

Excerpt from Mitchell's Accompaniment

Excerpt from Mitchell, Samuel Augustus. *An Accompaniment to Mitchell's Reference and Distance Map of the United States*. Philadelphia: Mitchell and Hinman, 1835. Pp. 298 – 305. Newberry Library call number: G83 .58

GENERAL VIEW OF		OHIO.	
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Salvisa,	9	Shawneetown, IL.	15
Harrodsburg,	30	14. From Frank-	110
Perryville,	13	fort to Nashville.	
Lebanon,	19	To Nicholasville,	13
New Market,	6	Shaker T.	25
Alenton,	3	Harrodsburg,	32
Campbellsville,	9	NASHVILLE, as	208
Greensburg,	13	in No. 2,	176
Monroe,	12	9. From Lexing-	6
Glaucog,	20	ton to Frankfort,	13
Scottsville,	37	via Georgetown.	7
Galatin,	33	To Donerale,	15
Henderson,	10	Georgetown,	2
NASHVILLE,	14	Great Crossings,	15
		FRANKFORT,	30
5. From Lexing-	12	10. From Lexing-	25
ton to Somerset.	9	ton to Richmond.	10
To Lawrenceburg,	9	To Athens,	15
Harrodsburg,	11	Richmond,	15
Danville,	11	11. From West	14
Stanford,	17	Point to Shaw-	18
Waynesburg,	17	neetown, IL.	44
Somerset,	17	To Little York,	14
6. From Lexing-	13	Brandenburg,	4
ton to Bean's Sta-	23	Hardinsburg,	26
tion, Ten.	8	Oucensboro,	42
To Nicholasville,	23	Henderson,	86
Lancaster,	10	Morganfield,	30
Stanford,	12	Mount Zion,	25
Crab Orchard,	12	Raleigh,	141
Mount Vernon,	12	Shawneetown, IL,	146
London,	14	as in No. 13,	151
Barbourville,	31	18. From Louis-	110
Cumberland Ford,	14	vile to Lebanon.	158
Cumberland Gap,	18	To Shepherdsville,	24
Tazewell,	12	Bardston,	18
Bean's Station,	17	Fredericktown,	50
7. From Lexing-	13	Russellville,	59
ton to Cincinnati.	3	Lebanon,	67
To Centerville,	10	19. From Russell-	8
Jacksonville,	22	vile to Smithland.	76
Cynthiana,	18	To Elletton,	15
Falmouth,	7	Hopkinsville,	20
Grant's Lick,	14	Oakland,	35
Alexandria,	1	To Greenville,	45
Newport,	1	Princeton,	61
Cincinnati,	1	Carbo,	29
		Morganfield,	90
		Smithland,	105

THE French were the first to explore the countries on the waters of the Ohio. In 1680, M. de laSalle traversed, before any other European, the region between the lakes and the Mississippi. He was followed by many of his countrymen, who, for upwards of half a century, seem to have been exclusively the visitors of this region; their object was the prosecution of the fur trade, and, unlike their English neighbors, they manifested little disposition to appropriate the country by settlements. By the conquest of Canada,

OHIO.

and the treaty of 1763, Great Britain succeeded to all the French possessions lying between the Alleghany and the Missouri. The beautiful valley of the Ohio was now thrown open to the American trade; but from whatever causes it may have arisen, the British government was not disposed to encourage settlements. The Indians were still numerous and powerful; and on the breaking out of the war of independence, were enticed by the British to take part against the frontier settlers. In 1787, Congress began the exercise of its jurisdiction over the country west of the Alleghany mountains. By an act of that body, a territory was created, called the Territory north-west of the river Ohio; and in the same year preparations were made for the first civilized settlement made within its limits. General Rufus Putnam and the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, led a small colony from Middlesex and Essex counties, Massachusetts, who located themselves at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum river. Similar to every settlement made on a frontier exposed to savage war, the first years of Ohio were spent in constant hardship and alarm. The treaty of Greenville, and the surrender of Michigan, in 1796, gave peace to the west, and emigration poured over the mountains to the Ohio valley. In 1800, Ohio and Michigan were formed into a separate territory; but having acquired sufficient numbers in Ohio to form a separate State, Michigan was detached April 1802, and the former authorized to form a Constitution. January 1802, after every necessary formality was complied with, Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State. Though as a member of the confederacy, her history is blended with that of the nation, we cannot omit an expression of admiration at a progress in power, resource, and energy, that has no parallel in history. — Less than half a century ago, all was a wilderness, inhabited only by savage beasts, or by still more savage men; now, 1834, with a million of inhabitants, her cities, towns, canals, roads, colleges, schools, and other improvements, excite the admiration of the world.

