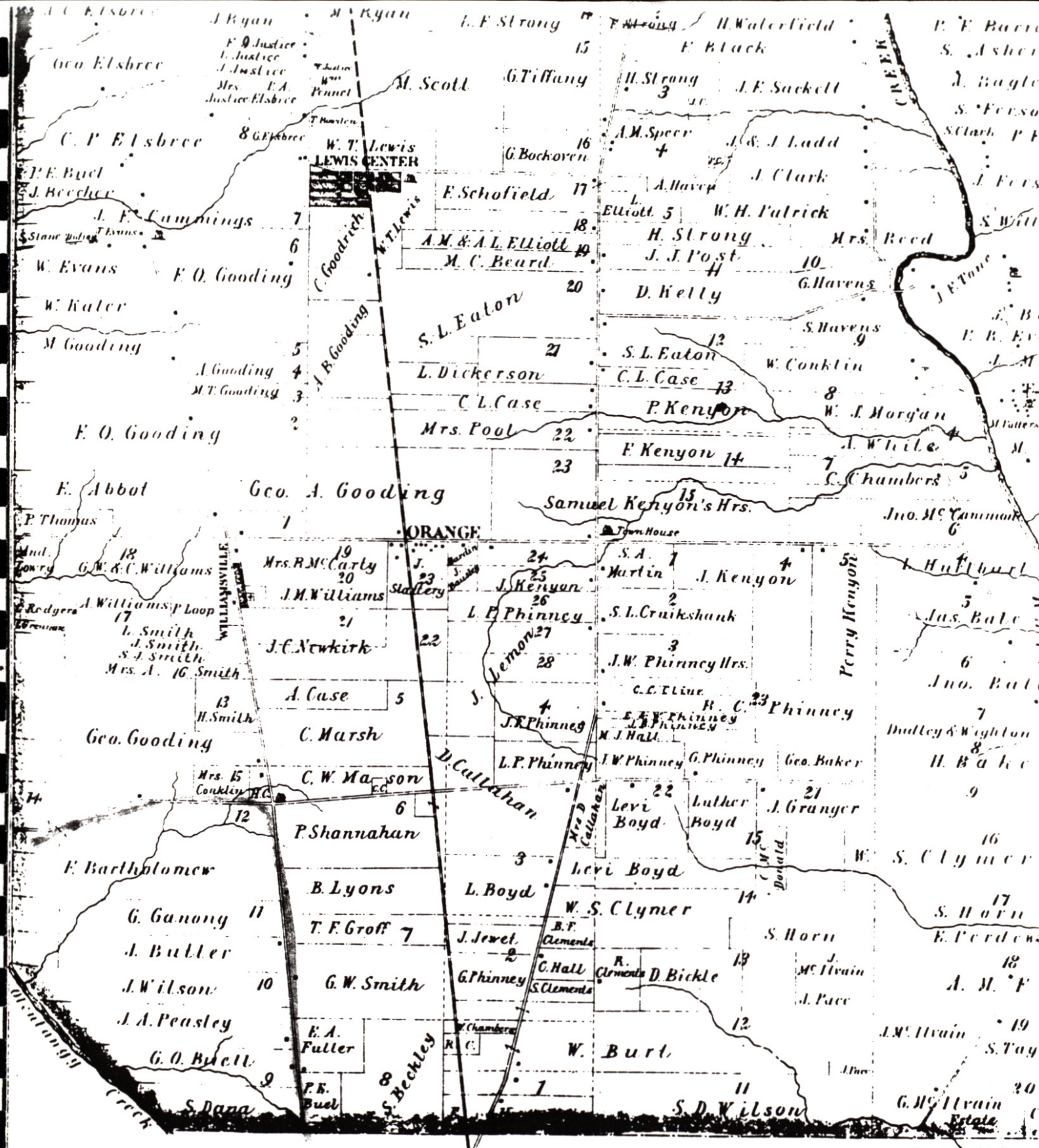
RANGE XVIII

1849 Map



METRO MAP

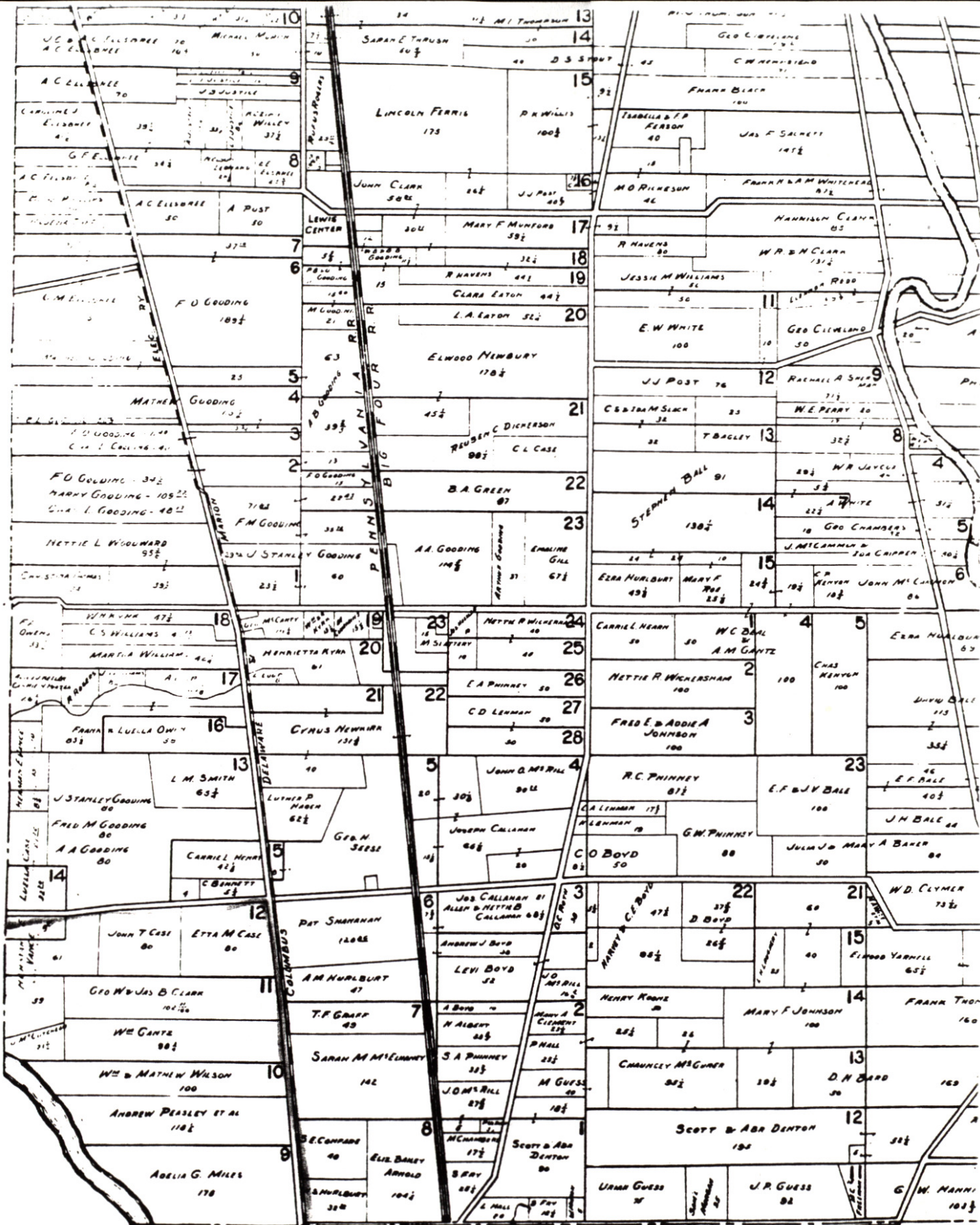
1866 Map



1875 Map

METRO PARK

Compiled & drawn



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIGHBANKS METRO PARK AREA

Attached are two photocopies of aerial views of the current Highbanks Metro Park area. Highbanks is located on the lower left hand side of the 1940 photo and is located on the right hand side of the 1939 photo. By placing these two photos together, one can get a total perspective of the park, even though one photo was taken about eight months later than the other.

