

The Name's the Thing: Promoting Ohio Towns During the Era of Good Feelings

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AMERICA IS COVERED WITH NAMES THAT reflect broken dreams, dreams of riches to be won by plating towns where cattle grazed and forests stood. Possibly such a town would become a county seat, a state capital, the home of a university or, at least, an insane asylum. Nowhere and at no time did this craving become so apparent as in Ohio during the years 1815-1819. Though Kentucky, Alabama Territory,¹ Tennessee, Indiana and the territories of Illinois and Missouri also became hot spots of town platting, no other state or territory was in the same league with the Buckeye State. Within Ohio's borders well over 100 new towns were platted or advertised for sale between 1815 and 1819.

Boosting towns was an economic sequel to the optimism that followed the Battle of New Orleans and the Treaty of Ghent. In early 1814 with the British poised on the border of New York State, with the Royal Navy ready to take control of the Chesapeake Bay region and with an attack upon New Orleans projected, the United States appeared headed towards certain defeat. Surprisingly, dawn followed darkness. Battles such as those at the River Thames and Horseshoe Bend made tens of thousands of fertile acres safe for white settlement. The War of 1812 had dammed up the stream of westward heading immigrants. With the end of the war, the Old Northwest became the object of the largest migration to that date. Ohio's share of this tidal wave is clearly shown by Buckeye State population statistics.

Ohio's 1820 population was nearly two and a half times that of 1810. Because of the state's exposed condition during the War of 1812, it is probably safe to assume that the lion's share of Ohio's growth came during the last half of the decade. The state's location athwart major migration routes and its resultant population increase made it particularly susceptible to the siren songs of the land

¹ I wish to thank H. F. Raup of Kent State University for criticizing this paper and thus making it stronger. For a survey of town boosting see Richard C. Wade, *The Urban Frontier: Pioneer Life in Early Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and St. Louis* (Cambridge, 1959), 29-35; Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Americans: The National Experience* (New York, 1965), 119-123, 161-168. For town platting see John W. Reps, *The Making of Urban America* (Princeton, 1965) and his *Town Planning in Frontier America* (Princeton, 1969). For state studies in the 1814-1820 see Stuart Seely Sprague, "Alabama Town Promotion During the Era of Good Feelings," *Alabama Historical Quarterly* (Spring, 1974), 15-20 and his "Town Making in the Era of Good Feelings: Kentucky 1814-1820," *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (October, 1974), 337-341.

hustler. The miracle growth of such youthful cities as Louisville (1800 population 359, 1810 population 1,357, and by 1820 it would be 4,012), Cincinnati (2,540 in 1810; 9,642 by 1820), and Pittsburgh (1,565 in 1800, 4,768 in 1810 and 7,248 by 1820), served as "proof" in the hands of salesmen that cities could be created from scratch and fortunes won in the process.

Promoters were shameless in their theft of metropolitan names for speculative ventures. A reader of the Cincinnati *Western Spy* became so irate upon learning of a proposed New Cincinnati that he protested to the editor, declaring emphatically that there could be but one Cincinnati. Two weeks later the same paper satirized the claims of the more pretentious speculations:²

LUNARIA.

An elegant town laid out on the northeast quarter of the moon will be offered for sale on the---day of---next, lots in the town of Lunaria, which said town is situated as above described. The commanding elevated site of this spot, the salubrity of the air; the local advantages it possesses and *will* possess when the arronautic [*sic*] art is perfected, give to Lunaria a decided preference over any of the cities which are growing up in the Newspapers. As a port of entry to Balloon sailors it will be indispensable— [*sic*] and there is no doubt but it will become the capital of the satellite so soon as it is settled. Projectors of the day, speculators (of every kind), moonstruck maniacs, and city builders in the woods are invited to attend the sale.

TITUS ENDYMION

Proprietor

Such items reflected the growing importance of newspapers as vehicles for creating interest in instant cities.

Greater attention was now given to the cosmetics of a new town. Whereas in 1800 one speculator simply labeled his creation NEW-TOWN, by 1815 urban names were used to conceal the rurality of the sites. Despite William D.

² (Cincinnati) *Western Spy*, October 6, 20, 1815.

