

street was built. The pastors have been Revs. C. D. Noble, L. P. Mercer, J. S. Saul and G. F. Stearns. There are now about forty members; the present trustees being M. G. Browne, George Judson and A. H. Cline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the numerous missions, chapels etc., in Cleveland, which are used for occasional services, and which can hardly be assigned to any regular place in church history, may be mentioned St. Joseph's Chapel (Roman Catholic), corner of Chapel and Hazen streets; the Armory at East Cleveland; Cottage (Methodist Episcopal) Chapel, corner of Willson avenue and Prospect street; German Baptist Mission, on Payne avenue; German Methodist Mission, on Purdy street; Lake Shore Chapel, on Lake street; Pearl Street Friendly Inn; River Street Friendly Inn; Temperance Chapel, on St. Clair street; Central Place Friendly Inn; Union Mission, on Erie street, Olivet Chapel, on Hill street; and the Ontario Street Tabernacle, which last structure was built on the occasion of an anticipated Moody and Sankey season.

CHAPTER LVI.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Charity Hospital—Homœopathic Hospital—City Hospital—Protestant Orphan Asylum—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—Jewish Orphan Asylum—Home for the Aged Poor—Bethel Union—Young Men's Christian Association—Women's Christian Association—Women's Christian Temperance League—Convent of the Good Shepherd—Firemen's Relief Association—St. Mary's Orphan (Girls) Asylum—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

It is to the zeal of Bishop Rappe that Cleveland owes its first public hospital. In the spring of 1852 he had a framed building erected on Monroe street, West Side, on the same lot on which St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum now stands. Owing to his very limited means, the bishop could not fully carry out his long cherished plan of erecting an asylum for the sick and injured of the city, the building being small and the sisters in charge—two Hospitaliers of the order of St. Augustine and two Postulants, who came from France the year previous—few in number. Yet the good sisters kindly received all applicants and cared for them as best they could, though laboring under many and great disadvantages.

During the late war, when many of our soldiers returned to Cleveland either sick or wounded, and found no place where they could get the tender care of trained nurses and skillful physicians and surgeons, Cleveland fully realized the necessity of a hospital. Bishop Rappe, ever ready to promote a good work, and seeing a near realization of his plan, offered to build a hospital, and provide nurses, and surgical and medical aid, if the public would come to his help. His appeal was not in vain. All citizens, without distinction of nationality or creed, came to his aid. He

purchased twelve lots on the east side of Perry street, bounded by Garden and Marion streets. In the spring of 1863 Charity Hospital was begun. Aided by the generosity of the citizens of Cleveland—their contributions at a fair and by subscriptions amounting to about twenty thousand dollars, one gentleman alone giving the princely donation of ten thousand dollars—the building was opened to the public in the fall of 1865, and cost, as it then stood, upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars.

To the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine was committed the care of patients and the general management of the institution. The medical and surgical work was confided to Charity Hospital College, now the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. Owing to its able surgeons and physicians and faithful nurses, Charity Hospital soon ranked among the first in the country, patients coming for treatment from all parts of the Union. The yearly average number of patients from 1865 to January 1, 1879, was four hundred and forty-one; whole number of patients treated, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five; whole number of free patients, same period, two thousand two hundred and forty-six.

During 1873 and 1874 improvements were made and additions built by Bishop Gilmour at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars, viz: clinic and lecture rooms, mortuary, steam-heaters and elevators. The wooden staircase at the main entrance was replaced by a fine stairway of stone, of easy ascent, and the interior of the building was refitted; so that now the Charity Hospital ranks second to none in the country in point of modern conveniences, and appliances to lessen the pains of the sick or wounded patient. The medical staff, of which Dr. W. I. Scott is president, is now composed of nine physicians. There are sixteen Sisters of Charity taking care of the sick. Sister Alexis is the local Superior.

In this connection might also be mentioned the establishing of the House of Maternity by Bishop Gilmour, in 1874, in the rear of Charity Hospital, and under the care and management of the Sisters of Charity; Sister Martha, local Superior. The building is forty-five feet wide and seventy-five in length, three stories high, with large, well ventilated rooms. To unfortunate women who become victims of sin it affords shelter during the time of their confinement; and helpless infants, abandoned by their heartless mothers, find there a home and a mother's care.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

This hospital is, as its name indicates, under the control of medical professors of the school of Homœopathy, and is now, as it always has been, carried on as a private enterprise. The first hospital building was located on Willson avenue about 1860, but, after a few years, the Homœopathic and regular schools joining in the conduct of a union hospital, the Willson avenue institution was discontinued. The union was, however, short-lived and the Homœopathic hospi-

tal was revived in the buildings of the Humiston Seminary on the Hights, where also the Homœopathic Hospital College was located. When the college was transferred to Prospect street the hospital was located on Huron street, near at hand, and continued its active functions until March, 1879, when the building was removed to make place for a new hospital edifice now in process of erection, and so far advanced toward completion that it will be occupied about the beginning of 1880.

The new hospital building is of brick, and a remarkably handsome and striking piece of architecture. It will contain sixty beds, and will be supplied with the most perfect of modern hospital appointments. It is aimed to devote the institution to charity so far as may be found consistent with the design to make it self-supporting.

CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL.

The early history of this institution was somewhat experimental and changeful. Its real work in the care of the sick and destitute poor commenced in 1869, in a small framed building at 83 Willson street. The president from that time has been Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, whose unfailing interest and generosity have contributed much to the life and growth of the work.

During the first year one hundred and two patients were treated; the number of days of treatment being five thousand and thirty-eight. During the year 1878 four hundred and forty-six patients were received, and the number of days of treatment was fourteen thousand and three hundred and fifty eight. Under the pressing need of larger accommodations, in the autumn of 1875, a lease of the Marine Hospital and grounds was procured from the United States government, and here the Cleveland City Hospital has since had its home.

The building is of stone, three stories in height, one hundred and ten by ninety feet, and stands in the midst of spacious grounds (five acres), handsomely laid out in lawn and terrace.

The arrangement of wards and rooms provides separately for each department—the charity and the pay patients. The private rooms for paying patients are in the second and third stories of the east and west wings. They are furnished with taste and elegance, and contain all needful articles and appliances for the comfort of the sick.

The institution has no endowment, and is largely dependent upon the generosity of the people for means to carry on its charitable work.

On the 10th day of May, 1876, the hospital officers and managers became a body corporate; Joseph Perkins, president; E. C. Rouse, clerk, and seven trustees, M. B. Scott, George B. Stanley, Henry Chisholm, William B. Castle, W. J. Boardman, H. C. Blossom and G. W. Whitney.

The expense of maintainance for the year 1876 was eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars;

in 1877, thirteen thousand five hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents; in 1878, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents.

The officers of the year 1879 are as follows: H. B. Hurlbut, president; Mrs. S. Williamson, vice president; Isaac N. Himes, secretary; Mrs. Proctor Thayer, assistant secretary; H. C. Studley, treasurer; H. B. Hurlbut, Mrs. S. Williamson, George H. Ely, Mrs. M. H. Severance, H. R. Hatch, G. C. E. Weber, M.D., Proctor Thayer, M.D., trustees; Mrs. L. M. Hubby, Mr. D. P. Eells, Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut, Mr. R. F. Smith, Mrs. T. T. Seelye, Mrs. George H. Ely, Mrs. William Sabin, Mrs. Charles Hickox, Mrs. L. L. Lyon, Mrs. S. T. Hall, Mrs. James Barnett, Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. W. S. Streater, Mrs. I. N. Himes, Mrs. John Poole, Mrs. S. H. Douglass; Mrs. E. C. Pechin, Mrs. G. C. E. Weber, Mrs. W. C. North, Mrs. P. Roeder, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, managers; Proctor Thayer, M.D., G. C. E. Weber, M.D., John Bennitt, M.D., H. K. Cushing, M.D., consulting physicians and surgeons; D. B. Smith, M.D., oculist; J. E. Darby, M.D., I. N. Himes, M.D., H. W. Kitchen, M.D., F. J. Weed, M.D., J. H. Lowman, M.D., H. H. Powell, M.D., visiting physicians and surgeons; Miss Eliza Mitchell, matron; J. R. Smith, M.D., house physician; C. L. Taylor, M.D., assistant house physician.

THE CLEVELAND PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Cleveland Orphan Asylum was organized January 22, 1852, at a meeting held for the purpose in the Stone Church; John M. Woolsey being chosen chairman. Rev. Dr. Aiken introduced a resolution that, "In view of the wants of this city, it is expedient to organize an orphan asylum in Cleveland," which was unanimously adopted. Messrs. John A. Foot, J. A. Briggs, B. Rouse, J. M. Hoyt, T. P. Handy and others were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization for such an institution. This committee reported at another meeting held in the same place January 29th, presenting a plan which virtually placed the responsibility of further arrangements in the hands of a board of managers, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Elisha Taylor, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Philo Scovill, Mrs. S. J. Andrews, Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Henry W. Clark, Mrs. Stillman Witt, Mrs. M. H. Severance, Mrs. Geo. A. Benedict, Mrs. B. Stedman, Mrs. J. A. Harris and Mrs. A. H. Barney.

These ladies went immediately to work to arrange the details of an asylum household, and in April, 1852, a framed house on the corner of Erie and Ohio streets having been leased, the asylum began its work of providing a shelter for orphan and destitute children, eleven of whom, none of them over eight years of age, were at first received into its care.

Miss Sophia L. Hewitt was placed at the head of the household as both superintendent and teacher. These offices she continued to fill for two years, making no charge for her services.

After a short time it was thought best to obtain an act of incorporation from the State and reorganize the association. A new constitution was prepared by a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose. This constitution was accepted at a meeting of the society, February 22, 1853, and the asylum was regularly chartered as an "association incorporated for benevolent purposes."

Under the constitution the following officers were elected: Hon. S. J. Andrews, president; Philo Scovill, B. Rouse and Henry W. Clark, trustees; T. P. Handy, treasurer; Geo. A. Benedict, clerk. The board of managers who had been previously acting were re-elected.

The constitution provides that the officers of the asylum shall be chosen from different denominations of Protestant Christians, so that no one of them in particular shall have a preponderance in its councils. In October, 1875, a new and revised constitution was adopted, by which several important changes were made in the organization, and the word Protestant introduced into the name of the institution.

In 1853 an acre of land was donated by Rev. E. N. Sawtelle, on the corner of Kinsman street and Willson avenue, for the purposes of an asylum. A building was soon commenced, and was so far advanced in June, 1855, that the asylum family was removed to it from the dwelling house which it had for three years occupied. The reversionary interest in the land was subsequently released to the institution. An additional acre adjoining was afterwards purchased by the asylum.

During the first ten years of its existence the asylum was mainly dependent upon collections in small amounts solicited by the ladies of the board personally, from door to door. A small permanent fund was contributed by benevolent gentlemen of the city. In December, 1863, came the noble bequest of Captain Levi Sartwell, a gentleman who, in the course of a long residence in Cleveland, had by frugality and industry amassed a competence, and who bequeathed his whole property to the asylum.

In 1877 and '78, Mr. Leonard Case donated valuable tracts of land, together amounting to four and one-fourth acres, on St. Clair street, as a site for a new asylum building, but the officers were, until 1878, in doubt as to the feasibility of incurring the expense of erecting a new building, when Mr. J. H. Wade generously donated to the society the sum of forty thousand dollars for that purpose. Plans were carefully prepared, and on the 30th day of September of that year the foundation was commenced. The work of building the new asylum is rapidly progressing, and when completed it promises to be one of the most elegant and convenient buildings of its kind in the country. The surprise occasioned by these donations had hardly passed when another gift was announced from Dr. Alleyne Maynard, as a memorial of his wife, for the purpose of fitting up and maintaining the hospital department of the asylum. The

bequest of Captain Sartwell, with the smaller gifts alluded to, constitute a permanent fund which is held by the trustees as a sacred trust, only the income of which is used for the current expenses of the asylum, and which is expended by the managers with watchful economy.

The scope of the work at this institution embraces not only the care and maintenance of the orphans, but the provision of homes for them later on, among families into which they are received as adopted children, and in which they are moderately certain to push forward the work, nobly begun by the asylum—the work, namely, of fitting themselves to become useful and valued members of society.

The first president of the board of trustees was Hon. S. J. Andrews, who served in that capacity until 1869, when Mr. Philo Scovill was elected to that office. On the death of Mr. Scovill, in 1875, Mr. Joseph Perkins the present president, was elected. The officers of the asylum are as follows: Henry Chisholm, Joseph Perkins, J. H. Wade, board of trustees; officers of the board—Joseph Perkins, president; Dan. P. Eells, treasurer; A. H. Shunk, clerk.

Managers—Mrs. S. M. Hanna, Mrs. Harvey Rice, Mrs. Henry Chisholm, Mrs. Moses Hill, Mrs. Jason Canfield, Mrs. William Rattle, Mrs. J. M. Hughes, Mrs. J. A. Harris, Mrs. Lorin Prentiss, Mrs. T. S. Paddock, Mrs. B. Rouse, Mrs. N. W. Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Mrs. John Pool, Mrs. A. T. Slade.

The officers of the managers and asylum are Mrs. B. Rouse, president; Mrs. S. M. Hanna, vice president; Miss Annie Walworth, secretary; Mr. A. H. Shunk, superintendent; Mrs. A. H. Shunk, matron; Miss M. J. Weaver and Mrs. O. R. Wing, governesses; Dr. E. C. Thomas, physician.

The asylum has at present seventy-five inmates.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Vincent's was founded in the fall of 1852 by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, bishop of Cleveland, who, feeling the need of an orphan asylum in his diocese, called on the Sisters of Charity (Mother Ursula being then Superior) to take charge of the orphan boys. Very Rev. L. DeGoesbriant, vicar-general, entering warmly into the views of the bishop, made an appeal to the Catholics of the county in behalf of the orphans. In the city, a fair was held for the same purpose.

The efforts of the worthy bishop and his vicar were blessed with success. A framed house, of two stories, was erected near the dwelling place of the Sisters of Charity, and on the 20th of May, 1853, the first orphan boy was received in the new asylum. He was soon joined by others, but owing to the want of resources only eleven children were received previous to the 1st of January, 1854. During the ensuing year, however, forty-six were admitted. Four years later the number of children had so much increased that more accommodation was required, and in 1858 a large brick building was begun in the same location.



J. H. Wade

The new asylum was occupied in 1859, although not entirely completed; in fact, the right wing was not put up until 1865. In 1867 an addition was made to the main part in the rear of the chapel. The total cost has been a little over twenty-two thousand dollars. A large debt was incurred, but through the generosity of the Catholics of the diocese it has been entirely paid. The orphans received and cared for in this institution, down to January, 1879, numbered one thousand two hundred and seventy-two. At the present time one hundred and eighty boys are sheltered beneath its roof. They are supported chiefly by annual donations from Catholic farmers, increased by the proceeds of fairs held yearly in the city in behalf of the orphans.

JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution was opened for the reception of orphan children September 29, 1868. The buildings and property formerly used as a Water Cure, on Woodland avenue, were purchased, at a cost of near thirty-two thousand dollars. At the expiration of about six months the building used for worship and school purposes was enlarged, to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing number of children in the asylum. The first officers of the institution were as follows: A. Aub, president; A. Weiner, vice president; J. Rohrheimer, treasurer; William Kriegshaber, secretary; Henry Greenbaum and Isidor Bush, trustees; L. Aufrecht, superintendent; Mrs. L. Aufrecht, matron.

The number of children received during the first fiscal year was one hundred and thirty-three. The present number of inmates is two hundred and twenty-seven. These children coming from the districts two, six and seven, I.O.O.B., represented, in 1878, the following States, according to the number appended to each: Ohio, fifty-eight; Michigan, fourteen; Wisconsin, eleven; Minnesota, two; Illinois, twenty-nine; Indiana, seventeen; Kentucky, seventeen; Tennessee, twenty-six; Alabama, four; Mississippi, seven; Louisiana, three; Arkansas, three; Kansas, three; Missouri, twenty-six. There is now in course of erection a large and convenient school-building, sufficient to meet the necessities of the institution for many years to come. This building will cost, when completed, about twenty thousand dollars. The financial situation of the asylum is highly complimentary to those having charge of its affairs. The entire funds and investments of the institution amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-three cents.

The present officers are as follows: A. Aub, president; A. Weiner, vice president; Jac. Rohrheimer, treasurer; Dr. S. Wolfenstein, secretary; Abram Hart, Gustavus Levi, David Adler, H. S. Ottenheimer, Lazard Kahn, M. Seelig, M. Ullman and L. A. Moss, trustees. The superintendent is L. Aufrecht; the matron is Mrs. L. Aufrecht; the physicians are Dr. M. Rosenwasser and Dr. Th. Parker.

HOME FOR THE AGED POOR.

This institution, the ninth of its kind in this country, was founded by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland, in the year 1870. The Home is conducted by the members of the society of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The work of the "Little Sisters" began at St. Servau, a small town of Brittany, on the western coast of France. Their labors are carried on in this country precisely as they are in Europe. Every day the sisters call at the various hotels, restaurants and private houses, soliciting alms and collecting cold victuals, coffee-grounds, tea, old clothing, etc., all of which are turned to good use for the benefit of their aged inmates. There are at present one hundred inmates in the Home on Perry street, in this city, under charge of Mother St. Joseph, superior.

THE HOUSE OF MATERNITY.

This is located on Marion street, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, of the Order of St. Augustine. Sister St. Joseph is the superior.

CLEVELAND BETHEL UNION.

The society of the Cleveland Bethel Union was incorporated January 31, 1867, for the purpose of carrying on benevolent and mission work in the lower part of the city, and of establishing a home for seamen, railroad men and other transient sojourners, where reasonable accommodations could be offered at a very moderate compensation. In 1868 the society purchased the building and premises on the corner of Superior and Union streets. This location is central, and the building and surroundings are admirably adapted to the charitable work of the union. The incorporators were eighteen in number, from whom nine trustees were chosen, viz.: Loren Prentiss, W. B. Guyles, W. B. Castle, Horace Benton, E. C. Pope, G. P. Burwell, G. H. Ely, J. D. Rockefeller and H. R. Hatch.

The various departments or branches of work under control of the union, and directed by sub-committees of the general organization, are: First, relief, under the management of the Bethel Relief Association; second, the Sunday school and mission work; third, the Bethel Home.

The department of relief work was at the outset limited to the lower part of the city and to provision for transient cases in the Home, but the public became so accustomed to sending applicants for help to the society that in March, 1873, this work was made to embrace the whole city; aiming to dispense with some of the many relief societies by having one central organization, through which all distributions should be made. This branch was accordingly placed under the charge of a large committee of ladies and gentlemen, with visiting committees for each ward, and a sub-committee having charge of the work in detail.

At the Home, rooms have been prepared for dis-

tribution of clothing and supplies, and for furnishing nourishing refreshments to the destitute poor during the winter months.

An employment office has also been opened, and every effort is made to provide situations for all worthy applicants. A temporary home for women and girls, and free bunk lodgings for men of worthy character applying for shelter, have been provided. The relief department is under charge of Samuel Job, superintendent, who has acceptably filled that position since 1873.

This work of relief is confined to the worthy poor, not otherwise provided for, who through sickness, accident or other misfortune, require temporary assistance. The plan and principles acted upon have proved eminently successful, and the results are acknowledged as examples of efficient and well-directed benevolence.

The principal mission work of the Union is devoted to a Sabbath school, gathered mainly from among the poor, having an average attendance of about five hundred. A committee of ladies hold weekly meetings during the spring, fall and winter months, and distribute clothing to the needy children of the school. A girls' sewing school, with an average attendance of about one hundred, meets every Saturday afternoon during the winter. In addition to these, and as a part of the mission work families are visited, devotional exercises are held at the Home at least twice each week, and the subjects of personal religion, temperance and uprightness are earnestly presented.

The Home department comprises the general management of the Bethel building, on the corner of Superior and Union streets, under the superintendence of Thomas Braggins. The revenue derived from the rent of the lower portion of the building is used for the purpose of the Union. The dining-room department is more than self-sustaining. A library, with a moderate supply of books, has been provided for the use of the patrons of the home.

At the time of the organization of the Union, Loren Prentiss was elected president, and has occupied that position without intermission to the present day. The present officers of the Union are as follows: Loren Prentiss, president; E. C. Pope, secretary; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; L. Prentiss, G. E. Herrick, W. H. Harris, W. B. Gayles, D. P. Eells, executive committee; L. Prentiss, H. R. Hatch, D. P. Eells, Dr. H. Houtz, G. E. Herrick, E. P. Morgan, T. D. Crocker, W. B. Gayles, S. L. Severance, George P. Burwell, Rev. R. Dubbs, William Bowler, W. H. Doan, Samuel Andrews, W. H. Harris, trustees.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

About 1850 a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Cleveland, and fixed its location on Superior street where commodious reading rooms, a valuable library, etc., offered many advantages to the rising youth, and conferred numerous benefits on the community. The association flourished until the

breaking out of the war for the Union, when, as nearly all of the members entered the military service, the society lapsed into inactivity and finally became defunct.

Soon after the close of the war, however, in 1866, the present Young Men's Christian Association was organized, and occupies to-day a very prominent place among similar organizations in America. In 1872 the association purchased the building No. 79, north side of Monumental Square, and has occupied it since that time. It is neatly and conveniently furnished, with chapel, reading rooms and music rooms, parlors, committee rooms, etc. There is a free reading room for the public, as well as one for the members. Union prayer meetings are held daily at noon, and young men's prayer meetings every Saturday evening.

This association was the first one of its kind to engage in special work on behalf of railway employees; in 1872, it opened in the Union Passenger Depot at Cleveland a railway reading room, which still serves many valuable purposes. Connected also with the association is the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, where these youthful laborers are not only lodged, but taught in Sunday and night schools—a most worthy and commendable work. The officers of the association for 1879 are J. B. Meriam, president; C. J. Dockstader, corresponding secretary; G. W. Crozier, recording secretary; T. M. Irwin, registering secretary; C. H. Fuller, treasurer.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 20th of October, 1868, at the close of the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, the president, Mr. H. T. Miller, issued a call requesting the Christian women of Cleveland to meet and form a society "which should do for *women* as the Young Men's Association was doing for *men*." The response was general and hearty; so large was the meeting that the old hall at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets was crowded to its utmost capacity. Three weeks later an adjourned meeting was held, at which the society was formally organized.

The first official directory of the "Women's Christian Association" reads as follows: Miss Sarah E. Fitch president; Mrs. O. E. Huntington, Mrs. Geo. W. Whitney, Mrs. Ira Clark, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Lepper, Mrs. Jno. Coon, vice presidents; Mrs. A. W. Fairbanks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Bolton, recording secretary; Miss Ann White, treasurer; Mrs. L. Austin, Mrs. Jas. Barnett, Miss May E. Baldwin, Mrs. L. F. Mellen, Mrs. D. P. Eells, Mrs. A. T. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Keith, Mrs. W. P. Cooke, Mrs. D. Houtz, Mrs. W. Mittleberger, Mrs. O. B. Skinner, Mrs. Geo. Pusley, Mrs. George L. Chapman, Mrs. S. H. Sheldon, Mrs. P. B. Clapp, Mrs. James W. Clark, directors.

In April, 1869, the Association was regularly incorporated under an act passed March 30, 1864, entitled "an act for the relief of benevolent and charitable associations managed by women." In 1878 the



Paul Bell

increased work required additional measures of security, and a special act of the legislature was passed for that purpose.

The first practical work was the organization of a committee for missionary labor. This committee now numbers twelve ladies, to each of whom special duties are assigned. One cares for the Sabbath visitations at the City Hospital, and another at the Huron street Hospital; two on alternate Saturdays visit the Work-house, where prayer is offered, hymns sung and Bible lessons explained. Three members make semi-monthly visits to the Infirmary, to read the Bible and give religious instructions. Two others conduct weekly prayer-meetings at the Retreat. A mother's meeting was established in February, 1876, and is held each Friday afternoon in the chapel of the Young Men's Christian Association. Here garments are made and sold at a low price.

The establishment of a Provident Fund is one of the recent measures adopted by the association. Each poor woman is encouraged to place, each week, in the hands of one of the ladies, such a sum as she may be able to save from her earnings, of which an account is kept, and the amount is held for her benefit in case of need.

The Boarding Home.—Early in the history of the the association, the conviction was forced upon its members of the necessity of establishing a boarding home, where respectable young women, dependent upon their own exertions, could find shelter, protection and the influences of a Christian home. The committee for that purpose, in the winter of 1868-9, made temporary arrangement with a woman on Lake street, to receive such girls into her house at a moderate compensation. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Stillman Witt purchased for the association property on Walnut street, for the purpose of a home. Other citizens contributed liberally, and the building was enlarged, repaired and adapted to the uses intended. Churches and individuals provided for its furnishing, and on the 11th of November following it was ready for occupancy. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Witt purchased the lot adjoining, and by the erection of a new front the capacity of the building was increased from twenty to more than forty. These apartments are conveniently arranged and neatly furnished. The price of board ranges from three to four and one-half dollars per week.

The Retreat.—Another institution maintained by the association, is the "Retreat," which was opened in June, 1867, at 267 Perry street, where it continued four years. The rent of the house was paid during these years by Mr. Joseph Perkins. In August, 1872, Mr. Leonard Case presented to the association a large lot of land on St. Clair street, better adapted for the purposes of a Retreat than the Perry street property. For the purpose of constructing a substantial building, Mr. Perkins then contributed ten thousand dollars. By means of this gift, and by the assistance of other generous friends, the present healthful and at-

tractive structure was erected, being presented, free of debt, to the association in November, 1873.

The Earnest Worker.—In the spring of 1874, the Committee on Ways and Means decided to publish a monthly paper, having in view two objects: To establish a medium of communication, which the growing work of the association demanded, and to secure a source of revenue.

The first number of the *Earnest Worker* accordingly appeared in June following. A brief notice of it will be found in the "Press" chapter of the general history.

Home for Aged Women.—Another important work conducted by the association is the management of the Home for Aged Women on Kennard street. In the latter part of 1876 a commodious building was erected by Mr. Amasa Stone, and conveyed to five trustees, to be used as a home for aged Protestant women. The management of this institution and an annual income of one thousand dollars, also provided by Mr. Stone, were offered to the association and accepted. An executive committee of seven ladies, from as many Protestant churches, was appointed to take general charge of the Home. This house like the others has been beautifully furnished by churches and individuals. It was formally opened July 14, 1877.

From the organization of the Women's Christian Association to the present time, Miss Sarah Fitch has held the position of president.

The present officers of the association are as follows: Miss Sarah E. Fitch, president; Mrs. Lewis Burton, Mrs. R. R. Sloan, Mrs. J. R. Mills, Mrs. S. W. Adams, Mrs. E. Curtis, Mrs. J. R. Twitchell, vice presidents; Mrs. William W. Butler, recording secretary; Mrs. William M. Meriam, corresponding secretary; Miss C. M. Leonard, treasurer; Mrs. L. Austin, Mrs. J. Barnett, Mrs. L. O. Coman, Mrs. D. P. Eells, Mrs. James Galbraith, Mrs. O. E. Huntington, Mrs. H. M. Ingham, Miss R. H. Selden, Mrs. M. P. Adams, Mrs. B. W. Jenness, Mrs. C. W. Lepper, Mrs. B. T. Noakes, Mrs. A. A. Nelson, Mrs. W. S. Porter, Mrs. J. S. Prather, Mrs. A. H. Potter, Mrs. William Sabin, Mrs. E. C. Standart, Mrs. G. B. Senter, Miss A. Walworth, Mrs. A. A. Thorne, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. S. Williamson, Mrs. Horace Wilkins, directors; Joseph Perkins, Henry Chisholm, D. P. Eells, John Thomas, Dr. W. S. Streater and Samuel E. Williamson, trustees; Col. H. Harris, auditor.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

This truly benevolent society was organized on the 13th day of March, 1874. The purposes of the League are very appropriately expressed in the pledge adopted by the organization, which reads as follows:

"We, the Christian women of Cleveland, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a degree no longer to be endured, do promise, by the help of God, to use our utmost endeavors to banish this

evil from our midst, and, in order that our work may be more thoroughly done, we form the Women's Temperance League of Cleveland. And we hereby pledge ourselves to discourage, in all possible ways, the use of anything which can intoxicate; and, in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we promise not to use wine, beer, or any distilled liquors, as a beverage, and not to furnish them for social entertainments."

First in order of importance are the three Friendly Inns, under the control of the League, besides which there are three others which are conducted independently. All are located advantageously for the work. Connected with five of the six are restaurant and lodging departments, where needy or intemperate men, desiring to reform their lives, can find good meals and comfortable beds at low prices. The Inns under control of the League are the River Street Friendly Inn, organized April 24, 1874, by the River Street Praying Band; the St. Clair Street Friendly Inn, organized June 15, 1874, by the ladies of the Fifth and Seventh Ward Praying Bands, and the Central Place Friendly Inn, organized September 7, 1874. Auxiliary to the League, and directly and indirectly connected with it as the increase and outgrowth of the League work, are the following organizations: The East Cleveland reading and morning prayer-meeting room, established April, 1874; the Collinwood chapel, organized with a Sabbath school May 5, 1874; the East Madison avenue chapel, built during the summer of 1875; the Ontario street tabernacle, built for promotion of the temperance work by W. H. Doan; the "Doan Guards," a military temperance body, organized in 1874; the "Eighteenth Ward Friendly Inn, organized in 1875; the South Side Friendly Home, opened January 1, 1875; the Pearl Street Friendly Inn, organized February 17, 1876; the "Society of Yoke Fellows," "rescued," as their constitution says, "from the vice of intemperance, through the mercy of God and the prayers of Christians," which was formed in March, 1877, and now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five; the "Open Door," an institution founded by several ladies of the Central Inn Committee, July 3, 1877, which grew out of the necessities of temperance work among the wretched women of that neighborhood, and in which, since its establishment, one hundred and seventy-five of the neediest class of women have received temporary help and shelter.

The following are the present officers of the League: Mrs. J. S. Prather, president; Mrs. Horatio C. Ford, Mrs. George Worthington, Mrs. E. H. Adams, Miss F. Jennie Duty, vice presidents; Miss M. E. Ingersoll, recording secretary; Miss F. Jennie Duty, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. H. Potter, treasurer.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The monastery of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angus was founded July 31, 1829, and was established as a generalship by Pope Gregory XVI.

July 9, 1845. The convent at Cleveland was founded by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, bishop of the diocese, on the 23d of July, 1869. For the first six years its work was conducted in a dwelling house, No. 397 Lake street. In 1875 the large convent building on Sterling avenue was completed and occupied.

The institution is intended as a reformatory for women and a protectory for children, under the government of a superior and thirteen cloistered and seven out-door sisters. The inmates at present number ninety-eight, of whom thirty-seven are in the children's department; forty-seven are in the reformatory and fourteen are magdalenes. The convent is maintained by the industry of its inmates. Mother Mary of St. Alphonse is the present superior.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

During the month of February, 1868, a meeting of the Cleveland Fire Department was called at the chief engineer's office, having for its object the better protection of its members against accident or sickness. The members had tried for several years the plan of accidental insurance, which only protected them against accident, while the life of a fireman is not only one of constant danger and severe toil, but one which in a few years breaks down the hardest constitution or produces early death. After several preliminary meetings a plan of organization was arranged, and a constitution adopted for the government of the society, which was to be known as the Cleveland Firemen's Relief Association. At the organization sixty members of the department signed the constitution and became members of the association. James Hill was elected president; Edward Lindsay, treasurer, and Samuel Brown, secretary.

By section seven of article four of the constitution it is provided that the proper officers shall visit and attend to the wants of the sick members, and report to the president, or in his absence to the vice president, who may cause a weekly order to be drawn on the treasurer to the amount of ten dollars per week, for a period of twenty six weeks, or until recovery, provided the claimant furnishes a certificate from his attending physician, or from the surgeon of the association (if demanded by the president) to the effect that he is incapable of performing service.

Section one of article six provides that the officers are authorized to grant relief to widows or children of deceased members when the finances of the association will warrant it.

Section two of the same article says: "On the death of any member, the association shall appropriate a sufficient sum for burial expenses."

The fund from which this payment is made is raised by fees, dues, assessments and voluntary contributions.

The present officers of the association are as follows: John A. Bennett, president; Warren P. Knowles, vice president; Frank A. Mears, secretary; Charles T. Girard, treasurer.



W. H. Doan

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN (GIRLS) ASYLUM.

This benevolent institution (located on Harmon street) was founded about the year 1851, and is under the immediate charge of an order of nuns known as the Sacred Heart of St. Mary—Miss Mary Le Masson being the superior. The asylum building is a three-story brick structure with accommodations for about one hundred inmates, which is the average number provided for.

Children between the ages of five and sixteen are received, and trained in school studies and household duties. When arrived at the proper age, they are placed in comfortable homes where asylum experience fits them to maintain themselves.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

on Woodland avenue, is an adjunct of the Harmon Street Asylum, and is under the same management. The ages of inmates received here range from two to eight years, and being instructed and carefully reared there are, at the age of nine, transferred to St. Mary's Asylum. Both institutions, it may be observed, are supported by public donations and the earnings of the inmates of St. Mary's.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE MASONS.

Cleveland City Lodge—Iris Lodge—Bigelow Lodge—Concordia Lodge—Tyrian Lodge—Newburg Lodge—Forest City Lodge—West Side Lodge—Ellsworth Lodge—Woodward Lodge—Webb Chapter—Thatcher Chapter—Baker Chapter—Cleveland Council—Oriental Commandery—Holyrood Commandery—Eliadah Grand Lodge of Perfection—Bahurim Council—Princes of Jerusalem—Ariel Chapter—Al Koran Temple.

CLEVELAND CITY LODGE.

The charter of Cleveland City Lodge No. 15, F and A. M., was granted September 21, 1841. The first meeting was held September 28, 1841, when the following officers were elected: Clifford Belden, W. M.; Andrew White, S. W.; Willard Crawford, J. W.; Edmund Clark, treasurer; Erastus Smith, secretary.

The persons elected to the office of Worshipful Master with their terms of service, have been as follows: Clifford Belden, 1841; Timothy Ingraham, 1842-3-4; W. T. Goodwin, 1845-6-8-9-53-54; H. H. Dodge, 1847; A. D. Bigelow, 1850-1; S. E. Adams, 1852; E. R. Benton, 1855-8; Peter Caul, 1856; C. Benton, 1857; C. A. Woodward, 1859-60-69-70; G. H. Adams, 1861-2-7-8-73; M. L. Rider, 1863-4-5; Joseph Bell, 1866; M. Robinson, 1871-2; William McFarland; George Hester, 1875-6-7; C. R. Butler, 1878.

The present officers of the lodge are L. P. Eldridge, W. M.; D. M. Calkins, S. W.; G. H. Robinson, J. W.; C. A. Woodward, treasurer; J. C. Wagner, secretary; A. Ewart, S. D.; R. Noble, S. D.; T. J. Towson, tyler; M. Cleave and R. Gray, stewards; L. P. Eldridge, organist; George H. Adams, trustee.

The membership numbers two hundred and thirty persons. Stated communications are held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

IRIS LODGE.

This society, No. 229, F and A. M., was organized October 22, 1852. The first officers were A. D. Bigelow, W. M.; W. H. Beaumont, S. W.; Robert Reiley, J. W. The names of the Past Masters, since the organization, have been as follows: A. D. Bigelow, E. R. Griswold, H. A. Hough, R. Creighton, H. C. Ranney, P. Thatcher, Jr., G. H. Burt, E. A. Hopkins, George W. Berry, Allan T. Brinsmade, B. D. Babcock, Robert Harding, J. M. Booth, Samuel Briggs. The following are the present officers: E. D. Page, W. M.; N. W. Chamberlain, S. W.; J. C. Heath, J. W.; Thomas Larter, S. D.; C. D. Collins, J. D.; George A. Wright, treasurer; C. H. Garstin, secretary; W. A. Lyon, tyler.

This lodge is the largest in the State, having a membership of three hundred, and is gradually increasing in numbers. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Masonic Hall, Case block.

BIGELOW LODGE.

Bigelow Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., was organized under a warrant or dispensation October 20, 1853, but was not granted a charter until October 17, 1854. The first officers were: Gaston G. Allen, W. M.; Samuel W. Odell, S. W.; Alonzo Eldridge, J. W.; C. C. Stevens, S. D.; Stephen Buhner, J. D.; H. L. Whitman, treasurer; A. H. Dubrey, secretary; L. W. Wollenbeber, tyler.

The following members have served as Worshipful Masters, with the terms of service of each: G. G. Allen, October 20, 1853, to December 24, 1856; Alonzo Eldridge, December, 1856, to December, 1857; G. G. Allen, December, 1857, to December, 1858; Stephen Buhner, 1858 to 1859; Gaston G. Allen, 1859 to 1860; A. V. Cannon, 1860 to 1861; Gaston G. Allen, 1861 to 1863; Stephen F. Langell, 1863 to 1864; Gaston G. Allen, 1864 to 1865; L. D. Hudson, 1865 to 1866; F. W. Pelton, 1866 to 1867; Joseph H. Johnson, 1867 to 1868; Wm. H. Radeliff, 1868 to 1869; William Lawtey, 1869 to 1870; P. T. Hasbrouck, 1870 to 1871; H. F. Percival, 1871 to 1872; Thomas Connors, 1872 to 1873; Robert Simpson, 1873 to 1874; R. W. Johnson, 1874 to 1875; Charles Luck, 1875 to 1876; C. G. Guilford, 1876 to 1877; S. F. Langell, 1877 to 1878; B. Saunders, December, 1878, to December, 1879.

The present officers of the lodge are Benjamin Saunders, W. M.; J. F. Armstrong, S. W.; J. Carlisle, J. W.; R. L. Willard, treasurer; H. E. Chubb, secretary; Thomas Allen, S. D.; Judson Pratt, J. D.; William Caldwell, tyler.

This lodge has a membership of two hundred and two. Stated communications are held in Masonic

hall, Franklin avenue, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

CONCORDIA LODGE.

Concordia Lodge, No. 345, F. and A. M., (German) was organized October 21, 1863, but did not receive a charter until 1864. On October 18, 1864, the lodge was regularly organized under their charter, and the following persons elected to their respective offices: Joseph Singer, W. M.; C. P. Born, S. W.; C. A. Muerman, J. W.; E. Hessenmueller, treasurer; William Buerger, secretary; William Schmidt, S. D.; A. Eckerman, J. D.; Charles Mueller, tyler.

Since the organization the Worshipful Masters have been as follows: Joseph Singer, 1864-5; William Schmidt, 1866; E. Hessenmueller, 1867-8-9; C. A. Muerman, 1870-1; Charles Leypoldt, 1872-3-4; E. Hessenmueller, 1875; Joseph Bittel, 1876-7; H. F. Leypoldt, 1878.

The officers for 1879 are as follows: H. F. Leypoldt, W. M.; C. A. Knecht, S. W.; G. A. Schlatterbeck, J. W.; F. Kommer, treasurer; William Wagner, secretary; M. Bertsch, S. D.; A. Meinicke, J. D.; Charles Heller, tyler.

This lodge numbers one hundred and two members, and meets semi-monthly on the first and third Fridays in Masonic hall, Case block.

TYRIAN LODGE.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 370, was organized July 11, 1866, with the following charter members: E. A. Hopkins, G. N. Crittenden, Geo. H. Vilas, Eli Ely, M. L. Rider, J. B. Parsons, G. L. Childs, D. E. Wright and W. H. Huntington. The members now number ninety, and the officers for 1879 are H. R. Leonard, M. M.; W. J. Akers, S. W.; H. D. Robison, J. W.; J. B. Parsons, treasurer; George L. Childs, secretary; James Hossack, S. D.; — — — J. D.; C. E. Burke, tyler; Rev. John Wesley Brown, chaplain; Charles C. Bolton and William G. Alcott, stewards; George W. Short, marshal; and Charles A. W. Rice, organist. Stated communications are held in Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

NEWBURG LODGE.

This society (No. 379, F. & A. M.), was organized in October, 1866. The charter was obtained October 16, 1867, with the following charter members: W. R. Seager, W. M.; H. Tone, S. W.; J. H. Brown, J. W.; M. R. Hughes, secretary. The succession of Worshipful Masters has been as follows: W. R. Seager, 1869; A. D. Kent, 1870-71-73-75; T. L. Dwyer, 1872; W. L. Lord, 1874; H. Botton, 1876; C. H. Palmer, 1877-8. The present membership numbers one hundred and twenty. The officers for 1879 are as follows: M. I. Richards, W. M.; F. W. Cochran, S. W.; W. A. Affleck, J. W.; J. B. Corlett, treasurer; A. D. Kent, secretary; A. Barber, S. D.; F. K. Reede,

J. D.; John Nesbit, tyler. The lodge meets the first and third Fridays in each month, in Bank Building, Eighteenth Ward.

FOREST CITY LODGE.

Forest City Lodge No. 388, F. and A. M., was organized in March, 1867. Down to that time there was only one Masonic Lodge on the West side of the river, viz., Bigelow, which was working what is known as the "Old Work" instead of that adopted and recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and known as the "Uniform Work." A desire on the part of a number of Masons, then residents of the West Side, to organize a lodge which should adopt and use the new work, led to the drafting and circulating of a petition, which was signed by the following named brothers: Elisha T. Ellsworth, L. C. Matthews, P. A. Searles, Abner Royce, Henry Richardson, Thomas Ligget, George Presley, George E. Hartwell, Henry Fish, Lorenzo Warner, Stephen D. Phelps, Robert Wallace, Alfred Bolton, T. P. Wilson, George H. Safford. They met in the old Masonic hall on Franklin avenue, near the circle, where the name the lodge now bears was duly adopted. The then Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ohio, Thomas Sparrow, granted a dispensation dated March 28, 1867, and appointed Elisha T. Ellsworth, who was a Past Master of Meridian Sun Lodge, of West Richfield, Ohio, to be the first Worshipful Master of Forest City Lodge. Major Henry Richardson was appointed senior warden, and Robert Wallace junior warden. The following were chosen to the offices appended to their respective names at a communication held in the old Bigelow lodge room March 30, 1867: George Presley, treasurer; Abner Royce, secretary; George E. Hartwell, senior deacon; Thomas Ligget, junior deacon, and S. D. Phelps, tyler. At the same time a code of by-laws was adopted, which completed the organization of Forest City Lodge under its first officers authorized by dispensation, and until the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1867, when a charter was granted. At the stated communication held in December of that year, Elisha T. Ellsworth was elected and installed the first Worshipful Master under the charter. He was a most earnest mason and a wise leader, to whom the fraternity in general is greatly indebted, and to whom Forest City Lodge in particular owes a great part of its success.

The following is a complete list of the Past Masters of the Lodge: E. T. Ellsworth, under dispensation, from March 28, 1867, to December 9, 1867; E. T. Ellsworth, elected December 9, 1867; George E. Hartnell, December 14, 1868; S. D. Phelps, December 13, 1869; Abner Royce, December 12, 1870; George A. Bemis, December 11, 1871; Frank Brewster, December 9, 1872; E. T. Ellsworth, re-elected December 13, 1873; E. T. Ellsworth, re-elected December 16, 1874; E. J. Blandin, December 15, 1875; L. C. Matthews, December 20, 1876; L. A. Willson, December 19, 1877;

W. T. Robbins, December 18, 1878. Present number of members sixty-five.

Stated communications held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The following are the present officers: W. T. Robbins, W. M.; David Morison, S. W.; S. S. West, J. W.; Frank Browster, treasurer; Ed. B. Bauder, secretary; M. J. Lawrence, S. D.; B. Dettlebach, J. D.; Rev. A. R. Palmer, chaplain; J. E. Bryan, W. C. Fair, stewards; M. Buchmann, tyler.

WEST SIDE LODGE.

West Side Lodge No. 498 was organized under dispensation December 28, 1874, and under charter November 8, 1875, with forty-two charter members, including the following officers: F. W. Pelton, W. M.; E. R. Goodrich, S. W.; S. J. Lewis, J. W.; S. C. Lewis, treasurer; Frank Wright, secretary; Geo. H. Willis, S. D.; Geo. W. Glines, J. D.; M. P. McGregor, steward; Michael App, steward; Edward Lindsley, tyler.

Stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, in Probeck's Hall, West Side. The officers for 1879 were M. P. McGregor, W. M.; M. F. Ellis, S. W.; L. W. Day, J. W.; Geo. W. Glines, treasurer; Frank Wright, secretary; Thos. Ligget, S. D.; C. H. Morgan, J. D.; L. T. Dennison, tyler.

ELLSWORTH LODGE.

Ellsworth Lodge No. 505 was organized in 1865, and has now a membership of sixty. The lodge meets at its hall in Miller's Block, South Side, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The officers for 1879 were C. J. Forbes, W. M.; J. H. Nixon, S. W.; Wm. Cullen, J. W.; J. C. Hemmeter, treasurer; Wm. Norsworthy, secretary; Daniel Postance, S. D.; G. L. Pierce, J. D.; W. W. Hathaway and John Norsworthy, stewards; Chas. Bierer, marshal; W. A. Lathrop, tyler.

WOODWARD LODGE.

Woodward Lodge No. 508, F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation March 4, 1875, but did not receive a charter until October following. The first officers were: George A. Bemis, W. M.; C. H. Ostrander, S. W.; Hugh Buckley, J. W.; E. M. Avery, S. D.; W. A. Neff, J. D.; A. H. Stone, treasurer; W. J. Bradshaw, secretary; G. B. Hendershot, tyler.

The persons elected to the position of Worshipful Master since organization have been as follows: G. A. Bemis, 1875; Hugh Buckley, 1876; O. F. Gibbs, 1877. All officers are elected annually. Stated communications are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at No. 1938 Euclid avenue. This lodge numbers at present fifty-nine members. The present officers are: George A. Bemis, W. M.; H. P. Atwood, S. W.; H. C. White, J. W.; A. H. Stone, treasurer; W. J. Bradshaw, secretary; L.

B. Snow, S. D.; H. C. Ferris, J. D.; Z. R. Cornwall and M. B. Gary, stewards; G. B. Hendershot, tyler.

WEBB CHAPTER.

The organization of Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, dates from the 18th of January, 1826, A. Inv. 2356, when a petition was presented to the State Grand Chapter for a dispensation. This being granted, Reuben Smith was appointed high priest; Comp. J. Hubbell, K; Comp. Matthew Williams, scribe.

The first regular meeting under this warrant was held February 16, 1826, at Comp. D. McIntosh's Hall, when six brethren were advanced to the degree of mark master. On the 21st of February the M. E. H. P. appointed Comp. M. Oviatt, secretary. At the meeting held December 12, 1826, the chapter elected the following officers. R. Smith, H. P.; M. Oviatt, K.; A. Abel, S. On January 8, 1828, the chapter finally succumbed to the anti-masonic excitement and was not revived until January 22, 1842, when it was again opened under the authority of a dispensation appointing A. D. Smith, H. P.; T. A. Ingraham, K.; S. F. Clary, S.

The succession of High Priests has been Reuben Smith, 1826, temporary appointee, afterwards at annual election in December was elected for one year; J. Sizer, 1827; A. D. Smith, 1842, under appointment January 22, 1842; T. A. Ingraham elected October 27, 1842, to serve until December following. S. F. Clary, 1843 to 1852; H. C. Kingsley, 1852; R. P. Spaulding, 1853; E. R. Griswold, 1854; R. Creighton, 1855; O. A. Hough, 1856; Peter Thatcher, 1857-8; A. C. McNairy, 1859-60-1-2; Charles A. Woodward, 1863-4-5-6-7; E. A. Hopkins, 1868; George H. Adams, 1869-70; E. B. Chamberlain, 1871; C. A. Woodward, 1872-3; G. W. Berry, 1874-5; W. B. Hillman, 1876; George A. Wright, 1877-8-9. The present officers are George A. Wright, M. E. H. P.; James R. Goldson, E. K.; Charles R. Butler, E. S.; William Wilkshire, C. H.; L. A. Willson, P. S.; Thomas Larter, R. A. C.; M. J. Lawrence, G. M. 3d V.; John H. Asplin, G. M. 2d V.; C. D. Collins, G. M. 1st V.; C. E. Stanley, treasurer; Sam. Briggs, secretary; Wm. A. Lyon, guard.

Present number of members three hundred and fifty. Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

THATCHER CHAPTER.

Thatcher Chapter, No. 101, of Royal Arch Masons, working under authority of a warrant or dispensation granted by the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, was organized April 25, 1867, having twenty-two charter members. The first officers were as follows: Peter Thatcher, M. E. H. P.; E. T. Ellsworth, E. K.; F. W. Pelton, E. S.

The succession of M. E. H. P., from organization, is as follows: Peter Thatcher, 1867; E. T. Ellsworth,

1868-9; F. W. Pelton, 1870; J. E. Robinson, 1871; S. F. Langell, 1872; H. F. Percival, 1873; J. M. Thorpe, 1874; George A. Bemis, 1875; W. H. Radcliff, 1876; C. H. Ostrander, 1877; E. R. Goodrich, 1878; G. G. Allen, 1879.

Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall, Franklin avenue, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

The Chapter has at present two hundred and seven members. The present officers are G. G. Allen, M. E. H. P.; M. P. McGregor, E. K.; L. T. Dennison, E. S.; M. App, C. H.; F. McNess, P. S.; T. Liggett, R. A. C.; J. C. Weideman, treasurer; J. H. Snow, secretary; C. G. Williams, G. M. 3d V.; T. S. Ingraham, G. M. 2d V.; A. Andrews, G. M. 1st V.; W. Caldwell, guard.

BAKER CHAPTER.

Baker Chapter No. 139, R. A. M., was organized January 1, 1875, with ten charter members. Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall on Broadway, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The lodge has now a membership of sixty, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers for 1879 were C. P. Jewett, M. E. H. P.; E. I. Freeman, E. K.; J. D. Runals, E. S.; G. E. Dunbar, C. H.; C. L. Heath, P. S.; J. B. Corlett, R. A. C.; Frank Clermond, G. M. 3rd V.; Elias Shepard, G. M. 2nd V.; W. H. Lamprecht, G. M. 1st V.; G. G. Hickox, treasurer; H. P. Brown, secretary; A. J. Wells, guard.

CLEVELAND COUNCIL.

Cleveland Council No. 36, R. and S. M., was organized January 21, 1865, with the following officers: E. A. Hopkins, T. I. M.; C. A. Woodward, D. M.; G. H. Adams, P. C. W.; Edward Budwig, treasurer; D. E. Field, recorder; G. W. Berry, C. G. The chief presiding officers down to 1879 have been E. A. Hopkins, C. A. Woodward, O. Hayward, G. W. Berry and G. A. Wright.

The officers for 1879 are George A. Wright, T. I. M.; O. Hayward, D. M.; William Wilkshire, P. C. W.; C. A. Woodward, treasurer; C. D. Collins, recorder; L. A. Willson, C. G. The membership in August, 1879, was two hundred and three. Stated assemblies are held in Masonic hall, Case block, on the second Tuesday of each month.

ORIENTAL COMMANDERY.

Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, was organized July 25, 1851, with the following persons as the first officers: A. D. Bigelow, W. H. Beaumont, E. Kingsley, Robert Riley, Jr., H. A. Hough, Robert Riley, Sr., J. W. Milligan.

The chief officers with their terms of service have been as follows: A. D. Bigelow, Eminent Commander, 1851-2-3; W. H. Beaumont, 1854; Edward R. Griswold, 1855-6-7; Richard Creighton, 1858-9-60; Albert C. McNairy, 1861; Heman Ely, 1862-3-4-5; Edgar

A. Hopkins, 1866-7; Charles A. Woodward, 1868-9; Elisha T. Ellsworth, 1870-1; B. D. Babcock, 1872-3-4; G. H. Adams, 1875; B. D. Babcock, 1876-7; J. M. Booth, 1878.

Stated assemblies are held in the asylum, Case block, on the first Monday of each month. The present membership numbers two hundred and fifty. The officers for the year 1879, are as follows: Sir C. E. Stanley, E. C.; Sir S. Sickels, Gen.; Sir J. N. Frazee, Capt. Gen.; Rev. Sir. J. J. A. Morgan, Prelate; Sir A. S. Houk, S. W.; Sir J. W. Gibbons, J. W.; Sir G. A. Wright, Treas.; Sir S. M. Stone, Rec.; Sir Geo. Sherman, standard bearer; Sir J. R. Golson; sword bearer; Sir M. D. Luehrs, warder; Sir W. A. Lyon, sentinel; Sir E. D. Page, Sir C. R. Butler, Sir Thos. Liggett, guards.

HOLYROOD COMMANDERY.

This Commandery (No. 32, Knights Templar) was granted a dispensation September 10, 1877, and organized January 26, 1878, working under dispensation until November 8, 1878, when the commandery was duly constituted.

Its officers are George A. Baker, eminent commander; Samuel Briggs, generalissimo; George W. Short, captain general; A. C. Miller, prelate; Charles W. Wesley, senior warden; Horace W. Hubbard, junior warden; Orville P. Skinner, treasurer; George W. Howe, recorder; Lucien Hills, standard bearer; David McClaskey, warder.

ELIADAH GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION.