These photocopies were obtained from the Delaware County S.C.S. Office at 29 Grandview Street in Delaware, Ohio. These are only photocopies. An actual print of the photo can be obtained by writing to the National Archives, 841 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304. To order a print one must specify the number on the photo and the date. For example, the 1940 photo should include the number BVC 8-60 and the date 7-11-40.

These photos show some of the patterns of land use over 50 years ago. Brown's Fruit Farm is clearly discernable, as are other orchards in the area. The area along the Olentangy River was wooded in 1940. You had mentioned the Vance "mansion," which can be seen just south of Powell Road. Other buildings can also be recognized.

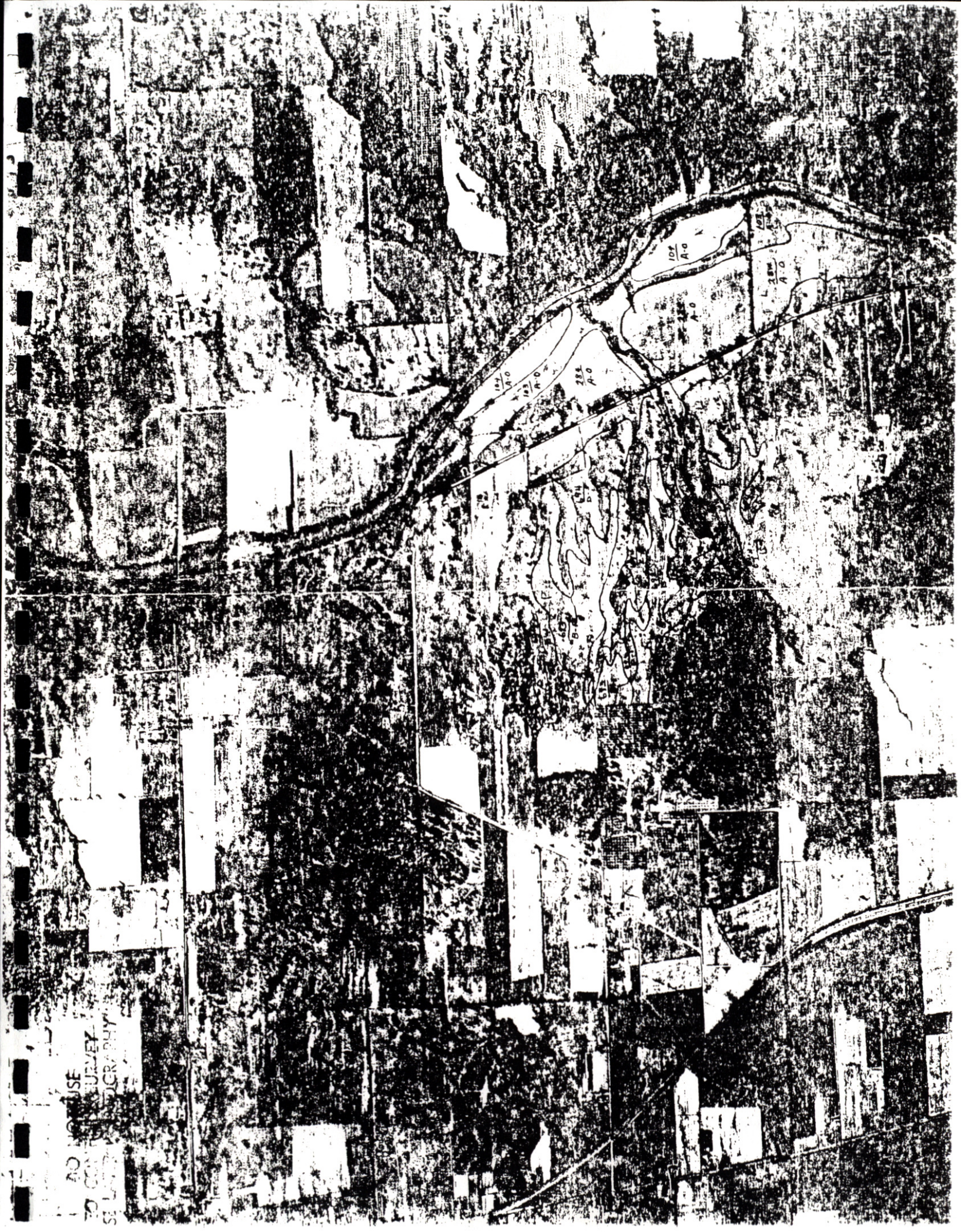
I'm not certain of the cost of prints from the National Archives, but I am certain there is a charge. Also, one should expect a delay of from eight to ten weeks between the time of ordering a print and when one receives it.