Overman's contention that "viewed as a whole, Ohio names reflect a conservatism or sense of propriety rather exceptional in the namegiving period of the early west," many 1815-1819 promotions were named after more famous counterparts.³ The following, identified by county if known and date, are indicative of this practice:⁴ Aberdeen (Brown, 1816), Brooklyn (Cuyahoga, 1818), Calcutta (1818), Carthage (Hamilton, 1815), Dover (Wayne, 1817), Dover (Preble, 1818), East Sparta (Stark, 1815), Hamburg (Fairfield, circa 1815), Knoxville (Preble, 1816), Lexington (Guernsey, 1816), Londonderry (Guernsey, 1815), Manchester (1815), Moscow (Wayne, 1815), New Baltimore (Hamilton, 1815), New Lexington (Perry, 1817), Newport (Adams, 1818), Paris (Stark, 1816), Paris, (Preble, 1817), Petersburg (Ashland, 1816), Portland (Erie, 1816), Savannah (1816), Utica (1815), Venice (1816), Versailles (Dark, 1818), Vienna (1815). Of the total, approximately one quarter have names American in origin, one quarter English, two-thirds European. The use of European names is curious in that it comes at a time when American nationalists were attempting to purge the country from European influences. It may be that promoters believed that European names made instant cities appear less speculative as an investment.

In some cases the choice of a town name reflected the proprietor's background. Thus Preble's New Lexington and Brown's Georgetown were christened after Kentucky towns. Similarly New Carlisle, Uniontown (later Ashland), and West Lebanon reflected Pennsylvania namesakes.⁵ Virginia was represented by Winchester and Staunton while Tennessee contributed Preble County's Knoxville. Though a number of towns were named for their proprietors—Bellville (Richland County), Brecksville (Cuyahoga County), Craigsborough (Guernsey County), Crossenville (Perry County) and Darrtown (Butler County)—this represents a far smaller proportion of paper towns than one would expect.⁶

Some names are intelligible to the advanced place-name specialist. As an example, according to John Kilbourn's 1821 *Ohio Gazetteer* town or townships of Green or Greene were located in Adams, Clark, Clinton, Columbiana, Fayette, Gallia, Hamilton, Harrison, Richland, Ross, Scioto, Shelby, and Wayne counties. Harrison could be found in Darke, Franklin, Gallia, Knox, Muskingum, Pickaway, Ross and Stark counties; Jefferson in Adams, Ashtabula, Fayette, Franklin, Guernsey, Logan, Madison, Montgomery, Pickaway, Preble, Richland, Ross and Scioto counties; Liberty in the counties of Butler, Clinton, Delaware, Fairfield, Highland, Montgomery and Trumbull.⁷ Postmen must have grown tired of shuffling letters from one Green, Ohio to another. In order to ease the burden, the government decreed that towns of post office rank could not duplicate the name of an already established in-state post town. In Hamilton County this meant the transformation of Madison into Madisonville, Springfield into Springdale, New Burlington into Transit P.O.,

³ William D. Overman, *Ohio Town Names* (Akron, 1958).

⁴⁻⁶ The sources are identified in the listing of new towns 1815-1819, Appendix 2.

⁷ John Kilbourn, *The Ohio Gazetteer*, 7th edition (Columbus, 1821), 85, 89-90, 96-97, 102.

Mount Pleasant into Mount Healthy. Other Ohio examples include Wayne County's Bristol becoming Marshalltown and Adam's Jacksonville being transformed into Dunbarton.⁸

One of the most obvious reasons for not recognizing the names of "New Towns" today is that most did not prosper, not even in a limited way. John Kilbourn in the first three editions of his notable *Ohio Gazetteer* defined New Baltimore as "The name of a town plat, formerly laid out, in Radnor township,...but which was never built up; and is now converted into a farm, the plat being vacated." Subsequent editions omitted even that short description. A Hamilton County historian declared of the paper town of New Haven, that "during the ten years following 1815, the proposed village was made larger only once about every six months, or one year by the addition of a cabin, oxshed or log barn." Not until 1826 did the new town contain a frame building.¹⁰ There were too many new towns promoted for many to succeed. Brown's 1817 *Western Gazetteer* gives one a feeling for the extent to which promotions were being carried on:¹¹

COUNTY	DESCRIPTION
CLERMONT	Several new villages are commenced on the margin of the Ohio between Muddy and Eagle creeks.
COLUMBIANA	Fairfield is the seat of justice. There are eight or ten other villages, nearly new.
HARRISON	Cadiz, a small village of twenty houses.... This county has four or five other villages, mostly new and small.