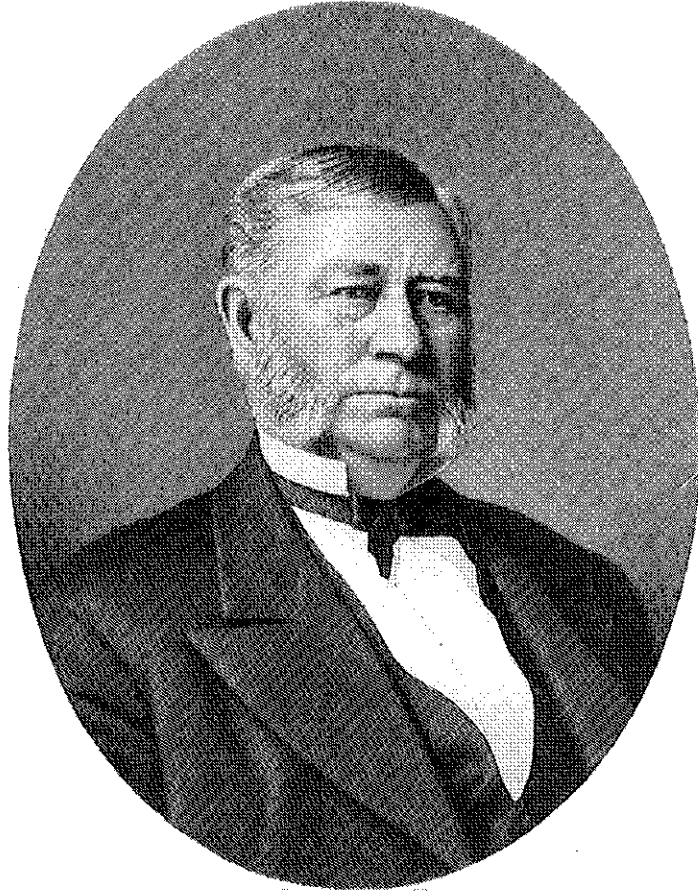
The Eliadah Grand Lodge of the Ancient Scottish Rite was organized May 27, 1859. The charter members were elected to the respective offices of the lodge. Those members, six in number, were as follows: Peter Thatcher, Jr., Edward R. Griswold, Albert C. McNairy, Theodore Ross, David E. Field, Richard Creighton. The succession of grand masters from the organization has been as follows: Peter Thatcher, Jr., from May 27, 1859, to February 19, 1866; E. A. Hopkins, from February 19, 1866, to January 4, 1868; C. A. Woodward, from January 4, 1868, to February 8, 1875; J. M. Booth, from February 8, 1875, to February 6, 1878; C. A. Woodward was again elected G. M., February 6, 1878.

The present officers are C. A. Woodward, T. P. G. M.; E. D. Page, D. G. M.; F. A. Morse, V. S. G. W.; C. R. Butler, V. J. G. W.; Rev. B. F. Brook, G. O.; B. D. Babcock, G. T.; S. M. Stone, G. S. K. of the S. and A.; Sam. Briggs, G. M. of C.; J. W. Gibbons, G. C. of the G.; W. H. Parker, G. H. B.; W. A. Lyon, G. S.

The lodge has a membership of one hundred and eighty-two, and meets on the first Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall, Case building.

BAHURIM COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.

This Council was organized June 15, 1859. The first officers of the Council were Albert C. McNairy,



Peter Thatcher

S. P. G. M.: Peter Thatcher, G. H. P.: Richard Creighton, S. G. W.: David E. Field, J. G. W.; Edward E. Griswold, G. Treasurer; Theodore Ross, G. Secretary. The presiding officers of this Council with their terms of service have been as follows: Albert C. McNairy, June 15, 1859 to April 25, 1866; Edgar A. Hopkins, April 25, 1866, to January 4, 1868; Elisha T. Ellsworth, from January 4, 1868 to January 13, 1871; Brenton D. Babcock, from January 13, 1871, to January 9, 1874; George H. Burt, present incumbent, elected January 9, 1874.

The present officers are as follows: George H. Burt, S. P. G. M.; Charles A. Woodward, G. H. P.; Edward D. Page, S. G. W.; Geo. A. Wright, J. G. W.; Brenton D. Babcock, G. Treas.; Fred. A. Morse, G. Sec'y.; Joshua M. Booth, G. M. C.; John W. Gibbons, G. M. E.; William A. Lyon, G. T.

The Council has a membership of one hundred and eighty-three, and holds regular meetings on the third Saturday of each month, at Masonic Hall, Case block.

ARIEL CHAPTER S. P. ROSE CROIX DE H. R. D. M.

Ariel Chapter was organized June 18, 1860. The first elected officers were: Theodore Rose, M. W. & P. M.; Peter Thatcher, Jr., P. K. S. W.; Albert C. McNairy, P. K. J. W.; George H. Burt, P. K. Sec'y.; Robert S. Weaver, K. M. C.; Richard Creighton, P. K. C. G.

The presiding officers of the Chapter from the time of its organization have been as follows: Theodore Rose, June 18, 1860, to May 2, 1866; E. A. Hopkins, May 2, 1866 to January 4, 1868; Richard Creighton, January 4, 1868 to March 25, 1869; Sheldon Sickles, March 25, 1869, to April 10, 1873; C. A. Woodward, April 10, 1873 to May 6, 1875; B. D. Babcock, May 6, 1875, to May 30, 1878. Sam. Briggs was chosen M. W. & P. M. May 30, 1878, and still holds that office.

The Chapter at present shows an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-one members. The present officers are: Sam. Briggs, M. W. & P. M.; F. A. Morse, P. K. S. W.; A. S. Houk, P. K. J. W.; Rev. J. W. Brown, P. K. O.; C. A. Woodward, P. K. Treas.; E. D. Baker, P. K. Sec'y.; W. W. Parker, P. K. Hosp.; Sheldon Sickles, K. M. C.; George A. Wright, P. K. C. G.

Convocations are held monthly on the third Saturday at Masonic Hall, Case block.

AL KORAN TEMPLE.

Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was organized in October, 1876, and has now a membership of fifty. Petitions for membership are entertained only from A. A. Rite Masons and Knights Templar. For 1879 the officers were Sam. Briggs, P. P., John A. Norton, Rec.; Chas. T. Wesley, treasurer.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ODD FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Cleveland Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Cuyahoga—Erie—Phoenix—Cataract—Allemania—Anchor—University—Amazon—Banner—Mayflower—North Wing Encampment—Harmonia Encampment—Lake Shore Lodge, K. of P.—Washington—Herman—Standard—Cleveland—Owatonna—South Side—Oak—Forest City—Red Cross—Section Seventy-Eight—Section Eighty-Nine—Preux Chevalier Division.

CLEVELAND LODGE.

Cleveland Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter April 16, 1842, but was not regularly instituted until May 14th of the same year. This is the oldest lodge in Northern Ohio. The charter members were Gideon F. Tindall, John Forbey, J. H. Monroe, J. J. Phillips, Francis Harding, S. B. Logan, Isaac Cornell, D. A. Eddy, Albert Harris, William Cubbin, Edward Downs.

The following is a list of the Noble Grands, with the years in which they held office. From the organization until January 1, 1847, the term of office was three months; since that time it has been six months. The Noble Grands of each year are arranged in the order in which they occupied the chair: In 1842, Gideon F. Tindall, Edward Downs and S. B. Logan; 1843, Henry Morgan, Madison Miller, Robert Johnston and George Judkins; 1844, William Bailey, Nelson Hayward, J. K. Baker and Henry Morgan; 1845, Robert Bailey, William Cubbin, David Russell and G. F. Tindall; 1846, William Smith, John Shelley, F. J. Hamilton and James F. Wilbur; 1847, W. Thompson and W. Strong; 1848, W. Strong and J. S. Andrews; 1849, E. F. Punderson and George A. Stanley; 1850, J. E. Williams and Richard Wynne; 1851, L. D. Griswold and James Chubb; 1852, George H. Adams and Justin Morrison; 1853, David Schuh and William H. Nay; 1854, Henry Frissell and George W. Berry; 1855, Charles H. Babcock and George F. Marshall; 1856, Isaac N. Pillsbury and A. C. Brainard; 1857, William H. Nay and Hamilton Stickney; 1858, R. H. Boggs and H. P. Jones; 1859, John S. Martin and J. M. Blackburn; 1860, William J. Rhodes and Thomas D. Christian; 1861, David G. Rabon and William Yapp; 1862, A. S. Allen and S. C. Hurd; 1863, William Wood and Frederick Dalton; 1864, Matthew Wilson and S. A. Haven; 1865, Henry Bowley and B. McGrath; 1866, Nathan Carnegie and J. S. Perley; 1867, F. R. Humphrey and Thomas Simmons; 1868, S. W. Rowe and John H. Richardson; 1869, Thomas J. McGarry and William P. Lase; 1870, David A. Cattell and George H. Macy; 1871, William W. Castle and Benjamin Kingsborough; 1872, C. W. Dill and Samuel Haynes; 1873, Philip Megerth and Thomas Rowell; 1874, J. H. Deckand and G. L. Benton; 1875, J. J. Farwell and James A. Robinson; 1876, J. J. Quay and S. H. Johnson; 1877, C. E. Page and W. C. Fisk; 1878, A. C. Longacre and S. B. Corregan.

The lodge has a present membership of one hundred and seventy-nine, and meets each Monday even-

ing in the Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 34 Monumental Square. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: H. Watterson, N. G.; W. H. Newton, V. G.; James A. Robinson, Rec. Sec.; G. A. Randall, Per. Sec.; W. J. Rhodes, treasurer.

CUYAHOGA LODGE.

Cuyahoga Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., now numbering over one hundred and fifty members, hold regular weekly meetings at No. 34 Monumental Square. The officers of the lodge are elected every six months. The present officials are O. Fraser, P. G.; E. H. Strass, N. G.; J. Collins, V. G.; F. Baylor, R. S.; H. Bolton, P. S.; J. S. Wood, treasurer; A. Inglis, W.; H. A. Heimsmith, C.; T. Kain, R. S. N. G.; George Weckerling, L. S. N. G.; J. A. Smith, R. S. V. G.; Charles Lloyd, L. S. V. G.; W. Eolohan, R. S. S.; J. P. Neil, L. S. S.; J. Wilson, T. G.

ERIE LODGE.

Erie Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., was organized May 8, 1844, and has now a membership of two hundred and ten. The officers are Wm. E. Starling, N. G.; Geo. M. Kinsey, V. G.; C. P. Allen, R. S.; J. D. Anderson, P. S.; James Hays, T. Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Block, corner of Pearl and Church streets, every Friday evening.

PHOENIX LODGE.

Phoenix Lodge No. 233, I. O. O. F., was organized March 27, 1854, at which time the following persons were elected officers: G. E. Starkweather, N. G.; Charles A. Crumb, V. G.; Sanford J. Lewis, permanent secretary; Charles W. Standart, recording secretary; G. B. Folsom, treasurer. These, with the addition of Charles W. Palmer and G. E. Russell, comprised the charter members of the society. Officers are elected semi-annually in January and July of each year. The succession of presiding officers has been as follows, with the dates of election respectively: G. E. Starkweather, 1854; C. A. Crumb, 1854; C. W. Standart, 1855; C. W. Palmer, 1855; Belden Seymour, 1856; Hiram Stone, 1856; J. H. Miller, 1857; Francis Foster, 1857; S. N. Nelson, 1858; J. W. Welsh, 1858; H. Parsons, 1859; Dan'l Stephan, 1859. S. N. Nelson, 1860; L. R. Morris, 1860; Geo. W. Turner, 1861; L. D. Twitchell, 1861; S. J. Burlison, 1862; Jas. Neville, 1862; Ambrose Anthony, 1863; J. Wylie Smith, 1863; A. T. Van Tassell, 1864; M. E. Beckwith, 1864; J. B. Shull, 1865; W. W. Williams, 1865; Y. Maytham, 1866; J. Rigg, 1866; Wm. J. Ranney, 1867; J. M. Drake, 1867; John J. Cannon, 1868; Belden Seymour, 1868; Elias Ede, 1869; Conrad Deubel, 1869; Benj. Britton, 1870; W. W. Gould, 1870; G. L. Barber, 1871; A. Hartsell, 1871; J. M. Ribble, 1872; J. Rigg, 1872; E. J. Chubb, 1873; H. E. Chubb, 1873; A. D. Beckwith, 1874; E. K. Wilcox, 1874; M. A. Shane, 1875; C. C. Campbell, 1875; J. W. Anthony, 1876; W. M.

Redman, 1876; J. C. Skeel, 1877; H. S. Nelson, 1877; E. E. Brown, 1878; Belden Seymour, 1878-9.

Phoenix Lodge dedicated its first hall August 2, 1854, on which occasion interesting addresses were made by Chas. W. Palmer and Dr. Walter Prentice. This place of meeting was in Sanford's Hall, Detroit street, West Side.

The first anniversary was publicly celebrated March 27, 1855; and an address delivered by the Noble Grand, Chas. W. Palmer.

Phoenix Lodge has furnished two Grand Masters of the State of Ohio, Belden Seymour and E. K. Wilcox, the former of whom was also Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The present officers are as follows: Belden Seymour, N. G.; E. K. Wilcox, V. G.; J. C. Cannon, R. S.; H. E. Chubb, P. S.; J. Wagner, T.; S. N. Nelson, R. S. N.; A. A. Wenham, L. S. N. G.; J. Wylie Smith, R. S. V. G.; John Nelson, L. S. V. G.; R. Bacon, C.; Alex. Hadden, W.; J. H. Lockwood, R. S. S.; W. M. Crowell, L. S. S.; A. Kinney, I. G.; W. W. Williams, O. G.

The number of members enrolled and paying dues is two hundred and fifteen. The present place of meeting is in the fine hall built and owned jointly by Phoenix and Erie Lodges, corner of Pearl and Church streets, West Side. Phoenix Lodge meets every Monday evening.

CATARACT LODGE.

Cataract Lodge, No. 295, I. O. O. F., was organized September 18, 1855. The first officers were as follows: Leander Firestone, N. G.; John Quayle, V. G.; Joseph Turney, R. S.; C. P. Jewett, P. S.; B. S. Wiggins, T.; Clark Caley, W.; A. J. Spencer, C.; N. T. Meach, I. G.; E. Shepard, O. G. Officers are elected semi-annually. The Lodge numbers at present one hundred and five members, and meets Wednesday evenings at No. 2,583 Broadway. The present officers are M. K. Shoemaker, N. G.; Wm. P. Braund, V. G.; H. L. Reed, R. S.; A. J. Spencer, P. S.; F. K. Reed, T.; Daniel Kelley, W.; R. S. Corlett, C.; Jacob Kohlman, I. G.; Thos. Richardson, O. G.; C. A. Marble, R. S. N. G.; Eli Cannell, L. S. N. G.; Benj. Sawyer, R. S. V. G.; R. Woodley, L. S. V. G.

ALLEMANIA LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 370, I. O. O. F., was organized July 9, 1863, with twenty-two members. It now has a membership of one hundred and eighty-one. The officers are Frank Kysella, N. G.; Wm. Heinzman, V. G.; John Ruchle, S.; J. M. Acker, F. S.; Lewis Hausheer, T.; Theodore Schehran, P. G. The Lodge meets every Thursday evening, at No. 34, Monumental square.

ANCHOR LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 387, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 27, 1867, with the following officers: Fred. Otte, N. G.; George Schaffer, V. G.; L. Larsman, S.; I. J. Weideman, P. S.; I. B. Wilbur, T. Regu-

lar meetings are held at Wagner's block, 361 Pearl street, every Thursday evening. The term of office is six months. The lodge is composed of Germans and numbers fifty-eight. The present officers are Peter Rufsendor, N. G.; I. Detfs, V. G.; I. Beck, S.; I. I. Weidman, P. S.; I. C. Weidman, T.

UNIVERSITY LODGE.

Lodge No. 415, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1867, and has now eighty-one members. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening at the corner of Merehant avenue and Fairfield street. The officers are J. M. Johnson, N. G.; J. G. Paddock, V. G.; M. D. Mott, P. S.; H. E. Mason, R. S.; C. A. Fish, T.

DONAU LODGE.

Lodge No. 475, I. O. O. F., was organized June 19, 1871. Its members number now seventy-six and its officers are Wm. Reite, N. G.; J. M. Hir, V. G.; Joseph Schneider, R. S.; J. A. Enkler, P. S.; Henry Streiter, T. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the corner of Columbus and Vega street.

AMAZON LODGE.

Amazon Lodge No. 567 I.O.O.F. was instituted June 2, 1874, with the following officers: H. B. Carpenter, N.G.; L. D. Roberts, V.G.; Marcus Wickes, R.S.; Charles Bangs, P.S.; T. S. Pelton, T. The society has at present eighty-six members, and meets each Wednesday evening, at their room on the corner of Lorain and Root streets. The officers are G. P. Geib, N.G.; N. B. Kellogg, V.G.; George Cassidy, R. S.; H. G. Siphen, P. S.; M. O. Kellogg, T.

BANNER LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 578, I.O.O.F., was organized June 24, 1874. Its first officers were P. Waldeck, noble grand; O. L. Rider, vice grand; A. L. Somers, recording secretary; O. Slack, permanent secretary; James McMahan, treasurer.

The following have been the chief officers of the society from the time of the organization, with the date of assuming office: P. Waldeck, June 24, 1874; O. L. Rider, January 1, 1875; A. L. Somers, July 1, 1875; D. O. Talcott, January 1, 1876; James McMahan, July 1, 1876; C. L. Anderson, January 1, 1877; Jesse Peet, July 1, 1877; J. A. McIntosh, January 1, 1878; E. Zehner, July 1, 1878; F. W. Lewis, January 1, 1879.

The present officers are F. W. Lewis, noble grand; G. A. Herringshaw, vice grand; Alex. McBane, recording secretary; E. N. Leathers, permanent secretary; James McMahan, treasurer; A. L. Somers, Chris. A. Nauert and Jesse Peet, trustees. The society now numbers about eighty members, and meets every Thursday evening, at Rock's new block, corner of Woodland and Wilson avenues.

MAYFLOWER LODGE.

Mayflower Lodge No. 679, I. O. O. F., was organized June 16, 1879, and now numbers twenty-eight members, with the following officers: John E. Darby, N. G.; Thomas E. Johnson, V. G.; A. Bartholomew, secretary; Henry Graham, P. S.; P. H. Repp, T. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the corner of St. Clair and Phelps streets.

NORTH WING ENCAMPMENT.

North Wing Encampment No. 88, I. O. O. F., was organized July 30, 1862. The officers now are William E. Starling, C. P.; Henry Folliett, S. W.; G. M. Kinsey, J. W.; William H. Price, Jr., H. P.; J. L. Shephard, 1st W.; A. A. Wenham, 2d W.; A. H. Weed, 3d W.; William McGehan, 4th W.; P. W. Dracket, 1st G. of T.; C. M. Hurlbert, 2d G. of T.; John Cowle, T.

The membership is now one hundred and eighty; the place of meeting (every Wednesday evening) being at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Pearl and Church streets.

HARMONIA ENCAMPMENT.

Harmonia Encampment, I. O. O. F., was organized May 8, 1872, with twenty-seven members, and has now twenty-nine. The officers are John Oswald, C. P.; Franz Frankie, F. S.; Daniel Maeder, T.; L. Poplowsky, H. P. Regular meetings are held at 34 Public Square, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

LAKE SHORE LODGE (KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS).

Lake Shore Lodge No. 6, K. of P., was organized May 25, 1869. Its first officers were W. H. Jones, C. C.; Thomas Axworthy, V. C.; F. W. Pelton, P.; W. J. Ranney, K. of R. and S.; H. J. Webb, M. of F.; Thomas Willows, M. of E.; Charles H. Babcock, M. at A.; F. Hoffman, I. G.; J. L. Sheppard, O. G.

The lodge has at present a membership of two hundred and eleven. Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening in Root's block, Pearl street, corner of Detroit.

The present officers are as follows: George Keiffer, P. C. Charles A. W. Rice, C. C.; R. D. Updegraff, V. C.; Judson Pratt, P.; O. H. P. Hicks, M. of E.; F. W. Davis, M. of F.; Charles B. Dole, K. of R. and S.; George C. Kreck, M. at A.; Fred. A. Smith, I. G.; J. L. Sheppard, O. G.

WASHINGTON LODGE (K. OF P.).

Washington Lodge No. 10, was organized August 8, 1869. There are now one hundred and twenty-six members, and the officers are C. J. McDowell, P. C.; E. H. Gault, C. C.; Louis Black, V. C.; Samuel Ward, P.; E. W. Cooper, K. of R. & S.; Thomas Tibbitt, M. of F.; W. B. Rich, M. of E.; E. W. Goddard, M. at A.; Louis Stanton, I. G.; M. E. Kavanagh, O. G.

Regular meetings are held every Friday evening at the corner of Ontario and High streets.

HERMANN LODGE (K. OF P.).

Hermann Lodge No. 40, K. of P., was organized December 11, 1871, with the following officers: Chas Saeltzer, C. C.; J. N. Wagner, V. C.; Phillip L. Baum, K. of R. and S.; Christ. Marten, M. of F.; John Gerloch, M. of E.; J. C. Weideman, M. at A.; J. Unkrich, I. G.; J. C. Ferbert, O. G.

Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening at Castle Hall, No. 363 Pearl street.

The present officers are C. V. Paeltzer, P. C.; J. C. Ferbert, C. C.; H. W. Weidemann, V. C.; A. H. Gehring, P.; John Schemermann, K. of R. and S.; J. N. Wagner, M. of F.; J. J. Weidemann, M. of E.; A. Cardis, M. at A.; F. Woodworth, I. G., George Eiber, O. G.

STANDARD LODGE (K. OF P.).

Standard Lodge No. 46, K. of P., was instituted June 17, 1872, with the following officers: E. W. Johns, P. C.; Thomas James, C. C.; Robert Hearst, V. C.; Wm. E. Edwards, K. of R. and S.; George Thomas, M. F.; William McKinze, M. E.; H. J. Bullock, M. A.; David Y. James, I. G.; C. Q. Scott, O. G.

This Lodge has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. Regular meetings are held every Thursday night at No. 2509 Broadway.

The present officers are Hugh Wright, P. C.; Frank R. Shattuck, C. C.; Matthew Wright, V. C.; James McKay, P.; Peter J. Dolsen, K. of R. and S.; John R. Coleman, M. F.; Thomas Thompson, M. E.; Joseph Hillier, M. A.; D. F. Lockhart, I. G.; Thomas Richardson, O. G.

CLEVELAND LODGE (K. OF P.).

Cleveland Lodge No. 61, Knights of Pythias, was organized October 7, 1873, with sixteen charter members, from whom the following officers were elected: Martin Maurer, P. C.; A. Schwarz, C. C.; Vincent Schafer, V. C.; Fred Hamm, P.; Charles Breves, K. of R. and S.; Henry Hoehn, M. of F.; A. E. Dehler, K. of E.; Henry M. Holzworth, I. G.; Gottlieb Scheuerman, O. G.

Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Saal's Hall, corner Lake and Ontario streets. The lodge has ninety members enrolled and in good standing. At the last grand lodge session held at Steubenville, Ohio, A. B. Schellentrager, of Cleveland lodge, was appointed and confirmed Deputy Grand Master of the State, by the State Grand Chancellor.

This is the only entirely German Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Cuyahoga county. In May, 1879, the lodge formed the fifth degree of the Chivalric Order, a "Uniform Division" called "Cleveland Division, No. 8," composed of thirty-five members, under command of Maj. C. W. Kraus.

The present officers are as follows: C. C. Schellentrager, P. C.; William Trinkner, C. C.; A. Schildhauer, V. C.; A. Schaefer, P.; A. Popowsky, K. of R. and S.; Ph. Hollander, M. of F.; Henry Klaus, K. of E.; Franz Eiche, M. at A.; Henry Guentzler, I. G.; Fred. Vogt, O. G.

OWATONNA LODGE (K. OF P.).

Owatonna No. 62 was organized in 1873 with twenty-one charter members. It has now a membership of ninety, with the following officers: Herbert Hill, C. C.; G. O. Butler, V. C.; G. H. Wadsworth, P.; G. C. Quintrel, M. of F.; F. A. Wadsworth, M. of E.; P. Englet, M. at A.; William Henderson, P. C.; Thomas Rowell, K. of R. and S. Regular meetings are held in Rock's block, corner of Willson and Woodland avenues, every Wednesday evening.

SOUTH SIDE LODGE (K. OF P.).

This lodge (No. 68) was organized in May, 1875, with twenty-four members. There are now sixty-five, with the following officers: E. C. Stedman, C. C.; F. R. Merchant, V. C. C.; George C. Hala, P.; C. J. Robinson, K. of R. and S.; W. C. North, F. S.; George W. Makepeace, M. E. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at the corner of Merchant avenue and Fairfield street, West Side.

OAK LODGE (K. OF P.).

Oak Lodge No. 77, was organized in 1875, and has now in good standing upwards of one hundred members. The officers are John Wathey, C. C.; Jacob Schug, V. C.; F. Ferval, P. C.; H. Holcomb, M. of F.; Maynard Miller, M. of E.; L. Mayer, K. R. and S.; R. T. Morrill, P. Regular meetings are held at 726 St. Clair avenue, every Wednesday evening.

FOREST CITY LODGE (K. OF P.).

Forest City No. 78, was organized in 1875, and has now a membership of sixty. The officers are W. S. Forrester, C. C.; W. O. Cox, V. C.; W. A. Harvey, P. C.; H. P. Gale, P.; N. L. Hibbard, K. of R. and S.; L. S. Chadwick, M. of F.; M. H. Brown, M. of E.; John Newberry, M. of A.; C. A. Kyle, I. G.; John Paul, O. G.

RED CROSS LODGE (K. OF P.).

This lodge (No. 89) was formed in 1876, and has now a membership of sixty. The present officers are C. C. Reeves, C. C.; J. F. Penwick, P. C.; H. S. Schue, V. C.; J. J. Weinhardt, P.; George M. Love, M. of E.; William Hemerly, M. of F.; William Spilker, K. R. and S.; George Cunningham, M. A. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at 363 Pearl street.

ENDOWMENT SECTION SEVENTY-EIGHT (K. OF P.)

This section was instituted January 23, 1878. There are now eighty-seven members, with the following officers: C. J. McDowell, president; E. W. Cooper, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Millard, guide; G. W. Taylor, chaplain; L. Mayer, guard; R. Strauss, sentinel. Regular meetings are held at the corner of Ontario and High streets the first and third Mondays of each month.

ENDOWMENT SECTION EIGHTY-NINE (K. OF P.)

Section eighty-nine was organized in 1878, and has now a membership of seventy-five. Its officers are J. C. Ross, P.; John McFerns, V. P.; C. B. Dole, S. and T.; Henry Biddle, Cr.; Charles Mallory, G.; John Barnes, G'n.; D. A. Udell, S.

Regular meetings are held at 363 Pearl street on the second Tuesday of each month.

PREUX CHEVALIER DIVISION, UNIFORM RANK,
(K. OF P.)

The first officers of Preux Chevalier Division (No. 3, of Ohio), Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, were Sir Knight Commander O. H. P. Hicks; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander E. C. Stedman; Sir Knight Recorder Charles A. W. Rice; Sir Knight Treasurer Eugene L. Closse.

The present officers are Sir Knight Commander O. H. P. Hicks; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander E. C. Stedman; Sir Knight Herald Henry W. McDole; Sir Knight Recorder Henry Biddle; Sir Knight Treasurer Thomas Boutall; Sir Knight Guard George S. Tambling; Sir Knight Sentinel H. R. Sanborn; Sir Knight Surgeon Dr. J. F. Armstrong; Sir Knights Trustees O. H. P. Hicks, George Kieffer and E. L. Closse.

The present number of members is fifty. Regular business meetings are held every third Thursday, and drill meetings every first, second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m. The armory and hall of the division are at the corner of Pearl and Bridge streets.

CUYAHOGA DIVISION, UNIFORM RANK, (K. OF P.)

This division (No. 4) was organized in 1879, and has now a membership of thirty-six. The officers are, Sir Knight Commander E. H. Towson; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander C. W. Burgess; Sir Knight Herald E. W. Cooper; Sir Knight Recorder C. E. Odell; Sir Knight Treasurer John Muest; Sir Knight Guard Alexander Ward; Sir Knight Sentinel George Kreck. The division drills at No. 52 Monumental Square, the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

CHAPTER LIX.

FORESTERS, KNIGHTS OF HONOR AND CLUBS.

Ancient Order of Foresters—Court Robin Hood—Star of the Forest—Excelsior—Little John—Ivanhoe—Standard—King of the Germans—Woodland—Union—Zaboy—Rowanoprownost—Centennial Lodge, Knights of Honor—Advance Lodge—Cleveland—Triumph—Euclid Avenue—Idaho—Economy. Miscellaneous Lodges—Excelsior Club—Union Club—Eclectic Club. Other Clubs and Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THE Cleveland United District of the Ancient Order of Foresters meets on the fourth Thursdays of April and October. The officers for 1879, are S. A. Dillon, D. C. R.; Samuel Finch, D. S. C. R.; Robert Huntley, D. T.; F. H. Ellenberger, D. S.

COURT ROBIN HOOD.

This Court, No. 5552, A. O. F., was organized August 1, 1871, with the following officers: John Harris, C. R.; John Sharp, S. C. R.; Thomas Tibbitt, S.; D. W. Harrison, A. S.; Janatus Fuchs, T.; Parker Shackelton, S. W.; Elijah Lear, J. W.; John Bragg, S. B.; Robert Huntley, J. B.

The Court has a membership of eighty-eight. Regular meetings are held each alternate Thursday evening, at Saal's hall, corner of Lake and Ontario streets. The present officers are William Close, C. R.; Bernhard Lellig, S. C. R.; John Armstrong, T.; W. J. Rowe, S.; G. T. Marshall, A. S.; Theodore Wilder, S. W.; G. Glanfield, S. B.; W. H. Gillard, J. B.

COURT STAR OF THE FOREST.

Court Star of the Forest No. 5553, A. O. F., was organized at a preliminary meeting held July 24, 1871, although the first election did not occur until August 9th following. The first officers were Harry Kitchingham, chief ranger; Alf. E. Brewster, sub-chief ranger; Edward Spurr, secretary; Charles Medhurst, treasurer; Harry Saywell, senior woodward; William Callaway, junior woodward; C. Callaway, Jr., senior beadle; Thomas E. Cooper, junior beadle.

The chief rangers of this court with the dates of their election have been as follows: Harry Kitchingham, August 9, 1871; Joseph Stead, October 19, 1871; resigned April 24, 1872; Charles Medhurst, appointed May 1, 1872, for remainder of term; Edward Spurr, July 3, 1872; W. Turrell, January 1, 1873; Charles Medhurst, September 24, 1873; Alf. E. Brewster, January 14, 1874; John Raines, July 8, 1874; Edward Spurr, January 14, 1875; Thomas Shute, July 14, 1875; re-elected January 12, 1876; Abraham Hardy, August 8, 1876; Edward Spurr, July 10, 1877; John Wood, January 8, 1878; resigned March 26, 1878; Charles Medhurst, March 26, 1878; C. Callaway, Jr., June 25, 1878; re-elected December 24, 1878.

The present officers are C. Callaway, Jr., C. R.; G. W. Medhurst, S. C. R.; Thomas Collings, T.; Wm.

A. Underwood, R. S.; Wm. Hodder, S. W.; W. C. Fuller, J. W.; W. Callaway, S. B.; C. R. Smith, J. B. The court now numbers sixty-two members. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Knights of Pythias Hall, Harvey's Block, 1928 Euclid avenue.

COURT EXCELSIOR.

Court Excelsior, No. 5555, (A. O. F.), was organized in 1871, and now has one hundred and fifteen members in good standing. Regular meetings are held on the second, third and fourth Saturdays of each month, at No. 2501 Broadway. The officers are, Peter Buckingham, C. R.; David E. James, S. C. R.; Jeffrey Hopkins, F. S.; John Gallagher, R. S.; Benjamin Phillips, S. W.; John Wilson, J. W.; Samuel Young, S. B.; Harvey Burt, J. B.

COURT LITTLE JOHN.

Court Little John No. 5699, A. O. F., was organized March 24, 1872, with fifteen charter members, of whom the following were chosen as the first officers: Dr. Isaac Kimberling, C. R.; George L. Pierce, S. C. R.; Charles Burk, T.; George Rowe, S.; T. E. Bunney, S. W.; James Judd, J. W.; W. Wright, S. B.; J. Adloff, J. B.; J. Butler, R. Wetzell and J. E. Miller, trustees. The officers, except the secretary, are elected semi-annually. The secretary is elected annually. The chief rangers since the organization have been, Isaac Kimberling and George Rowe, 1876; T. E. Bunney and H. Turnbull, 1877; J. Oates and Samuel Bugg, 1878. The present officers of the court are C. W. Leckenby, C. R.; A. R. Bunney, S. C. R.; Charles Birk, T.; George Rowe, S.; Edward Berry, S. W.; A. Inglis, J. W.; Eli White, S. B.; H. Lowe, J. B.

This court has a present membership of ninety, and meets semi-monthly at the corner of Pearl and Freeman streets, West Side.

COURT IVANHOE.

This court (No. 5783), named after Scott's celebrated hero, was instituted February 17, 1873, at Koebler's Hall on Woodland avenue. The first court officers were Robert Huntley, C. R.; A. Goakes, S. C. R.; D. W. Harrison, secretary; J. Faulkner, treasurer; J. Weil, S. W.; Thos. Neat, J. W.; S. Goldsmith, S. B.; E. Martin, J. B.

The following have been the chief rangers of the court since its organization: Robert Huntley, D. W. Harrison, B. Mahler, J. Faulkner, R. Goulding, F. A. Dillon, Thos. J. Morrow, Fred. Colwell, J. R. Ransom. Of the past chiefs, Robt. Huntley served two terms and the others one term each.

This court has been singularly unfortunate in the loss of its members by death, but nevertheless has an accumulated fund of one thousand dollars. The members, now numbering over one hundred, are nearly all young men. Regular meetings are held on

alternate Thursday evenings, at Halle's Hall, No. 354 Ontario street.

COURT STANDARD (NO. 5784).

Court Standard was organized August 19, 1873, with the following as its first officers: John Biagg, C. R.; Richard Brooks, S. C. R.; Duncan McIntosh, S.; Henry James, T.; J. D. Rowland, S. W.; Richard Gray, J. W.; E. D. Poyner, S. B.; G. H. Kline, J. B.

The court has a membership of one hundred and fifteen. Officers are elected semi-annually. The following list shows the succession of Chief Rangers with their terms of service from the time of organization: J. Biagg, five months; R. Brooks, six months; J. D. Rowland, six months; T. Rowell, six months; J. N. Sherwin, six months; W. McLauchlin, twelve months; J. Baines, six months; G. Wooley, six months; W. A. Ward, six months; W. Bradford, six months.

The present officers of the court are B. Stokes, C. R.; J. W. Hagne, S. C. R.; J. N. Sherwin, F. S.; W. H. Cleveland, R. S.; C. Baines, T.; G. Ellacott, S. W.; J. Westmark, J. W.; R. Benchell, S. B.; J. Campbell, J. B. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Fix's Block, No. 65 Scovill avenue.

COURT PEARL OF THE RHINE.

Court No. 6263, A. O. F., was instituted September 22, 1876, with the following officers: Charles Benz, C. R.; Frank Hintermeyer, S. C. R.; Fred. Scharf, P. S.; John Spaller, F. S.; John Heimberger, T.; Frank Weitling, S. W.; George Deckand, J. W.; Frank Kalbrunner, S. B.; Ludwig Brisky, J. B.

The elections are held semi-annually. The members, seventy-five in number, are Germans and the court works in that language. The chief rangers have been as follows: Charles Benz, Frank Hintermeyer, Ludwig Kopke and Fred. Koch. The present officers are Charles Benz, C. R.; August Miller, S. C. R.; Ernst Prahst, P. S.; Henry Kobabe, F. S.; Henry Wiegert, T.; Herman Schulz, S. W.; Charles Geicht, J. W.; William Henk, S. B.; Martin Frenz, J. B. Regular meetings are held each alternate Friday evening at Miller's Block, corner of Scranton avenue and Auburn street.

COURT KING OF THE GERMANS.

This royally named organization (No. 6264) was formed in 1876, and now has a membership of sixty-two. The officers are Henry Fark, C. R.; Christian Bahl, S. C. R.; Henry Dauber, T.; Wm. Fleck, T. and C. S.; Rudolph Schmidt, R. S.; Esau Kopperman, S. W.; Herman Wagner, J. W. Regular meetings are held each alternate Monday at the corner of Erie and Ohio streets.

COURT WOODLAND.

Court No. 6286, A.O.F., was organized March 20, 1877, with the following officers: Wm. K. Smith, C.

R.; Henry Hamley, S.C.R.; Henry Goldsmith, S.; Hiram Hatch, A.S.; John Wooldridge, T.; Thomas Cannell, S.W.; Frank Genoa, J.W.; L. W. Sherman, S.B.; Ernst H. Heuser, J. B.

Officers are elected on the first of January and July of each year. The past chief rangers are William K. Smith, Henry Hamley and Thomas Cannell. The present officers are Henry Goldsmith, C.R.; Henry Williams, S.C.R.; Robert F. Lojauke, S.; Robert J. Avard, A.S.; Samuel Glass, T.; John Hudson, S.W.; Julius Burton, J.W.; Otto Vogts, S.B.; Jacob Good-year, J.B. Court Woodland numbers seventy-five members. Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening, in Goldsmith's Block, No. 800 Woodland avenue.

COURT UNION.

This society (No. 6290), was organized December 6, 1876, with the following as first elected officers: F. E. Thompsom, C.R.; C. Winters, S.C.R.; P. McCracken, S.; John Yahraus, T.; Frank Cady, S.W.; E. Cattle, J.W.; Jos. Gregory, S.B.; L. D. Curtis, J. B. Court meetings are held each Wednesday evening, at No. 750 Broadway. Officers are elected semi-annually.

The present officers are as follows: Joseph Gregory, C.R.; Christ. Boldt, S.C.R.; L. D. Lord, S.; L. D. Curtis, A.S.; L. Rothenbergh, T.; J. A. Duncan, S.W.; Wm. Roehrer, J. W.; I. L. Drucker, S.B.; George Franck, J.B. The present number of members is eighty.

COURT ZABOY (BOHEMIAN).

This association (No. 6348) of men from the very center of Europe was organized in 1877. Its membership is now sixty, and its officers are Anton Peck, C. R.; Frank Mack, T.; Joseph Mallya, S.; Frank Paier, R. S.; Frank Petrae, S. W.; Frank Protiva, J. W.; Anton Weverka, S. B.; Frank Doorak, J. B. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at No. 1480 Forest street.

COURT ROWANOPROWNST (BOHEMIAN).

Court No. 6350 was instituted October 2, 1877, with thirty members, a number which has since increased. The officers are Joseph Lenek, C. R.; Jacob Bacvar, T.; Frank Lenek, S.; John Prussek, S. B.; Frank Smesek, J. B.; James Wirthaver, R. S.; Chas. Gustav, S. W.; John Wesley, J. W.

Besides the courts mentioned above there are also Sherwood Forest, No. 5786; Forest City, 6265, and Jan Hus, 6394.

CENTENNIAL LODGE (KNIGHTS OF HONOR).

Centennial No. 213, was organized in 1876, with ten charter members. In August, 1879, the number had increased to seventy-five. The officers are W. L. Roberts, D.; F. E. Bunney, V. D.; Jas. Shackleton, A. D.; Thos. Vickers, C.; Chas. Hanford, G.; A. R. Bunney, R.; L. D. Joy, F. R.; E. S. Austin, T.; P.

D. McCuaig, G.; F. H. Roberts, S. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the corner of Fairfield street and Merchant avenue.

ADVANCE LODGE (K. OF H.),

instituted in 1876, with but ten charter members. Advance Lodge, No. 223, has now, August, 1879, attained a membership of one hundred and eight. The officers are P. L. Mills, P. D.; A. W. Gibbons, D.; Chas. White, V. D.; H. G. Brown, A. D.; E. M. Davidson, C.; Wm. Hoen, G.; C. W. Burgess, R.; H. Greer, F. R.; Reuben Strauss, T.; W. B. Pratt, G.; W. B. Rich, S. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening at No. 182 Ontario street.

CLEVELAND LODGE (K. OF H.)

Cleveland Lodge No. 938, was formed March 8, 1878, with the following officers: S. P. Mount, past dictator; W. H. King, dictator; Lewis Buffett, vice dictator; A. H. Quinn, assistant dictator; George W. Crossett, reporter; S. H. Johnson, financial reporter.

The present officers are S. P. Mount, dictator; E. H. Dakin, vice dictator; J. W. Mead, assistant dictator; George W. Crossett, reporter; S. H. Johnson, financial reporter; A. H. Quinn, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of eighty persons, and meets every Thursday evening at the hall, corner Scovill avenue and Putnam street.

TRIUMPH LODGE (K. OF H.)

The rapid popularity of this order is shown by the number of Triumph Lodge (1248), which was organized November 13, 1878, with thirty-five charter members. The past dictators have been G. O. Spence, W. B. Scott and John Corrigan. The membership in August, 1879, was forty-five; the officers being John Carrigan, P. D.; T. G. Newton, D.; John E. Spencer, V. D.; Robert Greenhalgh, A. D.; A. L. Beawick, R.; J. H. Treat, F. R.; W. D. Nicholson, C.; J. F. M. Cobb, G.; Jas. Brown, G'n.; G. O. Spence, T.; C. T. Manchester, S. The lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, West Side.

EUCLID AVENUE LODGE (K. OF H.)

This association assumed organic form as No. 1263 on the 25th of November, 1878, with thirty-five members. There are now forty-one; the officers being as follows: James W. Clarke, P. D.; W. F. Walworth, D.; C. B. Hanna, V. D.; F. S. Collins, A. D.; H. H. Hamlin, R.; A. W. Fenton, F. R.; H. L. Warren, T.; C. M. Preston, C.; E. B. Rawson, G.; R. N. Denham, G'n.; Julius King, S. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 1928 Euclid avenue.

IDAHO LODGE (K. OF H.)

Idaho (No. 1330) was organized January 13, 1879, and has now a membership of forty. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the corner of Euclid and Willson avenues. The officers are L. C.

Burwell, D.; J. K. Curtis, V. D.; E. B. Lane, A. D.; H. S. Hubbell, P. D.; W. F. Arter, R.; George F. Lines, F. R.; G. W. Bennett, T.; Chas. H. Fry, G.; Frederick Carroll, G'n.; H. W. Stager, C.

ECONOMY LODGE (K. OF H.)

The youngest association (No. 1514) of Knights of Honor in Cleveland, of which we give a record, was organized March 31, 1879, with forty charter members. The membership is now thirty-eight, and the officers are F. K. Reid, D.; W. E. Hoggins, V. D.; A. S. Gates, P. D.; Frank Blakeslee, A. D.; L. F. Ball, R.; J. H. Davis, F. R.; William P. Braund, T.; Daniel Kelley, C.; H. McKenzie, G.; H. M. Patterson, G'n.; George Maskell, S. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at 2603 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS LODGES, ETC.

In addition to the numerous secret orders which have been mentioned at some length, there are many others of multifarious character, and these consist in brief of seven lodges F. and A. M., composed of colored men; two lodges of the Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F.; two colored lodges G. U. O. O. F.; one lodge of the Ruth Degree; Court Centennial No. 1 and Court Light of the West No. 2, juvenile branch A. O. F.; two sanctuaries of the Ancient Order of Shepherds; twenty-three courts of the Independent Order of Foresters; four courts of the Miriam Degree, I. O. F.; nine lodges of A. O. U. W.; three councils of the Royal Arcanum; seven tribes of the I. O. R. M.; five lodges A. O. G. F.; four lodges D. O. H.; two lodges I. O. B. B.; three groves of Druids; five lodges K. S. B.; four lodges Free Sons of Israel; one lodge Daughters of Israel; three lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution; two councils of the Sovereigns of Industry; seven divisions of Sons of Temperance; four lodges of Good Templars and one lodge of Temple of Honor besides a great number of trades-unions, building associations, literary societies, etc., etc.

EXCELSIOR CLUB.

This association, designed to promote social intercourse and mental advancement, was organized November 14, 1842, with the following officers: S. Austrian, president; A. Weiner, vice president; B. Landau, secretary; J. Sloss, treasurer; Dr. J. Horwitz, F. Strauss and Meyer Weil, directors. In 1877, the club moved from their former rooms on Ontario street to the apartments especially arranged for the members on the corner of Woodland avenue and Erie street. These rooms occupy the second and third floors of the entire building. The successive presidents have been S. Austrian, A. Weiner, B. Landau, J. Sloss. The present membership numbers ninety-five. The officers are as follows: J. Sloss, president; M. M. Heller, vice president; L. Janowitz, Rec. Sec.; D. Klein, Fin. Sec.; L. Blake, treasurer; M. Weil, J. Rohrheimer, I. Joseph and S. Newmark, directors.

UNION CLUB.

The Union Club of Cleveland was organized at a meeting held on the 25th day of September, 1872, by the following named persons: William J. Boardman, C. H. Brayton, C. B. Pettingill, Henry B. Payne, W. H. Waite, Lucien Hills, Waldemar Otis, William Bingham, Samuel L. Mather, Harvey H. Brown, G. S. Wheaton, Gustav C. E. Weber, George Westlake, Amos Townsend and George E. Armstrong. These gentlemen united in forming an incorporation organized for "physical training and education." William Bingham was elected chairman; S. L. Mather, Wm. J. Boardman, H. B. Payne, William Bingham, Amos Townsend, G. C. E. Weber, George H. Vallant, Alex. Gunn and C. B. Pettingill, directors; and Waldemar Otis, secretary; to retain office until a regular election should be held. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at ninety thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and fifty shares of six hundred dollars each.

The club purchased, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, the property No. 417 Euclid avenue, which it now occupies. At the first election of officers in January, 1873, William Bingham was elected president; H. B. Payne, first vice president; W. J. Boardman, second vice president; C. P. Leland, secretary; Waldemar Otis, corresponding secretary; and George E. Armstrong, treasurer. The successive presidents since January, 1873, with their terms of service, have been as follows: William Bingham from September 25, 1872, to January 1, 1875; H. B. Payne, 1875 and 1876; Amos Townsend, 1877 and 1878.

At the annual election in January, 1879, Samuel L. Mather was elected president; Oscar A. Childs, first vice president; Marcus A. Hanna, second vice president; Samuel Briggs, secretary; C. H. Bulkley, treasurer; William Bingham, H. B. Payne, W. J. Boardman, James Barnett, J. B. Henry, W. H. Corning, W. H. McCurdy, John Todd, George W. Chapin, W. J. McKinnie, R. C. Parsons and George H. Stone, directors; R. H. Winslow, Alex. Gunn, S. O. Griswold, literary committee; John Shelley, M. P. Stone, and Hubbard Cooke, house committee.

ECLECTIC CLUB.

The organization of the Eclectic Club was effected August 26, 1875, having five charter members, and a capital stock of five thousand dollars. This stock was divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and the arrangements are such that any person becoming a member of the club is entitled to a single share of the stock. The first officers of the club were Waldemar Otis, president; E. H. Foster, vice president; J. D. Ketchum, secretary; M. H. Dodge, treasurer. Rooms in the Arlington Block were occupied until December, 1877, at which time the directors leased the elegant building, No. 377 Euclid avenue. The entire edifice has been ornamented and furnished at an expense of about six thousand dollars. Mr. Otis held the office of president until 1879. The present membership is



J. M. Hendry

nearly one hundred. The present officers are as follows: Thomas Walton, president; G. P. Hower, vice president; C. A. Uhl, recording secretary; F. H. Streiby, corresponding secretary; J. D. Ketchum, treasurer; W. L. Otis, Waldemar Otis, William Morgan, M. M. Hobart and Charles Gordon, directors; Thomas Walton, W. L. Otis, M. M. Hobart, house committee.

The other principal clubs of the city, organized for various purposes are as follows: Central Republican Club; Jefferson Club; Cleveland Club; Cleveland Chess Club; German Casino Club; Hones' Point Hunting and Fishing Club; Owl Club; Progress Club. Besides these there are numerous social dramatic and literary societies, among the most prominent of which are the following: Cleveland Literary Union; Edgeworth Club; Iron Ward Dramatic Club; Star Turnverin; The Lethe Dramatic Club; Social Turnverin; I. U. I. F. Literary and Dramatic Club; Germania Turnverin; Cleveland Social Circle; Irish Literary and Benevolent Society; St. Anthony's Young Men's Society; St. Columbia Literary and Debating Society; St. Mary's Altar Society.

CHAPTER LX.

BOARD OF TRADE, BANKS, ETC.

Board of Trade—Clearing House Association—National City Bank—Merchants' National Bank—Commercial National Bank—Society for Savings—First National Bank—Second National Bank—Ohio National Bank—Citizens' Saving and Loan Association—People's Saving and Loan Association—South Cleveland Banking Company.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE necessity for an organization of this nature was felt and discussed as early as the year 1847. A general impression has existed that an organization was effected that year; this, however, is a mistake, as the board was not formed until July, 1848. All the records of the board from the time of its organization to 1864 have been lost or destroyed, and it was only by consulting the files of city papers and taxing the recollection of persons connected with the early days of the board, that the facts regarding the organization have been obtained. From the *Herald*, July 8, 1848, the following extract is taken: "At a large meeting of the merchants of this city held, pursuant to a notice, at the Weddell House on Friday evening, the 7th inst., William Milford, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. S. Coe appointed secretary. After a statement from the chair of the object of the meeting, on motion of Joseph L. Weatherly: *Resolved*, That the merchants of this city now organize themselves into an association to be called the Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland," etc.

The original members, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows, viz: Joseph Weatherly, W. F. Allen, Jr., Chas. W. Coe, R. T. Lyon, John B.

Warring, Richard Hilliard, E. M. Fitch, L. M. Hubby, J. Gillette, William Milford, Philo Chamberlain, Stephen Clary, Augustus Handy, S. S. Coe, Charles Hickox, Thomas Walton, Sheldon Pease, S. S. Stone, James Ransom, John E. Lyon, William Mittelberger, R. K. Winslow, N. C. Winslow, Arthur Hughes, Eli Morgan, Samuel A. Foote, M. B. Guyles, M. B. Scott, George Woodward, W. F. Otis, B. F. Smith, E. N. Parks, J. G. Ransom, Geo. Bradburn, O. M. Oviatt, John F. Warner. The officers then elected for the ensuing year were Joseph L. Weatherly, president; W. F. Allen, Jr., vice president; Charles W. Coe, secretary; R. T. Lyon, treasurer. Mr. Weatherly continued to act as president until 1861, and probably two years longer, but no authentic record or account of his re-election, after that time, is obtainable. The successive presidents since 1863 have been as follows: S. F. Lester, 1864; Philo Chamberlain, 1865-6; W. F. Otis, 1867; Geo. W. Gardner, 1868; R. T. Lyon, 1869; A. J. Begges, 1870; Thomas Walton, 1871; Charles Hickox, 1872; B. H. York, 1873; F. H. Morse, 1874; M. B. Clark, 1875; H. Pomerene, 1876; B. A. DeWolf, 1877; D. Martin, 1878.

At a meeting of the board on the 13th of January, 1863, articles of association were adopted and the board became a body corporate under the covenants as follows: "We the undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, and residents of the city of Cleveland, do hereby associate ourselves together as a board of trade under the name and title of the 'Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland,' to be located and situated in the city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, where its business is to be transacted."

The objects of the association are to promote integrity and good faith, just and equitable principles of business; to discover and correct abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; to prevent or adjust controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and generally to foster, protect and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city.

The first members under the new organization were twenty in number. The present membership is about two hundred and twenty-five. Daily meetings are held at the rooms of the Board in the Atwater building on Superior street. The annual meeting for the election of officers takes place during the month of April.

The present officers of the board are as follows: Daniel Martin, president; John Tod, William Edwards, George H. Ely, Thomas Kilpatrick, F. A. Sterling and S. Mann, vice presidents; Theodore Simmons, secretary and treasurer; O. G. Kent, S. M. Strong and James McCreca, committee on arbitration; James Barnett, George Short, Truman Dunham, R. P. Myers and W. H. Doan, committee on appeals; R.

T. Lyon, B. H. York, J. R. Sprankle, C. G. Hickox and A. Weiner, committee on inspection.

CLEVELAND CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The constitution of the Cleveland Clearing House Association was adopted and the society organized on the 28th of December, 1858. Its purposes are thus stated in the constitution. "The object of this association shall be to effect at one place, and in the most economical and safe manner, the daily exchange between the several associated banks and bankers; the maintainance of uniform rates for eastern exchange, and the regulations of what description of funds shall be paid and received in the settlement of balances."

The association at the time of its formation, consisted of the following banks and bankers: Commercial Branch Bank, Merchants' Branch Bank, Bank of Commerce, City Bank, Forest City Bank, Wason, Everett & Co., H. B. & H. Wick & Co., Whitman, Standart & Co., Fayette Brown.

T. P. Handy, president of the Commercial Bank, was elected president, and W. L. Cutter, assistant cashier of Merchants' Bank, secretary of the association. T. P. Handy, Lemuel Wick, and Fayette Brown, comprised the executive committee.

The settlement of balances may, under the decision of the association, be paid in current funds or New York drafts, at the option of the debtor bank.