Robert W. McCormick
335 Bristol Way
Worthington, Ohio 43085

17 May 1993

THE FOLLOWING IS THE NUMBER OF THE PHOTO OF THE
PARK AREA IN SHARON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY:

Date	Number
15 June 1938	BCF 3-59



NO USE
TO GOVERNMENT SURVEY
SECTORS AND GRAPHY

104
A-0

104
A-0

104
A-0

104
A-0

104
A-0

104
A-0

104
A-0

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A-0

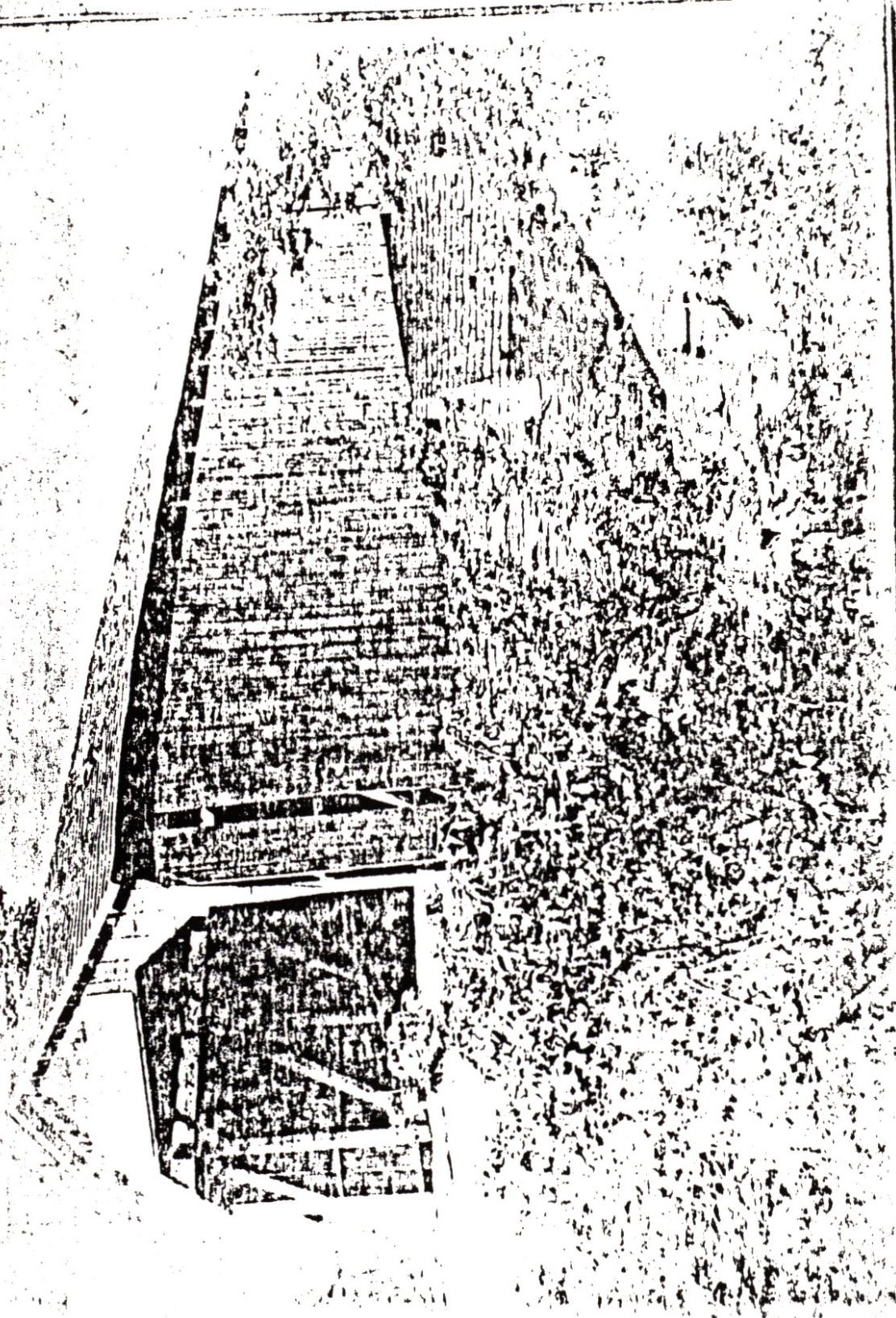
104
A-0

104
A-0

No date on this photo. It is identified as the Liberty Covered

bridge over the Olentangy River at Home Road and S.R. 315.

Bridge was washed out in the March 1913 flood.



DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE FOUNDING OF DELAWARE COUNTY AND CITY
First Proof

1808 - 1958

e, Ohio

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THE MUSEUM

157 E. William St.
Delaware, Ohio
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Wednesday and Sunday

Dr. Baby added that he had long suspected the Archaic people might have lived in the Olentangy valley, but the Robertson find is the first definite proof.

The bones almost escaped detection Saturday. Robertson was digging a new drain for a cistern at the tenant house which is about seven miles south of Delaware, directly across the river from the Liberty Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson live at their other farm about a mile south. They own around 135 acres.

It was raining and the men were hurrying to finish the job before dark. Kille struck what he thought was rotten stone, common in glacial terraces.

Robertson saw one of the men toss a shovelful of dirt that contained what appeared to be human bones. The ditch digging was halted while the men carefully removed as many as possible of the fragile bones.

Gives Reasoning

"I place these remains in the late Archaic period for two reasons," said Dr. Baby. "They were buried in small circular pits, and the bones were in bundles. Prehistoric people allowed the dead to remain above ground until the bodies were reduced to skeletons. Then they gathered up bones of several bodies and placed them in the pits."