⁸ Henry A. Ford and Mrs. Kate B. Ford, *History of Hamilton County, Ohio* (Cincinnati, 1881), 271-272, 379, 381; Overman, *Ohio Names*, 84; Nelson W. Evans, *History of Adams County* (West Union, 1900), 445.

⁹ Kilbourn, *Ohio Gazetteer* (July, 1816) 99, (1817) 114.

¹⁰ Ford, *Hamilton County* 289. Other less striking examples of stagnation include Adams County's Manchester whose growth was "stationary; it has about forty *old* houses" according to Samuel R. Brown's *The Western Gazetteer; or Emigrant's Directory; Containing a Geographical Description of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, and the Territories of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan...* (Auburn, 1817), 300; Hamilton County's 1803 Shrewsbury was reported as "now utterly extinct," Ford, *Hamilton County* 412; Stark County's Osnaburg received a second chance in 1817 when Henry Taynee bought 77 of the 160 lots for back taxes and attempted to sell them off as a new town, (Canton) *Ohio Repository*, August 17, 1817; Kilbourn's first six editions of his *Ohio Gazetteer* (July, 1816), 26 to (1819) 41, identify Canton, Belmont County in identical terms: "a small town laid out some years ago It contains but a few houses, and is not flourishing."

¹¹ Brown, *Western Gazetteer*, 293, 319, 318.

The level of new town activity varied from year to year. The proportion of new towns advertised in newspapers and even the style of the advertisement in Ohio differed from that of territories to the westward. An analysis of Ohio's 1815-1816 new towns indicates that only about half were advertised in the *Canton Ohio Repository*, *Cincinnati Western Spy*, *Dayton Ohio Republican* or *Steubenville Western Herald*. Of the advertised towns, approximately half were mentioned in one edition or another of Kilbourn's *Ohio Gazetteer*. Towns that were advertised tended to appear in the paper nearest the town site. This may explain why the proportion of fancy town plats complete with diagonals, boulevards, curved lines and unusual divisions of blocks into lots was much smaller than in the case of the Illinois Territory and other less settled areas of the country.

Ohio's peak town promotion year was 1816, two years ahead of the national norm. The year provided the best example of just how fiercely town booming could burn within a limited area. Knox township, Jefferson County, produced in that single year three new towns—Jefferson, New Hagerstown and New Somerset. A fourth instant city, Newburg (later Toronto), was created two years later.¹² The year 1816 also produced one of Ohio's most exotic plats: Susanna illustrates John W. Reps' contention that the gridiron was not the only pattern used by town promoters in frontier America. Susanna, according to an advertisement, was planned on a noble scale. "Excepting two, none of the streets are less than 80 feet wide; and there are four diagonal avenues, each exce[e]ding 110 feet." If one is going to *plat* streets, one might as well do so in an imperial manner. "In the centre" of the would-be city, the description went on, "is an open public square, 560 feet each way." Special provision was made for a "wide public promenade" and likewise graveyards were projected for the city, the burial grounds being "provided in the Out-lots, as no interment will be permitted *within* the Town."¹³ The primary reason for such features was to persuade potential investors that the spot selected was already a going concern. Kilbourn dismissed Susanna as "a little village on the north bank of the Ohio river, in Clermont County, immediately above and adjoining New Richmond. It contains about fifty inhabitants."¹⁴

The number of advertised new towns decreased sharply in 1817. In 1818 the number increased somewhat, though remaining below the 1816 peak; 1819 was a depression year and punctured the optimism of the period, thus effectively ending the town building boom. Some of the post-1816 towns succeeded to a greater extent than had earlier ventures. Port Lawrence, one of the few Ohio ventures advertised out of state, eventually became part of Toledo. Its success

¹² Steubenville) *Western Herald*, February 2, March 1, 1816; Overman, *Ohio Names*, 134.

¹³ (Cincinnati) *Western Spy*, January 19, 1816; Greentown, Stark County was also in the minority of Ohio New Towns—those with unusual patterns. Each square was divided by two diagonal alleys. Four small parks or squares were to be left open at the four corners of the central square. Herbert Tenney Orren Blue, *History of Stark County* (Chicago, 1928) I, 269.