The State of Ohio is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, and Michigan Territory; east by Pennsylvania and Virginia; south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Western Virginia and Kentucky, and west by Indiana. Its length is 210 miles, and mean breadth 200, containing about 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres. The Ohio river forms the boundary of this State, on the south-east and south, for near 500 miles. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north, are Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those on the south flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's in the western part of the State, are branches of the Maumee.

The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow-land, of great fertility. In the interior, on both sides of the Scioto, and on the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of level and rich land in the State. In many parts there are large prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miamis. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, producing large quantities of

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GENERAL VIEW OF

coarse grass, from 2 to 5 feet high; some of which is of a tolerably good quality: other prairies are elevated, and are frequently called barrens; not always on account of their sterility, for they are often fertile. The most elevated tracts of country between the rivers, are the wettest and most marshy in the State; and the driest land is that which borders on the various streams of water. Among the forest trees, are oak of various species, maple, hickory, beach, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buckeye, cherry, &c.

This State produces abundantly everything which grows in the middle States. Corn grows luxuriantly, yielding, on rich alluvial bottom lands, from 50 to 75 bushels per acre; 50 bushels per acre are a common and almost average crop. Wheat grows finely in this State; and flour is exported in vast quantities by the Ohio and Lake Erie to southern and eastern markets. Many steam-mills have been erected in this State, especially in the vicinity of the Ohio river, for the manufacturing of flour. Mills for the same purpose, propelled by water, are to be found in every part of the State. Rye, oats, buckwheat, &c. are produced abundantly in all parts of the State. Horses, cattle, and hogs are here raised in great numbers, and driven to an eastern market; and thousands of barrels of beef and pork are boated from all the towns on the navigable streams, for the southern part of the valley, or to New York.

Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered, and wrought pretty extensively in several places, particularly on the south of Licking river, 4 miles west of Zanesville, on Brush creek, and in some other places. Salt springs are found on some of the eastern waters of Muskingum, and on Salt creek, 25 miles south-east of Chillicothe, where there are considerable salt-works.

The summers are warm and pretty regular, though somewhat subject to tornadoes. Spring and autumn are very pleasant; and the winters generally mild. In some parts, near the marshes and stagnant waters, the inhabitants are subject to the fever and ague; but the climate, generally, is accounted remarkably healthful.

Ohio takes the lead among the western States with regard to manufactures. Some of the most important manufacturing towns are Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe. The fabrics of these manufactures have found their way even to the cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and entered into successful competition with the finished articles of European manufacture.

The exports from this State consist of flour, corn, hemp, flax, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whiskey, peach-brandy, and lumber.

The important interests of education have by no means been neglected in Ohio. The principal seminaries in this State are the University of Ohio, at Athens; Miami University, at Oxford; Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Kenyon College, at Gambier, and the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati.

A system of common schools has been lately introduced by law into this State. "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed by the Legislature in March, 1831, "to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May" following. This act declares, "that a fund shall be raised in the several counties in the State for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