The following banks and bankers comprise the present membership: The First, Second, Commercial, Merchants, and Ohio National Banks, H. Wick & Co., E. B. Hale & Co., Everett, Weddell & Co. and Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins.

T. P. Handy has been president since the association was formed. Alfred Wick is the present secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

This bank sprang from the City Bank of Cleveland, which again had its origin in the Fireman's Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State, having power to transact a general banking business without issue of notes. The City Bank of Cleveland was incorporated May 17, 1845, with authority to carry on business for twenty years. The capital stock was fixed at \$150,000. Elisha Taylor, Reuben Sheldon, Stephen Whittaker, C. L. Camp, Moses Kelley, William Milford, Charles Patrick and W. T. Smith composed the board of directors; Reuben Sheldon, being elected president and T. C. Severance, cashier. In August, 1846, Mr. Sheldon resigned the presidency and was succeeded by George Mygatt, who retained the office until October 4, 1850. At that time Lemuel Wick was chosen to fill the president's chair, which he occupied until the charter expired. The bank closed its business in accordance with the charter on the 12th of February, 1865.

The National City Bank of Cleveland, a virtual reorganization of the "City Bank," was incorporated and organized February 13, 1865, with a capital stock

of \$200,000. Its officers were as follows: Lemuel Wick, president; John F. Whitelaw, cashier; Lemuel Wick, John F. Whitelaw, Moses Kelley, S. Ranney and S. Newmark, directors. Mr. Wick remained president until January 28, 1873, at which time he was succeeded by W. P. Southworth.

The place of business, No. 115 Superior street, has been occupied by the Fireman's Insurance Company, the City Bank, and the National City Bank successively, since 1844.

The present officers are W. P. Southworth, president; John F. Whitelaw, cashier; W. P. Southworth, P. H. Babcock, S. Newmark, C. S. Bissell and John F. Whitelaw, directors.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

"The Merchants Bank of Cleveland," a branch of the State Bank of Ohio and commonly called the Merchants Branch Bank, was organized June 25, 1845, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. P. M. Weddell, Prentis Dow, Harvey Rice, H. P. Weddell and S. J. Andrews composed the first board of directors. P. M. Weddell was appointed president and Prentis Dow, cashier. In June, 1846, Mr. Weddell resigned. Sherlock J. Andrews was elected his successor, and served until May, 1848, when Thomas M. Kelley was elected in his place.

The Merchants Bank closed its business at the expiration of its charter in February, 1865. The last officers were T. P. Handy, president; and W. L. Cutter, cashier.

"The Merchants National Bank of Cleveland," the successor of the Merchants Branch Bank, was formed December 27, 1864, but did not commence business until February 7, 1865, after the operations of the Branch Bank had ceased. The first board of directors was composed of Thomas M. Kelley, T. P. Handy, Melancthon Barnett, William Collins, James F. Clark, Samuel L. Mather and William Bingham. T. P. Handy was chosen president, and W. L. Cutter, cashier.

The capital stock declared by the certificate of association was \$500,000, in five thousand shares, of \$100 each. This stock was afterward changed as follows: July, 1867, it was increased to \$600,000, and in November, 1872, to \$1,200,000, with the privilege of a further increase to \$2,000,000. In October, 1878, it was reduced to \$800,000, upon which amount the bank has since operated.

In 1865 this bank was made the United States depository for the receipt of public moneys, and has remained so ever since. The building occupied by the bank on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, was purchased, in 1865, from the old company at a cost of about \$35,000.

T. P. Handy has been president since the incorporation of the bank. The present officials are T. P. Handy, president; E. R. Perkins, cashier; P. C. Johnson, assistant cashier; T. P. Handy, Melancthon



E. M. M. A. R.

Barnett, William Bingham, Samuel L. Mather, Oscar A. Childs, George W. Gardner and E. R. Perkins, directors.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The old Commercial Bank was organized in September, 1845, as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This stock was divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and taken as follows: William Neil, two hundred; John M. Woolsey, two hundred; William A. Otis, three hundred; N. C. Winslow, fifty; J. Gillett, fifty; Charles Hickox, fifty; Henry Church, fifty; T. P. Handy, six hundred. William A. Otis, John M. Woolsey, Jonathan Gillett, N. C. Winslow and T. P. Handy composed the board of directors. William A. Otis was chosen president and T. P. Handy cashier. The capital stock was increased as follows: October 26, 1847, \$12,500; May 30, 1848, \$6,200; August 29, 1848, \$6,300, making a total of \$175,000, at which it remained until the bank closed its affairs. The corporation commenced business November 25, 1845, in a building on Superior street, now occupied by Chamberlain, Gorham and Perkins. On the 23d of November, 1858, William A. Otis resigned the position of president, and T. P. Handy was chosen in his place. Dan P. Eells was elected cashier in place of Mr. Handy. In January, 1862, William A. Otis was again made president, and retained that position until the close of the bank.

In January, 1865, the charter having expired, the liabilities were paid, the assets were divided, and the business of the bank was brought to an end.

On the 1st of March, 1865, its successor, the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, was organized, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each. The incorporators were William A. Otis, Amasa Stone, Jr., Levi Benedict, William J. Boardman, Dudley Baldwin and Dan P. Eells. These also comprised the board of directors. William A. Otis was elected president, and Dan P. Eells cashier. The business of the bank was transacted in the old Atwater block at the foot of Superior street, until the completion of the new building in 1869, on the corner of Superior and Bank streets. The building was erected by the Commercial and Second National Bank societies jointly, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of two vaults, which cost fifteen thousand dollars each. On the 30th of January, 1869, the capital stock was increased \$200,000; on the 6th of May, 1872, \$200,000, and on the 6th of May, 1873, \$250,000, making a total capital stock of \$1,250,000. Mr. Otis continued president until his death, May 11, 1868. Dan P. Eells was then chosen president and Augustus S. Gorham cashier. The accumulated surplus since 1869 amounts to one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. The affairs of the bank are in an exceedingly prosperous condition, semi-annual

dividends having been paid, without exception, since the organization.

The present officers are Dan P. Eells, president; Amasa Stone, vice president; Joseph Colwell, cashier; David Z. Morton, assistant cashier; Dan P. Eells, Amasa Stone, William J. Boardman, Charles A. Otis, Fayette Brown and E. I. Baldwin, directors.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS.

The Society for Savings owes its origin to the benevolence of some of the citizens of Cleveland who were associated in business in the fall and winter of 1848-9. The suggestion first came from Charles J. Woolson, seconded by W. A. Otis and other prominent citizens. S. H. Mather was requested to take the necessary steps to procure a charter. The act of incorporation was passed by the legislature in March, 1849, and the society organized in June following. The original corporators were W. A. Otis, H. W. Clark, L. Handerson, J. Lyman, M. L. Hewitt, N. Brainard, Ralph Cowles, J. H. Gorham, A. Seymour, D. A. Shepard, James Gardner, J. A. Harris, J. H. Bingham, J. A. Briggs, S. H. Mather, J. A. Foot and C. J. Woolson. The original charter was limited to thirty years; by subsequent legislation it has been extended indefinitely.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: John W. Allen, F. W. Bingham, W. A. Otis, S. J. Andrews, W. A. Otis and S. Williamson, the present incumbent. S. H. Mather was first elected secretary, and J. F. Taintor treasurer. At the end of about two years Mr. Taintor withdrew. Mr. S. H. Mather was then elected treasurer, and has held the office to the present time. The society commenced business August, 1849, in the office No. 4, Bank street, (now the president's room of the Merchant's Bank). In the fall of 1856 the society removed to Bank street, and in November, 1867, to its new building on the Park. At the commencement, the business of the society was small. Its operations were not very well understood, nor was it justly appreciated. At the end of three years the deposits were less than \$100,000, and at the end of ten years had only amounted to a little over \$300,000. At that time the society may be considered as having fully established its reputation for safety and honorable dealing, and the deposits began to increase rapidly, so that they now amount to nearly \$8,000,000.

The present officials are as follows: S. Williamson, president; W. P. Southworth, W. T. Smith, G. A. Stanley, vice presidents; James Barnett, O. A. Brooks, S. C. Brooks, G. W. Calkins, G. C. Dodge, E. S. Flint, H. R. Hatch, R. R. Herrick, T. H. Lamson, C. Hickox, J. F. Holloway, S. H. Mather, E. P. Morgan, R. P. Myers, N. P. Payne, J. Perkins, L. Prentiss, W. H. Price, H. S. Whittlesey, D. A. Shepard, H. Chisholm, A. Hills, C. A. Otis, M. C. Younglove, trustees; S. H. Mather, secretary and treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was incorporated during the early part of 1863 under the name of "The First National Bank of Cleveland," succeeding the banking house of S. W. Crittenden & Co. The first meeting of stockholders was held June 23, 1863, at which time the following board of directors was chosen: Philo Scovill, George Worthington, James Pannell, Benj. Harrington, S. W. Crittenden, A. J. Spencer. Geo. Worthington was elected president, William Hewitt, vice president, and S. W. Crittenden, cashier. The capital stock was fixed at \$125,000, in shares of \$100 each. Operations were commenced in July, 1863, at No. 117 Superior street.

After three months of business, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, and in July, 1864, was further increased to \$300,000, at which amount it has since remained.

Mr. Worthington continued as president until his death in November, 1871. Mr. Hewitt, then vice president, acted as president until January, 1872, when he was regularly chosen to the office, which he held until the time of his death, in August, 1872. Vice president Philo Scovill succeeded to the position and held it until he died, in July, 1875. Gen. James Barnett performed the duties of chief executive until the annual meeting in January, 1876. He was then regularly elected president and has remained so until the present time.

The building now occupied, No. 127 Superior street, was leased in September, 1877, and in August, 1878, was purchased by the directors at a cost of \$54,000.

The present officers are as follows: James Barnett, James Pannell, Edward Bingham, W. W. Gaines, S. C. Smith, H. E. Mussey, B. Butts, C. C. Baldwin, A. J. Spencer, directors; James Barnett, president; James Pannell, vice president; A. K. Spencer, cashier; P. M. Spencer, assistant cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

"The Second National Bank of Cleveland" was organized May, 1863, being number thirteen of the United States National banks. The original capital stock was \$600,000, but on the 10th of November, 1869, it was increased by the action of the board of directors to \$1,000,000. Soon after, \$400,000 of this was cancelled and the stock reduced to \$600,000, as originally provided. In January, 1870, an increase was made to \$800,000, and in January, 1872, a further increase to \$1,000,000.

The first board of directors was composed of the following persons: Amasa Stone, Jr., J. H. Wade, Stillman Witt, Joseph Perkins, George B. Ely and H. B. Hurlbut. Joseph Perkins was elected president; H. B. Hurlbut, cashier; and J. C. Buell, assistant cashier. Mr. Perkins held the position of president until January, 1873, at which time Amasa Stone, Jr., was elected, who served one year. In January, 1874, Hiram Garrettson was chosen president, holding

the office until his death, in May, 1876. Joseph Perkins was again elected, and held the position until May 24, 1877, when he resigned. S. T. Everett became president on the resignation of Mr. Perkins, and still occupies that position. The association occupies a portion of the building situated on the northeast corner of Superior and Water streets, erected in common by the directors of the Commercial and Second National banks.

The present officials are Henry Chisholm, S. T. Everett, H. B. Payne, Joseph Perkins, J. P. Robison and J. H. Wade, directors; S. T. Everett, president; Joseph Perkins, vice president; H. C. Deming, cashier.

OHIO NATIONAL BANK.

The Ohio National Bank was incorporated on the 1st day of January, 1876, with a capital stock of \$600,000, divided into six thousand shares of \$100 each. Robert Hanna, John McClymonds, Leverett Olcott, O. A. Brooks, Ahira Cobb, James Farmer, John D. Rockefeller, E. P. Morgan and D. A. Shepherd comprised the board of directors. Robert Hanna was elected president. The association commenced business in the old Atwater building on Superior street, and remained there until July 1, 1877, when a lease was effected of its present building, No. 119 Superior street. At a meeting of the stockholders and directors held April 30, 1877, the capital stock was reduced to \$400,000.

Mr. Hanna was re-elected president at each annual meeting until the year 1877, when he retired. John McClymonds was chosen as his successor, and still occupies that position, performing the duties of cashier in connection with those of president. Herman S. Kauffman was appointed assistant cashier January 13, 1877. The present officials are as follows: A. Cobb, James Farmer, E. P. Morgan, D. A. Shepherd, T. W. Leek, O. A. Brooks, John McClymonds, William S. Jones and A. Bradley, directors; John McClymonds, president and cashier; Herman S. Kaufman, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The incorporation of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association was consummated the 16th of May, 1868, pursuant to an act of the legislature passed May 5, 1868, entitled, "An act to enable associations of persons to raise funds to be used among their members for building homesteads and for other purposes, to become a body corporate." The incorporators were H. B. Payne, T. P. Handy, William Hart, George Worthington, William B. Castle, M. B. Clark, A. B. Stone, D. A. Dangler, J. M. Coffinberry, E. M. Peck, Elias Sims, S. Buhner, P. Chamberlain, J. C. Buell and F. T. Backus. The first officers were J. H. Wade, president; T. P. Handy and E. M. Peck, vice presidents; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne, George Worthington, P. Chamberlain, A. B. Stone, E. M. Peck, T. P. Handy, J. P. Robi-



S. J. Everett

son, F. T. Backus, D. A. Dangler, George B. Ely, J. Mueller, J. B. Painter, H. W. Luetkemeyer, F. W. Pelton, B. R. Beavis, W. B. Castle, C. W. Coe, Elias Sims, William Hart, J. C. Buell, William Bingham, L. Alcott, H. Garrettsen and S. C. Brooks, directors.

The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into two thousand shares of \$500 each. Business was begun on Bank street, but in a few months the headquarters of the association were moved to the Atwater building. In June, 1877, the location was again changed to 123 Superior street. The deposit balance of the association at the present time amounts to over three and one-half million dollars. The present officers are J. H. Wade, president; W. S. Jones and H. W. Luetkemeyer, vice presidents; C. W. Lepper, secretary and treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized March 2, 1869. The incorporators were Daniel P. Rhodes, Elias Sims, John H. Sargeant, George W. Jones, Josiah Barber. Daniel P. Rhodes was elected president; John H. Sargeant, first vice president; John Bousfield, second vice president; A. L. Withington, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$250,000.

Mr. Rhodes continued to act as president until his death, in 1875. At the next annual meeting, January 5, 1876; John H. Sargeant was appointed, and served one year. On the 3d of January, 1877, Hiram Barrett was elected. The present officers are Hiram Barrett, president; Charles McNeil and George Warmington, vice presidents; A. L. Withington, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Sargeant, F. W. Pelton, Nelson Prdy, R. R. Rhodes, Hiram Barnett, Elias Sims, J. F. Rhodes, Thomas Dixon, Gustavus Schmidt, G. C. Schenck, J. M. Coffinberry, George H. Warmington, W. B. Guyles, D. C. Taylor, C. McNeil, N. Meyer, J. M. Ferris, Belden Seymour, Alfred Kellogg, S. N. Nelson and A. L. Withington, directors. The bank is located at No. 251 Pearl street. The deposit balance now amounts to \$450,000.

SOUTH CLEVELAND BANKING CO.

This is a banking corporation, organized under the State banking law, in June, 1879, and does business in that portion of Cleveland known as Newburg. Its average deposit account is \$250,000, and of loans and discounts \$150,000. The officers are Joseph Turney, president; James Walker, vice president; Wm. H. Lamprecht, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Turney, James Walker, E. T. Hamilton, C. P. Jewett and Wm. H. Lamprecht, trustees.

CHAPTER LXI.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Fire Department—Police Department—Workhouse and House of Correction—City Infirmary, etc.—The Viaduct—The Breakwater—East Cleveland Street Railroad—Kinsman Street Railroad—West Side Railway—St. Clair Street Railway—Rocky River Railway—Broadway and Newburg Railway—South Side Railway—Woodland Hills Avenue Railway—Superior Street Railway—Eighteenth Ward Cemetery—Monroe Street Cemetery—Erie Street Cemetery—North Brooklyn Cemetery—St. Joseph's and St. John's Cemeteries—Jewish Cemetery—Woodland Cemetery—St. Mary's Cemetery—Lake View Cemetery—Riverside Cemetery.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE first fire company in the village of Cleveland, Live Oak, No. 1, of which Captain McCurdy was foreman, began to run to fires in 1833, but never had a regular organization.

The first regularly organized volunteer fire company was Eagle, No. 1, an outgrowth of Live Oak, formed in 1834; Captain McCurdy being also its foreman. A department was then organized and directly afterwards Neptune, No. 2, Phoenix, No. 4, Forest City Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, and Hope Hose company, No. 1, were organized. There was a "No. 3" but it was composed of boys and was not recognized by the department. Cataract, No. 5, was organized in April, 1836.

In 1848 Chief Engineer Sanford had serious trouble with the companies, and disbanded all except Phoenix, No. 4. Mr. Sanford soon after retired, and the department was at once re-organized, comprising Eagle, No. 1; Forest City, No. 2; Saratoga, No. 3; Phoenix, No. 4; Cataract, No. 5; Red Jacket, No. 6; and Forest City Hook and Ladder, No. 1. Neptune, No. 7, was organized in 1853; and Hope, No. 8, (of which the present Mayor Herrick was foreman) in 1852. No. 7 began to organize before No. 8, but the latter completed its formation first.

Upon the annexation of Ohio City, Washington, No. 1, and Torrent, No. 2, of that place, became respectively Nos. 9 and 10 of the Cleveland department.

Alert Hose company, No. 1, was organized in 1857 and Protection Hose, No. 2, in 1858. In 1863 the pay department was organized, and in the following year the volunteer firemen were disbanded. All the engines of the volunteer department were operated by hand, yet the work was enthusiastically done, and much good service was performed. Its successive chiefs were John R. St. John, J. L. Wetherly, A. S. Sanford, Milton Spangler, S. S. Lyon, James Bennett, Jabez W. Fitch, William Cowen, James Hill and Ed. Hart.

As just mentioned, in 1863 the city council set on foot measures for the re-organization of the department as a paid force, and formed from its own mem-

bers a fire and water committee, composed of J. D. Palmer, J. J. Benton and William Meyer, and charged with the work of reconstruction. The first steamer was purchased in the summer of 1863, when the first company of the paid department was formed, with William Kidd as captain. This steamer was named the "I. U. Masters," in honor of the then mayor.

During the same year two additional steamers were obtained, and two additional paid companies were formed, the captains being, respectively, J. J. Benton and Barney McGraw.

The volunteer hand engine companies continued to serve until February, when they were disbanded, and the paid department was left to its unaided efforts. In July, 1864, a fourth steamer was added, with Edwin Lewis as captain, and in May, 1865, No. 5, under Captain James Hovey, still further strengthened the department. In June, 1865, the office of company captain was abolished; the chief, who had until then acted alone in his office, being furnished with two assistants.

The first chief of the paid department was James Crow, who, under his election by the people as chief of the volunteer fire department, held over until April, 1864. His successor was James Hill, whose assistants were John A. Bennett and J. P. McMann. The present chief is John A. Bennett, (appointed in 1874) his assistants being James Dickinson, H. H. Rebbeck and Joseph Speddy.

The fire and water committee of the council directed the affairs of the department until April 29, 1873, when the board of fire commissioners was created by act of the legislature, under whose control the department still remains. The commissioners for 1879 are William H. Radcliffe, George Gloyd, H. L. Melton, Joseph Slaght and William H. Lutton. The force includes one hundred and forty-four officer and men. There are thirteen engine houses, fourteen steamers, seventy-four horses, four hook and ladder companies, and twenty hose carriages; the latter carrying constantly upon their reels sixteen thousand nine hundred feet of hose; one Aerial ladder and three supply wagons. Of the fourteen steamers, three are of the first, seven of the second and four of the third class. The aggregate value of houses, horses, steamers, apparatus, etc. used by the department was three hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars on the 1st of January, 1879, according to the commissioners' report, and according to the same report the running expenses of the department were about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in 1878.

The fire alarm telegraph, organized in 1864, is now in charge of H. H. Rebbeck, and has two hundred and thirty miles of wire, with one hundred and sixty-five alarm boxes. The number of actual fires in 1878 was two hundred and forty-seven, the estimated loss being \$208,000. Since 1864 the fires have numbered two thousand seven hundred and forty-five, while the estimated losses were \$3,896,054.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

From 1836 to 1866, the police was under the direction of a marshal, chosen by the people; the last one being Jacob W. Schmitt. The board of metropolitan police was organized in May, 1866; H. M. Chapin being the first president, and Wm. P. Fogg, James Barnett, Philo Chamberlain and Nelson Purdy, the commissioners. The members of the force in 1866 numbered fifty, and the expenditures for that year were \$51,710.

The department was reorganized in 1868 and a "board of police" was formed, with John H. Williston as superintendent. The force in 1868 comprised eighty-six men, and the expenses were \$70,853. Still another reorganization was effected in 1872, by the formation of a "board of police commissioners," elected by the people. The first commissioners under this system were John M. Sterling, Jr., J. E. Robinson, Geo. Saal and J. C. Schenck. The superintendent was Jacob W. Schmitt who has retained the position until the present time. The commissioners for 1879 are J. M. Sterling, Jr., Louis Hausheer, J. R. Sprankle and G. W. Short. The force now numbers one hundred and forty-two members, and \$129,242 was expended in maintaining it during the year 1878.

WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Eight acres of ground at the corner of Woodland and East Madison avenues, are occupied by the city for a workhouse, house of refuge and house of correction. The buildings devoted to these uses are extensive, and present on Woodland avenue a handsome and imposing front. These are all of brick, and cost, with the land upon which they stand, upwards of \$240,000.

Cleveland's first workhouse was a small institution, an adjunct of the city infirmary. The present one was built in 1870 and occupied in 1871. In 1875, a prison for women was added; in 1878, store houses were built, and in 1879 a house of refuge for girls was erected. The number of prisoners received into the institution from the time it was opened until August 6, 1879, aggregated eight thousand and sixty; the inmates remaining at the latter date numbered two hundred and fifty-eight.

Under an excellent system of management the Workhouse has become substantially self-supporting, while as a reformatory it has long since established its claim to a very high position. The manufacture of brushes is the sole industry pursued there, and at this occupation each inmate is forced to labor. The product is very readily sold; the institution, pushed to its utmost, being unable to keep pace with the demand for its wares. As an evidence of the profitable nature of the business of brush-making at the Workhouse, it may be noted that between January 1, and August 1, 1879, the receipts for wares exceeded by \$9,000 the aggregate running expenses. This is

a result which can be equaled by few, if any, similar institutions in the country.

In fact the Cleveland Workhouse and House of Correction is a model in almost every respect. This may undoubtedly be attributed to the fact that since its foundation, in 1870, its control has been in the hands of the same board of directors, and the further fact that political considerations, of whatever nature, have had no influence in its management. The directors who were appointed in 1870, and who still serve, are Harvey Rice, J. H. Wade, Geo. H. Burt, S. C. Brooks and Wm. Edwards. The superintendent is W. D. Patterson, who has occupied the position since May, 1872.

THE CITY INFIRMARY, ETC.

The city infirmary, city hospital and asylum for the insane are located, all under the same management, on the "infirmary farm," lying on Scranton avenue, just inside the city limits. The farm, containing eighty acres (all of which are under cultivation), is worked mainly by the inmates of the infirmary, and produced in 1878 crops valued at four thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, all of which were consumed in the three institutions.

The buildings are substantial brick structures, and represent, with the farm, an investment of \$164,000. Three hundred and twenty-six persons were admitted in 1878, during which year the cost of maintaining the infirmary was \$16,514.37. The inmates, on the first of July, 1879, numbered two hundred and fifty-two, of which one hundred and thirty-nine were males. The directors of the infirmary are George Keiffer, John Gill and Wm. Cubbin, and the superintendent, James Christian.

THE VIADUCT.

This great structure, which spans not only the channel but the valley of the Cuyahoga, bringing the east and the west sides of the city into easy connection with each other, is now considered one of the great institutions of Cleveland, and every visitor is expected to traverse its long and lofty course, and to admire the solidity of its construction, and the stateliness of its proportions. It is indeed well worthy of admiration.

Work was begun upon the structure in question in the fall of 1874, and it was opened for traffic on the 29th of December, 1878. The cost, including the right of way, was \$2,170,000, to pay which the city issued bonds for \$1,000,000, payable in twenty years, and for \$1,170,000, payable in thirty years. The length of the viaduct, from the corner of Water and Superior streets to the intersection of Pearl and Detroit streets is three thousand two hundred and eleven feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile. Exclusive of the drawbridge, the width is sixty-four feet; the roadway being forty-two and the sidewalks each eleven feet wide. The length of the drawbridge is three hundred and thirty-two feet, and the width forty-six feet. The

height of the roadway of the drawbridge above low water mark is seventy feet.

There are ten stone arches on the west side of the river, of which eight are of eighty-three feet span each, while two have a span of ninety-seven and a half feet each. The length of roadway supported by stone arches is one thousand three hundred and eighty-two feet, and the average height of the arches above the surface of the ground is fifty-four feet; above the pile foundations, seventy-six feet. The total number of piles driven to form the foundations of the arches and river piers is seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine, which, if laid lengthwise, would extend over fifty-two miles.

There are no less than eighty thousand perches of solid masonry in the structure, while fifteen thousand five hundred cubic yards of gravel were employed as filling. The approximate weight resting on the pile foundations of the ten arches is one hundred and forty thousand tons, while that resting on the foundations for iron work is estimated at twelve thousand five hundred tons. The weight of the drawbridge, resting upon its turn-table, is five hundred and twenty tons. That portion of the structure built of iron, including the drawbridge, is nine hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and fourteen hundred and forty tons of iron were used in its construction.

These brief statistics give but a faint idea of the massive work which unites the two portions of Cleveland, from which, on the one hand, are seen the far-spreading waters of Lake Erie, on the other the smoking chimneys of the manufacturing district on "the flats," while beneath it roll the turbid waters of the winding Cuyahoga, and over it each moment are passing vehicles of every description, from the groaning freight-wagon to the lightest phaeton. It must be seen to be appreciated.

THE BREAKWATER.

The construction of the original harbor, the building of which occupied from 1827 to 1840, has been mentioned in the general sketch of the city. Considerable sums were expended on it from time to time, in repairs and improvements, but no movement was made looking toward the construction of a "harbor of refuge" at this point until 1870. In that year the city council adopted resolutions in favor of the construction of such a work by the general government, and, together with many citizens, petitioned Congress on the subject. Hon. W. H. Upson, while a member of the house of representatives, procured an appropriation of \$3,000 for a survey. The engineers reported the cost of the proposed new "harbor of refuge" at four million dollars, an amount so large that the committee on commerce peremptorily refused to recommend its appropriation.

In January, 1872, Hon. R. C. Parsons, then the representative in congress from the Cleveland district, introduced another memorial and spoke in its favor, showing not only the great necessity for such a work,

but also convincing congress that it would not cost the enormous sum previously estimated. He persuaded that body to authorize a new survey, which was made in the summer of 1874 under the direction of Colonel Blunt, of the United States Engineers. After its completion Colonel Blunt reported two new plans; one providing for an anchorage of thirty acres to cost \$500,000, and one involving an expenditure of \$1,200,000 in constructing a harbor of ninety-two acres.

In the spring of 1875 congress appropriated \$50,000 to begin the work, and referred the subject of its size and form to a board of engineers. These met in Cleveland in April and June, 1875, and reported in favor of the construction of a harbor of two hundred acres, at an estimated cost of \$1,800,000. This was adopted, though it is now believed that at present prices the work can be completed for less money. It was begun in the fall of 1875, and about fifteen hundred feet have been completed. Hon. H. B. Payne secured an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the work and Hon. Amos Townsend one of \$100,000 for the same purpose. Large as will be the necessary expenditure, it is believed by those acquainted with the subject that it will be greatly outweighed by the benefits to be derived from it to the immense number of lake vessels, the burthen of which amounts to a million tons and the value of the freight carried by which is estimated at \$1,200,000,000 annually.

EAST CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1859, under the presidency of Henry S. Stevens, and in that year the road was opened for business from Bank street to Willson avenue. In 1863 the extension to Lake View Cemetery was completed, and in 1868 the line on Garden and Ohio streets was set in operation. The company has now a capital of \$300,000, and operates fourteen miles of single track. A. Everett is the president; H. A. Everett, secretary and treasurer; and T. F. Frobisher, road superintendent.

KINSMAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The road of this company, extending from Bank street to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad crossing on Kinsman street (now Woodland avenue), was built in 1859 by Henry S. Stevens and E. E. Williams, who directly thereafter sold it to the Kinsman Street Railway Co., incorporated in 1859, with a capital of \$30,000, which was afterwards increased at various times, and, in 1879, was \$500,000. The road is three miles and three quarters in length, of which upwards of two and a half miles are covered with a double track. For the past two years the road has been in the hands of a receiver, F. J. Locke. The name of Kinsman street has been changed since 1859 to Woodland avenue, but the road retains its old name.

THE WEST SIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was organized in 1863 with a capital of \$80,000; D. P. Rhodes being the first president. In

1864 the company opened the route over Detroit street to the terminus of Bridge street and the Pearl street line. In 1879 an additional line over Pearl and Fulton streets to Lorain street was opened. In addition to these lines, it operates under lease a road from Lorain street to Brooklyn, laid out by the Brooklyn street railway company. The West Side company operates about nine miles of track, and its managers contemplate an extension of the Fulton street line to Gordon avenue. The president is Elias Sims.

THE ST. CLAIR STREET RAILWAY CO.

was organized July 30, 1867, as the Superior and St. Clair Street Railway Co., and in 1867 opened a double track road from Water street to Willson avenue, a distance of three miles. G. B. Bowers was the president of the company in 1879, and acted also as superintendent; W. A. Dutton being secretary and treasurer. At Willson avenue this road connects with the St. Clair Street and Collamer Railroad.

ROCKY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1868 with a capital of \$80,000, and built a steam railway line from Bridge street (West Side) to Rocky river in Rockport, a distance of about six miles. The president is Elias Sims.

BROADWAY AND NEWBURG RAILWAY.

When this company was incorporated in 1873, H. A. Massey was the president and A. E. Jewett, the superintendent. On Christmas day, 1873, the road was opened from the city to the company's office on Broadway, and in September, 1875, the extension to Newburg was completed. A double track covers the entire route, which is five and three-quarter miles in length. The company has a capital of \$200,000, and owns nineteen cars with eighty-six horses. Joseph Stanley, who is the president, also acts as the superintendent. The trustees are Joseph Stanley, Samuel Andrews, Charles Hathaway, J. W. Sykora, E. Grasselli, E. Fowler and William Meyer.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

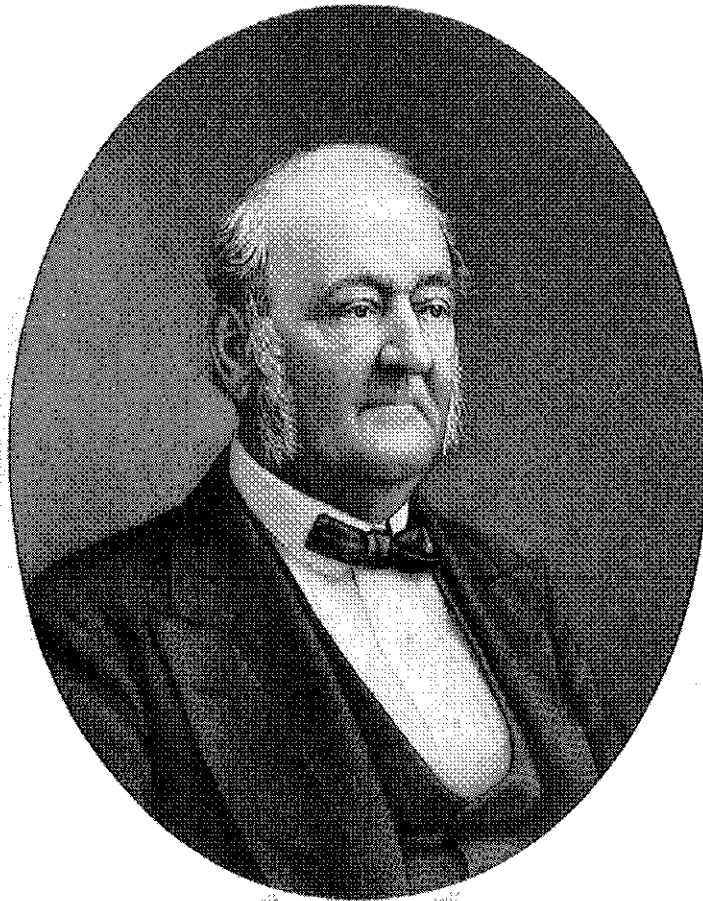
The South Side Company was organized in 1874. Their line extends from Superior and Seneca streets to the corner of Jennings avenue and Professor street, and then branches out over both those thoroughfares about three-quarters of a mile. The president is Alfred Kellogg; the superintendent, A. M. Emerson.

WOODLAND HILLS AVENUE RAILROAD.

This is a short line of single track reaching from the intersection of Willson and Woodland avenues, out Woodland Hills avenue one mile and a half. The road was built in 1874 by John Rock, who is the present owner.

THE SUPERIOR STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was formed in 1875, and in August of that year the road was opened from Monumental



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D. P. Rhodes

square to Giddings avenue, a distance of two and a half miles, over the whole of which a double track was laid. The first president of the company was J. H. Hardie. The president in 1879 was Charles Hathaway; the treasurer, J. W. Carson; the superintendent, A. Bartlett. This road connects at Giddings avenue with a steam line to Euclid, built by the Lake View, Collamer and Euclid railway company in 1876.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CEMETERY.

This, the oldest of existing city cemeteries, was laid out as early as 1804 and doubtless before, since headstones bearing that date are yet to be seen there. It covers an area of about eight acres, and is abundantly supplied with memorials to some of those who settled in Newburg township when Cleveland was "a small town six miles from Newburg." The interments in this cemetery in 1878 numbered seventy.

MONROE STREET CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located on the West Side, covers an area of thirty-two and a half acres, handsomely laid out, and contains many fine tombs and monuments, of which latter the most costly is that of H. L. Whitman at the entrance to the grounds. There is in the cemetery a headstone bearing date September 15, 1820, and recording the death of Adam C. Taylor, but this stone, with others of about the same date, was probably transferred from some other burial place since the best obtainable evidence—the early records being lost—declares that Monroe Street Cemetery was not laid out until some years after 1820.

The interments in 1878, numbered three hundred and twenty-seven, and at this time the cemetery tract is so fully occupied that the acquisition of more grounds seems imperative. The cemetery has a fine, stone, arched entrance which cost \$4,300; an office built at an expense of \$4,200; and a receiving vault that cost \$3,300.

ERIE STREET CEMETERY.

The Erie Street, or as it was originally called the City, Cemetery is located on Erie street from which it derives its name. It was originally laid out in 1826, and was the successor of the old cemetery on the present corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, which was laid out and occupied in 1798, as related in the general sketch of the city. It was only two acres in extent, but by subsequent enlargements has been made to include ten acres of land. The first burial was in September, 1827; Minerva M., daughter of Moses and Mary White, being the person then interred. Prior to the year 1840, no regular register of the sale of lots, or of burials, was kept, but at that time the whole tract was re-platted and thenceforth a complete record of the interments was preserved. The greatest number of burials during any single year was seven hundred and seven; this was in 1849.

When the City Cemetery was transferred from the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, out of the re-

mains lying there about three hundred were removed to the present location. The aggregate number of interments in this cemetery is, as near as can be ascertained, about fourteen thousand; the total number of lots, eight hundred and forty-nine. It is owned and maintained by the city.

NORTH BROOKLYN CEMETERY.

The land of the Brooklyn Cemetery Association is situated on Scranton avenue, between Wade and Seymour avenues, and was called "North Brooklyn" to describe its location in the township of Brooklyn, before that portion of the township was included within the city limits.

The association was incorporated in May, 1849, with the following officers: Martin Kellogg, Diodate Clark, Robert C. Selden, John W. Soper, Francis Branch, Benjamin Beavis and Edward C. Van Hosen, trustees; Benjamin Beavis, clerk; Francis Branch, treasurer. The first interment in the cemetery was that of John Connock, a native of England, aged fifty-two, buried July 22, 1848.

The present officers of the association are D. S. Brainard, N. Meyer and Alfred Kellogg, trustees; B. R. Beavis, clerk; Alfred Kellogg, treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. JOHN'S CEMETERIES.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery, on Woodland avenue, was purchased by Bishop Rappe from N. C. Baldwin, June 22, 1849. It comprises about sixteen acres, of which but two were at first used for burial purposes. This was known as the "old allotment." When filled, or nearly so, Bishop Rappe bought a second tract a few blocks west of St. Joseph's cemetery, which is now known as St. John's cemetery. It was bought May 4, 1855, from N. C. Baldwin, and comprises nine and one-half acres.

During the summer of 1878 Bishop Gilmour had the north and west parts of St. Joseph cemetery graded and laid out in lots. This part is known as the "new allotment," and is laid out and platted on the lawn system. It is the intention of the management to follow as closely as possible the plan of Lake View cemetery, in the marking of graves and beautifying the grounds of the new allotment.

St. Joseph's cemetery was the first place of interment in Cuyahoga county owned by Roman Catholics. Among the first to be interred there were J. Brogan, P. Whelan, J. McCann, J. Lestrangle, P. O'Neil, G. Hancape, H. Kaiser, H. Detmer, J. Faust, 1849-52. Total number of interments from July 1, 1849, to January 1, 1879, in St. Joseph's and St. John's cemeteries, thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four. Rev. G. F. Houck, manager; P. Roach, sexton.

JEWISH CEMETERY.

The plat of ground used as the Jewish cemetery was laid out in the year 1849, one acre in extent, on Willett street, and, owned by the Israelitish Church

Congregation. This society afterward merged in the Anshe Chesed congregation, and the cemetery has since been under the control of that society. The first interment was that of Morris Marks, who was buried in the summer of 1840. In 1869 an additional half acre was purchased, so there are one and one-half acres of land now within the cemetery limits. There have been nearly six hundred burials in this cemetery since it was originally laid out.

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

In 1853 the city purchased of Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, sixty and one-half acres, on what is now Woodland avenue, for \$13,639.50; and laid out the present Woodland cemetery, which still retains its original dimensions; being in form, nearly square.

Since 1853 the interments in Woodland have aggregated about twenty-five thousand. It contains many handsome and costly monuments, and among the finest are those erected as memorials to the members of the Seventh and Twenty-third Ohio regiments who fell in the War for the Union—that of the Seventh having cost \$6,000. Among the legion of graves may be counted two hundred and fifty-seven, in which sleep as many of Ohio's citizens who were slain by rebel hands. The imposing stone structure which adorns the entrance to Woodland was built in 1878. The interments in 1878 numbered seven hundred and twenty-three.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.

St. Mary's Cemetery, corner of Burton street and Clark avenue, was purchased by Bishop Rappe and St. Mary's congregation, from Gerhard Schreiber, April 15, 1861, and comprises about six acres. It is used exclusively by the German and Bohemian Catholic congregations, West Side. It is under the management and control of the pastor of St. Mary's congregation—at present Rev. S. Falk—subject, however, to the diocesan authorities. Total number of interments to May 1, 1879, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven. Among the first to be interred were John Gies, Joseph Freund, Mary Kerik, Ann Wenzink, John Berg, Joseph Pfeiffer.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

This handsomely adorned and picturesquely located city of the dead covers an area of three hundred and five acres, and is approached from the city from Euclid avenue. It was laid out in 1869, and is now elaborately and handsomely improved, with smooth gravel drives, sweeping lawns, bright parterres of flowers, lakes, etc., and is, in short, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the West. Among the many handsome monuments to be seen at Lake View, the one erected upon the lot of Mr. J. H. Wade, and costing thirteen thousand dollars, is probably the finest.

The entire cost of the three hundred and five acres now occupied by the cemetery was \$170,495. The

grounds are undulating, some parts having an altitude of upwards of two hundred feet, and some of these eminences present views of extraordinary beauty.

The cemetery is owned and controlled by a corporation known as the Lake View Cemetery Association, whose officers, in 1879, were Joseph Perkins, president; J. H. Wade, vice president; Charles Wilbur, treasurer and clerk. It is situated in the township of East Cleveland, but is essentially a city institution, and is therefore included among the city cemeteries.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

Riverside, located on the West Side, at the junction of Columbus street and Scranton avenue, was laid out in 1876, by an association of lot owners, incorporated under the name of the Riverside Cemetery Association. A tract of one hundred and two and a half acres, bordering upon the Cuyahoga river, was purchased for \$102,500, and divided into five thousand and seventy-two burial lots. Riverside is as rich in natural beauty as any of Cleveland's other cemeteries, being gracefully dotted with wooded ravines, beautiful lakes, slightly eminences and expansive lawns. Quoting from the Association prospectus: "The crowning feature, perhaps, of the entire grounds, albeit it is no easy task to isolate its beauties one from the other, is the 'Grand Avenue,' on the main plateau, leading from the chapel and receiving tomb along a plane of a thousand feet, and without a curve, terminated at the eastern end by a fountain of novel design, formed of dark polished granite."

A handsome chapel and receiving tomb, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$4,100, stands near the center of the cemetery, and materially adds to the pleasing effect of the beautiful surrounding landscape. The most expensive work of art in Riverside is an imposing "canopy monument," which cost \$10,000. It is the work of the New England Granite Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and is owned in common by Messrs. Thomas and Isaac Lamson and S. W. Sessions. The interments in Riverside, from 1876 to August, 1879, numbered four hundred. The officers of the Association for 1879 are Josiah Barber, president; S. W. Sessions, vice president; Alfred Kellogg, treasurer; J. M. Curtiss, clerk and superintendent.

CHAPTER LXII.

MANUFACTURES.

Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company—Lake Shore Foundry—Jewett and Goodman Organ Company—Cleveland Rolling Mill Company—Cleveland Paper Company—Novelty Iron Works—Meriam and Morgan Paraffine Company—Cleveland Foundry—Bourne and Knowles—Union Steel Screw Company—Grasselli Chemical Works—Taylor & Boggis' Foundry—Cleveland Spring Company—Cleveland Steam Gauge Company—White Manufacturing Company—King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company—Otis Iron and Steel Company—Worswick Manufacturing Company.

ALTHOUGH Cleveland did not become a decidedly manufacturing city until the outbreak of the war, in 1861, yet it had taken some steps in that direction a



A. B. Stone

long time previously. Of some of the very earliest, and consequently the smallest, of these manufactures we have made brief mention in the general sketch of the city at the beginning of Part II. To the great industries now in existence we devote the following pages; arranging the various establishments as nearly as practicable in the order of their beginning operations; so that a glance at this chapter will show not only the origin of various individual enterprises, but will also give some idea of the manufacturing tendencies and progress of Cleveland. Of course it is impracticable for us to do more than call attention to the principal institutions of this class, from which, however, the reader can at least gain an idea of the enterprise which in less than twenty years has changed Cleveland from an almost purely commercial town to one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the country.

CUYAHOGA STEAM FURNACE COMPANY.

This establishment deserves and holds a prominent place in the front rank of Cleveland's manufacturing industries, both by reason of its early origin and present importance. The name of the corporation is hardly indicative of the nature of its business, as it certainly has never had anything to do with the manufacture of steam furnaces. The name is supposed to have been bestowed because, when started, the works were supplied with a steam engine for "blowing" the furnaces, whereas other foundries in this part of the country used horse-power.

At all events, the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company was incorporated March 3, 1834, and in the following April the company was organized by the election of Josiah Barber, Richard Lord and Luke Risley, as directors, and Charles Hoyt, as agent.

The works were located in what was then Ohio City (now the West Side) at the corner of Detroit and Center streets, where they remain to this day. Incidental to a general foundry business, the first important article of manufacture was a patent horse-power, which gained considerable notoriety. In 1841 the company manufactured a large number of cannon for the general government, and afterwards enlarged its scope of operations from the manufacture of castings, plows, mill-irons, etc., to the production of large machinery.

This new and important departure was to a large extent effected in 1842, when Ethan Rogers entered the company's service and undertook the construction of machinery to be used in the building of railways. Not long afterwards the company built a locomotive engine for a newly-constructed railway between Detroit and Pontiac, in Michigan, and this locomotive, the first built west of the Alleghenies, after twelve years of hard work, was in such good condition that it was sold for very near its cost. At the company's works were built, also, the locomotives first used on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad and

the Cleveland and Ashtabula (now Lake Shore) railroad.

Besides the distinction of having built the first locomotive in the west, the company gained also the additional one of constructing the earliest successful machinery for a lake screw propeller; the "Emigrant" being the vessel supplied with its production.

Progress has ever been the watchword of this corporation, which has maintained an unbroken career of prosperity since its foundation in 1834, and the business of which, from a small venture, has risen to such proportions that upwards of one hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in the works. The company's capital, fixed at \$100,000 at the outset, has remained unchanged. Its productions embrace steam-engines and machinery of the largest class for mills and vessels, and are familiar on all the great lakes and in all the large manufactories of the West. Mr. J. F. Holloway (for many years previous connected with the company) was, upon the death of President W. B. Castle in 1872, chosen president and business manager, and since that time has discharged the duties of those offices, while serving, as well, as designer, engraver and superintendent. The secretary of the company is Mr. Sanford I. Lewis, who has occupied the place since 1861.

LAKE SHORE FOUNDRY.

This prominent industry was established in the year 1850, by Mr. Seizer, and continued under his management until 1866. S. Merchant then succeeded to the proprietorship and conducted the business until 1874 when a joint stock company was formed; O. M. Burke being president and treasurer; A. M. Burke, vice president; and C. E. Burke, secretary.

The buildings and premises at the foot of Alabama street consist of two brick foundries, each one hundred feet square, and one two-story machine shop, forty by two hundred feet in size. The company manufactures car, bridge and general castings, and makes a specialty of casting water and gas pipe. The annual business amounts to nearly half a million dollars. Near one hundred and sixty men are employed, to whom, on the average, wages of about \$10 per week are paid.

THE JEWETT AND GOODMAN ORGAN COMPANY.

The manufacture of organs in Cleveland was established by Child and Bishop, in 1852. In 1860 Jewett and Goodman purchased the interest of that firm and continued the business until 1877, at which time a joint stock company was formed and incorporated under the style of The Jewett & Goodman Organ Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000. In 1876 the manufactory was removed from Ontario street to the corner of Rockwell and Bond streets. The officers of the company are S. A. Jewett, president and treasurer; C. D. Goodman, vice president; F. C. Goff, secretary.

CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL COMPANY.

Cleveland's most important manufacturing industry, and one of the greatest in the world, is that located in the eighteenth ward of the city, (commonly known as Newburg), and operated by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. This company had its origin in the firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., founded at Newburg by Henry Chisholm in 1857, and engaged from that year until 1863 in the manufacture of railway and bar iron. In September, 1863, the firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., was superseded by a joint stock corporation, under the same leadership, with the name above given, and since that time the business has steadily expanded until it has now reached results which are almost marvelous.

The works proper cover an area of thirty-two acres; their products includes Bessemer steel and iron rails and fastenings, spring steel and wire of all kinds, steel horse shoes, tire, axles and other forgings, boiler plate, galvanized and black sheet iron, corrugated roofing and siding of Siemens-Martin, Bessemer steel and iron, etc., etc.. The capital of the company is \$2,000,000; the number of men employed averages four thousand; the yearly pay-roll reaches to more than two millions of dollars, and the annual consumption of coal is two hundred and fifty thousand tons. One hundred and fifty teams, besides locomotives, cars, etc.,—all owned by the company—are employed in the transportation of material between the various departments of the works; the yearly product of steel and iron rails aggregates one hundred and ten thousand tons; that of wire, twenty-one thousand tons, and that of merchant iron and steel, twenty thousand tons.

These figures are given in a comprehensive form to show at a glance the scope of this remarkable industry, the details of which are, of course, too elaborate to be described in our limited space. The wire-mills deserve, however, especial mention, for they are the largest of their kind in this country. All kinds of steel wire are made, ranging from the coarsest description known down to that of the fineness of a hair. More than six thousand tons of grain-binding wire alone were manufactured in 1879.

The company also operates in Chicago a mill that yields one hundred and fifty tons of rails daily, and two blast furnaces, the daily product of which is one hundred and twenty tons of pig iron. It also owns all its own mines of ore in the Lake Superior region, whence its supplies are drawn.

The president of the company is Mr. Henry Chisholm, who resides in Cleveland, and the vice president is Mr. A. B. Stone, of New York, who manages the business of the corporation in the latter city.

CLEVELAND PAPER COMPANY.

The Cleveland Paper Company was regularly incorporated on the 1st day of October, 1860, by M. C. Younglove, John Hoyt, Hiram Griswold, N. W. Taylor and G. Worthington, stockholders and proprietors.

The capital stock was originally fixed at \$100,000, but, owing to a rapid expansion in the business of the corporation, was in June, 1867, increased to \$300,000. The factories, five in number, are located as follows: Two in Cleveland, (one on Broadway and one on Forest street), and one each in Massillon, Canton, and Monroe Falls. At these are manufactured all varieties of paper, and employment is furnished to over three hundred persons. The principal offices and salesroom occupy the entire four story building at No. 128 St. Clair street.

The present officers of the company are Ansel Roberts, president; N. W. Taylor, agent; H. S. Whittlesey, secretary and treasurer; E. Mill, superintendent of warehouse; J. W. Brightman, superintendent of mills.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

This important industry was established in 1860, by Thomas R. Reeve. The works consist of a machine and blacksmith shop, in a building ninety by one hundred and fifty-seven feet in dimensions, located on the corner of Wason and Hamilton streets. Here are manufactured iron bridges, buildings, roofs, railroad frogs and crossings, and general machine work of all kinds. In these works are employed seventy-five men, at an average salary of about \$12.00 per week.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

This extensive corporation had its inception in the year 1861, in a comparatively small copartnership business conducted by John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler. So rapid was the increase in the manufacture of petroleum and the sale of its products that in January, 1870, a stock company was formed and incorporated under the name of "Standard Oil Company," having its principal place of business at Cleveland. John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Stephen V. Harkness and William Rockefeller, comprised the board of directors and managers. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,000,000 in shares of one hundred dollars each. The works and property of the company are situated on what is known as Kingsbury Run, and cover an area of about one hundred acres. The present officers are as follows: John D. Rockefeller, president; William Rockefeller, vice president; Henry M. Flagler, secretary; O. H. Payne, treasurer; S. Andrews, superintendent; G. I. Vail, auditor; L. H. Severance, cashier.

This company does the largest business in its line—the refining and sale of petroleum—in the world, and there are few manufacturing establishments of any kind which surpass it. It has absorbed the greater part of the product of the Pennsylvania oil regions, and these when refined are sold throughout all of the civilized and part of the uncivilized world.

MERIAM AND MORGAN PARAFFINE COMPANY.

The manufacture of paraffine oil and wax was commenced in Cleveland in 1863, by the firm of More-



William Lusholm



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Henry Chisholm

house and Meriam. In 1865 the firm was changed to Moorehouse, Meriam & Co., and again in 1869, to Meriam & Morgan. In 1874 the firm became a body corporate under the name of the "Meriam and Morgan Paraffine Company," with a capital stock of \$300,000. The offices and factory are located in a three story brick building, on the corner of Central Way and Ohio street. On the canal, opposite the main building, is an ice-house having a capacity of six thousand tons. The company's refinery is located on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and covers seven acres of land. The officers of the company are E. P. Morgan, president; J. B. Meriam, vice president and treasurer; William Morgan, superintendent; Herman Frasch, chemist; C. T. Carruth, secretary.

CLEVELAND FOUNDRY.

This industry, one of the leading enterprises of the city, was established in the year 1864 by the firm of Bowler & Maher. In 1870 C. A. Brayton entered the firm, which has since been known as Bowler, Maher & Brayton. In connection with the manufacture of car wheels, the firm also produces all casting pertaining to street railroads, rolling mills and blast furnaces. At the works, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Winter street, one hundred men are employed. The firm now consists of N. P. Bowler, Thomas Maher and C. A. Brayton.

BOURNE & KNOWLES.

The manufacture of hot and cold pressed nuts, washers, chain-links and rivets was commenced at the corner of Elm and Main streets, by the firm of Sherman, Damon & Co. in the year 1864. This firm was composed of David S. Sherman, Roger Damon, Jr., and E. F. Thayer. On the 16th of October, 1866, the business was enlarged and the old firm succeeded by Bourne, Damon & Knowles. Mr. Damon retired in September, 1871, since which Messrs. Bourne and Knowles have continued the business. The building occupied by the firm is a two-story brick, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty-three in dimensions.

UNION STEEL SCREW COMPANY.

This great establishment was incorporated by Amasa Stone, Jr., William Chisholm, Henry Chisholm, A. B. Stone and H. B. Payne, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$100 each. The business of the corporation is confined almost entirely to the manufacture of screws, but in that line is one of the largest in the country.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL WORKS.

The manufacture of acids by E. Grasselli, senior member of the present firm, was commenced at Cincinnati in 1839. The extensive oil interests which centered in Cleveland induced Mr. Grasselli, in 1866, to establish works here for the manufacture of chemicals of different kinds. The buildings and yards of

the premises, on Broadway and Independence street, cover over twenty-two acres of ground, and furnish employment for sixty persons. The firm consists of E. Grasselli and Caesar A. Grasselli, his son.