¹⁴ Kilbourn, *Ohio Gazetteer* (1819), 146.

was all the more remarkable since at the time the Ohio boundary had not been run and some believed the town to be in the Michigan Territory.¹⁵

Few towns had greater aspirations than becoming a county seat. Indeed an election often settled the issue. The lack of serious urban aspirations is clearly seen in the case of Stark County's East Sparta. Draw a tick-tack-toe and you have the town plat. The four street names—Bear, Buffalo, Elk and Wolf—somehow lack a metropolitan flavor.¹⁶ Occasionally the number of platted lots is known—Lewisburgh (Preble County) 28, Russellville (Brown County) 32, Dover (Wayne County) 46, Belleville (Richland County) 48, Greentown (Stark County) 64, Westville (Preble County) 64, Winchester (Preble County) 64.¹⁷

Speculators sought profit and the rate of return could be high. Ohio newspapers and county histories shed some light on the subject. The balance sheet for Jackson, Jackson County reveals surveying and selling costs of \$349.95 with the sale grossing \$7,196.75. Even allowing for the original purchase price and taxes, this represents a tidy profit. Town or city lots on a per acre basis were well ahead of the price of farmland. Croghanville lots on the Sandusky brought \$46.50 per acre. Perrysburg land was divided into three groups at the following prices per acre: inlots \$36, outlots \$10, river tracts \$7. The sale of 365 lots (414 others remained unsold) realized \$13,000, a substantial sum.¹⁸ Russell Shaw sold 32 lots of Russellville, Brown County, for \$840,¹⁹ not a kingly sum, but still substantially more than the tract would have brought as farmland.

A number of conclusions based in part upon Appendix 1 and 2 can be drawn. Fifty-six percent of the new towns 1815-1819 are named after cities while only 30 percent were named after people, indicating that promoters believed that the names themselves would sell their instant cities. Few names were descriptive, few related to Ohio in any way. In the earlier 1803-1807 new town boom, half of the names were derived from other American cities. The earlier boom was in part created by statehood and the expectation that large counties would be cleaved creating new county seats. The latter boom was part of a national euphoria. Ohio's relatively large population and its numerous newspapers led to many small scale speculations rather than following the pattern farther west of a dozen or so widely advertised speculations in which cleverly designed plats were a prominent feature.

¹⁵ (Lexington) *Kentucky Reporter*, September 17, 1817; Overman, *Ohio Names*, 133-134; Kilbourn, *Ohio Gazetteer* (1818), 107.

¹⁶ Blue, *Stark County* 1, 267-268.

¹⁷ For source see symbol next to town name in Appendix 2.

¹⁸ *Standard History of the Hanging Rock Region of Ohio* (1916), 405, 407; (Canton) *Ohio Repository*, July 24, August 7, 1817.

¹⁹ *History of Brown County, Ohio* (Chicago, 1883), 620.

APPENDIX ONE TOWN PROMOTIONS 1803-1807

TOWN	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	YEARS	SOURCE	
Adelphia		Ross	1804	Over	1
Bazetta		Trumbull	1804	Over	10
Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Stark	1806	S7B5	173
Boston		Summit	1805	Over	16
Bristolville		Trumbull	1807	Over	19
Bucyrus	Bucyrus	Brown	1803	B8H6	341
Cambridge City		Guernsey	1806	G93S5	43
Canton		Belmont	1806	Over	18
Canton		Stark	1805	S7B5	248
Crosby Village	Crosby	Hamilton	1803	H2F6	289
Damascus		Columbiana	1807/8	Over	36
Eaton	Washington	Preble	1805/6	P9H6	99
Friendtown	Bethel	Miami	1807	M6H6	418
Hanover		Perry	1804	P4M3	85
Higginsport	Lewis	Brown	1804	B8H6	472
Lexington		Stark	1807	S7B5	221
Milton	Union	Miami	1807	M6H6	352
New Philadelphia		Tuscarawas	1804	Over	93
Nimishillen		Stark	1807	S7B5	274
Old Washington		Guernsey	1805	Over	104
Osnaburg		Stark	1806	S7B5	260
Overmeyertown	Reading	Perry	1805	P4M3	85
Portsmouth		Scioto	1803	Over	114
Reading	Sycamore	Hamilton	1804	H2F6	393
Salem		Columbiana	1806	Over	122
Shrewsbury	Whitewater	Hamilton	1803	H2F6	412
Springfield	Springfield	Hamilton	1806	H2F6	379
Troy	Concord	Miami	1807	M6H6	375
Urbana		Champaign	1805	C4H6	324
Washington		Guernsey	1805	G93S5	43
White Haven	Lewis	Brown	1804	B8H6	472
Wooster		Wayne	1805	Over	146
Worthington			1803	Over	146
Xenia			1803	Over	146