Counties.	Population	County Towns.	Counties.	Population	County Towns.
Adams,.....	12,231	West Union.	Lorain,.....	5,696	Elyria.
Ashland,.....	14,584	Jefferson.	Logan,.....	6,440	Bellevue.
Athens,.....	9,757	Athens.	Madison,.....	6,190	London.
Butler,.....	578		Marion,.....	6,551	Marion.
Belmont,.....	28,637	St. Clairsville.	Medina,.....	7,560	Medina.
Brown,.....	17,867	Georgetown.	Meigs,.....	6,158	Chester.
Champaign,.....	12,131	Urbana.	Mercer,.....	1,110	St. Mary's.
Clarke,.....	13,114	Springfield.	Miami,.....	12,807	Troy.
Clermont,.....	20,466	Batavia.	Monroe,.....	8,768	Woodfield.
Columbiana,.....	35,592	New Lisbon.	Montgomery,.....	24,362	Dayton.
Coshocton,.....	11,161	Coshocton.	Morgan,.....	11,800	McConnellsville.
Cuyahoga,.....	10,373	Cleveland.	Muskingum,.....	22,334	Zanesville.
Crawford,.....	4,791	Bucyrus.	Perry,.....	13,970	Somerset.
Canton,.....	11,436	Wilmington.	Pickaway,.....	16,001	Circleville.
Dark,.....	6,204	Greenville.	Pike,.....	6,024	Piketon.
Delaware,.....	11,504	Delaware.	Portage,.....	18,826	Ravenna.
Fairfield,.....	24,786	Lancaster.	Preble,.....	16,291	Eaton.
Fayette,.....	8,182	Washington.	Putnam,.....	230	
Franklin,.....	14,741	COLUMBUS.	Paulding,.....	161	
Gallia,.....	9,733	Gallipolis.	Richland,.....	24,008	Mansfield.
Geauga,.....	15,813	Chardon.	Ross,.....	24,068	Chillicothe.
Green,.....	14,801	Xenia.	Sandusky,.....	2,851	L'r. Sandusky.
Guernsey,.....	18,036	Cambridge.	Shelby,.....	3,671	Sydney.
Hamilton,.....	52,317	Cincinnati.	Scioto,.....	8,740	Portsmouth.
Hocking,.....	4,008	Logan.	Seneca,.....	6,159	Tiffin.
Highland,.....	16,345	Hillsborough.	Stark,.....	26,588	Canton.
Harrison,.....	20,916	Cadiz.	Tuscarawas,.....	14,298	New Philada.
Hancock,.....	813	Finley.	Trumbull,.....	26,133	Warren.
Hardin,.....	210	Hardin.	Union,.....	3,192	Marysville.
Henry,.....	262	Napoleon.	Van Wert,.....	49	Wilshire.
Holmes,.....	9,135	Millersburg.	Washington,.....	11,731	Marietta.
Huron,.....	13,346	Norwalk.	Wayne,.....	23,333	Wooster.
Jefferson,.....	22,489	Stenbenville.	Williams,.....	387	Defiance.
Jackson,.....	5,941	Jackson.	Wood,.....	21,468	Lebanon.
Knox,.....	17,085	Mount Vernon.		1,102	Perrysburg.
Lawrence,.....	5,367	Burlington.			
Licking,.....	20,869	Newark.			
			Total, in 1830,	937,903	

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

INCREASE.	
In 1790,.....	3,000
1800,.....	45,365
1810,.....	230,760
1820,.....	581,434
1830,.....	937,903
From 1790 to 1800,.....	42,365
1800 to 1810,.....	185,395
1810 to 1820,.....	850,674
1820 to 1830,.....	356,469

Of the above population of 1830, there were, white Males, 779,700; white Females, 448,303; deaf and dumb, 446; blind, 231; aliens, 5,924; total whites, 958,693. Free colored Males, 4,830; Females, 4,760; total, 9,596.

of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education;—that for this purpose there shall be annually levied and assessed upon the *ad valorem* amount of the general list of taxable property in each county of the State, the property of blacks and mulattoes excepted, three-fourths of a mill on the dollar; that the trustees of each incorporated township in this State, where the same has not been already done, shall lay off their township into school districts in a manner most convenient for the population." Further provisions are made for carrying the system into effect.

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GENERAL VIEW OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. CANALS.

The Ohio State canals are the *Ohio Canal*, which connects Lake Erie, at Cleveland, with the Ohio river, at Portsmouth; and the *Miami Canal*, which connects the town of Dayton, situated on the Great Miami river, with the Ohio river, at Cincinnati.

Ohio Canal.

Main trunk, 310 miles.
 Navigable feeder from main trunk to Columbus, 11 "
 Navigable feeder from main trunk to Granville, 6 "
 Muskingum side-cut, from the Muskingum river at Dresden, 3 "
 Navigable feeder from the Tuscarawas river, 3 "
 Navigable feeder from the Walhonding river, 1 "

Total length of Ohio canal and branches, 334 miles.

Miami Canal.

Main trunk, 65 }
 Hamilton side-cut, 1 }
 Total length of canals in Ohio constructed at the public expense, and owned by the State, 400 "
 Lancaster lateral canal, constructed by the citizens of Lancaster, under an act of incorporation, 9 "

Total length of canals in Ohio, 409 miles.

The *Ohio Canal* is now completed. This great work was commenced on the 4th of July, 1825, and has been carried forward at a steady rate. Although many difficulties have been encountered in its prosecution, it has already imparted a new aspect to the country through which it passes, and has in many places quadrupled the value of the land near its course.

The *Miami Canal* has been navigated from Dayton to the head of the Main street in Cincinnati, since the spring of 1829.