TAYLOR & BOGGIS' FOUNDRY.

This enterprise was started on Central Place, in 1866, by the firm of Harvey Taylor & Son. A few years later the works were removed to their present location on Central Way, and the firm was changed to Taylor & Boggis. The works consist of the wood-pattern, foundry, machine and metal-pattern departments.

CLEVELAND SPRING COMPANY.

This corporation was organized October 21, 1868, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The works are situated at the corner of West River and Winslow streets, having a front of one hundred and seven feet, and a depth of three hundred and fifty. The company manufactures steel springs for locomotives, cars, carriages and wagons. The officers are as follows: E. H. Bourne, president; Wm. K. Corlett, vice president; H. M. Knowles, secretary; E. H. Bourne, Wm. K. Corlett, H. M. Knowles, S. Bourne and John Corlett, directors.

CLEVELAND STEAM GAUGE COMPANY.

The Cleveland Steam Gauge Company was incorporated on the 20th day of April, 1869, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The officers and incorporators were as follows: D. W. Cross, president; J. P. Holt, superintendent; W. S. Dodge, secretary and treasurer; J. E. French, general manager.

This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing Holt's patent steam gauges for locomotive and stationary engines, spring balances, water gauges, test pumps and test gauges, syphons, brass cocks, air and vacuum gauges, Watson's forge and blower, Emery's universal cotton gin, etc.

The business was established by Mr. Holt in 1867, and has steadily increased up to this time. The works of this company are located on West street, in a building one hundred and twenty-five feet square. The officers are D. W. Cross, president; J. E. French, vice president; J. P. Holt, superintendent; W. S. Dodge, secretary and treasurer.

WHITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated on the 25th day of November, 1870, by Thomas H. White, Rollin C. White, George W. Baker, Henry W. White and D'Arcy Porter, who formed the association for the purpose of manufacturing sewing machines and articles connected with them. The more particular object was the manufacture of the "White Sewing Machine," of which Thomas H. White was the patentee. The capital stock was fixed at \$200,000. In the works of the Company on Canal street are employed from five to six hundred persons, at an average salary of

nearly \$75 each per month. The works occupy the five-story building at Nos. 22 to 26 Canal street; the main offices and counting room are at Nos. 358 and 360 Euclid avenue. From July, 1876, to the close of 1877, the company produced from one hundred and fifty to two hundred machines per day.

The present officers are Thomas H. White, president; R. C. White, vice president; S. E. Henderson, secretary; H. W. White, treasurer; D'Arcy Porter, superintendent; George W. Baker, assistant superintendent.

THE KING IRON BRIDGE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

On the 26th day of January, 1871, Zenas King, Thomas A. Reeve, A. B. Stone, Charles A. Barnard, Charles A. Crumb, Dan P. Eells and Henry Chisholm associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing bridges and all kinds of machine work, under the name of "The King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company." The capital stock was fixed at \$225,000.

In 1858 Zenas King founded the business, with a capital of \$5,000, which was at first confined to the manufacture of arch and swing bridges. The company now produces all kinds of truss, combination and wood bridges, as well as the patent arch. The works, located at the corner of Wason and Hamilton streets, cover one hundred and ten thousand square feet of land. The present officers are Zenas King, president; James A. King, vice president; Harley B. Gibbs, secretary; A. H. Porter, engineer.

OTIS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The Otis Iron and Steel Company was formed on the 13th day of June, 1873, by Charles A. Otis, W. S. C. Otis, E. B. Thomas, W. S. Streater and Dan P. Eells. The purpose of the organization was to engage in the manufacture of iron and steel in all of its various branches. The capital stock was \$300,000, in shares of \$1,000 each. The Company's works are located on Lake, near Lawrence street, and the present officers are Charles A. Otis, president; Jos. K. Bole, secretary, S. T. Willman, superintendent.

WORSWICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company had its origin in the manufacturing firm of Worswick & Lewis, and was incorporated October, 14, 1876, the capital stock being \$100,000. The company manufactures wrought iron pipe, iron fittings and brass goods for steam, water and oil use. The works, located on the corner of Merwin and Center streets, occupy the entire three story building, ninety by one hundred and thirty feet in size. The present officers are as follows: J. R. Worswick, president; John A. Prindle, vice president; W. F. Brown, secretary; John F. Taylor, treasurer; J. R. Worswick, E. Lewis, John A. Prindle, Fayette Brown and H. E. Prindle, directors.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.*

The First School—Faint Traditions—The First Known School House in the Village—The Subscription—Sale to the Village—The Academy—Private Schools—The Free School—The First School System—Purchase of the Academy—New School Houses—Plenty of Readers—Uniform Text Books Prescribed—The Seats—Salaries—Establishment of High School—Wide Awake Boys—A Three-story School House—Appointment of a Superintendent—The Old Board—Faithful Members—Superintendent Freese—Annexation of Ohio City—The Schools there—The "Branch High School"—The Board of Education—The System thoroughly established—Annexation of East Cleveland—Consolidation—The New High School—Its Description—Supervising Principals and the Normal School—The Number of Scholars—Teachers and their Salaries—Conclusion.

THE first school within the territory of the present city of Cleveland was taught by Miss Sarah Doan, daughter of Nathaniel Doan of "Doan's Corners," in what was then known as the Kingsbury neighborhood, near the present corner of Kinsman street and Woodland Heights avenue, about four miles from Monumental Park. Even now it is close to the western boundary of the city. Though there is no distinct record, it is safe to say that the school-house was built of logs as there was no other kind of buildings in this part of the world.

For several years schools were kept more regularly in Newburg and the Kingsbury neighborhood than at Cleveland proper, whence sickness repelled emigrants so completely that two or three families was considered a large population. In fact, we can find no mention of a school or school house there until 1814. There is a tradition, as Mr. Freese says, in his "Early History of Cleveland Public Schools," that a school was taught about 1802 or 1803, when there were but five children, and another that there was one in 1810, when there were fifty-seven inhabitants, and when it would surely seem as if there ought to have been one. It is evident, however, that there were very few schools previous to the war of 1812, or some of the reminiscences on record regarding that period would have mentioned them. The first record of any school in Cleveland village is of one kept by a Mr. Capman in 1814.

The first school-house in the village, of which there is any account, was probably built in 1815, as the late Leonard Case, who came in 1816, mentions it as then existing (in a manuscript left by him), as does also Mr. Moses White. The latter describes it as a little new building, about eighteen feet by twenty-eight, with a stone chimney, located where the Kennard House now stands. It was built by subscription; the following being the contributors, with the amounts subscribed by each: T. and I. Kelley, \$20; Stephen S. Dudley, \$5; Daniel Kelley, \$10; T. and D. Miles, \$5; Wm. Trimbull, \$5; J. Riddall, \$5; Walter Bradrock, \$2.50; Levi Johnson, \$10; J. Heather, \$5; Horace Perry, \$10; John A. Ackley, \$5; A. W. Walworth, \$5; George Wallace, \$5; Jacob Wilkerson, \$5; Pliny Mowry, \$5; D. C. Henderson, \$15; David Long, \$15; Samuel William-

*Largely from Freese's Early History of the Cleveland Public Schools.



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A. Stone

son, \$15; Alonzo Carter, \$15; John Dixon, \$5; N. H. Merwin, \$5; James Root, \$5; Joel Nason, \$3; Edward McCarney, \$5; George Pease, \$5. The total was \$198.70, which would build quite a school-house in those days.

After it was erected, however, it was deemed best that the village should own it, and on the 13th day of January, 1817, the trustees voted to return the subscription money to the donors and receive the title to the school-house. It was not only the school-house but the meeting-house of the village, being occupied as such in winter whenever an occasional minister visited the locality, while the larger but colder court-house was used for the same purpose in summer. This was the only temple of education in Cleveland for several years. The village gave the use of the house to successive teachers, who then managed the schools in their own manner, collecting what fees they could from the parents of the scholars.

In 1821 the citizens of the growing village united in erecting a two-story brick building, termed the Cleveland Academy, located on St. Clair street. It was finished the next year; the *Cleveland Herald* of June 6, 1822, mentioning with pride the convenient academy of brick, with its handsome spire, and its spacious room in the second story for public purposes, which was then nearly completed. Scarcely were the lower rooms finished, when, on the 26th of the same month, a school was opened in it under the Rev. Wm. McLean. The reverend gentlemen taught reading, spelling and writing for \$1.75 per term; grammar and geography were included for \$2.75 per term, while if there were any young Clevelanders ambitious to study Greek, Latin or the higher mathematics, they or their parents were obliged to disburse \$4 per term to secure them that privilege at the Cleveland Academy.

The building was about forty-five feet by twenty-five; the lower story being divided into two school rooms, while the upper one was employed for church meetings, lectures, traveling shows, and all the multifarious uses of a public hall in a frontier village. At a later date, when Cleveland became more populous, the higher department of the school was removed to the upper story. Harvey Rice, Esq., then a young law student, just from the East, served as principal for a short time, beginning in 1824. The academy was kept up until about the time of the incorporation of the city of Cleveland in 1836, when it was superseded by the school system then adopted.

As early as 1825 a young ladies' academy was established, which advertised to teach reading, writing, grammar, geography, painting, needlework and embroidery.

Meanwhile several private schools for young scholars were maintained at different times. In 1830 an attempt was made to buy the academy building in behalf of the corporation but it did not succeed.

In 1833 or '34 a school was established, supported by charity, and attended by the children of the poor-

est inhabitants. It was called the "Free School," and probably received some aid from the village authorities, for very soon after the organization of the city government the council voted to employ a teacher and assistant to conduct it until a school system should be organized. In September following, R. S. Gazlay, principal of the free school, reported that two hundred and twenty-nine children had attended it during the preceding three months, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twelve cents. On the fifth of the succeeding month the council appointed the first board of school managers, consisting of John W. Willey, Anson Haydon and Daniel Worley.

In March, 1837, the board reported that they had kept up the "Common Free School" at a cost of \$185.77 for the winter quarter. They advised a more liberal allowance for the support of schools, and especially for the erection of school-houses. The second board, appointed in 1837, consisted of Samuel Cowles, Samuel Williamson and Philip Battell.

It was not until July 7, 1837, that any general system of public schools was established in Cleveland. An ordinance was then passed by the council, directing its school committee to lease suitable buildings or rooms for school purposes, the expense not to exceed half the amount which the council was authorized to expend annually in building school-houses. The other half, or so much as might be necessary, was directed to be used in buying furniture and apparatus. The board of school managers was also authorized to establish in the rooms so obtained such elementary schools as they deemed necessary, to be kept up four months from the 24th of July, to be entirely supported by the city, and therefore to be restricted in expenses to the amount of that part of the city revenue set aside for that purpose.

The board proceeded to organize three school districts, in each of which separate schools for boys and girls were established as soon as possible, under three male and three female teachers. They were maintained a little over four months, at an aggregate cost for tuition of \$640.82. During the winter the six schools were retained, and two more added for small children. There were eight hundred and forty names on the rolls, and an average attendance of four hundred and sixty-eight; the cost for that term being \$868.62.

These schools were wholly free, and the authorities of Cleveland seem to have stepped at once from substantial indifference (in their public capacity) regarding educational matters to a complete adoption of the free-school system. The income devoted to school purposes during the year was \$2,830, which was sufficient to pay for tuition, rent and fuel.

During the next year the number of schools was increased to eleven, the average attendance being five hundred and eighty-eight, as appears by the report of Silas Belden, Henry Sexton and Henry H. Dodge, the managers for that year.

The old academy was rented two years by the city for the use of the common schools, and in 1839 was purchased for \$6,000. In the spring of that year, also, two lots were purchased, on the recommendation of a committee of which Harvey Rice was chairman, on each of which was erected a two-story brick school-house, forty-five feet square, one on Rockwell and one on Prospect street, each intended to seat two hundred children. Both were finished in 1840. The one on Prospect street was lately occupied by the board of education. These, with the academy building, would seat comfortably six hundred children, but were compelled for a time to accommodate nearly nine hundred.

Each of these three schools was organized in December, 1840, with a senior and primary grade, and each of these was subdivided into a boys and girls department. The three principals, who were also the teachers respectively of the boys department in the senior grade were A. N. Gray in the Rockwell street school, Andrew Freese in the prospect street school, and George W. Yates in the St. Clair street, or academy, school. The first had two hundred and seventy scholars under them; the second two hundred and seventy-five, and the third two hundred and forty.

Besides these, there were the Bethel school with two teachers and a hundred and fifty-five scholars; one on the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, with one teacher and fifty-five pupils, and one on Chestnut street with one teacher and fifty-six pupils.

Mr. Freese published a program of the daily exercises in the Prospect street school in one of the early years of its existence, which shows a multiplicity of "readers," and of classes conformed to them, which seems almost ludicrous to the modern reader, though the extra labor and perplexity could not have been at all amusing to the teachers. The list embraces classes in the "English Reader," "Porter's Rhetorical Reader," "Historical Reader" and "Angell's No. 2 Reader"; also in "Smith's Grammar" and "Kirkham's Grammar." Besides these, Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and "Parley's" History were the principal text books. The only subjects higher than the ordinary English branches were algebra and natural philosophy; there being one class in each.

Soon after, the board of school managers prescribed a uniform list of text books for each grade, but the teachers could divide the schools into such classes as they saw fit.

The furniture of the school room was hardly changed at this time from the most primitive form ever used; consisting of two lines of long seats extending around the room, a short distance from the wall, the rear ones having no backs and the front ones no fronts. The backs of the front row, with their attached shelves, served as desks for the occupants of the benches behind. It was not until 1845 that the two-seated pine desks which are still common in country schools, came into use; each matching with the other,

and consisting of a seat, a back, a writing desk, and a book shelf combined. These were really quite an ingenious and convenient invention.

The salaries of the male principals at this period were ten dollars per week; those of the female assistants were five dollars per week—a school week then comprising five and a half days.

Until 1846 no important change took place in the constitution of the schools, and no new school buildings appear to have been erected, though rooms were rented in various localities to meet the wants of the growing city. In that year Mayor Hoadley in his inaugural address recommended the establishment of a high school, composed of the best scholars of the common schools. The council adopted the recommendation, leased the basement of a church on Prospect street, and made Andrew Freese, principal of the Prospect-street school, principal of the new academic department. It went into operation on the 1st of July 1846, with thirty-four pupils; a number increased during the year to eighty-three.

This "new-fangled" arrangement, however, was strongly opposed by many of the citizens, who held that the council had no legal right to establish such a school, and also that it was unjust and inexpedient to tax people for the maintenance of higher education. A warm discussion was the consequence, both in the council and among the people; but it was settled in favor of the continuance of the high school. A girl's department of it was also opened in the spring of 1847.

The school was not a very expensive institution at that time; the total annual cost for several years being about nine hundred dollars; of which four hundred constituted the salary of the principal, and two hundred and fifty that of his sole assistant. Another assistant was added in 1852. All the higher English studies were taught there, but the languages were not yet made a part of the course.

The boys who went to the high school under Mr. Freese during those early years were an energetic, restless set, many of whom have since made their mark in the world, including Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and several others but little less famous. They were ready to overcome almost any obstacle. They gave lectures on chemistry and other subjects, from which they obtained money to buy philosophical apparatus for the school. They bought materials, and themselves laid up a small brick laboratory; they made some of the apparatus they desired with their own hands; they edited and published a monthly called the *School Boy* for two or three years, and by their pluck and perseverance contributed largely toward breaking down the lingering prejudices against the high school.

On the opening of the new decade in 1850 the necessity of more school-room could no longer be denied, and in 1851 the Brownell-street school-house was erected; similar in size and form to the Prospect and

Rockwell-street houses already described. When it was opened for use in January, 1852, under Principal E. E. White, it was immediately filled to overflowing. The quandary of the board of managers as to how relief should be afforded—whether to put on a third story, erect a new building, or employ some other means—was settled in a very peculiar manner. A high wind blew off the roof of the new school-house. Whether the members of the board looked on this as a providential decision or not, they at once accepted it as literally opening the way out of their difficulty, and directed the addition of a third story before the roof was replaced. Such was the accidental origin of the first three-story brick school-house in Cleveland. This in time became too small for the constantly increasing number of scholars, and in 1863 it was sold; the school being removed to a newly erected edifice of ample proportions, on the opposite side of the street—commonly known as the Bradburn school-house.

The Brownell-street school was followed in 1852 by the Mayflower-street school, which opened in a small wooden building of two rooms on the corner of Orange and Mayflower streets. Three-fourths of the children were Bohemians, who could hardly speak a word of English. The teachers had considerable difficulty at first, but it is said they eventually learned their Bohemians to speak English principally by turning them out to play with the English-speaking scholars—certainly a very pleasant method of instruction. The population in that vicinity increased so rapidly that in 1854 a large three-story brick school-house, capable of seating five hundred pupils, was erected. In 1869 it was enlarged to a capacity of a thousand.

About the time the Brownell and Mayflower-street schools were set in operation, it was determined to have something better than a basement for the use of the high school. A lot was accordingly purchased on Euclid street, on which in 1851 a cheap wooden building was erected for temporary use. It was not vacated, however, until the spring of 1856, when the large three-story brick structure, sixty feet by ninety, occupied by the high school until the present year, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

It was at this period, too, (in 1853) that a superintendent was placed in charge of the schools. Hitherto the work of supervision had been carried on entirely by the board of managers, the members of which received no pay, and merely spared what time they could from the various kinds of active private business in which they were all engaged. George Willey, a prominent lawyer, and Charles Bradburn, an active merchant, both began service as managers in 1841, and both served with few intermissions, until 1859, usually associated with but one or two others. Both gave a very large share of their time to the schools, and they bore a very great part in the work of strengthening and developing the public school system of Cleveland in its infant years. Harvey Rice,

Esq., who was a member of the city council during much of the same period, was also a very active friend of the schools.

But the time had come when the amount of supervising work to be done made it absolutely essential that some one should be employed especially to do it.

In May, 1853, R. C. Parsons, Esq., introduced into the council an ordinance establishing the office of superintendent of instruction, which was passed on the 1st of June following. The board of managers was to fill the office, but the council was to fix the salary. Andrew Freese, principal of the high school since its establishment, was at once appointed to the newly created position. The salary voted him by the council was three hundred dollars per year. It should be understood, however, that for awhile he gave only half his time to the work of supervision, and the other half to the high school, of which he still remained principal—receiving his old salary of \$1,000 per year. Afterwards, for a year, he gave five hours a day to his supervisory work; still retaining his position and salary in the high school. At length, however, it was found necessary for him to concentrate his whole attention on the work of supervision, and with considerable difficulty the council was persuaded to allow him a salary of \$1,300 per year. Mr. Freese held the office eight years, giving to his duties the most enthusiastic energy and the most unwearying attention, and stamping his impress deeply upon that great institution, the public school system of Cleveland, with which he was so long connected.

The year after the superintendency was established, Ohio City was annexed to Cleveland. It then had two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight children considered to be of "school age," of whom about eight hundred were registered in the public schools and some two hundred were in church or private schools. The public schools consisted of one on Penn street with a hundred and ninety-five scholars; one at the "old Universalist church," with a hundred and sixty-two; one at a small brick house on Vermont street, with fifty-four; one at the "Seminary building," with a hundred and seven; and one at a small wooden school house on church street, with a hundred and eighty-two. The houses on Penn, Vermont and Church streets were owned by the city; the others were leased.

The schools on the West Side were generally ungraded, though there was a central school in the "seminary building" for the higher classes. There were also in process of erection three three-story brick school houses—one each on Pearl, Hicks and Kentucky streets—and these were completed at a cost of \$7,000 each in the autumn of 1854, and given over to the management of the authorities of the united city. All the schools above mentioned except the one on Plum street were then transferred to the new school-houses.

At this time, too, the West Side Central School, which was merely a kind of advanced common school,

was transferred to the upper story of the Kentucky street school house. The people on the West Side were desirous that it should be brought to an equality with the East Side High School. As, however, the law under which the system of public instruction in Cleveland was organized provided that there should be but one central school, the council, with dubious legality, provided that there should be a branch of it established on the west side of the river. Though called the "Branch High School," it was entirely independent of its competitor on the other side; its principal being responsible directly to the superintendent of instruction and the board of managers—a lesson in deception and evasion of the law hardly counterbalanced by the increased convenience of having two high schools instead of one, or by saving the trouble of having the law changed.

The Hudson street (now the Sterling) school was opened in the spring of 1859, in a small wooden structure which soon became so crowded that a cheap, detached building was speedily erected, and this was subsequently supplemented by the addition of another room. All these were finally succeeded by a large, new brick school house, completed in 1868, and then reputed to be the finest in Ohio.

In 1859 also, the old "board of managers" was exchanged for a "board of education," consisting of eleven members, elected by the people. The first one thus chosen consisted of Chas. Bradburn, Allyne Maynard, Chas. S. Reese, William H. Stanley, Nathan P. Payne, W. P. Fogg, Lester Hayes, J. A. Thome, F. B. Pratt, Daniel P. Rhodes and Geo. R. Vaughan.

We have thus brought down this condensed history of the public school system of Cleveland to the time when it had, to a great extent, assumed the form it has since retained. In 1859, there was a board of education elected by the people, controlling the schools on both sides of the river, a superintendent intrusted with the immediate management; an East high school and a West high school where the more advanced branches, including the languages, were taught, and finally a number of graded common schools, under male principals and female assistants, which, by a pedantic imitation of the name of an altogether different thing, then began to be called "grammar schools."* Moreover, music and drawing had both been introduced into the schools several years before, but were temporarily suspended at that period, on account of the "hard times" induced by the financial crisis of 1857.

Since that time the change has been one of devel-

*The appellation of "grammar school" was given to an institution in England and New England, above the grade of a primary school, in which grammar was the principal subject taught. As soon as a boy was at all advanced in his English grammar he was put into Latin grammar, and everything else was made subordinate to the study of language, or "grammar." It is natural that, in the regions mentioned, the old name should be retained, but it is provoking that the same name should have been plagiarized within the last twenty years and applied to a new institution, in which grammar is considered of less consequence than mathematics, and of scarcely more importance than each of several other studies.

opment rather than of fundamental characteristics, though a few additions of considerable consequence have been made to the system.

During the war for the Union, (in which many of the graduates of the Cleveland schools engaged, and some gave up their lives) notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the resources of the people, the school system was maintained at a high grade, and expanded rapidly in harmony with the constant growth of the city.

In 1867 the village of East Cleveland was annexed to the city of Cleveland. The former had a school system of its own, with a high school, which it was agreed should be retained until half the councilmen from the annexed district should vote for its abolition. In accordance with this agreement three high schools were maintained in Cleveland for over eleven years. Eight years later Newburg was annexed, and it too, had a high school, which became a part of the Cleveland system.

Meanwhile the needs of the Central high school were rapidly outgrowing the accommodations of the building in which it had been domiciled. It was deemed best, instead of increasing its size or building a new one in the same locality, for the use of the same district, to erect one of ample size near the centre of the whole district east of the river. The consent of "half" the councilmen from the old territory of East Cleveland having been obtained, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted by the council on the 2d day of April, 1877. The work was completed in less than a year and a half, the new building being dedicated on the 3d day of December, 1878.

The point selected was on the west side of Willson avenue (the old line between Cleveland and East Cleveland) near Cedar avenue, an open, healthful, central and most desirable location, although it would seem as if a larger amount of land should have been secured, even if it was necessary to put up with a smaller amount of building.

The general arrangement of the edifice was planned by Andrew J. Rickoff, superintendent of instruction, while the architectural design, selected from those of six competitors, was that of Captain Levi T. Scofield of Cleveland. The extreme length of the building is one hundred and sixty-two feet and the extreme width, including both wings, one hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches. The height from the ground to the cornice is seventy-two feet four inches, and to the top of the spire one hundred and sixty-eight feet.

The style of architecture is South German Gothic, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while the material is principally of the various kinds of sandstone found in Cuyahoga county and vicinity. There are twenty-five rooms in the building, of which fourteen are school rooms, each thirty-seven by thirty, and sixteen feet high, and one of the others is an assembly room, ninety-four feet by fifty-six, and about thirty-eight feet high. Great care was also paid to the subjects of ventilation and heating, and taken al-

together the building may be considered one of the model school houses of the United States.

In the year 1868 "supervising principals" were appointed to take the immediate direction of the teachers in the "grammar" and primary schools. The city is now divided into two districts, under the charge of supervising principals; one comprising all east of Erie street, and of Brownell south of the south end of Erie, the other embracing all west of that line, on both sides of the river. This is the most important change which has been made since 1860. The supervising principals do all that principals ordinarily do except teach. They assign scholars to classes, direct the studies and maintain the discipline of the schools—acting on the reports on the teachers. By this means the board of education is enabled to employ ladies as heads of the schools, whose time is employed principally in teaching. A normal school, for the sole purpose of training teachers to take charge of the city schools, was established in 1874. The system is now very complete as to organization, and the schools are well supplied with buildings; so that no important changes in regard to either are likely to be made for many years to come.

We close with a brief account of the schools as they now are. Of the lower grades there are thirty-eight, with a total registered attendance of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, according to the reports of the present year, as yet unpublished, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Rickoff, the present superintendent. The number of scholars just mentioned is distributed as follows: Bolton school, 384; Brownell, 1,682; Case, 1,333; Charter Oak, 125; Clark, 251; Crawford, 38; Detroit, 818; Dunham, 68; Eagle, 381; Euclid, 216; Fairmount, 287; Garden, 227; Gordon, 217; Hicks, 833; Independence, 40; Kentucky, 934; Kinsman, 157; Lovejoy, 60; Madison, 153; Marion, 44; Mayflower, 1303; Meyer, 69; North, 630; Orchard, 1482; Outhwaite, 1834; Quincy, 124; Ridge, 42; Rockwell, 1,160; St. Clair, 1,087; South, 161; Sterling, 1,508; Tremont, 1,196; Union Mills, 211; Wade, 973; Walnut, 726; Warren, 772; Woodland, 75; York, 52.

Besides there were sixty-five in the Normal school, seven hundred and forty-seven in the Central high school, and two hundred and eleven in the West high school, making a total in the higher grade schools of one thousand and twenty, and a grand total of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

To give instruction to this great number of children, no less than three hundred and ninety-four teachers are employed; two in the Normal school; seventeen in the Central high school, nine in the West high school, and three hundred and sixty-six in the grammar and primary schools. It should be understood that many of these are special teachers, (in drawing, music and penmanship) who do not give, and are not paid for giving, their whole time.

The principal salaries paid are as follows: The superintendent receives \$3,300 per year; the principal

of the Central high school, \$2,400; his first assistant, \$1,600; the principal of the West high school, \$2,000; his first assistant, \$1,500; supervising principals, \$2,000; principal in German, \$1,500; principal in music, \$2,000; principal in drawing, \$1,700; principal in penmanship, \$1,500; principal of the normal school, \$2,100; assistant in normal school, \$1,000; principals of the grammar and primary schools, from \$1,000 to \$750; teachers of German, from \$700 to \$650; teachers in grammar and primary schools, from \$625 to \$400, according to grade of service, experience and merit.

Of all the teachers but thirty-five are males, while three hundred and fifty-nine are females. The present superintendent is Andrew J. Rickoff; the principal of the Central high school is Z. P. Taylor; of the West high school, J. H. Shults; of the normal school, Oliver Arey. The supervising principal of the first district is H. M. James; that of the second district is L. W. Day. The superintendents of instruction since Mr. Freese, who closed his service in 1861, have been L. M. Oviatt, who served two years; Anson Smyth (ex-State commissioner of schools) who served four years, and the present superintendent, who has been at the head of the department twelve years. The Normal school was four years under the charge Alexander Forbes, and one year under that of Elroy M. Avery (previously, for many years at the head of the East high school).

We have thus given an outline history (we could do no more) of one of the very foremost institutions of Cleveland; one which has contributed very much indeed to its past welfare, and upon which it must depend for its future welfare to a still greater extent as the period of its extraordinary growth necessarily merges into one of more moderate and steady prosperity, as the remarkable facilities for money making becomes somewhat less fruitful, and as the people naturally address themselves with more earnestness toward the deeper problems and higher enjoyments of life.

THE URSULINE ACADEMY.

This institution was organized by Bishop Rappe, in August, 1850. The first Ursuline Sisters, four in number, came from Boulogne *sur mer*, France. In the same year the property on Euclid avenue was purchased, at a cost of \$12,000, since which time many changes and improvements have been made. The present Mother Superior has had charge of the academy since its foundation, with the exception of two intermissions of three years each.

The institution was incorporated in August, 1854, and chartered as a college, with the power to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

In June, 1874, the corporation purchased thirty-seven acres of land on the lake shore, in Euclid, upon which a spacious boarding-school and college is in course of erection. In the academy the Ursuline Sisters conduct a day-school. They also teach in sev-

eral of the female schools attached to the different Catholic churches throughout the city. Of the Catholic schools for boys and girls there are no less than sixteen, viz: Immaculate Conception parish school, St. John's parochial school, St. Augustine's school, St. Bridget's school, St. Columba's academy, St. Columbkil's school, St. Joseph's school, Church of the Holy Family school, St. Malachi's school, St. Mary's school, St. Mary's of the Annunciation school, St. Patrick's school, St. Peter's school, St. Prokop's school, St. Stephen's school and St. Wenceslaus' school. Besides these there is St. Mary's theological seminary, a flourishing institution for the instruction of candidates for the priesthood.

THE BROOKS SCHOOL.

A stranger who should chance to be passing the Ontario Street Tabernacle on an exhibition night, and should be attracted by the ringing sound of military command and the sturdy tramp of time-keeping feet, would perhaps be surprised, on entering the building, to find all this martial clamor emanating from a few score of school-boys, many of them mere children and none having arrived at man's estate. Yet, as he watched the accuracy of their movements with the rifle, observed the energy with which they wheeled their heavy cannon into position, and gazed admiringly on their muscle-straining exercise with the saber, he would be compelled to admit that, though not men, they gave ample promise of being competent to play well their part when the responsibilities of manhood should rest upon them.

Yet the Brooks School, at one of the exhibitions of which we have supposed the stranger to be present, is by no means a military institution, but a classical and English school, whereof martial training is only an adjunct. Its originator was the late Rev. Frederick Brooks, from whom it takes its name, but he did not live to carry his design into effect. His unfinished plans were taken up in 1874, and with such modifications and improvements as were deemed necessary, were carried out by Mr. John S. White, a graduate of Harvard University, and for three years a master in the Boston Public Latin School. His success has been of the most pronounced character, not only in securing a numerous attendance, but in maintaining the best discipline and imparting the most thorough instruction. An officer of the United States army is detailed to take charge of the military instruction of the students.

OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are several other excellent private schools in the city, including the Cleveland Female Seminary, a boarding and day school for young ladies, established in 1854, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Cleveland Academy, on Huron street, a day school for young ladies, founded in 1861; Logan Avenue Seminary, and several others.

THE CLEVELAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This beneficent society traces its ancestry along a line in which there are several long breaks, to the year 1811, when an attempt was made to establish a small library by an association of seventeen Clevelanders. The war of 1812, and the "hard times" which followed it, soon caused the overthrow of this well meant institution.

The next effort, of which there is any account, in the way of intellectual improvement, outside of the schools, was the Cleveland Forum, established about 1824, which flourished for several years, being devoted principally to debates. This, too, finally disappeared. In 1833 a lyceum was formed, which gave its efforts entirely to debates until 1835, when it established a reading room, which was sustained by the contributions of the citizens. In 1836 the Young Men's Literary association was organized, which set itself to work in earnest to form a library. For a time it met with marked success, collecting more than a thousand volumes and enlisting much interest. But as in the case first named so in this one, the financial disasters of the period blighted its energies, and although it struggled on until 1843, yet it was never able to get firmly rooted in the intellectual soil of the city. In the year last named it was dissolved, and the books were scattered among the members and others.

Once more, in 1845, a similar effort was made by the more enterprising and intellectual young men of Cleveland, who united under the former name of the Young Men's Literary Association, and devoting themselves principally to the collection of a library. This time the attempt was successful, and amid the general prosperity the youthful institution gained a footing which has only grown firmer with advancing years.

In 1848 it was legally incorporated, with two hundred shares of stock at \$10 each, the name being changed to the Cleveland Library Association. It maintained a course of lectures for many years, but these were subordinate to the library, and their profits, often netting from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year, were faithfully applied to increase the number of books.

After having for several years occupied a small room on Superior street, it was removed in 1851 to the *Herald* building; again, in 1856, to No. 221 Superior street, and finally in 1862 to the "Case building." At this place it received a perpetual lease of the rooms it still occupies, from the heirs of Mr. William Case, who had been a warm friend of the institution, and who was understood to have designed those rooms for its use when planning the block. This relieved it from paying rent, but its resources were still meagre, being derived principally from membership fees of three dollars per year and occasional small donations.

In 1870 the charter of the association was changed so that, instead of being controlled by annually elected trustees, it was to be managed by five direc-



J. M. Coffinbury

tors for life. Those first chosen were Samuel Williamson, James Barnett, H. M. Chapin, William Bingham and B. A. Stanard. Soon afterwards Mr. Leonard Case presented the institution with an endowment of \$25,000, and in the summer of the Centennial he astonished the trustees and the city by an extraordinary act of munificence—nothing less than the gift to the association of the Case block, in which the library was located, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, and actually producing an income of near twenty thousand dollars per year!

This splendid gift has of course placed the association out of danger of want, and has enabled the directors to make large additions to their literary stores. The dues have been reduced to one dollar per year. The room occupied by the association has been filled to its utmost capacity, with over twelve thousand volumes, some of them very rare and valuable works. A competent force of librarians is employed, and is generally kept busy in attending to the wants of the public. Besides those who loan books, numerous readers are constantly at the tables examining books and magazines. In short, there is little doubt that the association has entered on a long career of prosperity and usefulness, which cannot but reflect the highest honor on its munificent friend. From the fact that it is located in the Case building, and from the deep impression made by the gift just mentioned, the institution is commonly called the Case library, though the real name remains as before—the Cleveland Library Association.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cleveland Public Library was originated in 1853, but did not attain very high standing until 1867 when the law authorized the board of education to consolidate the old school libraries and to impose a tax for the support of a single public library. After being located in various rooms, and leasing permanent quarters for several years in the city hall building, it has at length been established in a place admirably suited to its needs. On the removal of the Central high school, in September, 1878, to the new structure of Willson avenue, the old high-school building on Euclid avenue, near Erie street, was refitted and appropriated for the use of the public library, the board of education, and other officials of the schools. The second and third stories are devoted to the use of the library. It contains twenty-six thousand volumes, mostly of a popular character, such as are desirable for circulation among the children of the schools and the citizens generally. About three thousand valuable scientific and historical works, however, have been placed in a room by themselves, from which they are not allowed to be taken, being used only for reference. It is intended to add five thousand volumes annually to the collection, but the expense of refitting and removing to the new quarters has prevented its being done during the present year. The library is free to all residents of the city, and

strangers who desire to examine works in the building are most courteously entreated.

THE CLEVELAND LAW LIBRARY.

This institution was founded by the Cleveland Law Library Association in 1871, and is located in the court-house. Since its establishment a law has been passed devoting a part of the fines collected in the police court to its support, and making it free to all members of the bar. It is still, however, under the control of the association. It contains about four thousand volumes, many of them of great antiquity and value.

THE KIRTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

This institution was founded and incorporated in the summer of 1869, under the leadership of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, from whom it was named. In 1870 it became a department of the Cleveland Library Association. Its museum is in the third story of the Case building. Here may be seen finely mounted specimens of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects from all parts of the country, and some from foreign lands; nearly all donated by eminent citizens of Cleveland. Among these benefactors are William Case, R. K. Winslow, John Fitzpatrick and Dr. Kirtland. Though it lacks the popular interest attaching to the library, yet the museum has many visitors, and cannot but exercise a beneficial influence.

CHAPTER LXIV.

THE CLEVELAND BAR.

Samuel Huntington—Alfred Kelley—Reuben Wood—Samuel Cowles—Leonard Case—John W. Willey—A Remarkable Coincidence—Four out of Five still Living—Hard Work—Samuel Starkweather and Samuel Williamson—The admissions of 1835—Thomas Bolton, Moses Kelly, Henry B. Payne and Hiram V. Willson—Outspoken Language—Franklin T. Backus—Rufus P. Spalding.

As already mentioned, the bar of Cleveland began its existence with the location at that point of Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, in the spring of 1801. His practice, however, was of infinitesimal quantity, and it is doubtful whether he had a single case in a court of record, not because the people were unwilling to trust him, but because there was no business to be transacted. Cleveland, east of the Cuyahoga, (the only portion then settled) being a part of Trumbull county, it was almost sixty miles in a straight line through the woods to the county seat at Warren, and much farther by any practicable route, and the people were far too poor to seek the more expensive kinds of legal redress under such difficulties. Mr. Huntington may have occasionally tried a case before a justice of the peace, but that was nearly or quite the sum of his practice.

He plunged into politics, however, with such zeal as to occupy his time quite fully, and being, in the spring of 1803, appointed one of the judges of the

supreme court of Ohio, he gave up whatever trifling practice he may have had, to devote himself to his judicial duties. He removed from the county before leaving the bench, which he did only to accept the office of governor from the people, and consequently his practice in Cleveland, slight as it was, ceased in 1803.

After the removal of Judge Huntington, in 1807, the bar of Cleveland had not even a nominal existence for over three years, unless we make an exception in the case of Stanley Griswold, who, we believe, was a member of the profession, and who located at "Doan's Corners" in 1808. He remained, however, but two years, and had no practice worth mentioning.

The first Clevelander who became a permanent practitioner was Alfred Kelley, who had the remarkable experience of being admitted to the bar and appointed prosecuting attorney on the day he became twenty-one years old, which was in November, 1810, a year and a half after Cleveland had been made the seat of justice of Cuyahoga county, and six months after that county had been duly organized by the election and appointment of the necessary officers of justice.

Even Mr. Kelley's practice was not extensive. Competition is said to be the life of business, and certainly it must be not only lonesome but unprofitable for a lawyer to practice law alone. Mr. Kelley usually acted as prosecuting attorney in the few criminal cases which were tried in this county; his adroitness was frequently tested in suits before justices of the peace, and occasionally he contested civil actions in courts of record with counsel resident in other counties.

Mr. Kelley was a man of unquestioned ability and great industry, and withal of good personal presence, whose broad forehead covered an ample brain; whose thin, firm lips, betokened an unbending will, and whose clear, blue eye reflected the workings of a candid mind. Possessing the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, he was several times elected to represent them in the legislature, and in 1822 was appointed canal commissioner. After the construction of the canal was begun, in 1825, he devoted himself entirely to that work, and his subsequent career is narrated in the sketch of his life, which is published a little farther on.

The second practitioner came in 1818, a remarkably tall and slender Vermonter, twenty-six years old, six feet three or four inches high, with a keen eye, a sharp face, fair professional knowledge, unbounded energy and great skill in adapting himself to the exigencies of frontier law-practice. This was Reuben Wood, destined to marked prominence as an advocate, as a judge, and finally as governor of the State. With two lawyers in the place business began to grow brisk, and the active young man from the Green Mountains soon showed himself quite able to compete with his earlier rival, or with any one else he was likely to meet in this part of the country. Not, perhaps, so pro-

foundly versed in old book-law as a barrister of the Inner Temple might deem necessary, he had a first-rate practical knowledge of the law necessary to use before an Ohio jury, and had all his knowledge and all his faculties at perfect command during the trial of a case. In the increasing prosperity of the village and county he speedily made his way into a first-rate practice. His career as a public man is outlined in the sketch published in this work.

Samuel Cowles, who came about 1819, was an entirely different type of man. Thoroughly read in the law, cautious, industrious and reliable, he lacked the dash of Mr. Wood, and failed to make as rapid headway either in public life or as a jury lawyer. He, however, did a large and lucrative business; being one of the safest of counselors, and being implicitly trusted by numerous eastern clients. "His word was as good as his bond," say those who knew him, and in the long run this perfect reliability of character produced its natural results in the acquisition of some of the best kind of business.

Some people were a little disposed to sneer at him as "Father Cowles," but "Father Cowles" kept on the even tenor of his way and met with no small share of success. In 1837 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, and died while holding that office.

Leonard Case, a man of somewhat similar type to Mr. Cowles, who came to Cleveland in 1816, did not attempt to practice law until several years later. In fact, he never did a general business; his legal knowledge being confined principally to the laws relating to land in the State of Ohio. On this subject he was unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled, and, as he was one of the most upright of men, his counsel in regard to the law of real estate was considered of great value. As his property increased, however, he withdrew from the practice of law altogether, attending only to his land business. His long and beneficent career is elsewhere mentioned in this work.

John W. Willey, a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, came to Cleveland in 1822, at the age of twenty-five, and speedily acquired a good practice. More feeble in body, his type of mind was something like that of his competitor, Mr. Wood—prompt, alert, vigorous, ingenious, fairly well versed in the law, and extremely well versed in human nature. These were the qualities most conducive to rapid success, and Messrs. Wood and Willey were soon noted as good jury lawyers, and for a time almost monopolized that class of business. Mr. Willey was also an active politician, served several years in the legislature, and was finally appointed president judge of this judicial circuit, and died in that office in 1841.

The only person who is known to have joined the Cleveland bar between 1823 and 1826 was Woolsey Welles, a brother-in-law of Alfred Kelley, who was admitted in 1823, but remained only two or three years.

But after the canal was begun and the possibilities of Cleveland began to develop themselves, those who had previously had control of the legal field were not long left to its unchallenged occupancy. And now we come to the most remarkable coincidence we have met with during our labors as a local historian. In the year 1826, fifty-three years ago, five young men, from twenty-one to twenty-six years old, residents of Cleveland, were admitted to the bar. These were Horace Foote, William McConnell, Harvey Rice, John W. Allen and Sherlock J. Andrews. Messrs. McConnell, Rice and Allen were admitted together by the circuit court in the summer; Mr. Foote was also admitted in the summer, though separately from the others. Mr. Andrews went to Columbus in December and obtained admission. Of those five young lawyers, four are now living, and all are residents of Cleveland. Every one of those who made Cleveland his permanent home is still living in that city.

Mr. McConnell, who was a native of Virginia, practiced only a year or two in Cleveland, then returned to Wheeling, in that State, and served awhile as a member of the Virginia legislature, but died there nearly forty years ago. Mr. Foote went to New England soon after being admitted, and remained there until 1836, when he returned to Cleveland, where he has ever since resided.

That four out of five young men, thus thrown together, should survive the vicissitudes of American life until all are nearly eighty years old is very remarkable indeed; that in this changeful western world, and especially on the western side of the Alleghanies, they should all four, after so long a period, be residents of the same city in which, then a feeble village, they resided on their admission to professional life, is something little less than marvelous. Moreover, all the four were natives of New England, and all have met with marked success in their respective careers. Two (Messrs. Allen and Andrews) have been members of congress; Messrs. Andrews and Foote have been judges, and Mr. Rice was long known as a prominent citizen and a successful man of business. Certainly one must needs be tempted to doubt the prevalent opinion that American life conduces to break down the health and strength of the people.

Cleveland could now be said to have a bar instead of only two or three smart practitioners. Mr. Rice devoted himself more to other labors than to those of the legal profession, and Mr. Foote, as has been said, spent the next ten years at a distance; but Messrs. Allen and Andrews entered at once into the active business of their profession. It is more difficult to speak of the professional acquirements of these than of those who have passed away. Mr. Allen's ability and activity are shown by the fact that in ten years from the time he was admitted to the bar, and while only thirty-four years of age, he was elected to a seat in the national house of representatives. Judge Andrews' extraordinary powers of labor and endurance are amply evidenced by his continuance in the active

duties of his profession for fifty-three years, and until the great age of seventy-eight.

And it was no light labor, even physically, that the lawyers of fifty years ago had to perform. Only two or three sessions of the higher courts were held at Cleveland during the year. Others were held in surrounding counties, and the lawyers frequently had to travel with the courts from one county to another to attend to the business of their widely-scattered constituency. In stage-coaches which bounded with joint-racking severity over the stumps and roots of the forest roads; in sleighs, in which an ample supply of buffalo robes scarcely protected the inmates from frosted ears and noses; often on horseback, making their way through mud of unconscionable depth, the disciples of Blackstone had no easy road to follow in their pursuit of fame and fortune. As Cleveland increased in population, business became more concentrated, and for the last thirty years it has only been on extraordinary occasions that counsel have been required to go elsewhere to try their cases, and then the ready railway has deprived the journey of all its ancient terrors.

After the large crop of enduring young lawyers admitted in 1826, there were no other admissions of Clevelanders to the bar until 1831, when there was one. There was at least one accession in the meantime, however, that of Samuel Starkweather, who came in 1827. He was a native of Rhode Island, and a graduate of Brown University, in that State. A man of decided natural ability, he gave himself as much to politics as to law; was collector of customs under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren; was elected mayor of the city in 1844, and was chosen a judge of the common pleas in 1852, serving five years. In 1832 occurred the first admission of one who had been bred from extreme youth at Cleveland. This was Samuel Williamson, who practiced successfully until 1872, (except while county auditor for eight years), and who was especially skillful in the management of complicated cases connected with real estate and with the property of deceased persons.

In 1833 there were two admissions, one of those admitted being John C. Foote, son of Senator Foote, of Connecticut, whose resolutions—"Foote's Resolutions"—gave rise to the celebrated debate between Webster and Hayne. Philip Battell, one of the two admitted in 1824, was a son-in-law of Senator Seymour, of Vermont, an inveterate reader, thoroughly informed on almost every subject, but not so enamored of labor as to address himself seriously to the difficult task of making a place for himself among the hard-working, wide-awake members of the Cleveland bar. He practiced here but a short time, and then returned to Vermont.

In 1835 the number of Clevelanders admitted rose to seven, the list being headed by the name of G. W. Lynde, who is still a resident of the city. Flavel W. Bingham, one of the others then admitted, became an active practitioner and a most worthy citizen, and

was long a member of the city council. Seth T. Hurd, also one of the admissions of that year, was a peculiar genius, who had many of the elements of a popular orator. He became, in fact, more famous as a stump-speaker than as a lawyer, and after a few years stay in Cleveland went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he died. Another of the men of 1835 was John Barr, a well read lawyer and a most excellent man, who was police judge of Cleveland several years, and who deserves especial mention in a work of this character on account of the intelligent interest which he took in the history of Northern Ohio, and the labor which he spent in collecting manuscripts bearing on that subject. H. L. Hosmer, likewise admitted in that year, was a student of Hon. J. W. Allen. He soon went west, where he had an active career. He was a few years since chief justice of Montana Territory, and is now a resident of San Francisco, California.

But the most distinguished of the graduates of that year was Thomas Bolton, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and a graduate of Harvard University, who had arrived at Cleveland the year before, and who very speedily took high rank both as a sound lawyer and a brilliant advocate. Such was his ability and popularity that in four years after his admission he was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket, although the county usually gave a Whig majority of fifteen hundred. A large full-faced man, with ample forehead, open countenance and frank demeanor, his nature corresponded to his appearance, and his genial disposition attracted as much admiration as his legal ability. For many years the firm of Bolton and Kelly stood in the front rank of the legal talent of Cleveland. Becoming dissatisfied with the tendencies of the Democracy Mr. Bolton joined the then feeble band of free-soilers in 1848, and aided to organize the Republican party in 1855. By them he was elected judge of the common pleas in 1856, and re-elected in 1861; retiring finally from the bench and bar in 1866.

Mr. Bolton's partner, Moses Kelly, a native of Livingston county, New York, who was admitted two years later, was also a graduate of Harvard, and was a man of extraordinary strength of character, whose stern Scotch-Irish features, surmounting a tall, spare form, were the reflex of the unbending soul beneath. Less facile in accommodating himself to circumstances than is usual with Americans, no one ever doubted his great ability or his unflinching principle. Elected to the legislature by the Whigs, he several times opposed with all his might measures supported by his party, and in nearly every instance the justice and soundness of his course were demonstrated by subsequent events so plainly that those who opposed him were compelled to admit the propriety of his action. While they were seeking a politic course he worked from principle, which is itself the highest policy.

Another young firm formed at this period, which long stood in the very foremost rank of Cleveland

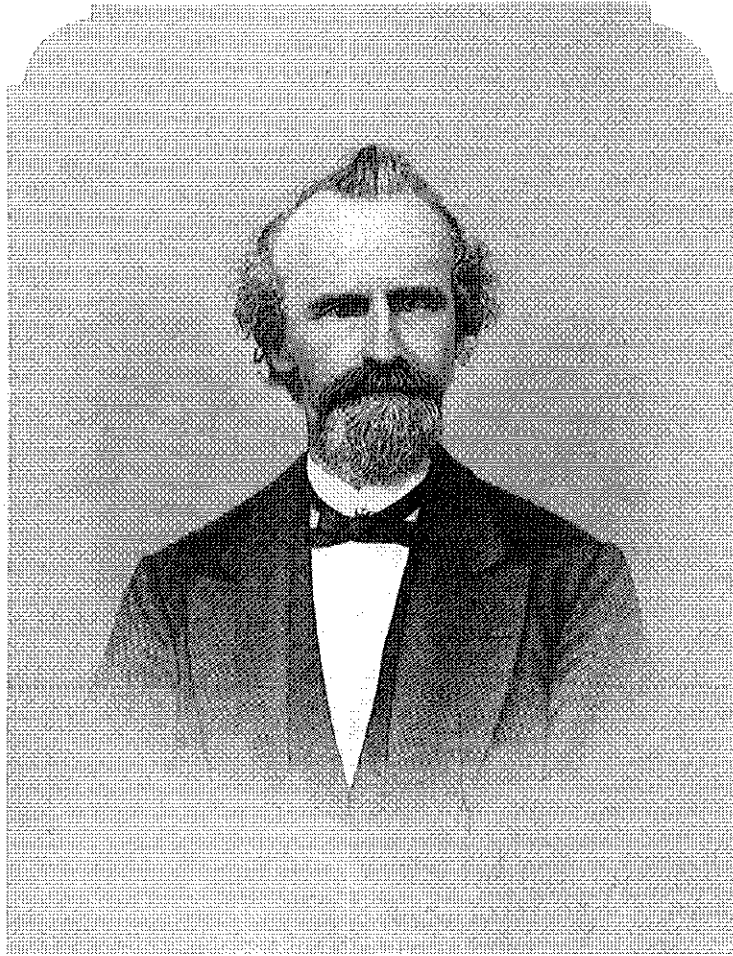
lawyers, was that of Payne & Willson, composed of Henry B. Payne and Hiram V. Willson. These gentlemen, both natives of Madison county, New York, and both graduates of Hamilton College in that county, came to Cleveland in 1833, entered into partnership, and for twelve years pursued a professional career of very remarkable success. For several years they brought two hundred and fifty cases in the court of common pleas annually, and defended nearly twice as many. Mr. Payne retired from the profession in 1845, on account of ill health; a sketch of his life is given a few pages farther on. Mr. Willson remained in it until 1854, when he was appointed by President Pierce the first judge of the newly created Northern District of Ohio. Though a strong Democrat in politics, he was unflinchingly impartial upon the bench, and upon the outbreak of the rebellion he did not hesitate to take the most decisive stand in favor of the maintenance of the government. In a charge to the grand jury at that period he said:

"Let the motives of the conspirators be what they may, this open, organized and armed resistance of the United States is treason, and those engaged in it justly merit the penalty denounced against traitors."

In January, 1864, when excitement was running high in opposition to the draft, and many of his colleagues were denying its constitutionality, Judge Willson delivered a charge clearly showing its accordance with the Constitution, and the duty of all good citizens to obey the law. Judge Willson died in November, 1866, respected by men of both parties and of all conditions.

Franklin T. Backus, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Yale college, was of a somewhat later period, having been born in 1813 and admitted to the bar from the office of Bolton & Kelly in 1839. He soon became a partner of Jesse P. Bishop, and the firm was maintained for fifteen years. Mr. Backus was a good lawyer and a most honorable man. His ability was recognized by the public, and he was twice nominated for judge of the supreme court of the State; failing to be elected only because his party was defeated. Judge Bishop, his partner, is a native of Vermont but is a graduate of Western Reserve College at Hudson in this State, and was one of the very first graduates of that college—we think the first—to be admitted to the Cleveland bar. His success as a lawyer and jurist is well known.

Any notice of the bar of Cleveland would be incomplete which did not mention the veteran, Rufus P. Spalding, who has reached the age of eighty-one years and is still one of the leading minds of the city. Born on the Island of Martha's Vineyard in the State of Massachusetts, he was graduated from Yale college in 1817 and, after admission to the bar, practiced for thirty years in Trumbull, Portage and Summit counties in this State. After three years' service on the bench of the supreme court, he removed to Cleveland in 1852, and at once took a leading position at the



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bar of that city. Elected to congress in 1862, he entered that body at the age of sixty-five, and for six consecutive years performed the duties of a representative with a faithfulness which many younger men might well have emulated, and achieving a reputation which very few indeed of his colleagues surpassed. After passing the age of seventy he retired from public life but did not abandon his interest in public affairs, and even yet the voice of the octogenarian lawyer, judge and congressman is occasionally heard in favor of the policy he considered to be sound and the principles he believes to be right.