The state archaeologist said that the bones unearthed on the Robertson farm were those of a male adult and two teenagers. And the adult was apparently suffering from arthritis of the spine, he said.

Since the Robertsons moved to Liberty Township in 1941, they have been collecting Indian relics or artifacts. Dr. Baby said many of the arrow heads and grooved axes bore out his theory that there were pre-historic tribes in this area.

6000 to 1500 B. C.

He listed the various peoples that are believed to have been on the North American continent in the following order, beginning with the most ancient: Paleo Indians (the earliest North Americans migrating from Asia); Archaic (6000 to 1500 B. C.); Gravel Kame; Adena (first of the mound builders); Hopewell; Late Woodland; Fort Ancient, and Erie.

After the Erie came the historic Indians, the tribes that were here when the first white men came.

The Archaic burial site on the Robertson farm is about two miles south of the spot where the first settlers arrived in Delaware County in 1801.

Robertson is assistant professor of romance languages at Ohio State University.



Uncovered by Robertsons

Mrs. S. C. Robertson arranges the pre-historic bones of an Archaic man and two teenagers, believed to be at least 4,000 years old, found Saturday on the Robertsons' farm in Liberty Township. Lower sections of the spine showed the Indian was suffering from arthritis, according to the state archaeologist, Dr. Raymond S. Baby. He said this is the first definite proof that the Archaics, second oldest tribe of prehistoric peoples on this continent, lived in the Olentangy valley. No other remains this old have been found in Delaware County. The Archaic tribe pre-dates the Adena and Gravel Kame people, relics of which have been found in Marlboro and Brown Townships.

