

Book, in the fall of 1835, Bonseur removed his goods, which were such as were required for the Indian opened up, in 1836, and Michael Moran, in 1837. The...

Table listing land parcels with columns for owner name, acreage, and location. Includes names like Samuel R. Adams, John C. Adams, and James Cook.

CONTEST FOR THE COUNTY SEAT: OTHERWISE, "THE CLIPPING"

BY WILLIAM C. ORRIS.

In the early period of its history, Warsaw had much to contend with, and for many years its prosperity was greatly retarded by unfortunate occurrences...

This clipping question was a project by interested parties to effect a removal of the county seat from Warsaw, by clipping or detaching some six miles from the southern end of the county, and thus through the center north of Warsaw...

But events shaped themselves differently; the seat of justice was located at Warsaw, or we should rather say, in the center of the county, and the part of Warsaw was laid out and recorded. The selection was acquiesced in with scarcely a murmur...

This sudden stoppage of improvements at Warsaw reverted the talk in favor of some other point, and the question of removal began to be agitated. Soon a powerful opposition to Warsaw manifested itself, which established the clipping question upon a formidable basis.

When the Legislature met in December, 1839, Wheeler, with the able assistance of Judge Long, of Franklin County, championed the cause of the Clippers in the House, and, after a stormy contest, succeeded in passing through that body the bill to divide the county.

Having been so nearly successful, the Clippers now felt sure of ultimate triumph, and prepared for another and more vigorous effort. But the year 1840, unluckily for them, brought around that most remarkable political campaign in our national history, the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" contest, which was destined, during its continuance, to overshadow and dwarf all other questions.

his Democratic and Whig Clippers in a common cause, and induce them to support the Clippers for office, without regard to political considerations. Dearly as they loved the Clippier cause, they would drift into the political currents. Whigs would support Democrats, and Democrats support Democrats, without regard to their status on the local question.

In 1841, the political excitement had abated, and the people were again in a mood to pay attention to local questions. The Clippers became more active, determined, and confident of success. But, as the sequel shows, they were again to be foiled by political interference.

The excitement lasted about four years, and, at times, ran so high that the people of the neighboring counties became interested, and took sides in argument. Warsaw was greatly injured in character at a distance, because the grossest falsehoods were circulated as to the health of the place, and people abroad really came to believe that it was beyond comparison the most unhealthy location in the Western country.

GEOLOGY.

The State Geologist, E. T. Cox, in his report concerning the survey made during 1875, failed to make any examination of this county, except the soundings and temperature of four of her lakes, and these were so imperfectly made that the results are not reliable.

Table with 2 columns: Name of formation and its thickness in feet. Includes Black loam, Sand (dark), Sand (light), and Hard-pan, grey.

Total 121 feet. At this point, water rose seventy-eight feet in the well, though the "bed rock" was not yet reached.

A well was sunk in the city (of Warsaw) by Mr. O. P. Jaques, 120 feet, the bore passing through similar formations to those just described. The water rose to within two feet of the surface. A well eighty feet deep at Dana Green gives abundance of good water.

The following analysis is from M. Dewar's farm, Washington township: Silica, 62.00; alumina, 27.96; oxide of iron, traces; magnesia, .61; lime, .39; water, 8.44; total, 100.00. This is a valuable clay, and is found in other parts of the county.

Several points.—Various compounds of iron—red, brown, yellow, buff and dark red—are found in large quantities in the central and southern townships. The largest deposits are found in Seward, Clay and Jackson townships.

Center Lake (joining the city on the north).—In August, 1875, Dr. G. M. Lovette, Assistant State Geologist, in company with Hon. J. H. Carpenter and Dr. F. Moro, made soundings of this lake. The greatest depth found was forty-two feet.

Center Lake.—A horn from the foot of a mastodon, found by Mr. H. Smith, while digging a well on the high ridge west of Warsaw—this was found twenty-six feet below the surface, in coarse gravel. A six-pronged elk's horn, six feet long, was found in Harrison township.

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COUNTY BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE.

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COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary of Kosciusko County is a large, fine brick building, 40x80 feet square, two stories high. It is situated on a slight elevation near the Penn road, on the county farm, about one and a half miles south of Warsaw.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement made within the bounds of what is now Wayne Township, was during the summer of 1834, by Peter Werner, William Kelly and John Knowler; they came from Wayne County, Ohio.