We have now reached the point where we begin to meet the names of those who are still in the active practice of their profession. In fact, we have already casually mentioned one or two of the oldest of them, but have no intention of attempting to settle the relative merits of the present members of such a very active and belligerent profession. We subjoin a list of those residents of Cleveland and the immediate vicinity who, according to the records of the court, have been admitted to the bar from 1810 to the present time. This does not include accessions from abroad, who formed a large part of the bar, especially in the early days, some of whom have been mentioned, some of whom are still residents here and some of whom have moved away or died, leaving but a faint trace behind.

RESIDENTS OF CLEVELAND AND VICINITY ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

- 1810—Alfred Kelley.
 1823—Woolsey Welles.
 1826—William McConnell, Horace Foote, Harvey Rice, John W. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews.
 1831—Austin C. Penfield.
 1833—John A. Foote, E. H. Thompson.
 1834—Philip Battell, Lucius Royce.
 1835—Geo. W. Lynde, F. W. Bingham, Seth T. Hurd, G. W. Cochran, Elijah Bingham, John Barr, Thomas Bolton, H. L. Hosmer.
 1836—Simeon Ford, Lord Sterling, C. L. Russell, Orson St. John.
 1837—Geo. W. Stanley, Moses Kelly, Finlay Strong.
 1839—Abram D. Smith, Samuel E. Adams, Franklin T. Backus.
 1840—F. J. Prentiss, C. T. Blakelee, William Strong, Royal Stewart.
 1842—Alvah B. Haight.
 1843—John E. Cary.
 1844—Chas. L. Fish, Samuel L. Mather, A. G. Lawrence, Jas. A. Cody.
 1845—Samuel W. Treat, James Wade, Jr., Nicholas Bartlett, George B. Merwin.
 1846—William F. Giddings, David D. C. Porter, Samuel W. Holladay.
 1847—R. C. McIlrath.
 1848—James Fitch, Amos Coe, R. B. Dennis.
 1849—Chas. W. Noble, Anthony McRaynolds, E. O. Clemens.
 1851—Jas. R. Skinner, Henry N. Johnson, E. R. Beavis, Sam'l Ross, Jas. O. Duffy, A. S. Russell.
 1852—Wm. R. Cameron, Maurice Deltze, Edward H. Thayer.
 1853—J. S. Stephenson, Jas. H. Paine, C. W. Palmer, Wm. A. Husband.
 1854—Merrill Barlow, P. A. Gollier, Wm. Collins, L. C. Thayer, Theodore R. Chase, Louis Ritter, B. H. Fisher, O'Connor B. Duncan, J. M. Adams, E. C. Kinsman, H. P. Platt, John W. Heisley.
 1855—P. H. Breslin, J. E. Ingersoll.
 1856—Jos. M. Poe, Frederick Hovey, Frederick T. Wallace, Wm. J. Boardman, N. S. Cozad, Lewis W. Ford, Geo. S. Clapp, J. H. Clapp.
 1857—Sam'l Starkweather, Jr., Chas. C. Baldwin, Chas. Arnold.
 1859—W. S. Stetson, Felix Nicola, Eli Bruce, Jas. S. Brown.
 1860—Augustus Van Buren, Geo. S. Mygatt, Isaac Buckingham, Ira Bristol, M. A. Woodward, Wm. H. Champion, H. D. Paul, Jos. F. Riddle.
 1860—Wm. W. Cushing, Jas. H. Hartness, Wm. N. Eyles, Wm. V. Tousley, G. S. Wheaton, J. H. Weld, H. S. Camp, D. K. Carter, Jas. R. Swigart, John Friend, John W. Steele.
 1861—Frank H. Kelley, J. C. Hill, J. H. Hardy, J. D. Fisher, J. C. Hale, A. T. Brinsmade, Geo. S. Benedict, Jas. J. Fowler, Horace Clark, Jas. A. Clapp, T. S. Gurney, W. H. Burrigide, Jas. W. Smith, R. E. Mix, Sid-

- ney G. Brock, Wm. W. Hutchinson, Geo. A. Kolbe, H. S. Seamon, John G. Fay, Jr., E. C. Preston.
 1862—G. N. Tuttle, S. F. Geil, H. C. White, Wm. H. Taylor, Isaac E. Craig, B. F. Ludlow, Ivory Plaisted, A. G. Quintrell.
 1863—J. F. Herrick, Jas. M. Towner, M. G. Watterson, L. A. Russell, E. D. Stark.
 1864—Hoses Townsend, C. W. Noble, J. M. Henderson, J. T. Green, D. L. Calkins.
 1865—Liberty Ware, Albert Allyn.
 1866—Wm. H. Gaylord, P. W. Payne, S. E. Williamson, Sam'l M. Eddy.
 1867—Isidore Roskoph, Geo. H. Foster, Chas. M. Vorce, Gustav Schmidt, W. W. Pancroast.
 1868—A. R. Mills, C. L. Richmond, C. M. Stone, F. M. Keith, Jr., Wm. G. Rose.
 1869—A. T. Brewer, Arnold Green, G. W. Van Rensselaer, Lucien N. Gilbert, Geo. T. Chapman.
 1870—Frank A. Judd, A. Y. Eaton, R. L. Holden, J. H. Webster, Augustus Zehring, H. W. Payne.
 1871—L. A. Willson, Jos. W. Sykora, Wm. Clark, F. H. Bierman, John T. Weh, A. L. Renaeohl, Dan'l Stephan, Geo. A. Groot, E. W. Goddard, Wm. A. Wilcox, H. W. Canfield, Sylvester Gardner, Waldemar Otis, W. K. Smith.
 1872—N. M. Flick, Geo. A. Galloway, Marcus E. Cozad, U. H. Birney, S. M. Stone, O. J. Campbell, J. P. Dowley, John A. Smith, F. C. Fadner, Delos Cook, John W. McGuler, Chas. R. Withcomb, John P. Green, James Quale, Thos. Ewing, Geo. F. Peck.
 1873—Wm. H. Sprague, Geo. Schindler, C. C. Lowe, O. C. Pinney, Geo. D. Hinsdale, F. A. Brand, Wm. E. Sherwood, Wm. E. Adams, John C. Coffey.
 1874—L. M. Schwan, F. A. Beecher, Wm. McRaynolds, E. M. Wilson, Frank P. Sykora, Milo W. Brand, Frank H. Spencer, E. J. Foster, Jas. B. Fraser, O. G. Getzendanner, S. A. Schwab, Frank Strauss.
 1875—C. W. Coates, J. W. Ball, F. B. Avery, M. M. Hobart, Wm. B. Sanders, Robt. T. Morrow, E. J. Blandin, Alex. Hadden, F. R. Merchant, H. L. Robinson, Geo. Solders, E. B. Blikenaderfer.
 1876—John R. Ranney, L. J. P. Bishop, E. J. Latimer, George C. Dodge, Jr., A. C. Hord, Thomas H. Graham, E. K. Wilcox, H. P. Bates, Wm. H. Hawkins, Joseph T. Logue, F. W. Cadwell, J. B. Buxton, L. B. Eager, Wm. M. Lottridge, T. D. Peck, J. H. Schneider, John E. Ensign, Gustave Young.
 1877—John J. Morgan, Jr., James M. Nowak, Charles W. Guernsey, R. R. Holden, Myron T. Herrick, D. A. Matthews, A. R. Odell, Thos. Evans, Guy W. Kinney, Wm. H. DeWitt, James H. Hoyt, Chas. M. Copp, Wm. H. Osborne, P. L. Kessler, Martin Dodge, Jacob Schroeder, Peter Zucker, John T. Beggs, Thomas Robinson.
 1878—Clark M. Watson, J. F. Wilcox, Sam'l Osterhold, C. L. Holtze, Richard Bacon, O. B. Benton, G. A. Brunck, Archibald McKee, F. N. Wilcox, H. C. Ford, Joseph C. Poe, Seth S. Wheeler, P. W. Ward, W. F. Rudy, Frederick Weizman, Wm. E. Cushing, Thos. L. Johnson, James P. Wilson, William H. Rose, R. D. Mix, O. L. Sadler, Samuel S. Marsh, Thos. B. McKearney.
 1879—A. J. Sanford, G. A. Laubscher, B. C. Stark.

CHAPTER LXV.

CLEVELAND CIVIL LIST.

Trustees of Cleveland Township, arranged by Years of Election—Township Clerks—Township Treasurers—Justices of the Peace—Officers of Cleveland Village, arranged together, by Years of Election—Officers of Ohio City, arranged together, by Years of Election—Officers of the City of Cleveland, arranged together, by Years of Election.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—With years of Election.

- 1802, Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, William W. Williams; 1803, Amos Spafford, T. Doan, James Kingsbury; 1804, T. Doan, J. Kingsbury, Lorenzo Carter; 1805, A. Spafford, David Dille, Augustus Gilbert; 1806, A. Spafford, T. Doan, L. Carter; 1807, A. Spafford, T. Doan, J. Kingsbury; 1808, A. Spafford, T. Doan, A. Gilbert; 1809, A. Spafford, T. Doan, Theodore Miles; 1810, A. Gilbert, L. Carter, James Hamilton.
 1811, A. Gilbert, L. Carter, Nathaniel Doan; 1812, A. Gilbert, Philemon Baldwin, Harvey Murray; 1813, A. Gilbert, P. Baldwin, J. Kingsbury; 1814, Rudolphus Edwards, Theodore Miles, Daniel Warren; 1815, Samuel Williamson, Ozias Brainard, N. Doan; 1816, S. Williamson, George Aiken, Horace Perry; 1817, Asa Brainard, Job Doan, Isaac Hinckley, (resigned and S. Williamson elected in his place); 1818, Daniel Kelley, S. Williamson, O. Brainard Jr.; 1819, D. Kelley, S. Williamson, Phineas Shepherd; 1820, Samuel Williamson, Daniel Kelley, Seth C. Baldwin.
 1821, Horace Perry, Ahimaa Sherwin, Eleazer Waterman; 1822, Horace Perry, Eleazer Waterman, Ahimaa Sherwin; 1823, A. Sherwin, Jr., Eleazer Waterman, S. Williamson; 1824, A. Sherwin, Jr., James Strong, Leonard Case, (resigned and Andrew Logan elected in his place); 1825, Moses Jewett, Wildman White, E. Waterman; 1826, M. Jewett, W. White,

J. Doan; 1827, J. Doan, Peter M. Weddell, Henry L. Noble; 1828, J. Doan, H. L. Noble, Philo Scovill; 1829, D. H. Beardsley, Job Doan, H. L. Noble; 1830, W. White, Andrew Cozad, J. Strong.

1831, A. Cozad, P. M. Weddell, A. Sherwin, Sr.; 1832, unknown; 1833, Robert Cather, P. Scovill, Rufus Dunham; 1834, P. Scovill, Charles L. Camp, Ansel Young; 1835, A. Young, Gurdon Fitch, Sylvester Pease; 1836, Gurdon Fitch, A. Young, John Barr; 1837, Silas Belden, H. H. Dodge, Elias Cozad; 1838, H. H. Dodge, John A. Vincent, T. H. Watkins; 1839, H. H. Dodge, T. H. Watkins, Timothy Ingraham; 1840, R. Cather, P. Scovill, Benjamin Crawford.

1841, J. A. Vincent, B. Crawford, Abijah Wheeler; 1842, J. A. Vincent, A. Wheeler, E. Cozad; 1843, J. A. Vincent, E. Cozad, George Witherell; 1844, Benjamin Rouse, Horatio Ranney, R. T. Lyon; 1845, H. Ranney, M. M. Spangler, Benjamin C. Walters; 1846, H. Ranney, B. C. Walters, M. M. Spangler; 1847, G. Witherell, Alexander S. Cramer, Benjamin S. Decker; 1848, H. Ranney, John Pritchard, John M. Bailey; 1849, B. L. Spangler, H. Ranney, William T. Goodwin. In 1850 the aldermen of the city of Cleveland were made *ex officio* trustees of the township.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS—With Years of Election.

1802, Nathaniel Doan, re-elected annually until and including 1808; 1809, Stanley Griswold. (Mr. Griswold was elected township clerk immediately after serving a session in the United States Senate.) 1810, Erastus Miles, re-elected annually until and including 1814; 1815, Asahel W. Walworth, re-elected in 1816 and 1817; 1818, Horace Perry, re-elected in 1819 and 1820; 1821, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1822 and 1823; 1824, John Riddall; 1825, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1826; 1827, Herschel Foote, re-elected in 1828 and 1829; 1830, S. J. Hamlin; 1831, Dudley Baldwin, re-elected in 1832; 1833, Edward Baldwin; 1834, Dudley Baldwin; 1835, Edward Baldwin; 1836, George C. Dodge, re-elected in 1837; 1838, Henry Sexton, re-elected in 1839; 1840, F. T. Backus; 1841, Jesse P. Bishop; 1842, Ellery G. Williams, re-elected in 1843; 1844, E. S. Fliat; 1845, Loren Prentiss; 1846, Charles L. Fish; 1847, George W. Lynch; 1848, D. W. Cross, re-elected in 1849. In 1850, the city clerk became *ex-officio* township clerk.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS—With Years of Election.

1804, Timothy Doan; 1805, James Kingsbury; 1806, Lorenzo Carter; 1807, Nathaniel Doan; 1808, N. Doan. 1809, Stanley Griswold; 1810, James Kingsbury; 1811, George Wallace, re-elected in 1812 and 1813; 1814, Horace Perry, re-elected in 1815 and 1816; 1817, David Long, re-elected in 1818, 1819 and 1820; 1821, Ashbel W. Walworth, re-elected in 1822; 1823, Irad Kelley; 1824, Timothy Watkins; 1825, Herschel Foote, re-elected in 1826; 1827, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1828; 1829, Peter M. Weddell; 1830, Ahimaaaz Sherwin, Jr., re-elected in 1831, 1832 and 1833; 1834, P. M. Weddell; 1835, Daniel Worley, re-elected in 1836 and 1837; 1838, Nicholas Dockstader, re-elected in 1839; 1840, James H. Kelley, re-elected in 1841 and 1842; 1843, George B. Tibbets; 1844, Henry G. Abbey (resigned and succeeded by William T. Goodwin); 1845, W. T. Goodwin, re-elected in 1846, 1847 and 1848; 1849, George F. Marshall, re-elected in 1850; 1851, D. W. Cross; 1852, S. S. Lyon. The city treasurer then became *ex-officio* township treasurer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Elected for Three Years, with Years of Election.

1803, Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan; 1806, A. Spafford, Nathaniel Doan, Theodore Miles; 1808, Samuel S. Baldwin, A. Spafford, William Coleman; 1810, James Kingsbury, Erastus Miles; 1811, George Wallace; 1814, Horace Perry; 1815, Samuel Williamson, Cyril Aiken; 1817, Horace Perry; 1818, S. Williamson, C. Aiken; 1820, Job Doan, Samuel Cowles.

1821, Eleazer Waterman; 1823, J. Doan, Ashbel W. Walworth; 1824, E. Waterman; 1826, J. Doan, A. W. Walworth; 1827, E. Waterman; 1829, J. Doan, Harvey Rice; 1830, Gordon Fitch; 1831, Orville B. Skinner; 1832, J. Doan; 1833, Varnum J. Card; 1834, Andrew Cozad; 1835, George Hoadley; 1836, G. Fitch; 1837, Samuel Underhill; 1838, A. D. Smith, G. Hoadley; 1839, Isaac F. Benedict; 1840, John Day, John Gardner.

1841, G. Hoadley, J. Barr; 1842, I. F. Benedict; 1843, Isaac Sherman, Edward Hessenmueller, Melancthon Barnett; 1844, G. Hoadley, J. Barr; 1846, Chas. L. Fish, M. Barnett, E. Hessenmueller; 1847, J. Barr, James D. Cleveland; 1849, E. Hessenmueller, George B. Tibbets, George W. Lynde; 1850, J. D. Cleveland, J. Barr; 1852, Erastus Smith, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbets; 1853, J. T. Philpot, Almon Burgess; 1855, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbets, H. H. Holden; 1856, Isaac C. Vail, George H. Benham, Henry Chapman; 1858, John R. Fitzgerald, Madison Miller, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbets, Wells Porter; 1859, G. H. Benham, Samuel Foljambe.

1861, Julius H. Brown, Joseph S. Allen, G. B. Tibbets, E. Hessenmueller, W. Porter; 1862, G. H. Benham, J. R. Fitzgerald; 1863, Daniel Stephan, Frederick A. Brand; 1864, George Hester, George A. Kolbe, W. Porter; 1865, G. H. Benham; 1866, F. A. Brand, D. Stephan; 1867, Horace N. Bill, G. Hester, G. A. Kolbe, W. Porter; 1868, George Arnold; 1869, F. A. Brand, D. Stephan; 1870, Edgar Sowers, Homer Strong, David L. Wood, G. A. Kolbe, Perry W. Payne; 1873, George T. Smith, D. Stephan; 1873, John P. Green, H. P. Bates, E. W. Goddard, H. Strong, G. A. Kolbe; 1874, Charles H. Babcock; 1875, Frederick Buehne; 1876, E. W. Goddard, Al-

bert H. Weed, Felix Nicola, A. J. Hamilton, J. P. Green, Truman D. Peck, W. K. Smith, H. P. Bates; 1877, Charles H. Babcock.

OFFICERS OF CLEVELAND VILLAGE—Arranged According to Years of Election.

1815. President, Alfred Kelley (resigned in March, 1816, and his father, Daniel Kelley, appointed); trustees, David Long, Samuel Williamson, Nathan Perry; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; marshal, John A. Ackley.

1816. President, D. Kelley; trustees, D. Long, S. Williamson, G. Wallace; recorder, H. Perry; treasurer, Ashbel W. Walworth; marshal, Irad Kelley.

1817. The same.

1818. The same.

1819. President, D. Kelley; trustees, D. Long, S. Williamson, William Bliss; recorder, H. Perry; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Eleazer Waterman.

1820. President, Horace Perry; (also later, Reuben Wood); trustees, Wildman White, Silas Walworth, Irad Kelley; recorder, Samuel Cowles; (succeeded in August of same year by Reuben Wood); treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, John Burtis; followed by Harvey Wellman.

1821. President, Leonard Case; trustees, H. Perry, Asahel Abell, Philo Scovill; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Harvey Wellman.

1822. The same.

1823. President, L. Case; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, Ziba Willis; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, H. Wellman.

1824. President, E. Waterman; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, H. Wellman.

1825. Records incomplete. Trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1826. Records incomplete. Trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1827. President, H. Perry; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman (resigned and Orison Cathan appointed in his place); treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1828. President, Samuel Cowles; trustees, James S. Clark, D. Long, P. Scovill; recorder, D. H. Beardsley; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Silas Belden.

1829. President, D. Long; trustees, Peter M. Weddell, Ahimaaaz Sherwin, Jr., John W. Allen; recorder, D. H. Beardsley; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, S. Belden.

1830-31. President, Richard Hilliard; trustees, Thomas P. May, Edmond Clark, Newton E. Crittenden; recorder, James L. Conger; treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, S. Belden.

1831. President, R. Hilliard; trustees, T. P. May, E. Clark, N. E. Crittenden; recorder, James L. Conger; treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, S. Belden; prosecuting attorney, James L. Conger; office abolished after one year.

1832. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, T. P. May, D. Long, S. Pease; recorder, O. B. Skinner; treasurer, D. Worley; marshal, S. Belden.

1833. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, T. P. May, Nicholas Dockstader, D. Long; recorder, O. B. Skinner; treasurer, D. Worley; marshal, Richard Bailey.

1834. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, Charles M. Giddings, E. Clark, Elisha T. Sterling (resigned and John G. McCurdy appointed in his stead); recorder, O. B. Skinner (committed suicide, and John A. Foot, appointed in his place); treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, William Marshall (died and John Wills appointed in place); surveyor and street commissioner, Ahaz Merchant.

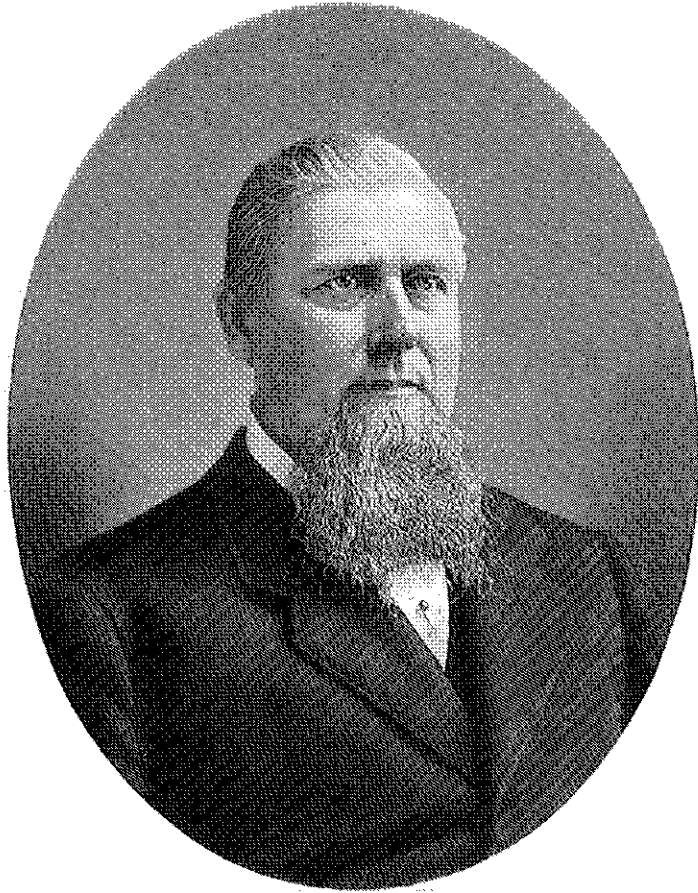
1835-36. President, J. W. Allen (resigned and Samuel Starkweather, appointed in his place); trustees, N. E. Crittenden, Samuel Cook, William Lemen; recorder, Edward Baldwin; treasurer, N. Dockstader; marshal, Elijah Peet; surveyor and street commissioner, Ahaz Merchant.

OFFICERS OF OHIO CITY—Arranged by Years of Election.

1836. Mayor, Josiah Barber; president of council, Richard Lord; councilmen, Horatio N. Ward, William Burton, Richard Lord, E. Conklin, Francis A. Burrows, C. E. Hill, Luke Ritsley, Edgar Slaght, E. Folsom, Cyrus Williams, Norman C. Baldwin, B. F. Tyler; recorder, Thomas Whelpley, (succeeded by C. L. Russell); treasurer, Asa Foot; marshal, George L. Chapman.

1837. Mayor, Francis A. Burrows; president of council, N. C. Baldwin; councilmen, William Burton, E. Conklin, H. N. Ward, L. Ritsley, C. E. Hill, N. C. Baldwin, C. Williams, E. Folsom, J. Barber, S. W. Sayles, Daniel Barstow, Edward Bronson; recorder, C. L. Russell, (succeeded by Horace Foote); treasurer, Daniel C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.

1838. Mayor, N. C. Baldwin; president of council, E. Bronson; councilmen, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, C. Williams, Charles Winslow, Needham M. Standart, William H. Hill, George C. Huntington, D. Barstow, E. Bronson, J. Barber, W. Burton, S. W. Sayles; recorder, H. Foote; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.



F. H. Pelton

1839. Mayor, N. C. Baldwin; president of council, C. C. Waller; councilmen, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, Samuel H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, Daniel Sanford, N. M. Standart, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, W. H. Hill, C. Williams, C. Winslow; recorder, Horace Foote; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, George L. Chapman.

1840. Mayor, Needham M. Standart; president of the council, C. C. Waller; councilmen, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, S. H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, D. Sanford, S. W. Sayles, Homer Strong, Andrew White, Benjamin Sheldon, B. F. Tyler, D. H. Lamb; recorder, J. F. Taintor; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.

1841. Mayor, N. M. Standart; president of council, Richard Lord; councilmen, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon, H. Strong, B. F. Tyler, A. White, C. L. Russell, D. H. Lamb, R. Lord, Albert Powell, Ephraim Wilson, Julius A. Sayles, C. A. Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. H. Fox, marshal, H. Strong.

1842. Mayor, F. A. Burrows; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, E. Wilson, C. A. Russell, J. A. Sayles, R. Lord, D. C. Van Tine, A. Powell, D. Griffith, H. G. Townsend, G. L. Chapman, Morris Hepburn, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, H. N. Ward; marshal, H. Strong.

1843. Mayor, R. Lord; president of council, S. W. Sayles; councilmen, A. Powell, Peter Barker, Thomas Armstrong, L. L. Davis, J. A. Sayles, Seth W. Johnson, C. L. Russell, David Griffith, S. W. Sayles, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, M. Hepburn; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, H. N. Ward; marshal, H. Strong; street supervisor, George Osmun.

1844. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, E. T. Sterling, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. Hunt, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles, L. L. Davis, S. W. Johnson, P. Barker, C. L. Russell; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. E. Hill; marshal, H. Strong; street supervisor, G. Osmun.

1845. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, Joseph B. Palmer, Ambrose Anthony, L. L. Davis, D. Sanford, J. A. Sayles, A. Powell, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. T. Sterling, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, E. Hunt; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, Edgar Slaght; street supervisor, George Osmun.

1846. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, B. Sheldon; councilmen, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, John Beverlin, J. B. Palmer, A. Anthony, D. Sanford, L. L. Davis, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, G. Osmun; street supervisor, William H. Newton.

1847. Mayor, David Griffith; president of council, B. Sheldon; councilmen, C. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, R. L. Russell, H. Strong, Philo Moses, Irvine U. Masters, B. Sheldon, G. L. Chapman, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, J. Beverlin; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. D. White; street supervisor, William Hartness.

1848. Mayor, John Beverlin; president of council, H. Strong; councilmen, Thomas Lindsay, William S. Levake, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, D. S. Degroate, H. N. Bissett, C. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, H. Strong, I. U. Masters, P. Moses, R. L. Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, Lyman Whitney; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1849. Mayor, Thomas Burnham; president of council, R. B. Platt; councilmen, E. Slaght, E. M. Peck, Uriah Taylor, Martin Smith, A. W. Merrick, J. Feanson, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, H. N. Bissett, S. C. Degroate, Thomas Lindsay, Mark Harrison; recorder, J. A. Redington; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, A. P. Turner; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1850. Mayor, Thomas Burnham; president of council, F. B. Pratt; councilmen, C. L. Russell, E. C. Blish, John Kirkpatrick, M. L. Hooker, F. B. Pratt, Thomas Lindsay, Uriah Taylor, A. W. Merrick, E. Slaght, M. Smith, E. M. Peck, J. Beanson; recorder, J. A. Redington; treasurer, G. Folsom; marshal, G. Osmun; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1851. Mayor, Benjamin Sheldon; president of council, C. L. Russell; councilmen, William B. Guyles, D. P. Rhodes, A. Anthony, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, D. Sanford, F. B. Pratt, E. C. Blish, M. L. Hooker, T. Lindsay, C. L. Russell, John Kirkpatrick; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, G. Folsom; marshal, E. H. Lewis; street supervisor, G. Osmun.

1852. Mayor, Benjamin Sheldon; president of council, C. Winslow; E. C. Blish; councilmen, H. Strong, D. C. Maylor, C. Winslow, E. C. Blish, J. Kirby, M. Crapsier, D. Sanford, D. P. Rhodes, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, W. B. Guyles, A. Anthony; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, Sanford J. Lewis; marshal, Nathan K. McDole; street supervisor, A. C. Beardsley.

1853. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, A. Powell; trustees, D. C. Taylor, Wells Porter, Daniel O. Hoyt, Plimmon C. Bennett, A. Powell, Charles L. Rhodes (resigned and A. C. Messenger appointed in his place); recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. K. McDole; street supervisor, N. K. McDole.

1854. Mayor, W. B. Castle; president of council, A. Powell; trustees, W. Porter, P. C. Bennett, Charles W. Palmer, A. C. Messenger, A. Powell, I. U. Masters, Frederick Silberg, Edward Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. K. McDole; street supervisor, D. Griffith.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND—Arranged According to Years of Service.*

1836. Mayor, John W. Willey; president of council, Sherlock J. Andrews; aldermen, Richard Hilliard, Joshua Mills, Nicholas Dockstader; councilmen—1st Ward, Morris Hempburn, John E. St. John, William V. Crow—2nd Ward, J. Andrews, Henry L. Noble, Edward Baldwin—3rd Ward, Aaron T. Stickland, Horace Canfield, Archibald M. C. Smith; attorney, H. B. Payne; treasurer, Daniel Worley; civil engineer, John Shier; clerk, Henry B. Payne, (succeeded by George B. Merwin); street commissioner, Benjamin Rouse; marshal, George Kirk; chief of fire department, Samuel Cook.

1837. Mayor, J. W. Willey; president of council, J. Mills; aldermen, J. Mills, N. Dockstader, Jonathan Williams; councilmen—1st Ward, George B. Merwin, Horace Canfield, Alfred Hall—2nd Ward, E. Baldwin, S. Cook, H. L. Noble—3rd Ward, S. Starkweather, Joseph K. Miller, Thomas Colahan; attorney, H. B. Payne; treasurer, D. Worley; civil engineer, J. Shier; clerk, Oliver P. Baldwin; street commissioner, W. J. Warner; marshal, George Kirk; chief of fire department, William Milford.

1838. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, N. Dockstader; aldermen, N. Dockstader, Alfred Hall, Benjamin Harrington; councilmen—1st Ward, George C. Dodge, Moses A. Eldridge, Herrick Childs—2nd Ward, Benjamin Andrews, Leonard Case, Henry Lisle—3rd Ward, Melancton Barnett, T. Colahan, T. Lemen; attorney, Moses Kelley; treasurer, Samuel Williamson; civil engineer, John Shier; clerk, A. H. Curtis; street commissioner, John Wills; marshal, Geo. Kirk; chief of fire department, Tom Lemen.

1839. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, John A. Foot; aldermen, Harvey Rice, E. Baldwin, Richard Hilliard; councilmen—1st Ward, George Mendenhall, Timothy P. Spencer, Moses Ross—2nd Ward, J. A. Foot, C. M. Giddings, Jefferson Thomas—3rd Ward, Thomas Bolton, T. Lemen, John A. Vincent; attorney, Moses Kelly; treasurer, Samuel Williamson; clerk, James B. Finney; street supervisor, John Wills; marshal, Isaac Taylor; chief of fire department, J. R. St. John.

1840. Mayor, Nicholas Dockstader; president of council, William Milford; aldermen, W. Milford, William Lemen, Josiah A. Harris; councilmen—1st Ward, Ashbel W. Walworth, David Hersch, John Barr—2nd Ward, David Allen, J. A. Foot, Thomas M. Kelley—3rd Ward, Stephen Clary, Charles Bradburn, J. A. Vincent; attorney, George A. Benedict; treasurer, Timothy Ingraham; clerk, James B. Finney; street supervisor, J. Wills; market clerk, L. D. Johnson; marshal, Isaac Taylor; chief of fire department, J. L. Weatherby.

1841. Mayor, J. W. Allen; president of council, T. Bolton; aldermen, W. Milford, T. Bolton, Newton E. Crittenden; councilmen—1st Ward, Nelson Hayward, Herrick Childs, George E. Tibbets—2nd Ward, M. Kelley, W. J. Warner, M. C. Younglove—3rd Ward, Philo Scovill, Benjamin Harrington, Miller M. Spangler; attorney, Bushnell White; treasurer, T. Ingraham; clerk, Madison Kelley; street supervisor, Jefferson Thomas; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, James A. Crow; chief of fire department, J. L. Weatherby.

1842. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, B. Harrington; aldermen, N. Hayward, William Smyth, B. Harrington; councilmen—1st Ward, William D. Nott, Robert Bailey, Henry Morgan—2nd Ward, George Mendenhall, George Witherell, J. Thomas—3rd Ward, William T. Goodwin, George Kirk, Levi Johnson; attorney, Joseph Adams; treasurer, G. B. Tibbets; clerk, Madison Kelley; street supervisor, Chas. F. Lender; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, Seth A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1843. Mayor, Nelson Hayward; president of council, G. A. Benedict; aldermen, W. D. Nott, S. Cook, S. Starkweather; councilmen—1st Ward, R. Bailey, John R. Wigman, James Church, Jr.—2nd Ward, S. Clary, Alanson H. Lacy, G. A. Benedict—3rd Ward, W. T. Goodwin, J. Wills, Alexander S. Cramer; attorney, B. White; treasurer, G. B. Tibbets; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, Sylvester Remington; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, John Outhwaite.

1844. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, M. Barnett; aldermen, Leander M. Hubby, S. Clary, W. T. Goodwin; councilmen—1st Ward, Thomas Mell, George F. Marshall, E. St. John Demis—2nd Ward, Charles Stetson, Jacob Lowman, John Outhwaite—3rd Ward, William F. Allen, M. Barnett, John F. Warner; attorney, B. White; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, John Wills; market clerk, Benjamin Rose; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1845. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, C. W. Heard, G. Witherell, L. O. Mathews; councilmen—1st Ward, F. W. Bingham, Peter Caul, Samuel C. Ives—2nd Ward, James Gardner, Ellery G. Williams, David L. Wood—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, John A. Wheeler, Orville Gurley; attorney, Geo. W. Lynde; treasurer, James E. James; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, Myron

*Each year of official service extends over until after the election the next year.

Dow; market clerk, George Overacker; marshal, Stoughton Bliss; chief of fire department, A. S. Sanford.

1846. Mayor, George Hoadley; president of Council, L. M. Hubby; aldermen, L. M. Hubby, John H. Gorman, J. A. Harris; councilmen—1st Ward, E. S. Bemis, John F. Chamberlain, John Gill—2nd Ward, William Case, William Bingham, John A. Wheeler—3rd Ward, William K. Adams, Marshall Carson, Liakim L. Lyon; attorney, Samuel Williamson; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, James D. Cleveland; street supervisor, W. R. Richardson, (succeeded by Asa D. Howard); market clerk, Frederick Whitehead; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, John Gill.

1847. Mayor, Josiah A. Harris; president of council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Pierre A. Mathivet; councilmen—1st Ward, David Clark Doan, Henry Everett, John Gill—2nd Ward, John Erwin, Charles Hickox, H. B. Payne—3rd Ward, Alexander Seymour, Alexander S. Cramer, Orville Gurley; attorney, William Strong, treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, John Coon; street supervisor, J. Mills; market clerk, Benjamin Ross; marshal, B. Giles (succeeded by S. A. Abbey); chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler (succeeded by A. S. Sanford).

1848. Mayor, Lorenzo A. Kelsey; president of the council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Alexander Strong; councilmen—1st Ward Richard Norton, John Gill, Charles M. Read—2nd Ward, H. B. Payne, L. M. Hubby, Thomas C. Floyd—3rd Ward, S. Starkweather, Robert Parks, William J. Gordon; attorney, Jabez W. Fitch; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Jacob Mitchell; market clerk, O. F. Welch; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, S. S. Lyon.

1849. Mayor, Flavel W. Bingham; president of council, William Case; aldermen, W. Case, Alexander Seymour, John Gill; councilmen—1st Ward, David W. Cross, R. Norton, H. Everett—2nd Ward, Alexander McIntosh, John G. Mack, James Colyer—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, Abner C. Brownell, Levi Johnson; attorney, J. W. Fitch; treasurer, George C. Dodge; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Henry Morgan; market clerk, O. F. Welch; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, James Bennett.

1850 Mayor, William Case; president of council, Alexander Seymour; aldermen, A. Seymour, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby; councilmen—1st Ward, William Given, George Whitelaw, Buckley Stedman—2nd Ward, Alexander McIntosh, W. Bingham, S. Williamson—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, A. C. Brownell, L. Johnson; attorney, John E. Cary; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Jacob Mitchell; market clerk, Mayne Potter; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1851. Mayor, William Case; president of council, J. Gill; aldermen, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby, A. C. Brownell, Buckley Stedman; councilmen—1st Ward, J. W. Fitch, G. Whitelaw—2nd Ward, A. McIntosh, Thomas C. Floyd—3rd Ward, Stoughton Bliss, M. M. Spangler—4th Ward, Marshall S. Castle, James B. Wilbur; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, William Given; market clerk, Mayne Potter; marshal, James Lawrence; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1852. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of council, L. M. Hubby; aldermen, John B. Wigman, L. M. Hubby, Bazil L. Spangler, B. Stedman; councilmen—1st Ward, H. Morgan, Aaron Merchant—2nd Ward, William H. Sholl, Robert B. Bailey—3rd Ward, S. Bliss, John B. Smith—4th Ward, Admiral N. Gray, Henry Howe; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Lewis Dibble; market clerk, Clark Warren, succeeded by Erastus Frissell and Lambert White; marshal, J. Lawrence; chief of fire department, J. W. Fitch.

1853. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of council, William H. Sholl; trustees—1st Ward, John B. Wigman, George F. Marshall—2nd Ward, William H. Sholl, James Gardner—3rd Ward, William J. Gordon, Robert Reiley—4th Ward, H. Everett, Richard C. Parsons; solicitor, James Fitch; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, J. W. Pillsbury; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioners—for three years, A. McIntosh—for two years, John M. Hughes—for one year, John A. Wheeler; superintendent of markets, W. A. Norton; marshal, Michael Gallagher; police judge, John Barr; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police prosecuting attorney, Bushnell White; chief of fire department, William Cowan.

1854. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of the council, R. C. Parsons; trustees—1st Ward, J. B. Wigman, Charles Bradburn—2nd Ward, W. H. Sholl, J. Gardner—3d Ward, Christopher Mollen, R. Reiley—4th Ward, H. Everett, R. C. Parsons—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, Matthew S. Cotterell—6th Ward, Bolivar Butts, John A. Bishop—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill—8th Ward, A. C. Messenger, C. W. Palmer—9th Ward, W. Porter, Albert Powell—10th Ward, Plimmon C. Bennett, Irvine U. Masters—11th Ward, Edward Russell, Frederick Silberg; solicitor, J. W. Fitch; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, J. W. Pillsbury; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, John Erwin; superintendent of markets, W. A. Norton; marshal, Michael Gallagher; police judge, John Barr; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police

prosecuting attorney, Bushnell White (R. D. Noble, *pro tem*); chief of fire department, W. Cowan.

1855. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, C. Bradburn; trustees—1st Ward, C. Bradburn, E. A. Brock—2nd Ward, W. H. Sholl, William T. Smith—3rd Ward, C. Mollen, Thomas S. Paddock—4th Ward, William H. Stanley, Rensselaer R. Herrick—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, Irad L. Beardsley—6th Ward, B. Butts, J. A. Bishop—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill—8th Ward, C. W. Palmer, S. W. Johnson—9th Ward, A. Powell, William A. Wood—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, Charles A. Crumb—11th Ward, Edward Russell, Stephen Buhner; solicitor, John Coon; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Ambrose Anthony; superintendent of markets, F. O. Babbitt; marshal, David L. Wood; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police prosecuting attorney, A. T. Slade; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1856. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, C. W. Palmer; trustees—1st Ward, E. A. Brock, A. P. Winslow—2nd Ward, W. T. Smith, O. M. Oviatt—3rd Ward, T. S. Paddock, C. Mollen—4th Ward, R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, F. T. Wallace—6th Ward, J. A. Bishop, H. Rice—7th Ward, George W. Morrill, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, S. W. Johnson, R. G. Hunt—9th Ward, S. J. Lewis, C. W. Palmer—10th Ward, C. A. Crumb, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, S. Buhner, John Kirpatrick; solicitor, J. Coon; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, J. B. Wigman; superintendent of markets, F. O. Babbitt; marshal, D. L. Wood; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, Jesse Palmer; police prosecuting attorney, A. T. Slade; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1857. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, Reuben G. Hunt; trustees—1st Ward, A. P. Winslow, L. J. Rider—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, Charles D. Williams—3rd Ward, C. Mollen, Charles Patrick—4th Ward, C. S. Ransom, R. R. Herrick—5th Ward, F. T. Wallace, William B. Reznor—6th Ward, H. Rice, Jacob Mueller—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, John A. Weber—8th Ward, R. G. Hunt, B. G. Sweet—9th Ward, C. W. Palmer, James M. Coffinberry—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, C. A. Crumb—11th Ward, J. Kirpatrick, Daniel Stephan; attorney, John W. Heisley; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Peter Caul; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; marshal, M. Gallagher; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Palmer; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1858. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, J. M. Coffinberry; trustees—1st Ward, L. J. Rider, George B. Senter—2d Ward, C. D. Williams, O. M. Oviatt—3d Ward, Levi Johnson, Randall Crawford—4th Ward, R. R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom—5th Ward, William B. Reznor, G. H. Detmer—6th Ward, J. Mueller, L. D. Thayer—7th Ward, J. A. Weber, Thomas Thompson—8th Ward, B. G. Sweet, C. Winslow—9th Ward, J. M. Coffinberry, John N. Ford; 10th Ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters; 11th Ward, D. Stephan, Alexander McLane; attorney, J. W. Heisley; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, C. D. Bishop; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, A. C. Beardsley; superintendent of markets, E. Russell; marshal, M. Gallagher; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Palmer; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1859. Mayor, George B. Senter; president of council, I. U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, L. J. Rider, James Christian—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, William H. Hayward—3rd Ward, R. Crawford, Louis Heckman—4th Ward, C. S. Ransom, Isaac H. Marshall—5th Ward, G. H. Detmer, Jacob Hovey—6th Ward, L. D. Thayer, Jared H. Clark—7th Ward, Thomas Thompson, James R. Worswick—8th Ward, C. Winslow, C. L. Russell—9th Ward, John H. Sargeant, E. H. Lewis—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, A. G. Hopkinson—11th Ward, A. McLane, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Chas. W. Palmer; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Samuel Erwin; superintendent of markets, W. G. Stedman; marshal, James A. Craw; police judge, A. G. Lawrence, police clerk, Jacob Schroeder; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1860. Mayor, George B. Senter; president of council, I. U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, James Christian, Thomas Quayle—2nd Ward, W. H. Hayward, O. M. Oviatt—3rd Ward, L. Heckman, Henry S. Stevens—4th Ward, I. H. Marshall, E. Thomas—5th Ward, Jacob Hovey, W. B. Reznor—6th Ward, J. H. Clark, C. J. Ballard—7th Ward, J. R. Worswick, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, C. L. Russell, J. Dwight Palmer—9th Ward, E. H. Lewis, William Sabin—10th Ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, Thomas Dixon, Daniel Stephan; attorney, W. Palmer; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, R. Crawford; superintendent of markets, William Sanborn; marshal, James A. Craw; police judge, A. G. Lawrence; police clerk, J. Schroeder; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1861. Mayor, Edward S. Flint; president of council, H. S. Stevens; trustees—1st Ward, T. Quayle, J. J. Benton—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, T. N. Bond—3rd Ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating—4th Ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair—5th Ward, W. B. Reznor, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, C. J. Ballard, William Meyer—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, P. M. Freese—8th Ward, J. Dwight Palmer, Solon Corning—9th Ward, Wil-



Wm. G. Rose

1862. Mayor, Edward S. Flint; president of council, Irvine U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, J. J. Benton, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, T. N. Bond, A. Roberts—3rd Ward, A. C. Keating, H. S. Stevens—4th Ward, Henry Blair, E. Thomas—5th Ward, Joseph Sturges, Nathan P. Payne—6th Ward, John Huntington, William Meyer—7th Ward, P. M. Freese, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, Solon Corning, J. D. Palmer—9th Ward, A. Anthony, A. T. Van Tassel—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Merrill Barlow; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, Charles D. Bishop; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; street commissioner, Edward Russell; superintendent of markets, W. G. Steadman; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, C. A. Hinckley; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1863. Mayor, Edward S. Flint; president of council, Irvine U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, J. J. Benton, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, T. N. Bond, A. Roberts—3rd Ward, A. C. Keating, H. S. Stevens—4th Ward, Henry Blair, E. Thomas—5th Ward, Joseph Sturges, Nathan P. Payne—6th Ward, John Huntington, William Meyer—7th Ward, P. M. Freese, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, Solon Corning, J. D. Palmer—9th Ward, A. Anthony, A. T. Van Tassel—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Merrill Barlow; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, Charles D. Bishop; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; street commissioner, Edward Russell; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; judge of police court, Isaac C. Vail (Edward Hessenmueller, pro tem); police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, M. Gallagher; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1864. Mayor, Irvine U. Masters; president of the council, H. S. Stevens; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, Thomas Jones, Jr.—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, T. N. Bond—3rd Ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating—4th Ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, John Huntington, George W. Gardner—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, Peter Goldrick—8th Ward, Joseph Ransom, J. D. Palmer—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, Percival Upton—10th Ward, H. N. Bissett, George Presley—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Stephen Buhner; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, J. H. Sargeant; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, John Given; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, E. Hessenmueller; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, John N. Frazee; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1864. Mayor, Irvine U. Masters; (died, and George B. Senter elected by council in his place); president of council, Thomas Jones, Jr.; trustees—1st Ward, T. Jones, Jr.; Charles C. Rogers—2nd Ward, T. N. Bond, Ansel Roberts—3rd Ward, A. C. Keating, Amos Townsend—4th Ward, Henry Blair, David A. Dangler—5th Ward, Joseph Sturges, B. P. Bower—6th Ward, G. W. Gardner, John Huntington—7th Ward, Peter Goldrick, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, Joseph Randerson, William H. Truscott—9th Ward, P. Upton, John Martin—10th Ward, George Presley, Michael Crapser—11th Ward, S. Buhner, E. Russell; attorney, J. C. Grannis; treasurer, Wm. Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, John Given; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, E. Hessenmueller; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, J. N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1865. Mayor, Herman M. Chapin; president of council, T. Jones, Jr.; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, T. Jones, Jr.—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, Henry K. Reynolds—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, R. Crawford—4th Ward, D. A. Dangler, Simson Thorman—5th Ward, B. P. Bower, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, John Huntington, George W. Calkins—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, Charles B. Pettingill—8th Ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Randerson—9th Ward, John Martin, Frederick W. Pelton—10th Ward, John J. Weideman, George Presley—11th Ward, E. Russell, S. Buhner; attorney, R. B. Dennis; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; marshal, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1866. Mayor, Herman M. Chapin; president of council, F. W. Pelton; trustees—1st Ward, T. Jones, Jr., C. C. Rogers—2d Ward, H. K. Reynolds, A. Roberts—3rd Ward, R. Crawford, A. Townsend—4th Ward, S. Thorman, Maurice B. Clark—5th Ward, J. Sturges, William Heasley—6th Ward, G. W. Calkins, J. Huntington—7th Ward, C. B. Pettingill, Christopher Weigel—8th Ward, Joseph Randerson, W. H. Truscott—9th Ward, F. W. Pelton, J. Martin—10th Ward, Reuben H. Becker, G. Presley—11th Ward, S. Bahrer, Robert Larnder; attorney, R. B. Dennis; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, J. N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1867. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, Silas Merchant—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, Peter Diemer—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, J. C. Shields—4th Ward, Maurice B. Clark, Proctor Thayer—5th Ward, W. Heasley, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, J. Huntington, Edwin Hart—7th Ward, Christopher Weigel, C. B. Pettingill—8th Ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Houstain—9th Ward, J. Martin, F. W. Pelton—10th Ward, R. H. Becker, William Wellhouse—11th Ward, R. Larnder, Charles E. Gehring; attorney, A. T. Brinsmade; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Randerson; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, John N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1868. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, Peter Diemer, H. G. Cleveland—3rd Ward, J. C. Shields, A. Townsend—4th Ward, Proctor Thayer, M. B. Clark—5th Ward, Thomas Purcell, N. P. Payne—6th Ward, Edwin Hart, J. Huntington—7th Ward, C. B. Pettingill, George Angel—8th Ward, Jos. Houstain, Patrick Carr—9th Ward, F. W. Pelton, John Martin—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, J. J. Weideman—11th Ward, Chas. E. Gehring, George L. Hartnell—12th Ward, Eugene C. Gaekley, Benjamin R. Beavis—13th Ward, George Rettberg, Major Collins—14th Ward, John Jokus, A. E. Massey—15th Ward, B. Lied, John A. Ensign; attorney, A. T. Brinsmade; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, George Randerson; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, Thomas McKinstry; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1869. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, H. G. Cleveland, P. Diemer—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, Charles Coates—4th Ward, R. R. Herrick, Proctor Thayer—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, John Huntington, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, George Angel, Horace Fuller—8th Ward, Patrick Carr, Patrick Smith—9th Ward, J. Martin, L. M. Coe—10th Ward, J. J. Weideman, William Wellhouse—11th Ward, George L. Hartnell, John G. Vetter—12th Ward, Benj. R. Beavis, E. C. Gaekley—13th Ward, George Rettberg, J. H. Slawson—14th Ward, A. E. Massey, A. A. Jewett—15th Ward—J. A. Ensign, C. W. Coates; attorney, T. J. Carran; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, G. Randerson; police judge, J. D. Cleveland; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, T. McKinstry; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1870. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, George Weckerling—2nd Ward, P. Diemer, J. P. Robinson—3rd Ward, C. Coates, A. Townsend—4th Ward, P. Thayer, H. W. Luetkemeyer—5th Ward, Thomas Purcell, N. P. Payne—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, Horace Fuller, George Angel—8th Ward, Patrick Smith, Edward Costello—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, J. Martin—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, L. D. Benedict—11th Ward—J. G. Vetter, Jacob Dahler—12th Ward, E. C. Gaekley, Benj. R. Beavis—13th Ward, J. H. Slawson, George Rettberg—14th Ward, A. A. Jewett, A. E. Massey—15th Ward, Cullen W. Coates, James Parker; attorney, T. J. Carran; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, George Randerson; police judge, J. D. Cleveland; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, John H. Williston; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1871. Mayor, Frederick W. Pelton; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, George Weckerling, S. Merchant—2nd Ward, J. P. Robinson, W. H. Gaylord—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, J. H. Farley—4th Ward, H. W. Luetkemeyer, Orlando J. Hodge—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, J. Huntington, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, George Angel, J. L. McIntosh—8th Ward, Edward Costello, Patrick Smith—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, John Martin—10th Ward, L. D. Benedict, S. H. Crowl—11th Ward, Jacob Dahler, J. G. Vetter—12th Ward, B. R. Beavis, John Hornsey—13th Ward, G. Rettberg, J. H. Slawson—14th Ward, M. J. Holly, A. A. Jewett—15th Ward, James Parker, J. Y. Black; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, William Backus; police judge, J. W. Towner; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1872. Mayor, Frederick W. Pelton; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, J. C. Grannis—2nd Ward, W. H. Gaylord, Philip Roeder—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, A. Townsend—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, George M. Barber—5th Ward, T. Purcell, W. B. Reznor—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, John L. McIntosh, George Angel—8th Ward, P. Smith, E. Costello—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, J. Martin—10th Ward, S. H. Crowl, L. D. Benedict—11th Ward, J. G. Vetter, Charles Higgins—12th Ward, John Hornsey, Frederick Halt-north—13th Ward, J. H. Slawson, C. Delaney—14th Ward, A. A. Jewett, N. P. Glazier—15th Ward, J. Y. Black, J. B. Bruggeman; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, Wm. Lackus; police judge, J. W. Towner; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1873. Mayor, Charles A. Otis; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, J. C. Grannis, Jacob Striebienger—2nd Ward, P. Roeder, W. H. Gaylord—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, James Barnett—4th Ward, J. J. Vogt, O. J. Hodge—5th Ward, W. B. Reznor, T. Purcell—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, G. Angel, Edward Angell—8th Ward, E. Costello, William Kelly—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, George T. Chapman—10th Ward, L. D. Benedict, W. M. Bayne—11th Ward, Charles Higgins, E. Russell—12th Ward, F. Ortil, John Hornsey—13th Ward, C. Delaney, W. C. North—14th Ward, N. P. Glazier, George W. Morgan—15th Ward, J. B. Bruggeman, J. W. Grimshaw—16th Ward,

H. H. Thorp, Frank H. Kelley—17th Ward, Robert Harlow, Charles D. Everett; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, J. G. Vetter; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1874. Mayor, Charles A. Otis; president of council, H. Kelley; trustees—1st Ward, J. Striebinger, Hazen Hughes—2nd Ward, W. H. Gaylord, Henry C. Burt—3rd Ward, J. Barnett, John H. Farley—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, Daniel Marshall—5th Ward, T. Purcell, James McGrath—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, Joseph Hackman—7th Ward, E. Angell, C. Kushman—8th Ward, William Kelley, O. J. Gallagher—9th Ward, G. T. Chapman, A. T. Van Tassel—10th Ward, W. M. Bayne, S. Buhner—11th Ward, E. Russell, Charles Higgins—12th Ward, J. Hornsey, Henry Hoffman—13th Ward, W. C. North, J. C. Hemmeter—14th Ward, G. W. Morgan, Ferdinand Eggers—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Jas. K. O'Reilly—16th Ward, Frank H. Kelley, H. C. Ford—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, C. B. Lockwood—18th Ward, E. T. Hamilton, Joseph Turney; solicitor, George S. Kain; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner; Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, J. G. Vetter; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1875. Mayor, Nathan P. Payne; president of council, J. H. Farley; trustees—1st Ward, Hazen Hughes, N. S. Cobleigh—2nd Ward, H. C. Burt, C. H. DeForest—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, P. L. Johnson—4th Ward, Daniel Marshall, O. J. Hodge—5th Ward, James McGrath, Peter Goldrick—6th Ward, Joseph Hackman, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, C. Kushman, Arthur Devine—8th Ward, O. J. Gallagher, William Kelley—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, F. J. Weed—10th Ward, Stephen Buhner, W. M. Bayne—11th Ward, Charles Higgins, John Sommer—12th Ward, Henry Hoffman, E. C. Gaeckley—13th Ward, J. C. Hemmeter, J. M. McKinstry—14th Ward, Ferd. Eggers, Ferdinand Svoboda—15th Ward, J. K. O'Reilly, A. A. Axtell—16th Ward, H. C. Ford, William Sabin—17th Ward, M. B. Gary, C. D. Everett—18th Ward, Joseph Turney, E. D. Sawyer; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, John L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. G. Vetter; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, F. E. McGinness; police prosecuting attorney, M. A. Foran; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, N. P. Payne; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1876. Mayor, Nathan P. Payne; president of council, Orlando J. Hodge; trustees—1st Ward, N. S. Cobleigh, T. M. Warner—2nd Ward, C. H. De Forest, G. W. Gardner—3rd Ward, P. L. Johnson, J. H. Farley—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, T. H. White—5th Ward, P. Goldrick, Joseph Keary—6th Ward, W. H. Horton, John T. Watterson—7th Ward, Arthur Devine, E. Angell—8th Ward, William Kelley, D. J. Lawler—9th Ward, F. J. Weed, W. A. Morris—10th Ward, W. M. Bayne, W. E. Sherwood—11th Ward, John Sommer, Martin Hipp—12th Ward, E. C. Gaeckley, Thomas Holmden—13th Ward, J. M. McKinstry, J. M. Curtiss—14th Ward, Ferd. Svoboda, F. H. Barr—15th Ward, A. A. Axtell, J. W. Grimshaw—16th Ward, William Sabin, Henry Ford—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, E. D. Sawyer, George C. Hickox; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, John L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. G. Vetter; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, Frank E. McGinness; police prosecuting attorney, M. A. Foran; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, Joseph Turney; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1877. Mayor, William G. Rose; president of council, Charles D. Everett; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, J. Striebinger—2nd Ward, G. W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, C. C. Schellentrager—4th Ward, Thomas H. White, P. M. Spencer—5th Ward, Joseph Keary, Thomas Reilley—6th Ward, J. T. Watterson, S. M. Carpenter—7th Ward, E. Angell, W. C. B. Richardson—8th Ward, D. J. Lawler, C. L. Russell—9th Ward, W. A. Morris, Frank Leonard—10th Ward, W. E. Sherwood, Andrew Cant—11th Ward, M. Hipp, George Warner—12th Ward, T. Holmden, F. G. Kaufholz—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, I. P. Lamson—14th Ward, F. H. Barr, H. F. Hoppensack—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Charles Strever—16th Ward, Henry Ford, A. K. Spencer—17th

Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, George C. Hickox, William Jones; solicitor, W. Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, J. L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. Bittel; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; police judge, R. D. Updegraff; police clerk, O. S. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, U. H. Birney; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, Joseph Turney; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1878. Mayor, William G. Rose; president of council, Charles D. Everett; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, Jacob Striebinger—2nd Ward, George W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, C. C. Schellentrager, George W. Segur—4th Ward, P. M. Spencer, Edgar Decker—5th Ward, Thomas Reilley, J. Jackson Smith—6th Ward, S. M. Carpenter, N. A. Gilbert—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, Arthur Devine—8th Ward, C. L. Russell, John Darragh—9th Ward, Frank Leonard, H. M. Townsend—10th Ward, Andrew Cant, C. B. Clark—11th Ward, George Warner, Robert M. Cordes—12th Ward, F. G. Kaufholz, Frank Reiley—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, J. P. Lamson—14th Ward, H. F. Hoppensack, Ferd. Eggers—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Charles Strever—16th Ward, A. K. Spencer, Alva J. Smith—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, William Jones, William H. Lutton; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, W. H. Eckman; auditor, Henry Ford; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; president of board of police, W. G. Rose; judge of police court, R. D. Updegraff; police clerk, O. S. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, U. H. Birney; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; president of board of fire commissioners, W. H. Radcliffe; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1879. Mayor, R. R. Herrick; president of council, G. W. Gardner; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, Chas. Burnside—2nd Ward, Geo. W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, Geo. W. Segur, C. C. Schellentrager—4th Ward, Edgar Decker, P. M. Spencer—5th Ward, J. J. Smith, Thos. Reilley—6th Ward, N. A. Gilbert, J. B. Glenn—7th Ward, Arthur Devine, H. Bowley—8th Ward, John Darragh, E. Cowley—9th Ward, H. M. Townsend, Franklin Leonard—10th Ward, C. B. Clark, G. L. Luce—11th Ward, C. H. Salisbury, Milton A. Gross—12th Ward, T. P. O'Shea, Henry Hoffman—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, T. F. Branch—14th Ward, Frank Buettner, T. G. Clewell—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, A. A. Axtell—16th Ward, Albert Barnitz, A. K. Spencer—17th Ward, A. H. Stone, W. F. Walworth—18th Ward, W. H. Lutton, W. H. Lamprecht; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, W. H. Eckman; auditor, Henry Ford; street commissioner, Frank Reiley; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, William Baxter; police prosecuting attorney, A. H. Lewis; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, W. H. Radcliffe; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CLEVELAND.