It is expected that a second division of this work will be commenced in the course of a year, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed at the last session. This division will extend from Dayton to the valley of the Miami river, 30 or 35 miles. And it is believed that the time is not distant, when a still further extension of this canal will unite it, at Defiance, with the Wabash and Maumee Canal, now constructing by the State of Indiana; and that thence the two will be extended by a common trunk to Lake Erie, at Maumee Bay.

RAIL-ROADS.

The following Rail-road Companies have been incorporated by the Legislature:—Richmond, Eaton, and Miami; Mad-river and Lake Erie; Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky; Franklin, Springborough, and Wilmington; Erie and Ohio; Columbus, Delaware, Marion, and Sandusky; Cincinnati and St. Louis; Cincinnati, Harrison, and Indianapolis; Pennsylvania and Ohio; Milan and Newark; Milan and Columbus; Chillicothe and Lebanon.

Mad-river and Lake Erie Rail-road is to commence at Dayton, at the head of the Miami Canal, and extend to Sandusky on Lake Erie, thus, by means of the canal and rail-road, opening a communication between Cincinnati and the lake. Distance, upwards of 200 miles.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail-road is to commence at Pittsburg, Penn., and to terminate at Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, about 50 miles south of

PRINCIPAL STAGE ROUTES.

From	Miles	To	Miles
1. From Cleaveland to Cincinnati.	15	Lancaster,	10
To Strongsville,	7	Tarleton,	15
Medina,	7	Kingston,	15
Guilford,	6	Chillicothe,	8
Jackson,	6	Bainbridge,	18
Wooster,	12	To Jefferson,	9
Londonville,	20	Sinking Spring,	16
Mount Vernon,	21	West Union,	23
Sunbury,	23	Maysville, Ken.,	18
Genoa,	5	4. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Chillicothe,	117
Blendon,	7	To Zanesville, as in No. 2,	74
COLUMBUS,	10	Chillicothe, as in No. 3,	69
Cincinnati,	113	Cincinnati, as in No. 2,	93
2. From Wheeling, Va., to Cincinnati, via Zanesville and Columbus,	9	5. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Circleville and Lebanon,	18
To St. Clairsville,	9	To Zanesville, as in No. 2,	74
Morrisstown,	10	Cincinnati, as in No. 12,	161
Fairview,	8	6. From Sandusky City to Cincinnati, via Dayton,	28
Middleburn,	6	Lower Sandusky,	9
Washington,	8	Fort Seneca,	6
Cambodge,	12	Oakley,	43
Norwich,	12	Tymochtee,	55
Zanesville,	12	Upper Sandusky,	74
Irville,	11	Grand,	90
Hanover,	7	Hardin,	16
Newark,	8	Bellefontaine,	20
Granville,	28	West Liberty,	10
COLUMBUS,	1	Urbanana,	13
Franklinton,	22	Springfield,	13
Lawrenceville,	20	Fairfield,	156
Springfield,	20	Dayton,	10
Yellow Springs,	7	Alexandersville,	7
Xenia,	14	Miamisburg,	3
Waynesville,	10	Franklin,	7
Lebanon,	15	Middletown,	6
Sharonville,	4	Hamilton,	13
Reading,	4	Rushville,	18
Cincinnati,	10		100
3. From Wheeling to Maysville, Ken.,	74		
To Zanesville,	18		
Somerset,	3		
Rushville,	8		

4. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Chillicothe,

5. From Wheeling to Cincinnati, via Circleville and Lebanon,

6. From Sandusky City to Cincinnati, via Dayton,

7. From Zanesville to Wheeling, Va.,

8. From Sandusky City to Cincinnati, via Springfield and Yellow Springs,

9. From Zanesville to Cleveland,

Lake Erie. Distance, 108 miles. Cost, estimated at from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per mile.

The national road from Cumberland into the west, is completed to the vicinity of Columbus. It is laid out from Columbus through Indianapolis and Terre Haute, in Indiana, to Vandalia, in Illinois, and will terminate at St. Louis. There is nowhere in our country a finer road than the part of it which is finished from Wheeling to Columbus. It is now of great advantage to Ohio, and will be far more so when the whole line is completed.