*For source symbols see Appendix Two

APPENDIX TWO: NEW TOWNS 1815-1819

TOWN	TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	DATE	SOURCE	
Aberdeen	Huntington	Brown	1816		B8H5 513
Alexandersvmlle			1815	(Dayton) <i>O. Rep.</i>	Mar. 20
Allisonia			1815	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	Jan. 28
Auburn			1815	(Stbnvllle) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Nov. 14
Bellville		Richland	1815		Over 10
Berea	Whitewater	Hamilton	1817		H2F6 412
Bethlehem			1818	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Apr. 17
Bloomington		Erie	1817		Over 16
Bristol	Marshallville	Wayne	1817		Over 84
Brooklyn		Cuyahoga	1818		C9J6 419
Brownsville			1817	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Jan. 23
Burlington		Perry	1816		P4M3 87
Burg		Medina	1816	Became Seville	Over 124
Calcutta			1818	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	July 24
Caldersville		Cochocton	1818	Became Roscoe	Over 120
Carthage	Mills Creek	Hamilton	1815		H2F6 341
Centreville	Bloom	Fairfield	1815		F15G7 211
Chevoit	Green	Hamilton	1818		H2F6 309
Chippewa	Chippewa	Wayne	1816		W4D7 856
Cleves	Miami	Hamilton	1818		H2F6 331
Croghansville			1817	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	July 24
Dehassopolis		Jefferson	1818	(Stbnvllle) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Sept 12
Dingmansburg			1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Rep.</i>	Aug. 11
Dover	Sugar Creek	Wayne	1817		W4D7 847
Dover	Somers	Preble	1818		P9H6 307
Dublin		Franklin	1818	Kilburn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	6th. 63
East Sparta		Stark	1815		S7B5 267
Edwinburg		Richland	1816	(Mt. Vern.) <i>Regis.</i>	May 8
Elizabethtown	Whitewater	Hamilton	1817		H2F6 412
Fairfield	2nd Sale		1816	(Stbnvllle) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Nov. 29
Friedship	Newbury	Miami	1816		M6H6
Gainsborough			1815	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	July 14
Georgetown	Pleasant	Brown	1819		B8H6 385
Greentown		Stark	1816		S7B5 269
Hamburg		Fairfield	c1815		F15G7 225
Hardin			1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Repub.</i>	Sept 25
Hartford			1816	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Apr. 25
Haverhill			1819	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	7th 90
Jacksonville	Violet	Fairfield	1815	Became Pickerington	Over 110
Jacksonville	Meigs	Adams	1815		A2E9 445
Jefferson	Knox	Jefferson	1816	(Stbnvllle) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Feb. 2
Jeromesville			1815		A7K6 400
Germantown			1815	(Stbnvllle) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Nov. 14