The first court of this name was organized in 1848, and abolished by the constitution of 1850.

Sherlock J. Andrews was the only judge.

Another court of the same name, with three judges, was established in 1873 and abolished in 1875; three judges being then added to the court of common pleas.

The judges of the superior court were Gershom M. Barber, Seneca O. Griswold and James M. Jones.

POSTMASTERS AT CLEVELAND—With the Years of Appointment.

Elisha Norton, 1805; John Walworth, 1806; Ashbel W. Walworth, 1812; Daniel Kelley, 1816; Irad Kelley, 1816; Daniel Worley, 1830; Aaron Barker, 1840; Benjamin Andrews, 1841; Timothy P. Spencer, 1846; Daniel M. Haskell, 1849; I. U. Gray, 1853; Benjamin Harrington, 1857; Edwin Cowles, 1861; George A. Benedict, 1865; John W. Allen, 1870; N. B. Sherwin, 1875.

COLLECTORS AT CLEVELAND—With Years of Appointment.

John Walworth, January 17, 1806; Ashbel W. Walworth, 1812; Samuel Starkweather, 1829; George B. Merwin, 1840; William Milford, 1841; Smith Inglehart, 1845; C. L. Russell, 1849; Robert Parks, 1853; B. Brownell, 1860; Charles L. Ballard, April, 1861; John C. Grannis, April, 1865; Pendleton G. Watmough, 1869; George W. Howe, 1877.

CHAPTER LXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. Allen—S. J. Andrews—W. W. Armstrong—E. I. Baldwin—Melancthon Barnett—G. A. Benedict—H. F. Biggar—William Bowler—Alva Bradley—Francis Branch—Gaius Burk—Stevenson Burke—Leonard Case—Selah Chamberlain—Henry Chisholm—William Chisholm—Ahira Cobb—J. M. Coffinberry—William Collins—E. W. Cowles—Edwin Cowles—Samuel Cowles—D. W. Cross—John Crowell.

JOHN W. ALLEN.

John W. Allen was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802. He resided in Chenango county, New York, from 1820 to 1825, when he removed to Cleveland, where he has ever since lived. He was admitted to the bar the next year, and for several succeeding years was engaged in the active practice of his profession.

In 1831 Mr. Allen was elected president of the village of Cleveland, and was re-elected each of the succeeding four years. During this time a great amount of grading and cutting down streets was done to facilitate access to and from the river; causing loud complaints from many property-owners, who thought nature had already arranged the grades about right. In 1835 he was chosen to the State senate, in which he served two years. In 1836 he was elected to Congress, taking his seat at the extra session called in September, 1837, and in 1838 was re-elected. In 1841 he was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland.

Looking ahead to the probable necessities of the future, while in the legislature, he procured the passage of an act to incorporate the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company," but the memorable financial collapse of 1837, extending through several subsequent years, prevented action upon it. In 1846 the subject was revived, and after many struggles the company was organized, and Mr. Allen was chosen the first president.

About that time "The State Bank of Ohio" was authorized, with branches in the principal towns of the State; five commissioners being appointed to examine the applications, ascertain the means of the applicants, and determine whether the law had been complied with. Mr. Allen was selected as one of these commissioners.

Another subject on which he was long and earnestly employed was the settlement of the claims of Ohio in regard to the public lands. At an early day Congress had granted to the State of Ohio every alternate section of the public lands for five miles in width, on each side of the line of the proposed Maumee canal, in aid of its construction, and had also granted half a million acres in aid of the Ohio canal, on which there were no public lands. This latter land was to be selected out of any unsold public territory. In making the selections of these lands, many mistakes were made through ignorance or carelessness, and many tracts to which the State had no claim were sold the occupants of which were liable to be dispossessed at any moment.

The State had made two or three settlements with the general government, and its officers had thrice acknowledged satisfaction in full, but Mr. Allen, believing that some of the rules on which settlement was made were grossly erroneous, proposed to the legislature, in the winter of 1849-50, to make a thorough examination and revision of the whole business. That body consented, and the governor, under its authority, appointed Mr. Allen as the agent to do the work. For his compensation he was to have one third of any additional lands he might obtain; the State in no event to be called on for expenses of any kind.

By getting the rules governing the former settlement modified or reversed, and thereby extending the scope of the grants, and by securing two acts of Congress, the last ceding to the State not only all the lands erroneously selected, but all the scattered remnants of government land in the State, Mr. Allen added one hundred and twenty thousand acres to the amount previously admitted by the government to belong to Ohio—and secured a perfect title to every acre of it. To accomplish this required five years of time, and involved a heavy outlay for expenses.

Unfortunately for Mr. Allen, during all this time the State officers had gone on selling land, and when he had finished his work there was but little left, and that of slight value. After years of painful delay, he was compelled to take in money about one-sixth part of what his third of the land would have been worth had it been conveyed to him as agreed. This is the only case of practical repudiation with which the great State of Ohio stands chargeable, so far as now known.

In 1870 Mr. Allen was appointed post master of Cleveland, and was re-appointed in 1874, but resigned the position the following year.

Mr. Allen was married, at Warren, Ohio, to Miss Anna Maria Perkins, who died the succeeding year. In 1830 he was married, at Lyme, Connecticut, to Miss Harriet C. Mathew, who is still living.

Among the enterprising and energetic young men who lived in Cleveland in its early days, no one was more conspicuous or more serviceable in advancing the interests of the village and city than the subject of this sketch, according to the testimony of Cleveland's oldest and most reliable inhabitants.

SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS.

This gentleman, a son of Dr. John Andrews, was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 17th of November, 1801. His father was a prominent physician of Wallingford, and in later years was a resident of Cleveland. The younger Andrews pursued his preparatory studies at the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and subsequently entered Union college at Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated in 1821.

Subsequently he was employed as private secretary and assistant in chemistry by Professor Silliman, a relation which proved equally satisfactory to both. Professor Silliman says of him in his diary: "He was a young man of a vigorous and active mind, energetic and quick in his movements and decisions, with a warm heart and genial temper; of the best moral and social habits; a quick and skillful penman; an agreeable inmate of my family, in which we made him quite at home. * * * He continued about four years, serving with ability and the zeal of an affectionate son, without whom I could scarcely have retained my place in the college."

During the above engagement Mr. Andrews had studied law at the New Haven law school, and in 1825 he removed to Cleveland where, after obtaining admission to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession in company with Judge Samuel Cowles. In 1828, he married Miss Ursula Allen of Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of John Allen, a member of congress from that State, and sister of Hon. John W. Allen, of Cleveland.

Soon after the retirement of Mr. Cowles, Mr. Andrews formed a partnership with John A. Foot, Esq., to which in 1837 Mr. James M. Hoyt, was admitted, the firm being Andrews, Foot and Hoyt, for many years among the most successful general practitioners in northern Ohio. In 1840 he was elected to represent the Cleveland district in Congress and served one term, after which he was obliged, on account of impaired health, to retire from public life and from the most active part of professional duty. He continued, however, to act as counsel and advocate in important cases until 1848, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cleveland. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the convention to form the new constitution of Ohio, and rendered valuable service as a member of the committees on judiciary, revision and temperance.

The new constitution having revised the judiciary system and dispensed with the superior court, Judge Andrews resumed his legal practice. In 1873 he was again chosen one of the members of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, having received the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties. His ripe experience and superior ability were here called into requisition to aid in the improvement of the judiciary system. He was made chairman of the committee having this matter in charge, a position which he filled in the most satisfactory manner.

Judge Andrews early won great celebrity as an advocate, and for forty years held a place in the front rank of the bar of Ohio. In a cause in which he was satisfied that he had justice and the law on his side, there was not an advocate in the State whose arguments

were more nearly irresistible before a jury. He was unsurpassed in the use of those weapons so effective in debate—logic, sarcasm, wit, ridicule and pathos, without ever descending to coarseness or invective. His legal opinions have ever been held in very high esteem, being distinguished for clear conceptions of the principles of law in their varied relations to practical life, and evincing rare ability in judging as to the probable verdict of a jury on mixed questions of law and fact. Eminent for legal learning, he combined with accurate knowledge of precedents unflinching discernment of the underlying principles which invested them with lasting value. As a jury lawyer, Judge Andrews is permanently identified with the traditions of the bar and the history of legal practice in northern Ohio.

The older lawyers still cherish vivid recollections of many cases when he was in full practice, in which his insight into character, his power to sift testimony and bring into clear relief the lines of truth, his ability to state legal principles so as to be clearly comprehensible by the jury, his humor, his wit, his pathos, his scorn of fraud, and his impetuosity in advocacy of the right, were all combined with such incisive utterance and such felicitous illustration as to make the deepest and most lasting impression upon all his hearers. By universal consent he was recognized as having few equals and no superior.

As a judge he commanded the highest respect of all. His decisions were never influenced by personal or political predilections, and were given entirely according to the merits of the case and the requirements of the law. There is but a single record of any reversal of his decisions by a higher court, and that was owing solely to a clerical error made in the clerk's office.

In politics he took little active part. Although constantly identified with the Whig and Republican parties, his habitual conservatism prevented the approval by him of any rash or extreme measures.

Judge Andrews has through his long and active life commanded the highest respect as a man, a citizen, and a friend. We quote the following tribute by a life-long associate to his many excellent qualities: "Highly as Judge Andrews has adorned his profession, it is simply just to say that his unblemished character in every relation has equally adorned his manhood. He has ever been more than a mere lawyer. With a keen relish for historical and philosophical inquiry, a wide acquaintance with literature, and an earnest sympathy with all true progress in the present age, his life has also been practically subordinated to the faultless morality of Christianity. A community is truly enriched when it can present to its younger members such shining instances of success in honorable endeavor, and such sterling excellence in character and example."



E. J. Baldwin

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.

William W. Armstrong, the editor-in-chief of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the president and principal stockholder of the Plain Dealer Printing Company, was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1833. In 1848, at the age of fifteen, he became an apprentice in a printing office at Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca county. He worked at his chosen occupation until 1852, when his activity and ability caused him, though only nineteen years old, to be appointed registrar of the bank department of the State treasurer's office, of which position he performed the duties for two years to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

On retiring from the treasurer's office in 1854, young Armstrong returned to Tiffin, purchased the Seneca County *Advertiser*, published at that place, and entered on his majority and his editorial career about the same time. The young editor being an ardent Democrat, the *Advertiser* was conducted as a Democratic organ of the strictest sect, and he being also a vigorous writer and a good business manager he soon made his paper a power in northwestern Ohio. His strength in his party was manifested in 1862, when, although still but twenty-nine years old, he was elected by the Democracy secretary of State of Ohio.

After he had served one term of two years the Republicans returned to power, and Mr. Armstrong was again at liberty to resume his favorite pursuit of journalism. He accordingly, in 1865, purchased the material of the lately suspended Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and transferred his efforts to the metropolis of northern Ohio. Owing to the death of the lamented J. W. Gray, and subsequent unskillful management, the *Plain Dealer* had been brought into a very unfortunate condition, as was indicated by its suspension. It is a severe task to revive a deceased newspaper, yet Mr. Armstrong not only did that but in a few years made the *Plain Dealer* one of the leading newspapers of the West.

A clear, vigorous and ready writer, he naturally took a bold, aggressive course, and neither friends nor enemies ever had the slightest difficulty in knowing exactly what he meant. He showed himself on all occasions a Democrat of the old school of Jackson and Benton, unswerving in favor of State rights, home rule and hard money, and these time-honored principles he was prepared to maintain against all opponents.

His business management of the *Plain Dealer* has been as sound as his political course has been vigorous; he has raised it from the lifeless condition in which he found it, until its circulation is now second only to that of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* among the Democratic journals of Ohio, and its finances are in the most flourishing condition. He has lately transferred it to a stock company, but of that he is the president and the directing power.

What he is in his office he is out of it, a man of decided convictions and strong will, always a potent

force in the councils of his party and in the community in which he resides.

ELBERT IRVING BALDWIN.

So far as circumstances go to make men what they are, a happy combination of them is to have been born in New England of a race possessing Puritan blood and instincts; to have one's youth guided by the wisdom of pious and judicious parents; to receive an education in the midst of those favorable influences that exist in Eastern college towns; to be trained in business affairs by sturdy and capable merchants, and then to remove in early manhood to the West, where native generous impulses may be enlarged and where the most comprehensive views will find ample scope. Western cities are largely indebted for their enterprise and thrift to the presence and influence of such men, and Cleveland is especially favored in being the home of many who not only add to its importance as a commercial center, but contribute much to make it "the most beautiful city west of the Alleghanies."

In the fall of 1853 the block on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets was completed, the largest and most important business building then in the city. Here Messrs. E. I. Baldwin & Co. began the dry goods business, the manager and active partner, Elbert Irving Baldwin, coming hither from New York to reside. He had spent his early life in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was born in 1829, and where he received the best educational advantages until about nineteen years of age, when a more active life seemed necessary, and he commenced his mercantile career with Sanford and Allen, a leading dry goods house of that city. Determined to know by experience every phase of the business, he "began at the beginning" and passed through all grades to the position of confidential clerk. Removing to New York city in order to obtain a knowledge of more extended commercial pursuits, he was there employed by the old firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co.

When Mr. Baldwin came to Cleveland he found the field well occupied, there being a very large number of dry goods houses in the city, most of them doing business on the old fashioned credit system, and failures of course being common. The outlook was not favorable—the store he had engaged was said to be on the "wrong side" of the street, older merchants prophesied a speedy failure, and competition was strong and unprincipled, going so far in its efforts to injure the young merchant as to circulate false reports concerning his credit. Yet his business constantly increased, and in a few months was firmly established. Its history from that period to the present time, has been one of continued progress, every year witnessing a marked increase over the former. From the beginning this firm possessed the entire confidence of the largest and best merchants in the East, and has never been obliged to ask the slightest extension or favor in the way of credit.

The first direct importation of foreign dry goods to a Western city was made in 1857, by Messrs. Baldwin & Co., and to them is largely due the introduction of modern and improved methods of conducting business which are now very generally adopted by all good merchants. The rapid expansion of their retail business, some years since, decided them to abandon the general jobbing trade and devote more attention to the distribution of goods among consumers, a stroke of policy which proved eminently successful. Perhaps no business requires greater talent to prosecute with profit than the management of a large emporium of dry goods. Natural ability, self-reliance, good judgment and quick perception are necessary, and must be supplemented by close application and unswerving integrity.

It is shown by the experience of this firm that an establishment for the sale of merchandise can be so conducted as to prove a pecuniary benefit to the city, and a means of elevating the tastes of the community, besides giving permanent and useful employment to large numbers of persons, who are surrounded by good influences, and instructed to regard honesty not only as the "best policy" but as absolutely essential to the holding of any position in the house.

During the first three years of the existence of the firm, Mr. Silas I. Baldwin was associated with it as capitalist, and in the selection of active partners Mr. Baldwin has been extremely fortunate. Mr. Harry R. Hatch is widely known in this connection, a man of sterling worth and untiring energy, now representing the house in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin has never enjoyed vigorous health, but he has been able to carry the burden of this large business and has a thorough knowledge of its details. Of a naturally retiring disposition, and with a distaste for publicity, he has, while attending to the active duties of his business, taken time to continue his acquaintance with books, to cultivate his æsthetic tastes, and to travel extensively in this country and in Europe. An attendant of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, he is not lacking in liberality to promote its usefulness, and every philanthropic and Christian enterprise has his hearty and generous sympathy.

Mr. Baldwin was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Jeannette Sterling, daughter of Oliver L. Sterling, of Lima, Livingston county, New York. Four of their children are living; the eldest, Elbert Francis Baldwin, being connected with his father's firm.

MELANCTHON BARNETT.

Melancthon Barnett came to Cleveland in 1825, and for fifty-four years has been one of its best known citizens, his prominence as a business man and public official enduring to the day of his retirement from active life. He was born in Amenia, New York, in

1789, and after a brisk experience in business in that State, during which he became a successful merchant, he removed in 1825 to Cleveland, in company with a Mr. May, with whom he became associated in store-keeping. In 1834 May & Barnett gave up their mercantile business and embarked in land speculations, which they carried on through many successful years. In 1843 Mr. Barnett was chosen treasurer of Cuyahoga county, and held the office continuously for six years; attending meanwhile to his real estate business, and also filling for a portion of that time the station of justice of the peace.

Upon retiring from public office, he was called to be a director of the City Bank. For several years past he has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and, although now aged upwards of ninety, he is still active and visits the bank daily.

He was married at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1815, to Miss Mary Clark, who died in Cleveland in 1840. Of their five children, there survive but two, Augustus Barnett, of Watertown, Wisconsin, and Gen. James Barnett, a member of the hardware firm of George Worthington & Co., of Cleveland.

GEORGE A. BENEDICT.

George A. Benedict, for many years editor-in-chief of the Cleveland *Herald*, was a native of Jefferson county, New York; having been born in Watertown on the 5th of August, 1813. He was descended from good revolutionary stock—his grandfathers, paternal and maternal, having both served in the war of Independence. His preparatory studies were pursued at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after which he entered Yale College. While attending that institution he became involved in the celebrated college rebellion of 1830, and, with a large number of students, left without graduating. Twenty-five years afterward the college, without his knowledge, conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M.

When about eighteen years of age he commenced the study of law with Judge Robert Lansing, in Watertown, finishing his studies in the office of Sterling & Bronson. He was admitted to practice in New York, and in 1835 removed to Cleveland, where he entered the office of Andrews & Foot, being also for a short time in that of John W. Allen. He was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts in 1836, and immediately afterward formed a partnership with John Erwin, under the firm name of Erwin & Benedict. This partnership was dissolved after three years, when Mr. Benedict formed a new one with James K. Hitchcock; the firm of Benedict & Hitchcock continuing until 1848. In 1842 he was city attorney, and the following year was a member of the city council, being also made president of that body. In 1848 Mr. Benedict was appointed clerk of the superior court of Cleveland, but, on the adoption of the new constitution, that court was abolished.

Mr. Benedict then purchased an interest in the *Cleveland Herald*, becoming a copartner with Messrs. J. A. Harris and A. W. Fairbanks. This arrangement continued for several years until, upon the retirement of Mr. Harris, Mr. Benedict became editor-in-chief. His editorial career was characterized by the expression of his honest convictions, by a determination not to allow the columns of the paper to be the vehicle of personal prejudice or private spite, and by a desire to be just to all, no matter what differences of opinion might exist. He gave, without exception, any one who fancied himself aggrieved the opportunity of setting himself right, in a proper manner, in the columns in which the alleged injury was committed. In addition to his editorial ability Mr. Benedict was one of the few really good writers of occasional newspaper letters, and during his absences from home his letters to the *Herald* were looked for with interest and read with pleasure.

Although taking a strong interest in political matters, as the editor of a political journal he uniformly confined his attention to the journalistic feature of politics and never sought nor desired political preferment. Formerly a member of the Whig party, he, upon the formation of the Republican party, espoused its principles and supported its organization.

In 1865 Postmaster-General Dennison, unsolicited, tendered him the nomination as postmaster at Cleveland. The office was accepted and held for one term. He refused a reappointment, believing that it was not best that the editor of a political journal should hold a political office. In addition to his interest in the *Herald* he was a stockholder in several of the manufacturing concerns of the city.

During the rebellion he was an earnest and energetic supporter of the Union. His only son entered the United States navy, and was in some of the most important work on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Benedict died, suddenly, on the 12th of May, 1876, of heart disease. The news of his death was received with unaffected sorrow by his business associates, his employes and his large circle of devoted friends. He had been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church from its organization, and for many years was connected with its vestry. A liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent enterprises, an active promoter of the best interests of the city, and a kind and considerate associate and employer, he was respected and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. Warm hearted, and far quicker to apologize and atone for an injury to others than to take offense at one to himself, he had many friends and few enemies.

Mr. Benedict was married on the 12th day of June, 1839, to Sarah F. Rathbone, of Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, by whom he had three children. His only son, George S. Benedict, who after leaving the naval service had become connected with the business department of the *Herald*, was killed in a railway accident on the 6th of February, 1871.

HAMILTON FISK BIGGAR.

Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar was born in the village of Oakville, Upper Canada, on the 15th of March, 1839. His grandfather, Robert Biggar, was a native of Scotland, born in Dumfries, and a member of an ancient and numerous family, the Biggars of Biggarstown, Dumfries—the family being mentioned in “Scottish Queens” as “ancient and of good repute.” He was educated for a clergyman of the Scotch church, though he ultimately gave his attention to farming. He married Mary Lander by whom he had eleven children. His son, Hamilton Biggar, was born in Queens-town, Canada, in 1806, served faithfully for many years as a pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, from which, late in life, he was superannuated. He married Eliza Phelps Racy, daughter of James Racy, Esq., of Brantford, Ontario. They had a large family of children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth.

Hamilton F. Biggar attended the public schools until eleven years of age, when he was apprenticed to the mercantile business with Richard Senior, of Ayre, Canada. Not liking this, he left the shop and returned to school for two years. He then attended for one year a grammar school in Brantford, Ontario, conducted by R. J. Tyner, M. A., after which he again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Not finding this business adapted to his tastes and abilities, he determined to obtain a thorough education, and at the expiration of two years entered the University of Victoria, at Coburg. Graduating from that institution as Bachelor of Arts, in 1863, he immediately afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of John Cameron, Esq., of Brantford, and passed his primary examination for a barrister-at-law, at Osgood Hall, Toronto, Canada.

Abandoning his legal studies he at length decided to enter the medical profession, and accordingly came to Cleveland in the fall of 1864, entering the Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. He then attended for a time the principal hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, after which he returned to Cleveland, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession. Before graduating he received the appointment of adjunct professor of surgery in the Homœopathic College, and has subsequently held, at different times, other important appointments in that institution. He was a professor of anatomy and clinical surgery for seven years, and then of clinical surgery with operations, when he resigned. For many years he held the office of registrar of the college, which he was also obliged to resign on account of the multiplicity of his professional duties.

At the present time he occupies the chair of surgical diseases of women and clinical surgery. For two years in succession he was offered and declined the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. As a physician and surgeon he has established a wide-spread

reputation, and is in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. Of progressive ideas and energetic character, he has invariably performed the duties of his different appointments with equal energy and ability. As a clinical lecturer he takes high rank, and in the field of surgery is thoroughly at home.

Since the opening of the Workhouse in Cleveland Dr. Biggar has had sole charge of the health of its inmates. This is a large institution, and as its annual reports show, not the least of its noticeable advantages over other houses of its kind, is the possession of a medical government which cannot be improved, as is proven by results. In all charitable enterprises Dr. Biggar's name is found as a conscientious worker; and that he is the chief instigator and supporter of a very large charity connected with his profession is well known, though his name does not so appear.

Dr. Biggar has, more than any other medical man in Cleveland, advocated the raising of the standard of medical education. Very liberal in his views, and willingly opening the way for all to attain a medical education, he has yet faithfully endeavored to have more stringent rules enforced, so that none could study medicine without a suitable preparatory education; and, more than all, so that none should receive a diploma from a college until he had shown a right to it founded on study and ability.

In politics he has taken but little interest, but is active in the support of schools, as a means to that higher education he so constantly advocates. He is a member of Trinity (Episcopal) church; and as a citizen he has earned and holds the respect of all.

WILLIAM BOWLER.

William Bowler was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, on the 25th of March, 1822. His parents were of genuine New England stock. His father, G. I. Bowler, was a native of Newport, Rhode Island; was born in 1781, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in his eighty-eighth year. In early life he commanded a company of militia and always retained the title of "Captain." He married Susan Barber, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1782. They had a family of fourteen children—seven boys and a like number of girls—all of whom lived to the age of manhood and womanhood.

In 1833 they removed to Ohio, and landed in Cleveland—coming from Buffalo on the lake—in May of that year; subsequently settling in Auburn, Geauga county.

The subject of this notice received his education in the common and select schools of that town. On leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, but never followed the business after his apprenticeship expired. He also taught school several terms. In 1851 he removed to Cleveland where he was first employed in a ship-yard, as book-keeper for Calkins & Searle, and afterwards, in the same capacity, for the old and well-known firm

of Quayle & Martin, which carried on an extensive business from 1851 to 1858.

In the spring of 1858 he was elected appraiser of the city of Cleveland west of the Cuyahoga river, and filled that office in a most satisfactory manner. In the meantime he kept books for the large marble works of Myers, Uhl & Co. for two years, and in 1861 was appointed inspector and deputy collector of customs for the river-office at the port of Cleveland. This position he held seven years when he resigned. His resignation was accepted with regret, for the duties of that office had been discharged in such a manner as to gain the approbation of all concerned.

In 1863 he entered into partnership with his brother, N. P. Bowler, in the iron business, and they subsequently received Thomas Maher as a member of the firm. They owned a small foundry on Center street which was called the "Cleveland Foundry"—a name it still retains. Mr. N. P. Bowler and Mr. Maher devoted their time entirely to the business and were amply rewarded by the success which crowned their efforts. The former attended to the office work; the latter was a practical mechanic, and the unusual prosperity of the firm was in a great measure due to his ability. He possessed great skill as a moulder and understood melting and mixing the different kinds of iron.

They soon purchased a block on Winter street, where they erected a large brick shop, for making soft or machine castings, and a car-wheel foundry. In 1870 Mr. C. A. Brayton was admitted as a member of the firm, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Bowlers, Maher & Brayton. The car-wheel foundry was enlarged so as to turn out from sixty to one hundred wheels per day. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Bowler purchased a third interest in the Globe Iron Works, a large machine shop and foundry situated on the west side of the river, which he disposed of in February of the following year, and started the firm of Lord, Bowler & Co. They first carried on their business in a building on the corner of Columbus and Center streets, but subsequently bought of Messrs. Younglove & Massey the agricultural buildings on Center street, and immediately put up their present shops, employing, in good times, about sixty hands.

Lord, Bowler & Co. do all kinds of machine work, but make a specialty of stationary engines, of which they have manufactured a large number. Their "Standard engine" is of a new style, superior in many respects, and has been tested in various mechanical industries with unexceptionably favorable results. They built the engines for the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum and the Workhouse in Cleveland; some large ones for flouring mills in Bellevue and Shelby, Ohio, and Hillsdale, Michigan; and a still larger one (four hundred horse power) for the shops of the Standard Oil Co., Cleveland.

Samuel Lord, the senior partner of the firm, has been a resident of Cleveland for thirty years. He



Wm. H. Bowler

possesses more than ordinary mechanical ability, and was made foreman of the shops in which he learned his trade, before his apprenticeship had expired. In 1854 he assisted in establishing the Globe Iron Works, in which he owned an interest, and acted in capacity of foreman until he became associated with Mr. Bowler. J. H. Johnson, the third member of the firm, is a practical machinist, and was employed in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad shops for seventeen years previous to his association with Lord, Bowler & Co. J. W. Pearce, who has recently become a member of the establishment, is a graduate of Greenwich Naval College, England, and has been with the firm six years as draughtsman and bookkeeper.

In addition to his other property Mr. Bowler has the principal interest in the firm of Bowler & Burdick, importers and wholesale dealers in jewelry and watches. They have a large trade; doing a yearly business of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

During the war Mr. Bowler was active and liberal in support of the government. He furnished a substitute to the army without draft or forcing, and contributed freely to the aid of soldiers and to their families at home. Two of his brothers enlisted in the service; Charles P. Bowler was in Company C of the Seventh Ohio infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain; and John R. Bowler was an assistant paymaster in the navy.

For the past fifteen years he has been less active in politics than during the previous quarter of a century, though not neglecting any of the duties of a citizen. He has transferred his active labors to the field of benevolent work, in which he has done noble service. The Bethel work has enlisted his sympathies and aid to a considerable extent.

In 1854 Mr. Bowler united himself with the order of Odd Fellows, entering Erie Lodge, No. 27, one of the first in the State. He has always been one of the most valued and trusted members of the order in this locality.

For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Disciple church. He served as Sunday school superintendent and was a liberal giver to this work, as well as to the churches and other religious institutions. He was also an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has frequently aided worthy young men striving honorably for advancement, many of whom in Cleveland revert with feelings of gratitude to his kindness in the hour of need. His success in life was the result of steady perseverance, prudent management and honest principle.

He has been a resident of Cleveland for nearly thirty years; in social or business relations has always commanded the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and throughout life has borne an unblemished reputation.

Mr. Bowler was married on the 30th of August, 1846, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Jodediah Hubbell, who died on the 19th of January, 1854. In Octo-

ber, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Annie Scarr, by whom he had two children—Edith, who died in infancy, and Frank W., his only living child. This lady died on the 13th of July, 1862. He married his present wife, Miss M. L. Robinson, on the 10th of September, 1867.

ALVA BRADLEY.

Captain Alva Bradley, one of the leading ship-owners of the West, has resided in Ohio since 1823 and in Cleveland since 1859. He was born of New England parents November 27, 1814, in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, and when nine years old accompanied his parents to Ohio; whither his father, Leonard, turned his footsteps as to a place offering richer inducements to the agriculturist than could be found on the hills of New England. The journey was made by wagon to Albany, thence by canal to within fifty miles of Buffalo, and from that place on a sailing vessel, from which the family landed at Cleveland in September, 1823. Without delaying in the then embryo Forest City they passed on to Brownhelm, Lorain county, and settled upon a farm. Alva spent the years until he was nineteen in laboring upon his father's place—receiving but a limited school education meanwhile—but becoming inclined for a sailor's life, he left the farm and shipped aboard the schooner "Liberty," of about fifty tons, owned by Norman Moore and plying between Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports.

A life on the lakes suited him so well that he determined to stick to it. He sailed successively after that on the "Young Leopard," "Edward Bancroft," "Express" and "Commodore Lawrence," and so prospered that in 1841 he undertook, in company with Ahira Cobb, now of Cleveland the construction of the schooner "South America" of one hundred and four tons. They built her on the Vermillion river, and Captain Bradley, taking command, sailed her in the Lake Erie trade for the ensuing three seasons. This venture in ship-building he followed with others of a similar character, after transferring the "South America" to his cousin, Sheldon Bradley, who sailed her one season, and the next, with all on board, went down with her in a storm.

Captain Bradley and Mr. Cobb built on the Vermillion—after the "South America"—the sailing vessels "Birmingham," "Ellington" and "Oregon," and the steam propeller "Indiana," and Captain Bradley successively commanded them. His last service as a lake captain was performed on board the schooner "Oregon," from which he retired in 1852, after a continuous experience on the lakes, between Buffalo and Chicago, of fifteen years. In the last named year he made his home at the mouth of the Vermillion, where he continued the business of ship building, solely, however, as heretofore, for the purpose of putting the vessels into the lake trade on his own account or in joint interest with others. In 1859 he changed

his residence to Cleveland, but continued ship building on the Vermillion until 1868, when he removed his ship yards to Cleveland, where between 1868 and 1874 he built twelve vessels—including those propelled by sail and steam.

As already observed, Captain Bradley placed his vessels in trade as fast as constructed, and became in the course of a brief time, an important ship owner. He transacted a large and valuable business as a freight carrier on the great lakes, and in that department of commerce has been conspicuously identified with the lake marine since 1841. His interests in that line, now of considerable magnitude, engage his active attention, and he gives to all his undertakings his closest personal supervision. He is of a truth one of Cleveland's busiest workers, and, although verging toward three score and ten, retains in a remarkable degree the energy and watchfulness that have been the principal causes of his success.

Captain Bradley's parents died in Brownhelm upon the old homestead, where a brother and sister still reside. He was married in 1851 to Miss Ellen M., daughter of John Burgess, of Milan, Ohio, and of the children born to them there survive one son and three daughters.

FRANCIS BRANCH.

Francis Branch, son of Seth and Rachael (Hurd) Branch, was born on the 5th of June, 1812, at Middle Haddam, Connecticut. His father, Seth Branch, was a native of the same place, having been born on the 31st of March, 1779, and having been married in 1805 to Rachael Hurd. He removed to Ohio in 1818, and settled on what is now known as Brooklyn Hights, Cleveland. There were but few houses in the neighborhood at that time, and Mr. Branch was considered very fortunate in securing shelter for his family in the home of Judge Barber, until a dwelling could be erected. His trade was that of a ship-carpenter, which he, however, did not follow after coming West; being engaged in clearing and cultivating his farm. He died on the 11th of August, 1825, at the premature age of forty-six; leaving as a legacy to his family only their home in the forest and a name respected by all. He had five children born in Connecticut, viz: John S., born January 9, 1806; Mary, born October 21, 1807; Susan M., born May 5, 1810; Francis, the subject of this notice, and Jane, born March 4, 1815. Of these, Mary and Susan M. died in infancy, and two other children born in Ohio received their names, viz: Mary H., born December 21, 1817, and Susan M., born September 3, 1822.

Francis Branch remained at home until the death of his father, after which he was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter; John, his elder brother, taking charge of the farm. He followed this trade until 1837. In that year he was married (on the 21st of October) to Sarah Slaght, daughter of Abraham D. Slaght, and, his brother dying, he soon afterward removed to the

homestead on Brooklyn Hights. He then engaged in agriculture and dairying; meeting with fair success in both. He was also one of the first milk-sellers in that locality, and, after a time, carried on quite an extensive traffic in that line.

In 1850 Mr. Branch sold the farm, which had become quite valuable, and in May, 1851, removed to a residence on Scranton avenue, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 4th of November, 1877.

Mr. Branch was eminently a self-made man. Losing his father when only fourteen years old, he was thus thrown upon his own resources, and with a limited education acquired a fortune and won an honorable place in the community. He was Republican in politics, and held various township offices, besides serving three terms as county commissioner. In public improvements he always took an active interest, and was a liberal contributor to all local enterprises. Throughout life he maintained a high character for integrity and honor, while his many excellent qualities and unassuming manners won the respect of all. Mr. and Mrs. Branch have but one child—Josephine L., born November 10, 1838. She was married to J. S. Hartzell on the 20th of May, 1865. They also have an adopted son, who was born May 28, 1849, and was married November 8, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Cornwall, of Cleveland.

GAIUS BURK.

The father of Gaius Burk was among the first of that little band of hardy pioneers who penetrated into northern Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and of its wilderness made a fruitful garden. The youth and early manhood of Gaius were passed amid the struggles and hardships of the frontier, while his entire life, save ten of its earliest years, was closely identified with the rise and growth of Cuyahoga county, which was yet a thing of the future when the boy of ten set foot in Ohio.

He was born of old New England stock, in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1791, and thence journeyed at a tender age with his parents to Herkimer county, New York. Sylvanus Burk, his father, was a farmer, and, turning a wistful eye toward the great West, which was then beginning to invite attention to its boundless acres, he determined to be a Western pioneer. Setting out from his New York home with his wife and ten children, bestowed in a two-horse wagon, he steered his course for Cleveland, and traveled without eventful incident until Erie was reached, when, one of his horses dying, he abandoned the highway, and with all his family save two children—Gaius and a daughter—whom he left in care of Reed, the Erie landlord, he made the rest of the trip *via* Lake Erie in an open boat. Without tarrying long in Cleveland they proceeded to Euclid, where, in the spring of 1802, they received the two children who had remained at Erie—the little ones



A. Bradley

having made the journey from that place across the country on horseback, in company with a band of Western travelers.

Once more complete, the family were soon again on the move, turning toward what is now Independence township, in which they were the first white settlers, and in which, it may be remarked, they were all prostrated on the same day, soon after their arrival, with fever and ague. This was emphatically a disheartening commencement, but they bore it doubtless with the philosophic resignation common to pioneer days. A three-years stay in Independence, however, brought a desire for a change of location, and so, in 1805, they moved to what is now the village of Newburg, where Mr. Burk purchased one hundred acres of land for which he agreed to pay two dollars and a half an acre. This payment his two sons, Brazilla B. and Gaius, undertook to make for him by carrying the government mail over the route from Cleveland to Hudson, Deerfield and Ashtabula. Gaius was a lad of fourteen and his brother but a trifle older, and that they had the spirit to undertake and the courage to fulfil the arduous task is convincing proof that the pioneer boys were composed of the material that made *men*, and men too of the sort much needed then. Once a week for three years the boys carried the mail *afoot*, and during their entire term of service faithfully performed every detail of their contract, albeit their journeys were not only laborious and tiresome ones through an almost unbroken wilderness, but were beset moreover with sufficient dangers to appal much older persons.

After completing his mail contract Gaius busied himself at clearing land, and it was while engaged in that work, in 1815, that by the fall of a tree upon him he lost his leg, and was otherwise so crippled that ever after he was deprived also of the use of his right arm. Discouraged, mayhap, but not disheartened, he set himself thereafter to do the best he could, and, entering the public arena, was chosen constable. His services were appreciated, his popularity waxed strong, and after serving as collector under Treasurer Baldwin for several years, he was in 1828 elected county treasurer for two years, (being the second to hold that office) and at the expiration of that time was re-elected for another term.

Mr. Burk was a man of decided intelligence and unswerving integrity, and kept in every respect not only abreast but ahead of the time in which he lived. The Whig party claimed his staunch adherence until its dissolution, and after that he was a faithful follower of Republicanism, to whose principles he was attached until his death. Having by active participation in the events which marked the wonderful progress of his adopted home, earned the luxury of rest, he passed the evening of his life upon the old homestead in Newburg in quiet ease, and died there on the 20th of August, 1865, where his father and mother had passed away before him.

He was married in 1819 to Sophia, daughter of

Philo Taylor, a pioneer settler of Rockport as well as of Dover. Of the seven children born of the union, the four survivors are Oscar M. and Augustus M., chief proprietors of the Lake Shore Foundry in Cleveland, and Lucy J. Webster and Helen Burke, both residing in Kansas. The eldest son, Harvey, was elected treasurer of Cuyahoga county in 1860, and died in 1861, while holding that office. A daughter, Mrs. Justina M., wife of Dr. P. H. Worley, died in Davenport, Iowa, in 1875.

STEVENSON BURKE.

Hon. Stevenson Burke was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 26, 1826. In March, 1834, his father removed from New York to Ohio, and settled in North Ridgeville, Lorain county, where he resided till the time of his decease, in August, 1875. The subject of this sketch had in early life such facilities as the common schools of the time afforded, which consisted of about ninety days of very indifferent instruction in the winter, and none during the rest of the year. At about the age of sixteen he had the benefit of instruction in a very good select school at Ridgeville Center; afterwards he studied several terms in a private school, conducted by T. M. Oviatt, at Elyria. Later still, he studied a year or so at Delaware University, and at Delaware, in 1846, he began the study of law with Messrs. Powell & Buck. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Elyria and completed his studies, preparatory to admission to the bar, under the instruction of Hon. H. D. Clark, being admitted by the supreme court on the 11th of August, 1848, when he commenced practice at Elyria. In April, 1849, Mr. Clark, who was then one of the most prominent and successful lawyers at the bar of Lorain county, admitted him into a copartnership, which continued till May, 1852.

We have thus in a few lines sketched the career, until the time when he commenced the practice of the law alone, of one who for more than twenty-five years has occupied a very prominent position at the bar in northern Ohio. From 1852 to February, 1862, Mr. Burke devoted himself to the practice of his profession with such zeal and devotion to the interests of his clients, as to merit and command success. There were few cases tried in the court of common pleas or district court of Lorain county, or in the supreme court, taken from Lorain county, in which he was not engaged. His industry and attention to business were quite remarkable. He spent no time in idleness, and his patrons were always sure to find him in his office in business hours, unless engaged in his duties elsewhere. His close attention to business and sedentary habits seriously affected his health, and in 1861 he found it so very much impaired as to render a change of occupation necessary; and his friends having secured his election as one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the fourth judicial district of Ohio, he gave up his practice

and entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge.

After serving a term of five years to the satisfaction of the bar and the people, he was again elected in 1866 to the same office. He served, however, but two years of his second term, when, having regained his health, he resigned his position as judge, on the 1st of January, 1869, and at once commenced the practice of law in Cleveland, in partnership with Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep, Esq. Mr. Backus died in 1870, but the partnership with Mr. Estep continued until the spring of 1875, since when Judge Burke has practiced alone. His practice in Cleveland has been a very successful one. He has been constantly engaged in the courts and in his office, and during the last ten years has probably tried as many cases of importance, involving large amounts of money or property, as any lawyer in northern Ohio. He has during that period argued many cases in the supreme court of the State of Ohio, several in the United States supreme court, and also in the supreme courts of adjoining States. The history of the profession in northern Ohio furnishes few examples of a more successful practice.

In addition to his professional business, Judge Burke has devoted much attention to other matters; he is now, and has been for several years past, a director, and chairman of the finance and executive committee, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and is its general counsel. He has held for several years and still holds the position of director, general counsel, and chairman of the finance and executive committee, of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, and he is also the representative in this country of all the stock of the last-named company; it being owned in Europe. He is likewise the representative of the owners of the stock of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, and also of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, and a director in both of the last-named companies. He has been for some time a director of the Cincinnati, Springfield and Indianapolis and the St. Louis railroad companies. He has also for several years been a director of the Lake Shore Foundry, and a director and the president of the Cleveland and Snow Fork Coal Company, both large corporations.

The foregoing is a brief outline of an extremely active professional and business life. It is too early yet to compare the subject of this sketch with others, or to go into detail in regard to his professional, judicial and business career; he is still in the prime of life. Time has dealt gently with him, and his appearance indicates that he has many years of activity still before him.

LEONARD CASE.

The name of Leonard Case will long be held in grateful remembrance in the city of Cleveland, to

the early prosperity of which he was an active contributor, and for the benefit of which so much of the property he acquired has lately been devoted through the generosity of his son bearing the same name. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of July, 1784. In the year 1800 he accompanied his father to Trumbull county, Ohio, where the latter located on a farm near Warren. Young Leonard was then sixteen years of age, and, as the eldest son, assumed, in the invalid condition of his father, the chief management of affairs on the farm.

A very severe illness left the youth a cripple in 1801, and seeing, therefore, that his days as a farmer were over, he turned his attention to educating himself as a surveyor. By the aid of means gained by such mechanical labors as he could perform, he acquired from books a fair knowledge of the business. In 1806 he obtained employment in the land commissioner's office at Warren, where his efforts won him favorable notice, and created valued friends, Mr. John D. Edwards, recorder of the county, being one of the most steadfast. Under his advice young Case acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to be admitted to the bar.

During the war of 1812 Mr. Case was appointed to collect the taxes of non-residents on the Western Reserve, and in 1816 was called to Cleveland to be cashier of the newly organized Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. To his banking business he added the occupations of lawyer and land agent. After leaving the bank he devoted himself assiduously to the pursuits just named, and after 1834 gave all his time to the land business, in which he acquired a very large fortune. Mr. Case took a warm interest in the progress of Cleveland, contributed liberally to all public improvements, and is said to have begun the work of planting the trees, the luxuriant foliage of which now so pleasantly shade the thoroughfares of the Forest City. From 1821 to 1825 he was president of Cleveland village, and was the first auditor of Cuyahoga county. He was a warm advocate of the canals in the State legislature, and was one of the projectors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railway.

His fortune increased with his age, but it did not, as in so many cases, harden his heart or close his hand, and every good cause found in him a generous friend. He died on the 7th of December, 1864, leaving a very large amount of both real and personal estate, which passed to his only surviving son, also named Leonard Case. That the latter has inherited his father's disposition, as well as his name and property, is shown by many acts, and especially by his crowning gift of the "Case building," valued at three hundred thousand dollars, to the Cleveland Library Association—a gift seldom equaled in the annals of private munificence.

SELAH CHAMBERLAIN.

This gentleman is of English descent, and was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 4th of May, 1812. His father, also named Selah Chamberlain, was a native of that place and by occupation a farmer. He received a good education in his native town and, at the age of twenty-one, entered a grocery store in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained two years.

He then removed to western Pennsylvania and engaged in the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterward of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. By prudent and sagacious management he soon became enabled to enlarge his operations, and next obtained contracts on the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1845 he removed to Canada, and during two years was engaged on the canal improvements on the St. Lawrence river. At the expiration of his connection with that work he returned to Vermont and established the firm of Chamberlain, Strong & Co. This firm had the largest portion of the contract for the building of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, connecting Boston with the lakes, and the entire management of its construction. While carrying on this work Mr. Chamberlain also became prominently interested in the construction of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point (now Lake Champlain) railroad.

In 1849 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and took the entire contract for the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, which was successfully completed in 1851. Subsequently he was engaged for several years in railroad-building in the West and Northwest, mainly in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. One of the principal lines constructed by him was the Lacrosse and Milwaukee railroad, which he operated under lease or mortgage until the bondholders reimbursed him in full. He also constructed the Minnesota Central railroad, and afterward became largely interested in it and the president of the company owning it.

His latest work in that line was the building of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley railroad, of which he was the largest stockholder, as well as sole contractor. In addition to these railroad operations he was also connected with other important industrial enterprises. He was a large stockholder and also president of the Cleveland Transportation Company, an organization which he was mainly instrumental in forming.

He was a director of the Cleveland Iron-Mining Company, in which he held a heavy interest. In 1871 he established a general banking-house, under the name of Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins, which soon became widely known as one of the most substantial banking firms in the State. In 1873 the Residence Insurance Company, of which he is one of the founders, elected him as its president. In January, 1875, he became largely interested in the purchase of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley rail-

road, which was changed to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling railroad, of which he was made president in February of that year.

Mr. Chamberlain has been remarkably successful in all his business undertakings, and entirely by his own efforts has acquired a capital which enables him to carry great enterprises to a successful termination.

As a citizen he enjoys an enviable reputation, and is known as a liberal but unostentatious contributor to all benevolent purposes or public interests. He was an earnest supporter of the Union during the rebellion, and contributed freely to aid the cause of freedom.

He has, for many years been a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of the charitable and benevolent enterprises connected with it. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Arabella Cochran, of Pennsylvania.

HENRY CHISHOLM.

Henry Chisholm, the president and chief manager of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, (the largest establishment of its kind in this or any other country) landed in America in 1842, an almost penniless youth; in fifteen years from that time he was the head of an important manufacturing firm and since then he has achieved the distinction of being one of the greatest manufacturers in the world.

Mr. Chisholm was born in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 27, 1822, and at the age of ten lost his father by death. Forced by this unhappy circumstance to take upon his shoulders in his early youth a share of the support of his widowed mother's family, he left school when but twelve years old and apprenticed himself to a carpenter, with whom he remained until his seventeenth year. He then began work as a journeyman carpenter in the city of Glasgow, where, shortly afterwards, he married Miss Jane Allan, of Dunfermline.

Impatient at the slow progress he made in his native land he resolved to go to America, and in 1842—when only twenty years old—he landed at Montreal, Canada. He soon found employment at his trade, and so well did he prosper that at the end of two years he became a master carpenter. Succeeding from the outset in making profitable contracts, he saw himself ere long the most extensive contractor in Montreal. His reputation as a capable and energetic builder spread year by year, and in 1850 he undertook, with others, the construction of the railway breakwaters at Cleveland. After being engaged in this work three years—having become in the meantime a resident of Cleveland—he followed it with other important enterprises of a similar character in that city, until the year 1857. In that year Mr. Chisholm founded, at Newburg, the iron-manufacturing firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., from which beginning arose the great establishment which is the pride of Cleveland and one of the marvels of modern times.

Besides being president and controller of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Mr. Chisholm is a director in each of three of the most important banking institutions of Cleveland, and is also closely identified in many other ways with the remarkable growth and enterprise of the city of his adoption. Owing nothing to the assistance of others, depending entirely on his own inflexible will, indomitable perseverance, and rigorous integrity, Mr. Chisholm is, in every sense, the author of his own fortunes, and the story of his life furnishes a striking instance of the possibilities offered in this favored land, to him who bravely and energetically seeks success.