(Gazette photos by Cruikshank)

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE FOUNDING OF DELAWARE COUNTY AND CITY

1808 - 1958

Delaware, Ohio

United Press International

Delaware, Ohio, Tuesday Evening, October 27, 1959

Rare Pre-Historic Bones Found in Liberty Twp.

Over 4,000 Years Old
Archaic Man
Remains Near
Olentangy River

BY VIRGINIA CRUIKSHANK

Human bones believed to be at least 4,000 years old have been discovered on a farm in Liberty Township on the east bank of the Olentangy River.

State archaeologists are excited over the discovery of a burial pit which they believe was of the pre-historic Archaic people, the second oldest tribe to inhabit the North American continent.

The bones were found Saturday afternoon near a tenant house on the S. C. Robertson farm at the corner of Taggart Rd. and the Home Rd. The house is on the first rise above the river bottoms on what geologists call a glacial terrace.

Dr. Raymond Baby, curator of archaeology at the Ohio State Museum, visited the site Monday afternoon.

"These are definitely not burial pits of the Adena people," he said. "They are older than that, and even pre-date the Gravel Kame tribes. I would place them in the late Archaic group. These people inhabited this continent from 6000 to 1500 B.C. I believe these pits may date back to around 2000 B.C. or roughly 4,000 years ago."



Here's Where Bones Were Discovered

Dr. Raymond S. Baby, (center) curator of archaeology at the Ohio State Museum, discusses with S. C. Robertson (right) his rare find of pre-historic Indian bones in a trench at Robertson's tenant house in Liberty Township. At left, Asa Mays, Portsmouth, senior in anthropology at Ohio State University, records measure-

ments and other facts for permanent records at the museum. Robertson and two men were digging a new drain for a cistern when they found the burial pit about three feet below the surface. The Olentangy River flows south (left) in the trees in the background.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN CIRCA 1911

Source: Clinton R. Staffer, et.al., The Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle (Columbus: Geological Survey of Ohio, 1911).



"High Banks" along the Olentangy River north of Worthington. The illustration shows the clay-like constituency of the Olentangy shale and the former overhanging Ohio shale.



Fig. 2—The Olentangy shale, showing its basal portion and the uneven contact with the Delaware limestone below, as shown along Bartholomew Run in Delaware County. The observer stands on the summit of the Delaware limestone.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN CIRCA 1911

Source: Clinton R. Staffer, et. al., The Geology of the Columbus Quadrangle (Columbus: Geological Survey of Ohio, 1911).

PLATE IV.



The Ohio shale, with concretions in place, at "The Narrows," about 1½ miles north of Worthington.



Fig. 3- Concretions weathered out of the Ohio shale. Bartholomew Run.

THE COLUMBUS, DELAWARE & MARION

ELECTRIC COMPANY

21519
TRIP PASS

NOT GOOD

Pass Mrs. Q. Lindner.

Account Wife of Carpenter

From Stratford, Ohio

To Columbus, Ohio
Void if Detached

Issued by C. C. MOYER

EXPRESS TRAINS



THE COLUMBUS, DELAWARE & MARION

ELECTRIC COMPANY,

TRIP PASS
(Subject to conditions on back)

21519

DELAWARE, OHIO, December 11th, 1928.

PASS Mrs. Q. Lindner.

Account Wife of Carpenter

From Columbus, Ohio, Stratford, Ohio

Good for one trip only until January 11th, 1929.

Valid when countersigned by C. C. Moyer, Superintendent.

Countersigned by

Superintendent

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

EXPRESS TRAINS

CHRONOLOGY OF Highbanks Metro Park Area

335 million years ago---Sedimentary bedrock deposited.

22,000 B.C.---Wisconsin glacier in the area--last glacier.

13,000 B.C.---Paleo-Indians in the area.

6,000-1,500 B.C.---Archaic people.

1,000-800 B.C.---Adena culture.

100 B.C.---Hopewell culture.

1650s---Erie Indians exterminated by Iroquois confederation.