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Greene	Greene	Trumbull	1819		Over	54
Kingston		Cuyahoga	1815		Over	105
Kingston		Ross/Pickaway	1816		Over	70
Knoxville		Preble	1816	As Florence 1835	P9H6	253
Knoxville	Jefferson	Jefferson	1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Feb.	2
Kosciusco			1818	(Columbus) <i>Gazette.</i>	Mar.	10
Lancaster			1815	(Zanesv.) <i>Musk. Mess.</i>	Apr.	12
Laurens-ville			1815	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Apr.	13
Lawrenceville		Madison	1816	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	1st.	78
Lewisburg	Harrison	Preble	1818		P9H6	212
Lexington		Guernsey	1816		G93S5	43
Liberty			1815	(Dayton) <i>O. Repbn.</i>	Dec.	4
Little York	Randolph	Montgomery	1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Repbn.</i>	Mar.	25
Logan		Hocking	1816		Over	77
Londonberry	Londonberry	Guernsey	1815		G93S5	41
Lucasville		Scioto	1819	<i>St. Hist. Hang. Rock</i>	<i>Reg'n.</i>	229
Ludlow			1818	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	July	25
Malacca			1818	(Lvllle) <i>Pub. Adver.</i>	Sept	8
Manchester			1815	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Dec.	14
Mechanicsburg			1816	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	May	31
Miami Town	Whitewater	Hamilton	1816		H2F6	412
Monroe	nw¼S23T3R9		1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Repbn.</i>	July	10
Monroe		Butler	1817	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	6th.	108
Moscow		Wayne	1815		W4D7	847
New Baltimore		Hamilton	1819		H2F6	291
New Burlington	Springfield	Hamilton	1816		H2F6	382
New Burlington	Colerain	Hamilton	1816	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	May	26
New Hagerstown	Knox	Jefferson	1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Feb.	2
New Haven	Crosby	Hamilton	1815		H2F6	289
New Lexington		Perry	1817		P4M3	87
New Liberty	sw¼S20T1R3	Guernsey	1815		G93S5	43
New Madison		Darke	1817		Over	98
New Paris	Jefferson	Preble	1817		P9H6	265
New Somersset	Knox	Jefferson	1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Mar.	1
Newburg	Knox	Jefferson	1818	Became Toronto	Over	134
Newbury	Meigs	Adams	1819		A2E9	445
Newport		Adams	1818		A2E9	445
Newville			1815	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Dec.	8
North Dayton			1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Repbn.</i>	Mar.	25
Northern Liberties		Hamilton	1818	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	May	30
Ohlton		Mahoning	1815		Over	103
Olivetown		Guernsey	1815		G93S5	42
Osnaburg		Stark	1817	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Aug.	17
Paris		Stark	1816	<i>Ibid., Sept. 26</i>	S7B5	320
Perrysburg		Wood	1816	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	1st.	118
Perrysville	Green	Ashland	1815		A7K6	306

Petersburg		Mifflin	1816	Originally Ashland Co.	A7K6	
Piketon		Pike	1815	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	1st.	120
Plainfield		Coschocton	1816		Over	112
Pointopolis			1818	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	June	12
Portland			1816	Became Sandusky City	Over	123
Port Lawrence			1817	(Lex.) <i>Ky. Reporter</i>	Sept	17
Pottsgrove			1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Feb.	9
Queensborough	Warren	Tuscarawas	1817	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Mar.	21
Rehoboth		Perry	1815		P4M3	86
Robertson's Mills			1815	Became Utica	Over	136
Sandusky			1817	Kilbourn <i>O. Gztr.</i>	6th.	138
Savannah			1816	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Mar.	14
Senecaville	Richland	Guernsey	1815		G93S5	42
Sharonville	Sycamore	Hamilton	1818		H2F6	394
Staunton	Union	Brown	c1815		B8H6	416
Susanna	Union		1816	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	Jan.	26
Tiltonsville			1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Feb.	2
Trenton			1816	(Stbnville) <i>West'n Her.</i>	Jan.	1
Union	Randolph		1816	(Dayton) <i>O. Repub.</i>	Feb.	12
Union	Green		1816	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	Mar.	14
Uniontown	Fultonton	Muskingum	1815		Over	40
Uniontown		Ashland	1815	Became Ashland	A7K6	215
Uniontown		Stark	1816		S7B5	324
Venice			1816	Brown <i>Western</i>	Gztr	325
Vermillion			1818		A7K6	113
Vernon			1815	(Dayton) <i>O. Rep.</i>	Aug.	21
Versailles			1819		Over	138
Vienna			1815	(Cinc.) <i>West'n Spy</i>	June	16
Waynesburg		Stark	1815		S7B5	326
Waynesburg			1816	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	May	5
W. Alexandria	Twin	Preble	1818		P9H6	327
W. Rushville	Richland	Fairfield	1815		F15G7	247
Westminster		Mad/Union	1816		Over	111
Westville		Preble	1816		P9H6	253
Winchester	Gratis	Preble	1817		P9H6	194
Woodburn			1818	(Dayton) <i>O. Statesm.</i>	Apr.	9
Wooster			1815	(Canton) <i>O. Repos.</i>	May	18
Zanesville		Logan	1819		Over	147
Zoar		Delaware	1816		Over	49

A2E9 Nelson W. Evans, *A History of Adams Country* (West Union, 1900).

A7K6 Horace S. Knapp, *A History of . . . Ashland County* (Philadelphia, 1863).

B8H6 *History of Brown County, Ohio* (Chicago 1883).

C4H6 *History of Champaign County* (Chicago, 1881).

C8H6 *History of Crawford County and Ohio* (Chicago, 1881).

C9J6 Crisfield Johnson, *History of Cuyahoga County* (Cleveland, 1879).

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