Alike amid the struggles of his earlier years, and the multifarious cares of his later life, Mr. Chisholm has been an unswerving believer in the truths of religion, and for upwards of thirty-five years he and his estimable wife have been members of the Baptist Church. Endowed with a bountiful share of this world's goods, as the reward of a busy life, cherished as an upright and honored member of the community in which he lives, and surrounded by a worthy family of sons and daughters, Mr. Chisholm still retains, at the age of nearly three score, the vigorous and vigilant business habits which marked his younger manhood, and bids fair to hold for many years to come a prominent place among the active workers of the Forest City.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 12th of August, 1825, in the village of Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland. His father, who was in moderate circumstances, died when he was about seven years of age. His educational advantages were limited, but of a practical character, and consisted of such knowledge as he would be most likely to need in making his way in the world. When twelve and a half years of age he was apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business with a merchant in Kirkaldy, a seaport town on the Frith of Forth. Finding this occupation unsuited to his tastes and having an ardent desire to see something of the world, he, after two years or more spent in Kirkaldy, engaged his services to a ship owner as a sailor. He left his native land in September, 1840, and joined the ship "Burley," of Glasgow, at Antwerp, Holland. He sailed in this vessel for a period of four and a half years, making voyages from England, Scotland and Ireland to South America, the East Indies, Australia, the West Indies and the coasts of Nicaragua and Central America. Subsequently he was engaged on different vessels, stopping at the principal American Atlantic ports between the mouth of the Mississippi river and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Becoming weary of this life he, in September, 1847, abandoned the sea, after just seven years of active service, during which he had filled the various positions on a ship, from that of cabin boy to that of

chief officer. He then settled in Montreal, Canada, where he remained five years, carrying on the business of a builder and contractor. At the expiration of that time he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Returning to Cleveland in 1857, he has since then been engaged there as a contractor in building railroads, bridges, docks, etc.

In 1860 he built works and commenced the manufacture of spikes, bolts, rivets, horseshoes, etc., and in 1871 organized what is known as the Union Steel Screw Company, now in operation. He has also recently engaged, in connection with his sons, in the manufacture of steel shovels, spades, scoops and forks. For the last quarter of a century he has been largely interested and actively engaged in coal and iron mines, and in the manufacture of the products of the latter.

In 1876 and '77 Mr. Chisholm traveled extensively in Europe, revisiting his native town in Scotland after an absence of thirty-seven years. His life has been distinguished by a varied experience such as is allotted to but few, and from early youth he has been compelled to depend upon his own exertions, to which, with the aid of a kind Providence, he owes his success.

He has not been entirely absorbed in the care of his extensive business, but has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and suffering, and, as a member of the Baptist Church, has contributed liberally to the support of that society, as well as to other religious institutions and to charitable objects. He was married in 1848 to Catharine Allan, a native of Dumferline, Scotland, daughter of Wilson B. Allan. By this union he has had seven children. Of this family only four are now living, three sons and one daughter.

AHIRA COBB.

Ahira Cobb, whose name is associated with many of the important commercial interests of Cleveland and vicinity, is a son of Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., one of the early settlers of Ohio, and was born at Tolland, Connecticut, on the 12th of October, 1814.

Many thrilling stories are told of the adventures of those who removed to Ohio in early days. They came into a wilderness where yet the red man lingered, and where the howling of wolves, the panther's cry and the crack of the trusty rifle alone disturbed the solitude of the night. In many a case, their covered wagon was their only shield from wind and storm while the log-cabin was being erected, which was to be their only habitation for many years.

Among those early pioneers came Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., a descendant of Dr. Samuel Cobb, who, we find by referring to Hon. L. P. Waldo's valuable Early History of Tolland, came to that place about the year 1743. Dr. Cobb bought the farm on the Willimantic river, now familiarly known as the Cobb farm. In the



A. C. M.

work above referred to, Dr. Cobb is mentioned as having been a gentleman of education, and one of the most prominent citizens that ever resided in Tolland. Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., married a daughter of Stephen Griggs, an ensign in the Continental army, who died at New Rochelle, New York, in 1776.

He left Tolland with his family in 1819. Upon his arrival in Ohio he bought a farm in Eldridge township, Huron county, afterwards Berlin, Erie county. Mr. Cobb died on this farm in 1827. Like most who seek to make a home in a new and undeveloped country, he had a hard struggle with adverse fortune, and at the time of his death there was an incumbrance of three hundred dollars on the farm. A tax of seven dollars was due on it, and must be paid. There was no money in the house; something must be done. Something was done—something which throws a strong light on the energetic character of the subject of this sketch.

Ahira Cobb, son of the deceased, then a lad of thirteen years of age, yoked the oxen, gathered a cart-load of peaches and apples, and trudged along beside his slow-going team to Sandusky City, twenty-five miles away, where he hoped to dispose of his load to raise the tax-money. His success exceeded his expectation. The tax-money was raised and three dollars more, as the result of his venture.

The prospects of the family, however, wore a very unfavorable aspect after the death of the husband and father, and the year following they all returned to Tolland. During that year Ahira went to school to Alfred Newton, who afterwards, for a period of twenty-five years, was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Norwalk, Ohio. His evenings were spent in learning the tailoring trade in the establishment of Solomon Greggs and Luther Eaton. He covered buttons, sewed sleeve linings, and was obliged to keep the old stone pitcher filled with water for the benefit of the dozen or more sewing girls employed in the shop. During this year spent at Tolland he was the roommate of William W. Eaton, the eldest son of his employer. Little did those young men imagine at that time that one of them was destined to become a leading member of the legal profession, and bear the honorable title of a United States senator, while the other was to gain a conspicuous and honorable success in the departments of trade and commerce, near the scene of his youthful venture before mentioned. Young Cobb soon got heartily sick of the tailoring business, and the year following returned to Ohio and entered the store of John Buckingham, of Norwalk, as a clerk. This position he retained for six years. In the spring of 1836 he formed a partnership with Mr. Buckingham and B. L. Hill, under the firm name of Cobb, Hill & Co., and opened a store at Birmingham, Erie county. He was a member of this firm for twenty-three years.

The town of Birmingham was incorporated by a company of New Yorkers. They had erected, at a cost of \$25,000 a flouring mill, also a hotel valued at

\$5,000, a sawmill, a forge, and a large number of private dwellings. In 1837 this company failed, and in 1844 Mr. Cobb was a successful bidder for its property. Thus, at the age of thirty, he was the owner of nearly the entire town of Birmingham, and occupied as good a private residence as there was in that section. While operating thus extensively at Birmingham, he also had a large interest at Vermillion, a lake port located seven miles from the former place, in connection with Captain Alva Bradley. At this port they built, in 1841, their first schooner, the "South America." This venture proved a very profitable one, and, to use a nautical term, laid the keel of the extensive and profitable shipping interest which they have controlled during the past twenty-nine years; they having now some twenty steam and sail vessels afloat on the lakes.

In February, 1852, Mr. Cobb exchanged his Birmingham mill and residence for the Cleveland property known as the Forest City House. This house he has greatly enlarged, and it is now a very handsome building, containing one hundred and fifty rooms, and has a wide reputation as a first class hotel in every respect.

After the transfer above mentioned, he removed his family to Cleveland, where he subsequently entered the extensive boot and shoe firm of Crowell & Childs as a special partner. At the same time he also took an interest in the erection of two blast furnaces; one at Youngstown, the other at Antwerp, Paulding county. The one at Youngstown, the Himroot furnace, has been in constant blast while the fires of hundreds of others have been extinguished by the hard times and the glut in the iron market. During the year 1852 Mr. Cobb bought property largely in Cleveland.

In 1874 he, with Capt. Bradley, erected an elegant iron block on Superior street. One half of this great building is occupied by Strong, Cobb & Company, importers and wholesale dealers in drugs, etc., one of the largest and best appointed houses of the kind in the West. Mr. Cobb is also the owner of valuable property fronting on Euclid avenue—an avenue said by Bayard Taylor to be the finest in the world. Upon this property he has erected an elegant mansion which he has fitted and adorned with every convenience and comfort.

Although Mr. Cobb is now nearing an age when most men, either from inclination or debility, retire from active business life, he still retains the undiminished energy of the man who bought out a town in his thirtieth year, and we may safely predict that if adverse fortune should sweep away his vast accumulations he would lose no time in setting about to repair the breach. It is somewhat remarkable that only one death—that of his father—has occurred in the family since the marriage of his parents. His mother is still living and has reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Mr. Cobb was married in 1839 to Miss Maria Briant,

daughter of Jonathan Briant of Birmingham, by whom he has had nine children. He is a Republican in politics but has never been an office-seeker, though not neglecting any of the duties of a good citizen. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to the aid of all worthy causes, and is especially interested in forwarding educational and charitable interests.

Mr. Cobb is a man of decided abilities, of great courage, of untiring industry, of marked integrity, of large experience in the affairs of the world, and is appreciated for his many sterling qualities both of mind and heart.

JAMES M. COFFINBERRY.

James M. Coffinberry is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, having been born in that town on the 16th day of May, 1818.

His father, Andrew Coffinberry, was a man of rare endowments and decisive character, and was widely known as a distinguished lawyer. He was admitted to the bar as early as 1813, from which time he practiced his profession until a few days before his death, which occurred in May, 1856. His practice in several of the counties of northwestern Ohio began with their organization; his "circuit" (always traversed on horseback) extending from Mansfield north to Lake Erie, and west to the Indiana line. He was greatly esteemed for his pure and upright life, while his genial manners and quaint wit gave him ready access to the hearts of all classes.

Among the younger members of the profession he was known as "the good Count Coffinberry" in grateful recognition of the services rendered them by this veteran member of the bar. The sobriquet of "Count" was first given him playfully by his professional associates, from a real or supposed resemblance to the illustrious German jurist, Count or Baron Puffendorf. The title was considered so appropriate that it remained with him throughout life, and many who knew him long and well never learned that it was not his real name.

Besides his legal ability he also possessed poetical talent of no mean order, and, about 1840, wrote the "Forest Rangers," a metrical tale in seven cantos, in which he vividly depicts many interesting incidents connected with the march of General Wayne's army, and its victory over the Indians, in 1794.

James M. Coffinberry, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of his native town, after which he studied law with his father, then residing at Perrysburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and the same year opened an office in partnership with his father at Maumee City. His superior abilities found an early recognition, and secured his election as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for several years. In 1845 he removed to

Hancock county, where for about ten years he practiced his profession with great success, and in addition was the editor and proprietor of that staunch Whig journal, the *Findlay Herald*.

In 1855 Mr. Coffinberry removed to Cleveland and entered speedily into a good practice, devoting himself exclusively to his profession and taking high rank at a bar which numbered among its members some of the ablest lawyers in the State. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1861, and performed the duties of that position for the term of five years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. His charges to juries were always clear, forcible and logical, and in the course of his judicial service he delivered some very able opinions, both verbal and written. It has been said that no decision of his has ever been reversed on review by higher courts. His charge to the jury on the trial of Dr. John W. Hughes for the murder of Tamzen Parsons of Bedford, which took place in December, 1865, was acknowledged to be one of the ablest ever delivered from the bench of Cuyahoga county.

Judge Coffinberry possesses an apparently intuitive perception of legal truths, a peculiar faculty for seizing the strong points of a case, and great power to present his arguments in an original and forcible manner. While appreciating the learning of the profession, and ever mindful of its nicest distinctions, he has made them subservient to his own broad and liberal views.

After retiring from the bench he returned to the practice of law, but was soon obliged to retire from its activities on account of failing health. He has devoted considerable time to scientific reading and investigation, in which he takes a great interest. He has been prominently connected with many of the most important public enterprises of the city, and has been appointed to many offices of trust. He was one of the originators of the Cleveland viaduct, and one who most earnestly advocated that it should be a free bridge.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but in the Fremont and Buchanan canvass he allied himself with the Democrats, and has since uniformly supported the candidates and politics of that party. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Cuyahoga county, but at once espoused the cause of the Union, and was largely instrumental in rallying the Democratic party of northern Ohio to the zealous support of the war.

He was the principal secretary of the great Union convention of Ohio, presided over by ex-United States Senator Thomas Ewing, which nominated David Tod for governor. Throughout the war he remained a conservative Union man, but privately disapproved some of the more radical war-measures as being unconstitutional and of dangerous precedent. For several years he was the regular candidate of his party for representative in Congress and for judge of the common pleas, but was in no sense a politician; it is believed that he never attended more than one nom-

inating convention, and never sought a nomination for office.

Mr. Coffinberry and his wife met with a most distressing accident on the 8th of April, 1875. They were returning from Mt. Vernon, where they had attended the marriage of their son. After they reached the city, and were being driven across the railway track near the Union depot, the carriage was struck by a freight train. They were both severely injured, Mr. Coffinberry suffering the loss of a leg. His wife, although terribly bruised and mangled, was restored to comparative health.

Mr. Coffinberry was married in January, 1841 to Anna M. Gleason, of Lucas county, Ohio, by whom he has two children. His son, Henry D., served honorably through the war as an officer in the Mississippi gunboat flotilla. He is now a partner in the Globe Iron Works and the Cleveland Dry Dock Company, and is also one of the fire commissioners of Cleveland. His daughter, Mary E., is the wife of S. E. Brooks, a prominent young business man of the city.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

The Hon. William Collins was descended in the ninth generation from Lewis Collins, who came from England in the year, 1630, and as the records of those days say, "with ample means." His son, Nathan, was a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and had two sons, John, who lived in Boston, and Edward, who was a deacon of the church at Cambridge, Massachusetts. John Collins, the second, resided in Saybrook, Connecticut, and also at Middletown and Guilford, in that State, in which last named town he is recorded as a freeman and planter. Robert, son of John, the second, married Lois Burnett, of Southampton, Long Island.

Jonathan, son of Robert, born April 26, 1698, dwelt in Middletown and Wallingford, Connecticut. He married Agnes Lynn for his second wife, and had eleven children. Oliver, one of his sons enlisted in a company of Massachusetts troops during the Revolutionary war, at the age of sixteen. He served as a company officer till the close of the war. He married Lois Cowles, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and removed to New Hartford, New York. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned a brigadier general, and commanded a brigade of New York militia at Sackett's Harbor. He died August 14, 1838.

Ela Collins, son of Oliver and Lois Collins, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 14, 1786. He married Maria Clinton, daughter of Rev. Isaac Clinton, of New Haven. They moved to Lowville, New York, where Mr. Collins became a distinguished lawyer, a member of Congress, and the occupant of other important offices.

His son, William Collins, the subject of this memoir, was born February 22, 1818. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1843, at Rochester, New York. He then entered into

partnership with his father, and they continued in active and successful practice until the death of the elder Mr. Collins, in November, 1848. He succeeded his father as district attorney, but resigned this office when he was elected a member of the national House of Representatives, in November, 1846, from the district composed of Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.

Mr. Collins was in Congress during the first agitation of the question of extending slavery to free territory, and opposed the extension with great zeal and ability. Among his speeches will be found one, delivered July 28, 1848, on the bill to establish the Territorial government of Oregon, advocating the exclusion of slavery from that Territory. It was commended not only for the soundness of its logic, but, as a brilliant literary production. The contest was a close one, but the slavery extensionists were defeated, owing largely to the vigilant and industrious efforts of Mr. Collins and a few associates. He was tendered the renomination to the thirty-first Congress, but having determined to remove west, he declined, and was succeeded by Preston King.

Mr. Collins came to Cleveland in 1853 and opened a law office, fully sustaining here the reputation as a lawyer which he had gained in New York. He was soon elected a director of the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, and of the Lake Shore railway company. Subsequently he became a director of the Bellefontaine railway company; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway company; the James-town and Franklin railway company, of Pennsylvania; the East Cleveland street-railroad company; the Mercer Iron and Coal company of Pennsylvania, and the Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland. The active duties of these positions absorbed much of his time and attention.

The sympathies of Mr. Collins being always on the side of freedom, he joined the Republican party on its organization and remained faithful to its principles. When the rebellion broke out he threw himself heartily into the cause of the Union, and contributed freely with money and labor in every way to its support. He was a member of various local committees for the promotion of the national cause, and gave largely for the support of the sick and wounded. Whenever an effort was needed his voice was heard exhorting the people to action, and he was never behindhand in personal example.

Mr. Collins married Jane, second daughter of Alfred and Mary S. Kelley, at Columbus, on the 22d day of November, 1847. They had five children; Francis, born January 19, 1850, who died February 10, 1850; Frederic Kelley, born in Columbus, Ohio, June 7, 1851; Walter Stow, born in Cleveland, July 12, 1854; Mary, born in Cleveland, June 7, 1857, who died March 1, 1860; and Alice, born in Cleveland, June 26, 1859, who died August 20, 1859.

Mr. Collins died suddenly on the 18th day of June, 1878. At a meeting of the bar, held on the occasion of his decease, Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews was called

to the chair and H. B. DeWolf acted as secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of Messrs. F. J. Dickman, James Mason, H. B. DeWolf, and Judges Bishop and Prentiss. Resolutions were adopted highly and truly extolling the character and abilities of the deceased, copies of which were presented to the family, to the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, and to the circuit and district courts of the United States for the Northern district of Ohio. Mr. Dickman and Judge Bishop spoke in eulogy of Mr. Collins, and the former quoted a remark made by the deceased, worthy of enduring record. In speaking of certain political action Mr. Collins said:

"Success is something, but to be right is everything."

This terse expression is a model statement of the value of principle, and was also an epitome of the life-long creed of William Collins.

EDWIN WEED COWLES.

Edwin W. Cowles, a physician, born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1794, removed to Austinburg with his father, the Rev. Dr. Giles Hooker Cowles, in the year 1811. His ancestors were all of Puritan descent, except one line, which traced its origin to the Huguenots. He was educated in the academy, at Farmington, Connecticut, and was imbued by his father and mother with the highest principles of the Christian religion and love for his fellow-beings. He studied medicine with the late Dr. O. K. Hawley, of Austinburg, and after receiving his degree he practiced his profession in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, and in 1832 he removed with his family to Cleveland.

In 1834 he removed to Detroit, and practiced there till 1838, when he returned to Cleveland, where he spent the remainder of his professional life, and made himself a high reputation both as a physician and a valuable citizen. His leading traits as a physician were the exercise of benevolence and fearlessness in the performance of his professional duties. These noble qualities were thoroughly illustrated when that great scourge, the Asiatic cholera, made its first appearance in Cleveland the first year he settled there. This disease was introduced by the arrival of the steamer "Henry Clay," which sailed up to the landing at the foot of Superior street. As usual in those early days, when there were no railroads and telegraphs, the crowd assembled at the landing to hear the news and see who had come. As the boat neared the wharf the captain appeared on the deck, and exclaimed that "the cholera had broken out among his passengers and crew; that several were dead and a number more were down with it, and for God's sake to send a doctor aboard!" This announcement created a panic in the crowd. They all scattered and fled in every direction,—many taking their horses and fleeing into the country. A messenger went hurriedly to the office of Dr. Cowles, and with a frightened

expression of countenance informed him that his services were needed,—that "the boat was filled with the dead and sick." The doctor promptly started for the boat, and exerted himself immediately with all his power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. At a meeting held previously by the citizens of the then village of Cleveland it had been voted, with only two dissentient votes, that no boat having the cholera aboard should be allowed to come into port or land its passengers, for fear of contagion. The two who opposed this resolution were the late Thomas P. May and Dr. Cowles. Under this action of the citizens the "Henry Clay" was obliged to leave. Dr. Cowles volunteered to accompany the sick and look after them, and in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, who believed he never would get through alive, he went on that charnel-ship to Detroit, and remained on it until everything possible had been done to relieve the sick and to fight down the death-dealing scourge.

His predominating trait was his love of justice to all—the high and low, rich and poor. This sense was strongly developed in his hatred of the system of slavery, which, as he expressed it, "violated every commandment in the decalogue, every principle of justice, all laws of human nature, and destroyed the foundation of a common humanity." He was one of the first who came out publicly and avowed themselves "abolitionists," at a time when it was considered disgraceful to be called by that term. He was one of the first members of the "old Liberty Guard," and many a poor fugitive slave has he aided to freedom *via* the underground railroad. As a politician he was somewhat prominent. He supported the old Whig party down to the time he voted for General Harrison, in 1840. In 1841 he joined the "Liberty party" the germ of the present Republican party.

In all the walks of life he was distinguished for moral rectitude, honesty, and incorruptible integrity. As a gentleman of general information he rarely, met with his peer, for, like John Quincy Adams, he never forgot what he read, and it was this gift that made him the remarkable conversationalist and controversialist that he was. He was a devout and active member of the Congregational church, and one of its most valued supporters. He was married in 1815 to Miss Almira Mills Foot, a lady of great force of character, of amiable disposition, and of a most affectionate nature. She was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1790, and was descended from Nathaniel Foot, the first settler of Wethersfield, and was a half-sister of the late Joseph B. Cowles, of Austinburg, and of the late Hon. Samuel Cowles, who died in Cleveland in 1837. After the death of his consort, which occurred in 1846, Dr. Cowles spent his remaining days among his children, who vied with each other in endeavoring to promote his comfort and smooth the ways of his declining days. He died in June, 1861, at the residence of his son, Mr. Edwin Cowles, in Cleveland. Had he lived only one and a half years longer he would have witnessed the great desire of his

heart—the abolition of slavery. As it was, like Moses of old, “he died in sight of the promised land.”

Dr. Cowles had six children. His first child, Samuel, died when three years of age. His second, Giles Hooker, died in Cleveland, aged twenty-three, leaving four, who are living: Mrs. Helen C. Wheeler, of Butler, Missouri; Judge Samuel Cowles, of San Francisco, California; Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, Cleveland; and Alfred Cowles, one of the publishers of the *Chicago Tribune*.

EDWIN COWLES.

Edwin Cowles, editor and printer, was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 19, 1825. His father was the late Dr. Edwin W. Cowles just noticed. His ancestors were all of Puritan descent, except one line, which traces its origin to the Huguenots. On his father's side he is descended from one of three brothers who settled in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1652. On his grandmother's side, who was a Miss Abigail White of Stamford, Connecticut, he is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England; and also of a Huguenot by the name of De Grasse, which name was changed subsequently to Weed. The Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first clergyman who was settled in Connecticut, was also one of Mr. Cowles' ancestors. On his mother's side he was descended from Nathaniel Foote, the first settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His boyhood days were spent in Cleveland, with the exception of a few years that he lived in Austinburg, and in Detroit where his father resided for a short time. In 1839 he commenced learning the trade of a printer and served his time mostly with the late Josiah A. Harris, then editor of the *Cleveland Herald*. He finished his education at Grand River Institute in 1843. At the age of eighteen, he embarked in the printing business in company with Mr. T. H. Smead, under the firm name of Smead & Cowles. In 1853 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Smead and became a member of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., publishers of the daily *Forest City Democrat*, which was the result of the consolidation of the daily *True Democrat* and daily *Forest City*. Both papers had been published as losing ventures, the former by John C. Vaughan and the latter by Joseph Medill. In 1854 the name of the paper was changed to *Cleveland Leader*. In 1855 Messrs. Medill and Vaughan sold out to Mr. Cowles and removed to Chicago, where they purchased the *Chicago Tribune*, of which Mr. Cowles' brother, Alfred, became the business manager.

During the winter of 1854-55 the first movement which led to the formation of the great Republican party was made in the *Leader* editorial room, resulting in the issuing of the call for the first Republican convention ever held, which met in Pittsburg. The

gentlemen who held that meeting in the editorial room were Messrs. John C. Vaughan, Joseph Medill, J. F. Keeler, R. C. Parsons, R. P. Spalding and others whose names are not remembered. The result of that convention was the consolidation of the *Free Soil*, *Know-nothing* and *Whig* parties into one great party, the history of which is well known.

Mr. Cowles carried on the paper alone until 1866, when he organized the *Cleveland Leader Printing Company*, of which he retained a controlling interest. He acted as business manager of the *Leader* until 1860, when he assumed the chief-editorship. From this time he steadily rose to prominence as an editor because of the strength and boldness of his utterances and his progressive and decided views on popular topics, which soon made his journal one of the most powerful in the West. While the terrible black cloud of secession was looming up in 1860-61, Mr. Cowles took a firm position in the columns of the *Leader* in favor of the government suppressing the heresy of secession with the army and navy if necessary. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland and held that office for five years. Under his administration he established and perfected the system of free delivery of mail matter by carriers.

In 1861 Mr. Cowles first suggested, in his paper, the nomination by the Republican party of David Tod, a war Democrat, for the purpose of uniting all the loyal elements in the cause of the Union. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Tod was nominated and elected. That same year, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Cowles wrote an editorial headed “Now is the time to abolish slavery.” He took the position that the South, being in a state of rebellion against the general government had forfeited all right to property—that the government had the same right to abolish slavery for the purpose of weakening the resources of the Confederacy by liberating in its midst a producing class from which it mainly derived its sinews of war, as it had to capture and destroy rebel property, burn towns, etc., as a military necessity. For taking this advanced position the *Leader* was severely criticised by a portion of the Republican press, which declared that it was aiding the rebellion by creating dissatisfaction among the war Democrats of the north. In less than one year after the publication of that article President Lincoln issued his preliminary emancipation proclamation, which embodied precisely the same views.

In 1863 Mr. Cowles suggested in the *Leader* the name of John Brough to succeed Governor Tod in the gubernatorial chair. It was after the name of Vallandigham, had been taken up by the Democracy for that office, and at a period during the war previous to the surrender of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, when the Union armies had met with a series of reverses, and discouragement had commenced its work among the conservative loyal element. The nomination of Vallandigham, following the election of 1862, when the Demo-

crats had carried Ohio by a large majority, created great alarm among the friends of the Union for fear that the discouraging military outlook would have its effect toward favoring the peace-at-any-price party. Mr. Brough, though formerly a life-long Democrat, was a firm Union man under all circumstances, and withal his reputation for great executive ability was widely known, and for these reasons his name was announced as a candidate for governor in the *Leader*. It was warmly seconded by the loyal press, and he was nominated and elected by more than one hundred thousand majority over Mr. Vallandigham. Governor Brough, and Governors Andrews and Morton, formed that famous trio of great war governors whose names will go down in history side by side with Lincoln, Grant, Stanton and Chase.

In 1870, Mr. Cowles' attention having been called to the great danger that existed from the various railroad crossings in the valley of the Cuyahoga between the heights of the east and west sides of Cleveland, he conceived the idea of a high bridge, or viaduct as it is generally called, to span the valley and Cuyahoga river, connecting the two hill tops, thus avoiding going up and down hill and crossing the "valley of death." He wrote an elaborate editorial favoring the city's building the viaduct. His suggestion met with fierce opposition from the other city papers, it being considered by them utopian and unnecessary, but it was submitted to the popular vote and carried by an immense majority. This great work, costing nearly three millions, is one of the wonders of Cleveland.

In 1876 Mr. Cowles was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. He represented Ohio in the committee on platform, and was the author of the seventh plank favoring a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations out of any public fund for the benefit of any institution under sectarian control. The object of this amendment was two-fold: first, to forever settle the question of dividing the school fund for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church; second, to guard the future from the encroachment of that Church that is sure to result from its extraordinary increase in numbers.

In 1877 he was complimented by President Hayes by being appointed one of the honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Cowles has now been connected with journalism for over a quarter of a century. The experience of his paper has been like the history of all daily papers. It had sunk previous to his being connected with it over thirty thousand dollars. The first nine years after he had taken hold of it, it sunk over forty thousand dollars more, and at the end of that time it commenced paying expenses, eventually resulting in his being able to pay off every cent of indebtedness. Its business has increased tenfold under his administration, and it also has the largest daily circulation of any paper west of the Alleghenies, with the exception of two papers in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one

in Cincinnati, and has more than double the circulation of all the other Cleveland papers combined. When he commenced his editorial career, his staff consisted of himself, one associate, and one city editor. Now it is composed of himself as chief editor, one managing, four assistant editors, and an editor each in charge of the commercial, city, literary and dramatic, and telegraphic departments, also one in charge of the Washington branch office, and four reporters—fourteen in all. His chief characteristic as an editor, is his fearlessness in treating all questions of the day without stopping to consider "whether he will lose any subscribers" by taking this side or that. His great ambition is to have the *Leader* take the lead in the work of reform, the promulgation of progressive ideas, the elevation of humanity to as high a scale as possible, and to oppose in every shape tyranny and injustice, whether of church, State, capital, corporation, or trade-unions, and at the same time to make it the most influential paper in the State, if not in the West.

Mr. Cowles' success in life has been attained under extraordinary disadvantages. From his birth he was afflicted with a defect in hearing which caused so peculiar an impediment of speech that no parallel case was to be found on record. Until he was twenty-three years of age the peculiarity of this impediment was not discovered. At that age Professor Kennedy, a distinguished elocutionist, became interested in his case, and after a thorough examination it was found that he never heard the hissing sound of the human voice, and consequently had never made that sound. Many of the consonants sounded alike to him. He never heard the notes of the seventh octave of a piano or organ, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the fife in martial music, never heard a bird sing, and has always supposed that the music of the birds was a poetical fiction. This discovery of his physical defect enabled him to act accordingly. After much time spent in practicing, under Professor Kennedy's tuition, he was enabled to learn arbitrarily how to make the hissing sound, but he never hears the sound himself, although he could hear ordinarily low-toned conversation.

As a citizen Mr. Cowles was ever active in all benevolent and charitable enterprises, giving liberally to them according to his means, and devoting the influence of his journal to their support and encouragement.

Mr. Cowles is wedded to his profession, and never expects to leave it for any other; in other words, he expects to die in the harness. Owing to the power of the press in controlling public sentiment, backed up as it is by the aid of wonderful lightning printing machinery, the telegraph, that great association for the collection of news—the associated press, the division of intellectual labor into different departments, and the fast railroad trains, he considers journalism, if only managed in the interests of religion, morals, humanity, and of doing the greatest



A. S. Brown

good to the greatest number, the grandest of all professions.

Mr. Cowles was married in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hutchinson, daughter of the Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, New York. He had by this union six children, Myra F. who married Mr. Chas. W. Chase, a merchant of Cleveland; Helen H., Eugene H., Alfred H., Lewis H., and Edwin. The youngest, Edwin, died in infancy. His eldest son, Eugene, is a member of the *Leader* editorial staff, having charge of the Washington office as correspondent.

SAMUEL COWLES.

Samuel Cowles, a lawyer, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, June 8, 1775, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1837. His father was a representative New England farmer. He was educated at Williams College, and graduated there in the year 1798, afterwards serving as tutor there for two years, when he commenced the study of law in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Farmington and Hartford till about 1820, when he removed to Cleveland, then a village of about five hundred inhabitants. There he went into partnership with the late Alfred Kelley, and carried on the law business with him for several years. Afterward Mr. Cowles formed a copartnership with a late student of his, Sherlock J. Andrews; finally giving the business up to him and retiring from the practice of his profession about the year 1834. Hon. J. W. Allen studied law under Mr. Cowles in the year 1825. In 1839 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, which position he filled at the time of his death.

In 1832 Mr. Cowles was married in Lenox, Massachusetts, to Miss Cornelia Whiting. In 1833 he erected the mansion on Euclid avenue, now used as an Ursuline convent, and resided in it till his death. He was a good representative of the gentlemen of the old school, a high-minded lawyer, of irreproachable character, of dignified bearing, and of the most fastidious tastes. His society was sought after, especially by the cultivated. He was a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Edwin W. Cowles, and uncle to Mr. Edwin Cowles of the Cleveland *Leader*.

D. W. CROSS.

D. W. Cross, one of Cleveland's prominent citizens and leading capitalists, was born on the 17th of November, 1814, in Richland (now Pulaski), New York. He received an excellent education at Hamilton Seminary (one of the foremost institutions of learning in the State), and, upon the completion of his studies in 1836, removed to Cleveland, where he entered the law-office of Messrs. Payne & Wilson as a student.

While thus employed he received, in 1837, an appointment as deputy collector of the port of Cleve-

land, which position, with a brief interruption, he retained for eighteen years. During that time he effected many useful reforms and improvements in the management of the custom-house, and received from the secretary of the treasury a gift of \$500 as an acknowledgement of his zeal and energy.

During the first years of his holding the office he continued his law studies, and in due season was admitted to practice in both the State and United States courts. In 1844 he joined Mr. Robert Parks in a law partnership which continued until the death of that gentleman in 1860. In 1848 and 1849 he was elected township-clerk of Cleveland (an important office) by overwhelmingly large majorities, and in 1849 was chosen a member of the city council.

In 1855 Mr. Cross entered upon the most important enterprise of his life, that of coal-mining. In company with Oliver H. Perry he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, and leased several other tracts, upon Mineral Ridge, in the Mahoning valley, the coal deposits in which were beginning to promise important results if properly worked. Messrs. Perry & Cross entered promptly and actively into the business of coal mining, and soon landed upon the Cleveland docks, *via* the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, the first cargoes of coal shipped from Mineral Ridge to Cleveland.

In 1859 Mr. Perry transferred his interest to Henry B. Payne, the firm being continued as D. W. Cross & Co. In 1860 it received an additional partner in the person of Lemuel Crawford, who retired in 1861 and was succeeded by Isaac Newton; the firm name being changed to Cross, Payne & Co. Business operations were at this time materially widened by the purchase of new coal mines, by the construction of docks, and by the building of a railway to connect the Summit Bank with the canal, at Middlebury.

In 1867 Mr. Cross retired from the firm of Cross, Payne & Co., and rested awhile upon the fruits of his industry.

Since his retirement from the firm, however, Mr. Cross has retained his connection with the coal interest to a considerable extent, and is to-day the owner of some of the most valuable coal lands in the State. His identification with the early coal trade of the Mahoning valley, and its prosperous development under his efforts, were facts of such importance, not only in his career but in that of Cleveland, that it would be very difficult to separate entirely the history of his life from that of the great business just alluded to.

It was the mind that saw how important and necessary it was that Cleveland should have cheap coal, to the end that she might become a great manufacturing city, and in opening the way for cheap fuel he furnished the opportunity for which Cleveland had so long waited.

Although no longer immediately connected with the coal trade, Mr. Cross is still actively engaged in

important business enterprises, for a temperament like his could not be well satisfied with entire inactivity; but, naturally, he enjoys substantial immunity from the anxieties and labors incident to his earlier experience. The interests of three important manufacturing corporations receive the benefits of his attention. Of each of two of these—the Winslow Car Roofing Company and the Cleveland Steam Gauge Company—he is the president, and of a third—the Amherst Stone Company—he is a director. To the conduct of these extensive enterprises Mr. Cross gives careful heed, and their substantial success testifies to his excellent administration.

He is a life member of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, and a member of the Kirtland Society of Natural History. With both organizations he has long been closely associated, and to the latter has contributed many valuable specimens. He was, in his younger days, a prominent member of the Cleveland Grays, and in 1837 was the secretary of that organization. For many years subsequent to 1839 he was the secretary of the Cleveland Lyceum, a popular debating society of that period.

Since the beginning of his residence in Cleveland Mr. Cross has been a devoted disciple of Nimrod and Isaak Walton, and to this day finds his attachment to the sports of hunting and angling undimmed. These are his favorite relaxations, and, in his leisure hours, he follows them quite as eagerly as of yore.

He was one of the founders of the renowned Winous Point Shooting Club, which owns over ten thousand acres of land near Sandusky Bay, and which, in its appointments and scope of action, is far beyond any similar organization in the country. In connection with Dr. Darby (taxidermist), T. K. Bolton, E. A. Brown, L. M. Hubby and others, he contributed largely toward securing the superb collection of game birds now ornamenting the reception rooms of the club.

As an angler Mr. Cross is not only an enthusiast but an authority. From the Adirondacks to Lake Superior, streams and lakes have paid tribute to his skill, and in company with Prof. Horace A. Ackley and Dr. Thomas Garlick—the pioneers of artificial fish-culture in America—he has passed many a busy hour upon the shores of Lake Erie in the successful pursuit of the finny tribe. It was through Professor Ackley's persuasion that Mr. Cross wrote the "Piscatonarium," first published in the *Cleveland Herald* and afterward in Dr. Kirtland's *Family Visitor*, and the *Spirit of the Times*, as well as in other leading journals.

Another article from Mr. Cross' pen, entitled "Big and Small Mouth Bass, and How a Trout takes a Fly," published in the *Chicago Field* of the date of February 8, 1879, assisted materially in settling a vexed question among scientific sportsmen.

In the evening of his days, Mr. Cross enjoys the satisfaction of having sturdily battled with the difficulties of life and of having produced important results, beneficial alike to himself and the community. The les-

son of such a life needs no elaboration, since it is conveyed in unmistakable terms by the simple record of the events.

The wife of Mr. Cross was not only an amiable companion but was a valuable coadjutor in building up her husband's fortunes. She was Miss Loraine P. Lee, of Bloomfield, New York, and was married to Mr. Cross in 1840. In 1873 she visited Europe and spent eighteen months in extended travel, of which she recorded her impressions in a series of highly interesting letters to the *Cleveland Leader*. Shortly after her return she fell ill, and passed to her rest on the 23d of January, 1875. Devoted to her home and family, endeared to a large circle of friends, and foremost in acts of charity and love, her name remains embalmed in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew her.

JOHN CROWELL.

This gentleman, a talented lawyer and politician, was born at East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 15th of September 1801. His grandfather, Samuel Crowell, was born at Chatham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, March 10, 1742, of which place his ancestors for several generations had been natives. In 1769 or 1770 he married Jerusha Tracy, of East Haddam, by whom he had five sons, viz: William, Samuel, Eliphaz, John and Hezekiah, and also one daughter who died in infancy. Samuel Crowell, Sr., died at East Haddam in 1810.

Of this family, William, the eldest son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at East Haddam on the 10th of July, 1771. His wife, Ruth Peck, daughter of Daniel Peck, was born in the same town in August of the same year. In the autumn of 1806, he, with his wife and a family of nine children (afterward increased to fourteen), removed to Ohio and settled in Rome, Ashtabula county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Western Reserve was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness and but sparsely inhabited. Mr. Crowell's family was the first in the township of Rome, and their nearest neighbors on the south were eighteen miles distant. For a few years after their settlement the privations of the pioneers were very severe. Food, shelter and clothing were only to be obtained by the most arduous exertions. Yet the forests were quickly turned into fruitful fields, and rude dwellings speedily erected. The hardships were borne with womanly patience and manly fortitude, and all honor is due the noble pioneers through whose labors the Western Reserve has become what it is to-day.

The boyhood of John Crowell was spent among the most primitive scenes. His father was a carpenter, and with the assistance of his two eldest sons built most of the framed dwellings for miles around. Thus John was left at home to assist in clearing and cultivating the farm. He possessed a vigorous con-

stitution and more than ordinary strength, and surpassed most of his associates in the power of physical endurance.

His labor on the farm was continued until he reached his majority, and though he had occasionally attended a winter term of the common school—kept in a log cabin—he was substantially destitute of books, and the means of instruction and improvement which they afford. During his minority he also attended for a few months a select school in Jefferson, taught by Mr. Thomas Whelpley, and spent one winter under the instruction of the late Rev. John Hall, while that gentleman was a student of theology.

In the month of November, 1822, young Crowell went on foot to Warren, in order to avail himself of the advantages offered by an academy which had been established in that place a short time previous. The school at that time was conducted by Mr. E. R. Thompson, a graduate of Cambridge University, and a most worthy gentleman, who is remembered by Mr. Crowell with affectionate regard. He continued in the academy with slight interruption until February, 1825, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas L. Webb, of Warren, remaining under his instruction until admitted to the bar in 1827. While prosecuting his studies he supported himself by teaching school, and for six months of the last year previous to his admission he was principal of the academy. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Warren, and commenced the practice of his profession. Having purchased Mr. William Quintry's interest in the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, he became the partner of George Hapgood in the ownership of that establishment, and also the editor of the paper, which he conducted for several years. During the long and severe contest for the presidency between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, he was a staunch supporter of the latter.

A man of his ability and enterprise could not remain long in obscurity, and his talents soon procured for him an extensive practice and a commanding position at the bar. Mr. Crowell's attention, however, was not entirely absorbed by his profession or his newspaper. He took a deep interest in all questions pertaining to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of the surrounding country. He was one of the earliest advocates of the principles of temperance, and assisted in organizing in Warren one of the first temperance societies in the West.

Mr. Crowell was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the first colonization society, of which he was appointed secretary, and devoted both time and energy to its support. At length, however, finding it not adapted to the purpose for which it was originated—the alleviation of the sufferings of the slaves—he, with Gerritt Smith and others, abandoned the society, but not by any means the cause of the oppressed.

Mr. Crowell continued in active practice until 1840, when he was elected to the senate of Ohio from

Trumbull county, on the Whig ticket. He possessed in a pre-eminent degree all the higher qualities of a successful politician, and soon became the acknowledged leader of his party in his district. In 1846 he was unanimously nominated to Congress, and was elected by a decisive majority, his opponents being R. P. Ranney and John Hutchins. In 1848 he was elected by an increased majority over Judge Ranney.

In Congress he was made a member of the committee on claims and of the committee on Indian affairs. In July, 1848, he made an able speech in the House on the subject of "Slavery in the District of Columbia," in which he earnestly protested against the slave trade and depicted in a fearful manner some of the abhorrent practices attendant upon the traffic in human beings. In one instance he says: "Slavery is now, as it always has been, a disturbing element in the Government, and there is every reason to believe it will remain so till the last vestige of it is swept away." In conclusion he aptly quoted what Addison had said of Italy nearly one hundred and fifty years before:

"How has kind Heaven adorned this happy land,
And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand!
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that Heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of Nature, and the charms of Art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns
And tyranny usurps her happy plains."

In 1850, during a long and exciting debate relative to the admission of California into the Union as a free State, he delivered a speech which attracted general attention, and in which he again expressed in the strongest terms his sentiments in regard to the extension of slavery.

After his retirement from Congress he removed, in 1852, to Cleveland, and resumed the practice of law. In 1862 he was elected president of the Ohio State and Union Law College, and continued in that position until 1876, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign. The arduous duties of the place were most satisfactorily discharged, and his lectures were highly appreciated for their depth of thought and practical application. The title of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Law College about the time of his appointment to the presidency.

He was also, for some time, chief editor of *The Western Law Monthly*, published in Cleveland, which contained a series of biographical sketches from his pen.

Mr. Crowell delivered several courses of lectures in the Homœopathic college, on account of which he received the honorary degree of M.D., and was made dean of the faculty.

He served in the State militia nearly twenty years, holding the office of brigadier general, and being finally elected major general.

He is, and always has been, an earnest advocate of common schools; and, looking upon christianity as the true basis of civilization, he has throughout his

life been a decided supporter of the Christian Church. Forty years or more ago he assisted in founding the first Episcopal church in Warren, and held an office in that parish until his removal to Cleveland. He is still a member of the Episcopal Church, but is Protestant and Evangelical, not Catholic, and therefore expresses himself as decidedly opposed to turning parish churches into recruiting stations, and the clergymen into drill-sergeants for the Church of Rome.

Mr. Crowell is not only a learned and accomplished lawyer, but also takes high rank as a classical scholar. His knowledge of history, ancient and modern, and of English literature, is critical and scholarly. He possesses clear and enlarged views of the the principles of legal science, in its broadest sense, ripe culture and an exemplary character, and has filled the numerous positions of honor and trust to which he has been chosen with marked ability and unvarying fidelity. His success in life is due to the high and noble qualities of his mind, to courage undaunted by the greatest obstacles, untiring industry and sound judgment. His natural gifts, physical and mental, have been thoroughly disciplined and cultivated. His addresses, lectures and biographical sketches were models of elegant diction and full of valuable and interesting points.

As a political leader he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his party, and the respect of all. He has been a member and earnest supporter of the Republican party since its organization. As a citizen he is highly esteemed and above reproach. He is now an invalid, and has retired from active business. After many years of labor, in public and private life, he enjoys the pleasures of a quiet home, the society of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and the well-earned privilege of spending the remainder of his days in ease and quiet.

Mr. Crowell was married in 1833 to Eliza B. Estabrook, of Worcester, Massachusetts. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living, one having died in infancy. They are Julia K., widow of Col. Henry G. Powers; Eliza S., widow of the late Henry F. Clark; John Crowell, Jr., a lawyer of the firm of M. D. Leggett & Co., and William Crowell.

CHAPTER LXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CONTINUED.

J. H. Devereux—W. H. Doan—D. P. Eells—S. T. Everett—James Farmer—S. O. Griswold—E. B. Hale—T. P. Handy—Benjamin Harrington—H. J. Herrick—R. R. Herrick—O. J. Hodge—G. W. Howe—J. M. Hoyt—H. B. Hurlbut—John Hutchins—Levi Johnson—Alfred Kelley—T. M. Kelley—C. G. King—Zenas King—R. F. Paine—R. C. Parsons—H. B. Payne—F. W. Pelton—Jacob Perkins—Nathan Perry—H. H. Poppleton.

JOHN HENRY DEVEREUX.

John Henry Devereux, son of Captain John Devereux, of the merchant marine, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1832. His ancestors

were among the first settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He has also a long ancestry in the aristocracy of the Old World, being of the twenty-sixth generation in England and of the seventh in this country, in direct lineal descent from Robert de Ebroicis, or Robert D'Evreux, known in history as one of the Norman conquerors of England in 1066.

He was educated at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Academy, and, early in 1848, left his home in Massachusetts and came to Ohio in the capacity of a civil engineer.

At that time he was but sixteen years old, a very independent and high-spirited boy, possessed of undaunted courage and unbounded enterprise. On arriving at Cleveland, he was at once employed as a constructing engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. After its completion he found similar employment on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad.

In 1852 he went south, and, until 1861, was engaged as civil engineer in the construction of railroads in Tennessee. He was prominently connected with the internal improvements of that State and section, and was referee in several important cases, as to location and construction. He became the leading spirit in railroad affairs, and had determined upon residing there the remainder of his life, but on the breaking out of the war he left Tennessee—regretfully and regretted.

In the spring of 1862, after having made a reconnoissance for a military railroad in the Shenandoah valley, he received the appointment of superintendent of military railroads in Virginia, and under it had charge of all railroads out of Alexandria, and connected therewith. It was early in the spring of 1862 that the forward movements of the Federal armies in Virginia called for active operation, by the government, of the railroad lines centering in Alexandria and connecting with Washington. These lines of railroads were in the most deplorable condition, and in the midst of chaos, and of imperative demands for endless transportation to and from the advancing armies, General McCullum was suddenly called to the head of the department of railroads, and in turn summoned Colonel Devereux to act as the controller and chief of the Virginia lines.

The work was herculean, and its difficulties were well nigh insurmountable; the constant assaults of the enemy upon the roads being almost equaled in injurious effect by the intolerance and ignorance of Federal officers, whose ambition by turns extended to the special ownership and direction of every mile of track, and every car and locomotive. No definite line was drawn between the jurisdiction of the chiefs of the road management, of the War Department, and of the army, but the unwritten law was none the less exacting as laid down by quartermaster's and commissaries' departments, by ordnance and hospital departments, by the chiefs in command in the field. Through the whole ran the demands necessitated by the move-



Engraving of John Brown

W. H. Percey

ment of large bodies of troops, of batteries and pontoon trains, and the carriage of the sick and wounded.

The roads were infested with suspicious characters and peddlers, and the trains swarmed with these, to the injury of every interest in the service. There was no time for preparation. Colonel Devereux plunged into the chaotic mass, and, meeting unmoved each obstacle, laid at once the foundation of discipline and brought the strictest order and obedience into almost instant action. He filled the reconstructed shops with tools, and the roads with adequate equipments; quietly and patiently but persistently developed the system of military railroad law, and made it harmonize with the regulations of each department. He swept away with a single stroke every peddler, and leech, and spy, and thief from the trains, which now became in reality "through trains of government supplies," as the orders required, and were manned and officered with the most rigid discipline. He organized a corps of inspection and detection which swept away all that was bad or suspicious, and made his eye the chief sentinel of the army, before which everything and everybody had to pass for recognition and approval.

With strong practical sense he avoided clashing between the departments by fitting the vast machine of transportation to their wants, and thus aided greatly all the plans of General Haupt, as of his predecessor, General McCallum. With unwearied energy he developed the resources of the same ponderous machine until Alexandria became the center of a great system, that worked with the precision of a chronometer in the distribution, under his hand, of countless stores, munitions, and troops. It mattered but little how many roadways or bridges were destroyed by the enemy, the railroad trains were never behind. Major General Meade particularly was supplied with rations and forage "so magnificently," as he expressed it, under all circumstances, that his repeatedly expressed appreciation removed the last obstacle that might have remained to cause friction to the system.

It was a gallant thing, with Pope's army driven back and scattered in confusion, to bring into Alexandria every car and engine in safety—in some cases working the cars up the grades by hand while the ground trembled with the shock of battle. Such work as this he repeatedly performed. It was a noble labor, that of caring for the sick and wounded, which was made a part of the military railroad work, and the United States Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledged his constant and valuable aid in this direction. No officer stood better with the War Secretary nor with the President, and, holding a position which could have been turned into a source of immense personal gain, his integrity was beyond doubt—no man dared even attempt to bribe him. He directed and moved men and machines by a thorough system, and the result was great smoothness in operation and precision in management; hence the promptness of

movement and immunity from serious accident which marked the working of these military railroads.

In the spring of 1864 the military railroad work was drawing to a close, and Col. Devereux felt at liberty to heed the calls made for his services in civil life. During his connection with the Army of the Potomac he had won the good will and respect of all, and the entire confidence of the leading men in the army and the government with whom his position brought him in contact. His resignation was received with sincere regret, and he bore with him to Ohio the hearty good wishes of those with whom he had been associated. Accepting the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, he was its vice president and general superintendent for five years, and under his control it was one of the most judiciously managed roads in the State.

In 1866 he was invited to become vice president of the Lake Shore railroad company, and soon after accepting that position he was elected to the presidency. When the consolidation of the Lake Shore road with the connecting lines between Buffalo and Chicago was effected, under the name of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company, he was appointed general manager, and had executive control of this great line with all its connections and branches. During his government the line was very successful, and its reputation among railroads for safety and accommodation to the public, and prudent and economical management in the interests of the stockholders, stood deservedly high.

The estimate placed upon his ability as a railway manager was so high that in June, 1873, he received overtures from the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad companies of such a character that he could not in justice to his own interests refuse the offer. He accepted and held, at the same time, the position of president of both the companies. At the same time he was president of minor railroad corporations, whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his direction.

When he assumed control of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad its fortunes were at a low ebb. Laboring under the most discouraging odds, he succeeded in putting the line in the best condition under the circumstances, but at the close of the year 1874 it was deemed useless to continue the struggle, until a change in its financial condition had been effected. He was accordingly made receiver, and shortly afterwards resigned his position as president and director, as incompatible with that of receiver appointed by the courts. His appointment to the position just named was received with satisfaction by all concerned, who knew that their clashing interests were in safe and honorable hands.

Although never a politician, Col. Devereux has always manifested an active interest in public affairs. Twice he was tendered a nomination to Congress, but declined. He is a man of large brain, great capacity

for work, generous impulses and a benevolent heart. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and very active in its affairs, particularly in missionary and Sunday-school work, laboring zealously and giving freely to aid the cause of religion. In the Masonic order he ranks high, and in 1860 was elected Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Tennessee.

He was married in 1851 to Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of Hon. Lorenzo A. Kelsey, formerly mayor of Cleveland. They have four children.

WILLIAM H. DOAN.

William H. Doan is descended from one of the oldest families in the country, which has, for generations, supplied many substantial and worthy members to the community. The name is an old one in the county of Cheshire, England, and is thus alluded to in the "Patronymica Britannica" by Lower:

"Done—A great Cheshire family, whom Omerod designates as a 'race of warriors' who held Utkinton (supposed to be the Done of Domesday) as military tenants of Venables from the time of King John. The chiefs of this house will be found in the battle-rolls of Agincourt, Bloreheath and Flodden. The name is pronounced Done (*o* long) and is also spelled Doane by members of the same (Cheshire) family."

John Doan, the founder of the Doan family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the three first ships that sailed to Plymouth, landing at that famous spot in the year 1630. A brother came afterward and settled in Canada, and another brother settled in Virginia, where he founded an extensive family. John Doan took a prominent and useful part in the affairs of Plymouth colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. In addition to that and other civil offices which he held, he was made a deacon in the church at Plymouth and at Eastham. He died in 1685 at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His wife's name was Abigail, and by her he had five children—Lydia, Abigail, John, Ephraim and Daniel.

Daniel had four children by his first wife, among whom was Joseph Doan, who was born June 27, 1669. Joseph had twelve children by two wives. He was a deacon of the church at Eastham for forty years, and was a pious and God-fearing man. His first child was named Mary after her mother, and the second, Joseph, after his father. Joseph, Jr., was born November 15, 1693, and married Deborah Haddock September 30, 1725. He moved to Middle Haddam, near Middletown, on the Connecticut river, and there engaged in ship-building. His children were Joseph, Nathaniel, Seth, Eunice and Phineas.

Seth was born June 9, 1733, and married Mercy Parker in 1758. Both died in 1802. They had nine children—Seth, Timothy, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Job (who died early), Mercy, Job, John M. and Deborah. The two Seth Doans, father and son, were taken pris-

oners by the British from a merchant vessel in 1776, during the Revolution, the father at the time being mate of the vessel on which he was captured. They were released in 1777, and soon after the younger Seth died from sickness contracted while a prisoner, and due to his captivity.

Nathaniel, fourth child of Seth and Mercy Doan, was born about the year 1764. He came to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1796, with the party which surveyed the Western Reserve, and in 1798 moved thither with his family. The route of emigration was down the Connecticut river, along the coast by vessel to New York, up the Hudson river, across by land to Lake Ontario and thence by boat to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. The family lived in the then little village of Cleveland until the next fall, when they removed to what is now the east part of the city of Cleveland, settling at the "Corners," just west of Wade Park.