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304		GENERAL VIEW OF		305	
Cleveland, as in No.	28	14. From Cincinnati, via Lawrenceburg.	156	Cleveland,	5
To Blendon,	10	To Cheviot,	7	Williamsfield,	5
Genoa,	7	Elizabethtown,	10	Andover,	5
Sunbury,	5	17 Hardinsburg,	3	Fierpoint,	9
Mount Vernon,	23	22 Lawrenceburg,	2	Kelloggsville,	9
Fredericktown,	7	45 Manchester,	9	Salem,	7
Belleville,	9	52 Napoleon,	21	22. From Steubenville to Zanesville,	13
Mansfield,	10	61 Greensburg,	12	Greene,	4
Truxville,	12	71 Shelbyville,	22	To Bloomfield,	5
New Haven,	11	83 INDIANAPOLIS,	27	Cadiz,	10
Lafayette,	5	94	113	Moorefield,	8
Norwalk,	13	15. From Cincinnati,	6	Londonderry,	10
Milan,	4	112. To Greenville,	18	Winchester,	11
Sandusky,	12	116. To Carthage,	97	Cambridge,	24
11. From Steubenville to Chardon,	11	138 Hamilton,	6	Zanesville,	80
To Richmond,	11	Middletown,	13	23. From Cleaveland to Lower Sandusky,	4
Rocktown,	5	Franklin,	40	To Brooklyn,	4
Centerville,	5	Miamisburg,	7	Rockport,	4
New Harrisburg,	7	Alexandersville,	3	Dover,	4
Waynesburg,	6	Dayton,	57	Elyria,	12
Canton,	12	33 Little York,	65	Auburn,	6
Randolph,	15	46 Union,	4	Florence,	4
Rootstown,	5	46 West Milton,	6	Elbridge,	5
Ravenna,	5	68 Troy,	83	Milan,	4
Shalersville,	5	73 Piqua,	25	Norwalk,	6
Mantua,	4	78 Greenfield,	17	Lyme,	6
Auburn,	6	84	85	York,	9
Newbury,	7	16. From Dayton Pa., to Lower Sandusky,	7	Lower Sandusky,	9
Chardon,	9	To Liberty,	14	24. From Chillicothe to Cincinnati,	18
12. From Zanesville to Lebanon,	36	West Alexandria,	106	To Bainbridge,	18
To Lancaster,	22	Dublin,	7	Hillsboro,	19
Circleville,	10	Lewisville,	7	25. From Cleaveland to Zanesville,	12
Williamsport,	8	Middleton,	6	To Youngstown,	6
New Holland,	8	58 Charlottesville,	58	Weathersfield,	7
Washington,	10	68 Greenfield,	10	To Monroeville,	8
Wilamington,	22	76 Greenfield,	8	To Monroe,	33
Clarksville,	9	86 Columbia,	10	Hamilton,	12
Rochester,	8	108 INDIANAPOLIS,	12	Rossville,	12
Lebanon,	7	17. From Beaver Pa., to Cleveland,	12	Oxford,	45
Cincinnati,	29	To Grietsburg,	12	Springfield,	56
13. From Cincinnati to Brookville,	7	Petersburg,	9	Brookville,	63
To Cheviot,	10	Poland,	9	30. From Lancaster to Mount Vernon,	70
Miami,	10	Boardman,	3	To Pleasantville,	6
Harrison,	8	Canfield's,	3	Thornville,	10
New Trenton,	7	Elsworth,	5	Newark,	11
Brookville,	11	Milton,	8	Utica,	25
Somersel,	15	17 Palmyra,	7	Mount Vernon,	36
Rushville,	16	25 Edinburg,	3	31. From Lancaster to Courtwright,	65
Hanover,	17	32 Ravenna,	6	To Courtwright,	10
INDIANAPOLIS,	24	43 Stow,	10	Lithopolis,	14
		58 Hudson,	6	Oregon,	4
		74 Twinsburg,	5	COLUMBUS,	10
		91 Bedford,	5	32. From Chillicothe to Gallipolis,	26
		115 Newburg,	5	Richmond Dale,	12
				Jackson,	16
				Gallipolis,	34

MICHIGAN.

THE country now constituting the territory of Michigan, was visited as early as 1648, by Jesuit missionaries from Canada, who converted many of the natives to Christianity, and erected several chapels in different parts of the country. About 1667, the traffic of the fur traders was considered of so much consequence that a body of military was sent from Lower Canada to protect them, by whom Detroit was founded, and some time afterwards Michilimackinac; these, in connexion with other posts, enabled the French to extend their trade to the vicinity of the Mississippi river. In 1763, Michigan was ceded, with other parts of Canada, to the British government. This region, so remote from the Atlantic, was peopled slowly, and at the end of the revolutionary war, when ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris, contained but few inhabitants. Under various pretences the British colonial agents retained Detroit, with all that is now Michigan, until after the treaty of Greenville, and the United States did not obtain actual possession of the country until 1796. The territory was