July, 1754---Washington's defeat in western Pennsylvania (Fort Necessity)---Start of the French and Indian War.

9 July 1755---Gen. Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh).

1758---Capture of Fort Duquesne by the British--renamed Fort Pitt.

10 October 1774---Battle of Point Pleasant along the Ohio River.

1776-1783---American Revolution. In the Ohio Country, a continuation of the fighting between frontiersmen and Indians.

1788-1794---Continuation of the Indian Wars in the Ohio Country.

April, 1788---Settlement of Marietta.

November, 1788---Settlement at Columbia (now Cincinnati).

20 August 1794---Battle of Fallen Timbers---Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians.

3 August 1795---Treaty of Greenville--Peace treaty with Indians which established the Greenville Treaty Line.

1 June 1796---Congress authorized the establishment of the U. S. Military Tract.

October 1797---Israel Ludlow surveyed the boundaries of township 2, range 18, U.S. Military Tract (Sharon Township, Franklin County) and township 3, range 18, U.S. Military Tract (Orange Township, Delaware County).

26 March 1800---Thomas Biddle purchased 4,000 acres, quarter township 3, range 18. This is the southwestern portion of Orange Township, Delaware County.

1 May 1801---Captain Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers and their

party arrived in the Ohio Country and settled on land north of Highbanks on the east side of the Whetstone River.

Spring 1802---Thomas Cellar and his family arrived and settled on the west side of the Whetstone River across from the Carpenter and Powers settlement.

7 March 1803---The Scioto Company purchased 16,000 acres of land including the western half of township 2, range 18 (Sharon Township, Franklin County. The land was surveyed into lots in 1804. First school held winter of 1803-1804.

1800-1814---The Delaware County land now in Highbanks Park was owned by: James Wilkinson, Andrew Holmes, Thomas Lewis and Amasa Delano.

1808-1812---Worthington lobbied to become the capital of the State of Ohio.

12 March 1812---Joseph Pool purchased Lot 50 of the Scioto Company lands and moved to this area. The family later owned Lots 48 and 49 as well.

1812-1815---War of 1812. Increased tension between settlers and Indians, but no confrontation in this area of Ohio.

1815---First school held in Orange Township.

30 June 1822---George B. Gooding, after renting land from James DeWolf, purchased 50 acres from DeWolf and circa 1827 built the home and inn still standing north of the Park.

1826-1834---Development of the Columbus-Sandusky Turnpike, now Route 23.

1850---Heirs of James DeWolf owned most of the Delaware County land now in the Metro Park. Neither James DeWolf nor his heirs lived in Ohio, but were absentee landowners.

1850-1880---Rapid change in agriculture, exemplified by changes in farming in the Park area.

February, 1851---Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad completed from Cleveland to Columbus.

14 May 1865---Eastern part of Lot 11 purchased by Gilbert Ganong.

13 April 1867---John Wilson purchased 100 acres on the north side of Lot 10. This property remained in the Wilson family for 60 years.

25 March 1878---J. A. Peasley moved to southern part of Lot 10. This land remained in the family until it was sold to the Metro Park.

1890-1920---"Fresh Air" Movement. Many people spent time at summer camps along the Olentangy River.

14 August 1902---Columbus, Delaware and Marion interurban line began operation.

11 June 1907---Herman E. Vance purchased part of Lot 12.

30 July 1909---William C. Brown purchased property which became Brown Fruit Farm.

1933---Columbus, Delaware and Marion interurban line ceased operation.

1948-1972---Metro Parks District purchased land for Highbanks Metro Park.

1954---Route 23 became a four-lane highway.

1966---I-270 outerbelt constructed.

27 April 1973---206.48 acres of Highbanks dedicated as a scenic nature preserve by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

August 1973---Olentangy River from Delaware Dam to Wilson Bridge Road designated as an Ohio Scenic River.

March 1980---166 acres of Highbanks designated a national natural landmark by National Park Service.

Worthington Public Library

62

820 High Street
Worthington, OH 43085

WORTHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



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