Nathaniel Doan was a man of great piety and of sterling qualities. The first Presbyterian church-society in the Western Reserve was organized in his house, and was known as the First Presbyterian church, of which he was appointed deacon. He married Sarah Adams, of Chatham, Connecticut. His children were Sarah, Job (who died young), Job, Delia, Nathaniel and Mercy. He died November 29, 1815.

Job, his eldest son, was born June 10, 1789, and was nine years of age when he came with his father to Ohio, where he experienced in his youth all the privations of pioneer life. At the age of twenty-six he was married to Harriet Woodruff, daughter of Nathaniel and Isabel Woodruff, of Morris county, New Jersey. She was born August 31, 1797, and came to Ohio in 1814. Job Doan took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and county. He was a Whig in politics, and in 1832 and 1833 was a member of the legislature. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. He likewise built and kept the first hotel in East Cleveland. Although he had but a limited education himself, he was a liberal supporter of educational interests, and was also an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, charitable and generous to a fault. He died on the 30th of September, 1834, of cholera. He had eight children, Nathaniel Adams, Sarah C., who is now the wife of John Walters, Harriet J., Lucy Ann, Martha M. (who died in infancy), William H., Martha M., and Edwin W.

William H. Doan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and the Shaw Academy of Euclid, also attending Mr. Beatty's preparatory school in Cleveland. At the age of twenty he entered the law office of Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade where he remained nine months. Soon afterward he generously volunteered to go to Sandusky to assist in caring for the sufferers by the cholera, and rendered faithful service until the disease abated.

In 1849 he went to California, and remained in that State a period of ten years, engaged in various

pursuits, such as mining, trading, etc. His business ventures proving unsuccessful, he returned to Ohio, and, after remaining one year in Cleveland, went to Corry, Pennsylvania, where he resided from 1861 to 1865. During that time he was engaged in building shanties along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and served as an employee in various positions on the Oil Creek railroad. He also went into the commission business, selling crude oil, with a partner, under the firm name of W. H. Doan & Co. The trade in oil rapidly increasing, he removed to Cleveland, where he entered more extensively into the traffic. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of oils and naphtha, which has proved moderately successful. He employs at the present time fifty hands, having considerably extended the business.

As a citizen Mr. Doan deservedly takes a high rank. A member of the Congregational church, in which he holds the offices of deacon and trustee, he has contributed freely, both in time and money, to the interests of Christianity and charity. In public enterprise and benevolent projects he is ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand.

He originated and built, mostly with his own funds, the Tabernacle, located on the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, which he has devoted to the use of the people of Cleveland. He is deeply interested in the Sunday school work, serving at present as superintendent of the Tabernacle school. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, being an active and untiring worker in the cause of temperance. His many social qualities and personal virtues have won the esteem of a large circle of friends, and the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was married on the 31st of July, 1861, to Miss E. J. Hemmel, of New York City.

DAN P. EELLS.

Major Samuel Eells came to this country from Barnstable, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, probably in the year 1633, where his son, Samuel, was born. Major Eells returned to England while his son was yet a babe, and remained until Samuel, Jr., was twenty-one years old, who then returned to the land of his nativity, and settled at Milford, Connecticut, where he was a lawyer and an officer in the army. He died at Hingham, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-nine. Nathaniel, his third son, was graduated at Harvard University, and was settled as pastor over the church at Scituate, Massachusetts. Edward Eells, son of Nathaniel, was also graduated at Harvard, and was settled over the church at Middletown, Connecticut. James Eells, son of Edward, was graduated at Yale College in 1763, and like his two preceding ancestors became a clergyman, being settled over the church at Glastonbury, Connecticut. His son, James, was also graduated at Yale in 1799, and was pastor over the Presbyterian church in Westmore-

land, Oneida county, New York, in 1804. He removed to Ohio in 1831, where he resided in Worthington, Franklin county, in Charlestown, Portage county, and in Amherst, Lorain county, until the death of his wife, in 1849, after which he lived in the families of his sons until May 3, 1856, when he died at Grafton, Lorain county, from being injured by a locomotive on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad.

Rev. James Eells had seven children, one of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. The remaining six, five sons and one daughter, all born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, lived to mature years.

James Henry was educated at Hamilton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Elyria, Ohio, and afterward at Perrysburg, where he was drowned in the Maumee river, December 7, 1836. Samuel, born May 21, 1810, was educated at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1832. He became a lawyer and settled in Cincinnati, where he was for a time a partner of the late chief justice, S. P. Chase. He was the founder of the college society, Alpha Delta Phi, and, though less than thirty-two years of age at the time of his death, he was ranked among the very ablest lawyers of his time, and as an advocate had no superior at the Cincinnati bar. Mary Lucretia, born June 18, 1812, married Dr. Asa B. Brown, at Elyria Ohio, December 31, 1835, and died at Cleveland February 9, 1855. Timothy Dwight, born November 1, 1815, died at Cleveland, April 18, 1876. James, born August 27, 1822, was educated at Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary. He was first settled over the Presbyterian church at Penn Yan, New York; was afterwards pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cleveland, and also of the Dutch Reformed church on the Hights, in Brooklyn, New York, whence he removed to San Francisco, and became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. He is now pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Oakland, California, and professor of pastoral theology in the San Francisco Theological Seminary.

Dan Parmlee Eells was born April 16, 1825. He entered Hamilton College, but before completing his course removed to Cleveland, where he continued his studies, being graduated with the class of 1848. In March, 1849, he was given a position in the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Here he remained until 1857, manifesting such decided financial abilities and winning so many friends among business men, that he was solicited to become a partner in a private banking house, and the firm of Hall, Eells & Co. was formed, Mr. Eells being the managing partner. In November, 1858, the managers of the Commercial Branch Bank, desirous of regaining his services, elected him their cashier. In this position he remained until 1865, when the charter of the institution expired. The Commercial National Bank was now organized, and the business of the Commer-

cial Branch Bank was transferred to it. Mr. W. A. Otis was chosen president, and Mr. Eells, vice president. On the death of Mr. Otis, in 1868, Mr. Eells was elected president, and has remained in that position until the present time. This has been one of the flourishing banking institutions of the city, having a capital stock of \$1,250,000, and a large surplus. It has always pursued a liberal but prudent policy under Mr. Eells' management; the wisdom of which is manifest by its large and profitable business. He has also been interested in other large business enterprises; being a director and the vice president of the Republic Iron Company; a director in the Otis Steel and Iron Company, and having large investments in numerous manufacturing and other enterprises.

Although so largely engaged in business, he has always found time to assist in all the benevolent projects of the time. He is the treasurer of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and the Bethel Home has always had his warm support. When the Cleveland Bible Society was organized, in 1857, Mr. Eells was chosen its treasurer, which position he held until 1877, when he was elected its president.

Mr. Eells married Mary, daughter of George A. Howard, of Orrville, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1849. They had two children; Howard Parmlee, born June 16, 1855, and Emma Paige, born April 8, 1857. He married as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, on the 15th of June, 1861. By this marriage there have been four children, Eliza Witt, born July 1, 1867, who died from injuries by explosion of the steamer "Chautauqua," on Chautauqua lake, August 15, 1871; Stillman Witt, born April 24, 1873; and William Hamilton and Winifred Douglass, (twins), born October 20, 1874; of whom William H. died July 16, and Winifred D. July 17, 1875. Mr. Eells is an elder of the Second Presbyterian church, and is one of its most active supporters. A descendant of a long line of honorable and educated ancestors, six generations of whom have been clergymen in the New England Presbyterian and Congregational churches, Mr. Eells' life has been an example, socially and morally, of what may be expected from such a lineage.

SYLVESTER T. EVERETT.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Samuel Everett, a prominent merchant and manufacturer, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1838. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and lived on his father's farm until 1850. In that year he came to Cleveland, to reside with his brother, Dr. Henry Everett; attending the public schools until 1853, when he entered the employ of S. Raymond & Co. In March of the succeeding year he was admitted to a clerkship in the banking house of Brockway, Watson, Everett & Co., and three years after his entrance was promoted to the position of cashier. In

1859 he was called to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to aid in settling up the affairs of his uncle, Charles Everett, Esq., a well known merchant, who was about to retire from active business life. After a year spent in that work he returned to Cleveland and resumed his position in the banking house.

In 1867, the firm having changed by the retirement of two of the partners, he became a member of the new firm of Everett, Weddell & Co. In 1869 the Republicans nominated him for city treasurer, and he was elected by a decided majority. At the end of the first year he presented to the council a clear, concise and complete statement of the financial affairs of the city. This had not been done for some time before. The outstanding obligations of the city were at the same time managed with such ability that the outlay for interest was largely reduced, and the credit of the city was so greatly improved that the municipal bonds were sought for by investors at a decided advance, and in many instances a premium. This improved condition of the city's financial management continuing, he was re-nominated at the end of his term of two years, and re-elected by a large majority.

In 1873, at the end of his second term, he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic conventions, and was again elected, receiving the largest vote that had ever been polled for one candidate from the organization of the city to that time. In 1875, and again in 1877, the same compliment was paid him; he being a third time the nominee of both parties, and elected by a unanimous vote. In 1879 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party—the Democrats making a separate nomination. This election was hotly contested upon local issues, but he nevertheless was elected by about five thousand majority, running nearly three thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

The confidence of the public in Mr. Everett's ability as a financier, and his trustworthiness as a man, was shown not only by his election for six consecutive terms to one of the most important and responsible positions in the city government, but also by the other offices of trust to which he was chosen without his seeking. In 1876 he was elected one of the directors and also vice president of the Second National Bank, one of the leading institutions of the State. He assumed the management on the 1st of June, 1876, and the following year was made the president, which position he still holds. He is also vice president and treasurer of the Valley Railway Company, and it was largely through his influence that funds were raised for the completion of this road. He is a director of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company; of the Union Steel Screw Company; the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; the Saginaw Mining Company, Lake Superior; the American District Telegraph Company, and of Everett, Weddell and Co., bankers; he is also a director and the treasurer of the Northern Ohio Fair Association. All these enterprises have found in him an efficient and trustworthy

officer. In addition, the managers of several others have secured his co-operation, feeling assured that the trust confided in him would be wisely and faithfully managed. His capacity for work is almost unlimited, and his financial ability is unquestioned, while his uniform good temper, displayed in all business transactions, renders him one of the most popular of Cleveland's citizens. He is enterprising and public spirited, liberal and benevolent in regard to charitable institutions and causes, and highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

JAMES FARMER.

James Farmer is a native of Georgia, having been born near Augusta on the 19th day of July, 1802. His ancestors came from England during the early part of the seventeenth century, where the family had been honorably mentioned since the days of Henry the Eighth, and especially so during the time of Charles the Second.

Mr. Farmer's grandfather took an active part on the patriot side in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, participating in numerous battles fought in Georgia and the Carolinas. His father, on account of slavery, decided to leave the South, and in 1805 moved to the then newly admitted State of Ohio, settling upon a tract of land in Columbiana county, where he remained until the fall of 1818, when he removed to what is now known as Salineville, in the same county.

Here young James grew to manhood, availing himself of such opportunities as then existed for acquiring an education, while devoting a large share of his time to helping on the farm and in the manufacture of salt, which his father had undertaken. In 1824, at the age of twenty-two, the young man leased his father's salt works, and, having enlarged them, devoted himself for four years to this industry.

In 1828, however, he concluded to extend his business, and therefore crossed the mountains to Philadelphia and purchased a stock of goods suitable to the demands of a new country; thus beginning a mercantile career in which he continued nearly thirty years.

In 1834 Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Meribah Butler, a young lady of English parentage who had previously removed with her parents to Ohio from Philadelphia.

In 1838 he built what was for those times a large flouring mill, after which he increased his business by purchasing wheat and manufacturing it into flour, which he shipped to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans. In carrying on these pursuits, Mr. Farmer had occasion to travel very widely, thus acquiring a knowledge of the great commercial interests of the country, and coming into business relations with a large circle of wealthy and influential men.

In 1844, before the era of railways in Ohio, when the transfer of freight and passengers was carried

on principally by water, Mr. Farmer built a fine steamer which was employed several years in the profitable trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; running between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. In the year 1846 Mr. Farmer, with his usual enterprise, was foremost in securing a charter for the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company. He was made its president and devoted his time, his money and, what was most important of all, his untiring energy, to the construction of the road. Under his able management it was completed from Cleveland to the Ohio river in about five years. This road opened up a large amount of mineral wealth, and gave a great impetus to the business of Cleveland, especially to the coal trade.

In 1856 Mr. Farmer removed with his family to the "Forest City," and engaged in the coal business; having mines of his own which he has worked successfully for the past twenty-five years. Since coming to Cleveland he has also identified himself with the manufacturing of iron, and with the banking interests of the city.

In 1858 Mr. Farmer was again called to the presidency of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company, and in order to facilitate its management the superintendency was also assigned him. It was mainly through his wise and economical administration that the road was kept from falling into the hands of its bondholders, a fate that befel many railroads after the disastrous financial crash of 1857. In 1859 Mr. Farmer, feeling that the company was again upon a safe footing, retired from the presidency. He remained a member of the board of directors, however, for several years longer, when he withdrew entirely, having served the company, in all, nearly twenty years.

Mr. Farmer, although devoting himself principally to his own business, ever kept the welfare of Cleveland in view, and, as he was convinced that the city's greatness depended on its manufactures, he determined to labor for the construction of a new railway line to the nearest coal fields. In 1870 he began, through the press and otherwise, the agitation of the subject, as one of vital importance to the future prosperity of the city.

In 1871 the Valley railway company was organized, the object of which was to build a road from Cleveland by way of Akron and Canton, into the very heart of the great coal and iron fields of Ohio. Mr. Farmer was chosen president of the company and the work of construction begun in the spring of 1873. Owing, however, to the great financial crash in the fall of that year, the work was suspended, but the company's affairs kept in such trim that it was able to go on at the first opportunity, and in 1878 the first rails were laid. At the present time the road is nearly completed to Canton, a distance of sixty miles from Cleveland, and its entire success is fully assured. Mr. Farmer has thus been the principal promoter of two railways, one of which has given to Cleveland its

great manufacturing importance as well as that large part of its commerce which depends on its manufactures, and the other of which promises largely to increase both its commerce and its manufactures.

Mr. Farmer is now seventy-seven years of age, but is still hale and hearty. He has the companionship of his wife and five children, and with his children's children around him still looks forward to many years of useful life. He is an honored member of the Society of Friends. He has never sought political preferment, but has moved quietly in the business walks of life, devoting his time and energy to enterprises for the public good, believing that a man has higher duties than the mere acquisition of wealth, and that he who lives to benefit mankind has ennobled his own soul, and may well rest when life's labor is done.

He possesses a well-balanced mind, maturing all his plans by careful consideration, has a calm judgment, is serene in disposition, and is charitable to the failings of others. He is genial as a friend, kind and indulgent as a husband and father, and is generally esteemed, respected and beloved. He is a close observer of both men and things, and may truly be said to be the architect of his own fortunes. He possesses a strong will which has carried him over all obstacles in his business enterprises. He has lived to see his efforts for the public good crowned with success, and is entitled to enjoy the honorable old age that is his.

SENECA O. GRISWOLD.

This gentleman, a prominent member of the legal fraternity of Cleveland, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, on the 20th of December, 1823. He is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Griswold, who settled in Windsor in 1635, and who was the ancestor of a considerable number of men, distinguished in literature, science and professional life.

In his youth, Mr. Griswold attended the Suffield Connecticut Literary Institute until he attained his seventeenth year. In 1841 he came to Ohio, and the following year entered Oberlin College as a member of the freshman class. He was graduated in 1845 and immediately afterward returned to Connecticut, where he taught for one year in the academy of his native town.

Returning to Ohio at the expiration of that time, he entered the law office of Messrs. Bolton & Kelly, of Cleveland, and remained with them until admitted to the bar in 1847. In the spring of 1848 he formed a partnership with the Hon. John C. Grannis, and at once entered on the practice of his profession. After remaining in that partnership three years he entered the firm of Bolton & Kelly, the name of which then became Bolton, Kelly & Griswold. In 1856 Mr. Bolton was elected to the bench, and the firm then changed its name to Kelly & Griswold, which appellation it retained until the death of the former gentleman in 1870.

In 1861 Mr. Griswold was elected a member of the general assembly, and served one term. While a member of the legislature he afforded valuable assistance in organizing the railroad sinking-fund commission and also in procuring for the city a paid fire department. The year after the death of Mr. Kelly he formed a copartnership with Mr. Isaac Buckingham, a former student, with whom he was associated two years.

He was then, in 1873, elected one of the judges of the superior court of Cleveland, and during the same year was elected, by both Democrats and Republicans, as a member of the State constitutional convention. In this convention he held a prominent position, serving, with marked ability as chairman of the committee on corporations and as a member of the apportionment committee. Mr. Griswold was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Cleveland Law Library association, of which he was, for many years, the president.

Upon the expiration of his judicial term Mr. Griswold returned to the practice of his profession with renewed ardor, and in 1878 again became associated with Mr. Grannis, which connection he has maintained to the present time.

He delivered an oration at the centennial celebration in the city of Cleveland, on the 4th of July, 1876, which was acknowledged by all to be an eloquent and able address, well worthy of the occasion which called it forth.

As a judge Mr. Griswold commanded the respect of all by his learning and impartiality, and as a lawyer he stands in the front rank of the profession; his extensive reading, well-balanced judgment and logical reasoning making him a most reliable counselor and successful practitioner.

Mr. Griswold was married, in 1858, to Helen Lucy Robinson of Westfield, New York. His wife died in 1871, since when he has remained unmarried.

EDWIN B. HALE.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the most prominent and successful bankers and business men of the city, belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in England and the United States; and, although it would greatly transcend the limits allowed here to trace its history at length and mention all who have reflected credit on their ancient and honorable name, yet a brief notice of a few points may not be inappropriate.

In the history and antiquities of the county of Essex, England, by Philip Mornant, London, 1768, we find numerous references to the family of Hales. As early as the thirteenth century the family name appears among the burgesses in parliament, and is referred to in the history of the reigns of Richard the First, Edward the Third and their immediate successors. Many members of the family were called to offices of trust and position by the communities in



S. O. Griswold

which they lived, and the name is mentioned with honor in both civil and military annals—Sir Matthew Hale, the upright judge, being one of the most distinguished of the family. The office of high sheriff of the county was frequently filled by some one bearing the name of Hale, and the family has almost continuously had a representative in one or both houses of parliament.

Members of the family at an early date settled in New England; the first settler of the name in Connecticut being Samuel Hale, (son of William Hale, Esq., of Kings Walden, England, high sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1621, who married Rose, daughter of Sir George Bond, Knight Lord Mayor of London, in 1587,) who located in the neighborhood of Hartford about the year 1640. In the annals of Glastonbury, Connecticut, (so named from the famous old monastic town in England, which was distinguished as a seat of learning and where the first Christian church was erected about the year 600) we find the names of his descendants quite prominent; they being engaged in various wars of the olden time—notably in King Philip's war, the old French and Indian war and the war of the Revolution. In the war of the Revolution no less than sixteen able bodied men, heads of families, by the name of Hale, all from this small settlement of Glastonbury, attached themselves to the army as soldiers and gave good evidence of their patriotism by risking their lives in their country's service.

Philo Hale, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of remarkable energy and enterprise, and was the first who engaged in and established the business of ship building on the Connecticut river, which he conducted successfully until the sudden outbreak of the war of 1812. The war ruined his business and involved him in serious loss. He afterwards traveled extensively abroad, but, finding no foreign country like his native land, came back, improved his broken fortunes and, attracted by the beauty of the prairie country, gave his means and energies to the development of the interests of central Illinois, where he died in 1848, universally esteemed and respected as a public-spirited citizen.

The son of whom we write was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, February 8, 1819. During his infancy his parents removed to Connecticut, and gave him in early youth the advantages of the best schools. The death of his mother, two brothers and a sister, at an early period of life, prevented him from entering Yale College, and defeated all the family plans for his further education. The young boy then found himself dependent upon the sympathy of distant relatives. He came to Ohio, and entered Kenyon College in 1837, where he gave his entire attention to his studies and graduated with the honors of his class in 1841, having a personal friend in every member of the faculty and the kind regard of all his fellow students. Fond of letters, it was his intention to devote himself to the pursuits of literature, but after much discussion, and rather in deference to the wish of his father, he turned

his attention to the legal profession and entered the office of Goddard & Converse, attorneys at Zanesville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, after an examination conducted by the Hon. Joseph Root, in 1843. After this, business required his presence in Illinois, and absorbed his attention for several years.

In 1852, after the death of his father, he removed to Cleveland, attracted thither by its beautiful situation, its climate, the enterprise of its citizens, and its educational and other advantages. He there commenced business as a private banker and is still so engaged. Mr. Hale is a strictly conscientious and conservative man, cautious and considerate, thoughtful and well balanced. In his business relations he is highly respected, and his counsel is freely and frequently sought. In his immediate social circle genial and pleasant, he is cherished and beloved. As a citizen he is quiet and unostentatious, but always interested in every measure for the public good, and the poor have ever found in him a true and sympathetic friend.

In 1846 he was married to the daughter of S. N. Hoyt, Esq., of Chardon, Ohio, and now has three sons and four daughters living, some of whom are married and reside in the immediate neighborhood of their father's residence.

TRUMAN P. HANDY.

Truman P. Handy was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, on the 17th day of January, 1807. He received a good education at an academy and made preparations for entering college, but at the age of eighteen he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, in Ontario county in that State. Five years later he resigned and removed to Buffalo, to assist in the organization of the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year.

In 1832 he removed to Cleveland, having been invited there for the purpose of resuscitating the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, established in 1816, the charter of which had been purchased by Hon. George Bancroft, of Massachusetts. Mr. Handy accepted the post of cashier and reorganized the bank, which prospered until 1842, when its charter expired and a renewal was refused by the legislature. In the financial crash of 1837 it had been compelled to accept real estate in settlement of the estate of its involved customers, and thus became one of the largest landholders in the city. When its business was closed Mr. Handy was appointed trustee to divide this property among the stockholders. This task he completed in 1845.

Meanwhile he had, in 1843, established a private banking house under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Co., in conducting the business of which he met with his accustomed success. In 1845 Mr. Handy organized the Commercial Branch Bank, under the act of legislature of that year authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio. He assumed the cashiership and was also the acting manager. The

success of his management of its affairs may be inferred from the fact that the stockholders realized an average of twenty per cent. on their investments for a period of twenty years, until the termination of the charter in 1865.

In 1861 Mr. Handy was called upon to revive the credit of another important institution, which had been seriously crippled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. He accepted the presidency of the establishment in question (the Merchants' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio), and under his management it rapidly recovered its lost ground. In February, 1865, it was reorganized as the Merchants' National Bank under the United States banking law, with a capital of one million dollars, six hundred thousand of which were paid in. Mr. Handy was elected president of the reorganized institution, and conducted its affairs with great success.

From 1850 to 1860 he also served as treasurer of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad company, and managed its finances with sagacity and skill. This position he resigned in 1860, but has ever since been a director of the company.

Mr. Handy was also among the first to demonstrate the practicability of establishing a profitable commerce with Europe, direct from the lake ports. In 1858 he despatched three of a fleet of ten merchant vessels, mostly laden with lumber and staves, which left Cleveland for English ports, and since that time there has been more or less direct trade maintained between Europe and the ports of the American lakes.

Mr. Handy never sought nor held positions of political prominence. Few, however, have taken so deep an interest in educational and philanthropic causes, or labored so earnestly for their success. He served as a member of the board of education with Charles Bradburn, and was one of that gentleman's ablest coadjutors in the arduous task of reorganizing and improving the school system of Cleveland. In the Sunday-schools he was for more than forty years a constant worker both as superintendent and teacher, taking an active part in all measures calculated to extend their field of usefulness. For twenty-one years he was president of the Industrial Home and Children's Aid Society, of which he has ever been one of the most liberal supporters.

A life-long and sincere member of the Presbyterian church, he is singularly free from "isms" of any description, and at all times advocated their exclusion from moral or political theories or questions. He is broad and liberal in his views, generous and just in his acts, universally esteemed and particularly beloved by children. He is one of the few citizens to be found in any community whose effective labors for the relief of the poor and helpless, and the rescue of the ignorant and vicious, justly entitle them to the name of philanthropists. He made three extended visits to Europe, chiefly for the purpose of investigating the financial, religious and educational systems of the old

world, and Cleveland was equally benefited with himself by the valuable knowledge he there gained.

In March, 1832, Mr. Handy was married to Miss Harriet N. Hall of Geneva, New York, by whom he has one daughter, who married Hon. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan.

BENJAMIN HARRINGTON.

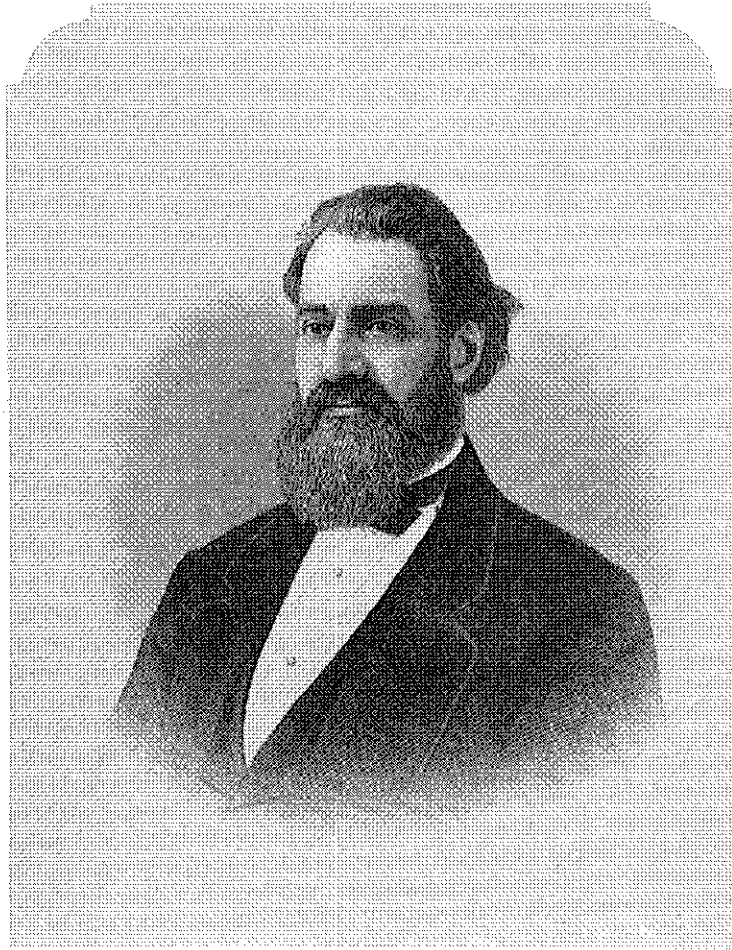
Benjamin Harrington was born in Shelburn, Vermont, on the 4th of February, 1806. His father, Captain Benjamin Harrington, was a native of Connecticut, and in early life had been a sea captain, but left the sea and settled in Shelburn, where for a number of years he was a leading merchant and prominent business man. He built a church, and built and owned a store, a hotel and six or more dwelling houses, in that village.

The subject of this notice was the fifth of a family of seven children. His father died when he was quite young, and he was thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age. When fifteen years old he went to Canada, where he remained several years, and then moved to Buffalo, New York. He returned to Canada at the expiration of two years, and thence moved to Cleveland in November, 1835, one year before it was incorporated as a city. He first leased, and kept for several years, the old Franklin House. In 1838 he was elected alderman, and served in that capacity one year. In 1841 he was chosen councilman, and the following year was again elected alderman and made president of the city council.

Mr. Harrington retired from the city government in 1843, and did not again enter it. From that time until 1858 he devoted his time and energy to the management of his business, which he began to increase by purchasing land and erecting business blocks.

He was appointed to several positions of public trust. Among others he was postmaster under President Buchanan from 1858 to 1860, and was made a State commissioner to close up the affairs of the old Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. He was one of the six who formed the banking firm of S. W. Crittenden & Co., which was afterwards transformed into the First National Bank. The application to be thus organized was the first on record in the United States, and one of the first acted upon.

After his retirement from active business life, Mr. Harrington devoted his attention to the supervision of his property and to works of charity. He gave liberally to numerous benevolent objects, but his charity was always governed by a wise discrimination. In later life he took but little interest in politics. He was a man of most generous impulses, large hearted, and universally popular among all classes of people; noted for his strict integrity and honor in all business transactions, and a self-made man in the highest sense. In every position of trust which he held he enjoyed the complete confidence of those whom he



H. Hennrich

represented, and displayed upon all occasions his ability to perform the duties devolving upon him. He was a sagacious business man, a kind employer and in every respect a good citizen.

Although not a member of any church organization, he was a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity and a constant attendant upon divine service. For many years he was a vestryman of Trinity (Episcopal) church. He died on the 30th of January, 1878, being just five days less than seventy-two years of age.

Mr. Harrington was married on the 17th day of January, 1832, to Chloe W. Prentiss, daughter of Samuel Prentiss of Rutland, Vermont. Mrs. Harrington died several years before her husband. They left no family, but are mourned by the many friends to whom they were endeared by their noble qualities of mind and heart.

HENRY J. HERRICK.

Dr. Henry J. Herrick, one of Ohio's native sons, who has for several years occupied a conspicuous place among the physicians and surgeons of Cleveland, was born at Aurora, Portage county, on the 20th day of January, 1833. His parents came of New England stock, his father being a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. Early in life they set their faces toward the west, and located in Ohio, where, with the energy and faith necessary on the part of all good pioneers, they bravely began the battle for existence. Beneath the watchful care of the father, the sons and daughters were taught valuable lessons in the lore which leads to success; while within the sacred domain of a Christian mother's influence they drank the inspiration of her pious teachings, and ever sought to honor her precepts by lifting their lives to the elevated moral standard which she had set up before them.

When Henry was but a lad, his father removed with his family to Twinsburg in Summit county, where the youth divided his time between occasional attendance at a public school and hard labor upon his father's farm and in his saw-mill. Thus passed his years upon the "even tenor of their way" until he reached the age of eighteen, when an offer made by his father aroused his latent ambition, and gave shape to his whole future career. Of all the seven sons of his father, he alone accepted the offer made by the latter; which was that he would aid in providing a liberal education for that son who would agree to forego all claim to receive an "outfit" at his majority.

Henry joyfully embraced the opportunity, and without delay began preparing for college at the Twinsburg academy, under the capable instruction of Rev. Samuel Bissell—still working on the farm during his vacation. Being duly prepared at the age of twenty-one, he entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he spent four years in arduous study—during which he passed his vacations profitably in barrel-making, lumbering, and school

teaching—the latter occupation also requiring his attention during two winters. He was then graduated with high honors, finding himself endowed with not only the learning of the schools, but with a good deal of practical experience and no little mechanical skill. One of his comrades at Williams was James A. Garfield, since so celebrated as a soldier and statesman, and these two, from their large, powerful forms, were known as the "Ohio Giants."

Greatly to the disappointment of his father, who hoped to see him embrace the ministry, young Herrick decided to enter the medical profession, and, during one of his vacations, he attended a partial course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Returning to Ohio in 1858, he at once went to work for his uncle, who was a farmer. In the fall of that year, having saved twenty-nine dollars, he set out, with his father's consent, for Cleveland, where he hoped by some means to make his way through a course at the medical college. Means he had none, save his twenty-nine dollars, and he was, moreover, "a stranger in a strange land," but he had a stout heart, and he never doubted that he would accomplish his desire. He sought employment as a teacher, that he might earn money to pay for his tuition, but in vain. By a lucky chance he was directed to Dr. M. L. Brooks, in whose office he became a student, and whom he compensated partly with office labor, and partly with the gains derived from teaching in one of the city evening schools. By the aid of the means thus acquired he also managed to attend lectures at the Cleveland Medical College.

After teaching school subsequently (in 1859 and 1860) at Geauga Seminary, in Geauga county, and still later in Solon, Cuyahoga county, he went to Chicago in the summer of 1860, where he resumed his medical studies with Dr. Daniel Brainard, and through the influence of that eminent surgeon he was appointed house physician at the United States marine hospital in Chicago. Entering Rush Medical College also, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1861 with the degree of M.D., and about that time received likewise from Williams College the degree of A.M.

Returning shortly afterwards to Cleveland, he was employed as one of Dr. Brooks' assistants at the United States marine hospital, and in February, 1862, entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. During a portion of his service he was in charge of General Hospital, No. 13, at Nashville, Tennessee. He received a commission as surgeon in December, 1862, and at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was in charge of the hospitals of his division, he was captured by the enemy; being conveyed thence to Libby prison, at Richmond. At the expiration of two months he was exchanged, when he returned to Cleveland on a twenty days' furlough, and was there married (December 8, 1863,) to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. M. L. Brooks, his old patron and friend.

Rejoining his regiment at Chattanooga, he accompanied Sherman's army in the celebrated "march to the sea," and at Savannah resigned his commission one month previous to the expiration of his term of service.

Although greatly benefited by his extended experience in the army, he sought to still further increase his professional knowledge in a brief season within the lecture room of a medical college in New York city, and, being there fitted to encounter with skill the difficulties of surgical science, he returned to Cleveland, where, in 1865, he became associated as a partner with his father-in-law, Dr. Brooks, with whom he continued to practice until 1871. Since that time Dr. Herrick has pursued alone the profession of physician and surgeon, mounting steadily in skill and fame until he is to-day a widely successful practitioner, and is confessedly a leading representative in the "old school."

From 1865 to 1868 he filled the chair of professor of "obstetrics and diseases of women and children" in the Charity Hospital Medical College, and upon the reorganization of that college as the Medical Department of Wooster University he was chosen to be professor of the principles of surgery, which chair he still occupies. In 1863 he was elected president of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he is still an active member. He is also a prominent member of the American Medical Association and the Northeastern and Cuyahoga County Medical Societies. He is a frequent contributor to the valuable medical literature of the State; his papers on "tubercles" and "the Charitable Institutions of the State," read before the State Medical Society the present year (1879) being received with marked approval.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Dr. Herrick is an earnest Christian worker, and devotes much of his time, his energies and his means to labors of benevolence; his heart, as well as his professional instincts responding gladly to the calls of suffering humanity, while his outstretched hand is an eager servitor in a noble work.

Dr. Herrick's family consists of his estimable wife, one daughter and three sons, all of whom reside with their parents. Having risen unaided, save by his own earnest and unflagging efforts, from one of the lower rounds of life's ladder to social and professional eminence, Dr. Herrick has made a record which the youth of the present time may well look upon with respect and emulation.

RENSSELAER R. HERRICK.

Hon. Rensselaer R. Herrick, who occupies to-day the chief magistracy of the city of Cleveland, first set foot within that city forty-three years ago, at the youthful age of ten, and there he has spent the subsequent years of what has proven a busy and useful existence.

Mr. Herrick comes of good old Puritan stock, and in this country traces his ancestry back to 1629, when

his great-grandfather's great-grandfather, Ephraim Herrick, came over from Leicester, England, to mend his fortunes in the western world. Ephraim Herrick settled in Connecticut upon reaching the shores of America, and there his descendants continued to live and multiply until within less than a century, when they began to migrate from classic New England to newer and more inviting fields. To connect the past with the present, it may be noted that Rensselaer R. Herrick's father, Sylvester P., was born in Clinton, New York, in 1793; his grandfather, Andrew, in Connecticut, April 7, 1752; his great-grandfather, Andrew, in Preston, Connecticut, February 10, 1727; his great-grandfather's father, Ephraim, in Connecticut in 1692; and his great-grandfather's grandfather in Connecticut in 1638.

Andrew Herrick, grandfather of Cleveland's present mayor, removed about 1790 with his family to Clinton, New York, in company with a band of Connecticut colonists, and became, later on, a prominent citizen of that place, closely identified with the success of Hamilton College, of Clinton, a widely known and popular institution of learning.

Sylvester P., the son of Andrew, entered in early manhood upon active business pursuits and was successively a prominent merchant in Clinton, Vernon and Utica; in which latter place he resided at the time of his death.

In Utica, on the 29th day of January, 1826, Rensselaer R. Herrick first saw the light, and in 1828 his father died. His childhood days moved uneventfully along until he reached the age of ten, when the sturdy and resolute lad set out for the West, to seek his fortune and to do his little share toward the support of his widowed mother's family.

Reaching Cleveland, he obtained employment in the printing office of the Ohio City *Argus*, located on the west side of the Cuyahoga. There he remained, learning the printer's art, until 1839. He then engaged in such occupations as he could find, and until 1843 he divided his time between attending school and earning a livelihood.

Being then seventeen years old, he decided to become a carpenter. Taking service with a prominent builder, he so improved his time and opportunities that at the expiration of three years, when he had reached the age of twenty, he began business on his own account as a builder and contractor. This occupation he steadily pursued until 1870, when he was able to retire from active business and to enjoy the ease which had been won by a quarter of a century of unflagging industry.

Mr. Herrick's first appearance in public life was made in 1855, when he was chosen a member of the Cleveland city council, and this mark of public confidence was successively repeated in 1856, 1857 and 1858. After that, for the space of ten years, the pressing cares of business compelled him to decline all public honors; but in 1869, yielding to the pressure of the popular demand, he was again elected a mem-

ber of the council. In 1873, 1874, 1876 and 1877 he was a "citizen's member" of the board of improvements, and in 1879 he was elected mayor of the city for the term of two years.

Mr. Herrick joins with his public duties the presidency of the Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and serves also as a member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, with which institution he has for many years been prominently identified.

A Whig in the early days of his career, Mr. Herrick became a Republican upon the organization of that party, of which he has since continued to be a staunch member.

The characteristics of activity, industry and good judgment stand out clear and bold in this brief sketch of the successful career of Mayor Herrick, and the valuable lessons taught by the unswerving steadiness of purpose which marked his progress through life may well be laid to heart by the rising generation of the present time. In every sense the author of his own fortunes, Mr. Herrick has fully earned the right to rest in mature life, and to the consciousness of having "made himself," adds that of knowing that his course of life has received the approbation of his fellow citizens, as manifested by the numerous public trusts conferred upon him. He has been, for the space of forty-three years, closely connected with the rise, progress and prosperity of Cleveland, and in the mellow years of life's autumn enjoys the distinction of being one of its most honored citizens.

ORLANDO J. HODGE.

The subject of this sketch was born November 25, 1828, in Hamburg, Erie county, New York. He is the son of Alfred Hodge, an early settler of Buffalo, and a descendant of John Hodge of Windsor, Connecticut, who, on the 12th of August, 1666, married Susanna Denslow, daughter of Henry Denslow, the first settler of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The family is possessed of a complete genealogy, running from 1646 to date. Alfred Hodge, the father of the subject of this sketch, died of cholera at Buffalo, July 11, 1832.

In June, 1842, Mr. Hodge left Buffalo; landing in Cleveland on Sunday, the 12th day of that month. Here he first commenced work in a printing office, continuing in that occupation for a number of years. In April, 1847, then in his nineteenth year, he enlisted for the Mexican war, embarking at New York the following month. He was destined to pass through many hardships and perils before he reached the seat of war. On the first evening out, before the transport had got fairly to sea, she collided with a Spanish man-of-war and had to put back to New York in a badly damaged condition. On the 15th of the same month he sailed again for Mexico. All went well until the morning of the 23rd, when the vessel was wrecked sixty miles from the island of

Abaco, the nearest point to land. Fortunately the volunteers and crew, of which there were about one hundred and twenty, were saved by the bark "Alabama," bound to Havana, and safely landed at that port on the 1st day of June. After spending a few days in Havana, the troops crossed the gulf and entered Mexico. Mr. Hodge remained in the enemy's country until the close of the war, doing service under Generals Zachary Taylor and John E. Wool. Hostilities having ceased, he returned to New York, and, on the 16th of August, 1849, was honorably discharged.

Shortly after, he entered Geauga Seminary, in Geauga county, Ohio. Leaving school in 1851, he taught for some time, and then again took up his residence in Cleveland. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Hodge was elected clerk of the police court by a large majority, receiving more votes than were cast for any other candidate for any office. At the expiration of a three-years term he declined a renomination.

In 1857 Mr. Hodge removed to Chicago, where he opened a printing office on his own account. He remained in that city until April, 1860, when, having disposed of his printing establishment, he went to Connecticut and there engaged in mercantile business. A short time after his arrival he was made postmaster of the village in which he resided (Robertsville), filling the office for six years. He took an active interest in public affairs, and by his intelligence and upright conduct won the confidence of all who knew him. In 1862 Mr. Hodge was elected to the house of representatives of Connecticut, and in 1864 was chosen a member of the State Senate. He served his constituents so satisfactorily that he was returned to the Senate for a second term by an increased majority, though the district had not for thirty-five years previous elected a man two successive terms. He was made presiding officer of the Senate by the unanimous vote of his colleagues, and discharged the duties of the position in a manner which was highly commended. By this time he had become prominent in State politics, and was generally respected and trusted. During the war Governor Buckingham appointed him on a commission to visit the front in the interest of Connecticut's sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Hodge was also personally authorized by the governor to receive the vote of the Connecticut soldiers in the field cast for President in 1864. He discharged the duties of both these positions with intelligence and fidelity.

In 1867 Mr. Hodge disposed of his interests in Connecticut and returned to Cleveland, where he engaged in real estate operations. In 1871 he was elected to the city council, being successively re-elected in 1873 and 1875. In 1876 he was elected president of the council, and at the end of his term he refused to be again a candidate for that body. In 1873 Mr. Hodge was elected to the Ohio house of representatives, and in 1875 was re-nominated by acclamation and elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the county.

He failed by only a few votes of being elected speaker, and was unanimously chosen as speaker *pro tem*. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar.

In 1878 Mr. Hodge purchased the *Cleveland Post*, and a few weeks later a one-half interest in the *Cleveland Voice*. The two papers were consolidated, and he now has editorial management of the combined journal, the *Voice*.

Mr. Hodge has borne an active part in the support of every public enterprise which promised to promote the growth and prosperity of Cleveland. He was one of the earliest advocates of the viaduct project, and to him is given the credit of being the chief mover in getting the land along the lake for park purposes. He is a skillful debater, a forcible speaker, and one of the best parliamentarians in Ohio. Throughout his private and public life he has maintained a character for strict integrity. He has been successful in business as a result of hard work and natural fitness for the conduct of affairs. He was a Democrat until the outbreak of the rebellion, but ever since has been a thorough-going Republican. Mr. Hodge was married on the 15th of October, 1855, to Lydia R. Doane, of Cleveland, by whom he has one son, Clark R. Hodge.

GEORGE WILLIAM HOWE.

The Howe family is an old one in England, and dates its origin in this country from John Howe, born in England in 1612, who was a resident of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and died in Marlboro in 1639. Samuel, his son, married Martha Bent, by whom he had thirteen children. He died at Sudbury, April 13, 1703. Moses, son of Samuel, was born August 27, 1695. He had ten children, of whom Samuel was the first male child, born in Rutland, Massachusetts. Another son, Elijah, was born in Rutland April 10, 1743; married Deborah Smith, of Leicester, and removed to Spencer in June, 1759. They had nine children, among whom was Elijah, born in Leicester, who died in 1816. He married Fanny Bemis, by whom he had nine children. William, son of Elijah, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Spencer May 12, 1803. In 1828 he married Miss A. T. Stone of Charlton, Massachusetts. They had eight children. Different members of this family have been noted for inventive genius, among whom the most prominent, perhaps, is Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, who was a nephew of William Howe. The latter himself possessed superior inventive powers. At an early age he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. After finishing his apprenticeship he entered the academy at Leicester, where he obtained a good education. He then commenced erecting buildings by contract, churches being a specialty. In 1844 he took out his first patent for what has since become widely known as the Howe truss-bridge. Two years later, having made great improvements, a new patent was

issued. He subsequently furnished the plans and specifications for the bridges on the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad in Russia. He died in 1852 in the prime of life, from the effects of a fall from his carriage. He was an eminently self-made man, and had the promise of a brilliant and useful future when thus cut off at a premature age.

George W. Howe was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 29th of October, 1832. He was educated in Springfield, and in 1852 came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he effected an engagement on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. Remaining in that position until the Lake Shore railroad was completed to Madison, Ohio, he then became connected with the latter.

In 1859 he abandoned railroading to engage in the milling business with Messrs. Hubby, Hughes & Co., building what is known as the National mills. This venture not proving successful he, upon the organization of the First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, enlisted and was commissioned quartermaster, equipping eleven out of the twelve batteries that went to the front. He accompanied General Barnett and his staff up the Cumberland river to Nashville, reaching that place two or three days after its evacuation by the Confederate army. They were then attached to General Thomas' division and ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Howe meeting with an accident by being thrown from his horse, was ordered by General Thomas to go ahead as speedily as possible to Savannah, get comfortable quarters and remain until recovered. He arrived at Savannah the second day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing; the town being crowded with the wounded brought from the field of battle. He at length succeeded in procuring accommodations on one of the steamers plying between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, and remained on board a week. He then rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until after the evacuation of Corinth.

Returning to Cleveland, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until, his health becoming impaired, he went to Europe, where he spent six months in travel and recreation. In 1867 Elias Howe wished to extend his business in Europe; G. W. Howe went to London and established headquarters for the Howe machine in that city and also in Paris—organizing branches in all the principal cities of Europe, besides looking after the exhibits of the Howe company at the Paris Exhibition.

In 1870 he returned to the States and established the business in Ohio. In March, 1873, he was sent by the company as its representative at the Vienna Exhibition. Owing to trouble with some of the American commissioners, Minister Jay appointed three citizens of the United States to act until Jackson S. Schultz should arrive. The exhibitors, feeling that their interests were not being properly cared for, were permitted by Mr. Jay to select four of their number to act with those whom he had named. Mr. Geo. W. Howe was chosen as one of their number. He was



By J. H. Benson '85

Geo. W. Howe

also made a chevalier, receiving from the emperor the order of Francis Joseph, and became a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences for Lower Austria, receiving their diploma and silver medal.

In 1874 he returned to Cleveland, and, in 1876 was connected with the Ohio department at the Centennial Exhibition, remaining there seven months. Soon after the inauguration of President Hayes he was appointed collector of customs at Cleveland, and is at present acting in that capacity. Mr. Howe has always been active in the support of public enterprises, and of all local interests and improvements. He has been a member of the Northern Ohio Fair Association from its organization, having served three years as its secretary, and being now a member of its executive committee. From 1876 to 1879 he was a member of the police board. He is a Mason of high standing; being a Knight Templar, and recorder of the Holyhood commandery of Cleveland.

It is unnecessary to add any comments upon the traits of Mr. Howe's character. His record shows for itself as that of a man of enterprise, public spirit and superior ability. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Kate Lemen, daughter of William Lemen of Cleveland.

JAMES M. HOYT.

This gentleman was born in Utica, New York, January 16, 1815. He received an excellent education, graduating from Hamilton College in that State in 1834. He immediately commenced the study of law in Utica, but in a short time removed to Cleveland, where he continued his studies in the law office of Andrews & Foot. In 1837 the partnership of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was formed, which continued until 1848, when Mr. Andrews was elected judge of the superior court of Cleveland. This necessitated his withdrawal, but the firm of Foot & Hoyt continued until 1853, when Mr. Hoyt retired from the practice of law.

He then became extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in Cleveland and its vicinity. He operated on his own account and also in company with other capitalists, purchasing large tracts in and around the city, which were divided into lots and sold for homesteads. Nearly one thousand acres of city and suburban property were owned by him, either wholly or jointly with others, which were subdivided into lots and sold for settlement. He opened and named more than a hundred streets, being largely instrumental in opening Prospect east of Hudson, besides selling a large amount of land on Kinsman, St. Clair and Superior streets; also on Madison avenue on the West Side, Lawn and Colgate streets, and Waverly avenue.

In all his transactions he showed great generosity toward those with whom he dealt, and especially toward the poor and those whom misfortune or sickness had disabled. Not a man in Cleveland has been re-

garded with greater esteem and respect than Mr. Hoyt. For many years he had the power to deal rigidly with the poor with a show of justice and legality. This power he never exercised, and many are the grateful tributes he has received from the humble recipients of his favors.

In 1835 Mr. Hoyt united with the Baptist Church, in Utica, New York, and shortly after coming to Cleveland became connected with the First Baptist church in that city; being superintendent of its Sunday school over twenty-six years. He then resigned, becoming the teacher of a Congregational bible-class. In 1854 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the church with which he was connected. He was never ordained and never contemplated it; but has since then preached at intervals, and has labored more or less in nearly all the Protestant denominations, both in Cleveland and elsewhere.

In 1854 Mr. Hoyt was chosen president of the Ohio Baptist State convention, and was annually re-elected to that position for more than twenty-four years. He was also chosen president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for Baptist missions in North America, and retained that position until 1870, when he resigned. For thirteen years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of which he is now one of the vice presidents. His addresses on various occasions and his literary contributions have attracted marked attention. His article on "Miracles in Relation to Law," published in the *Christian Review*, of October, 1863, presented the subject in an original and striking manner, furnishing a strong refutation of the sceptical sophistry of Hume.

In 1870 Mr. Hoyt was elected a member of the State board of equalization, a body charged with a high, laborious and responsible duty, the appraisal of all the property in the State going through the hands of the board. In 1873 he represented the interests of the citizens of Cleveland on the board of public improvements.

In 1870 Denison University, of Granville, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. This, though a surprise to him, was considered by all who knew him as a well-merited distinction. Few men have attained a culture more genuine and liberal than he. Well versed in physical science, and thoroughly imbued with the philosophy of history, he is also well read in *belles lettres* and works of taste and criticism. The versatility of his talents is shown by the success he has achieved in his different callings of lawyer, business man, preacher, lecturer and writer.

He is a liberal contributor to religious and charitable objects, and during the rebellion rendered valuable aid in numerous ways to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Hoyt was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ella Beebe, in New York City. To them have been born six children, Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt (of Brooklyn, New York) being their eldest son. The second, Colgate Hoyt, is in business with his father in Cleveland,

and the third, James M. Hoyt, is a member of the law firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt, of the same city.

HINMAN B. HURLBUT.

This gentleman was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 29th day of July, 1818 and is descended from the best of New England blood. His ancestors resided for several generations in the State of Connecticut, where his father followed the occupation of a farmer before removing to New York. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army, taking a part in the memorable battle of Long Island and other engagements. Through his mother Mr. Hurlbut is descended from Gov. Hinman, one of the colonial rulers of Connecticut.

At eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch, after enjoying such educational advantages as his vicinity afforded, removed to Cleveland and entered the law office of his brother (H. A. Hurlbut, Esq.,) as a student. After being admitted to the bar in 1839, he at once opened an office in Massillon, Ohio, and in a short time secured a remunerative practice. In 1846 he formed a partnership with the Hon. D. K. Cartter, afterwards chief justice of the District of Columbia, their practice being very extensive and lucrative.

In 1852 Mr. Hurlbut retired from his profession, having already become engaged in the banking business as the senior member of the firm of Hurlbut and Vinton, of Massillon. He also aided in organizing two other banking houses in the same place, "The Merchants" and "The Union," and was a member of the State board of control.

In 1852 he removed to Cleveland and established still another banking house there, under the firm name of Hurlbut & Co., retaining, however, his interests at Massillon. He next purchased the charter of the Bank of Commerce and reorganized it, with himself as cashier and T. P. Handy as president. Mr. Handy resigned the following year, when Mr. Joseph Perkins was chosen president. After the passage of the national banking law by Congress, Mr. Hurlbut again reorganized this institution as the Second National Bank of Cleveland.

In 1856 the subject of this sketch, in company with Amasa Stone, Stillman Witt, Joseph Perkins and James Mason, of Cleveland, Henry B. Perkins, of Warren and M. R. Waite, (now Chief Justice of the United States) and Samuel Young, of Toledo, purchased the charter of the Toledo Branch of the State Bank, which they reorganized as a national bank in 1866. This bank, under Mr. Hurlbut's management was probably one of the most successful monetary institutions ever established.

In 1865 Mr. Hurlbut was obliged to give up his numerous business enterprises on account of the loss

of his health, and he concluded to seek rest and recreation in an extended European tour. He returned to America in 1868, but remained in retirement until 1871, when he was elected vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad company, since which time he has been largely interested in many of the railroad enterprises of the Western States. He is now president of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Springfield railroads, and is also vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad.

While so largely interested in financial and commercial enterprises, Mr. Hurlbut has found time for the gratification of a refined taste, and his large means, acquired by business ability and application, have been liberally bestowed on educational and benevolent enterprises, and in aid of the arts and sciences as well as other kindred objects. He gave largely to the City Hospital, of which he was the founder, and he is now the president of the society and its chief supporter. It is safe to say that there is hardly a charitable institution in Cleveland or its vicinity to which he has not liberally contributed.

Mr. Hurlbut also established the Hurlbut professorship of the natural sciences at Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and endowed it with twenty-five thousand dollars.

He has probably collected the finest gallery of painting ever brought together in Ohio, if not in the whole West, in which are represented such artists as F. E. Church, Alex. Cabanel, Baugereau, H. Merle, L. Knauss, Bauguiet, Kaulbach, S. R. Gifford, Verboeckhoven, Beyschlegg, Meyer Von Brunn, Bricher, Felix Zerns, T. W. Wood, Jarvis McEntee, and others only less renowned.

In early life a member of the Whig party, he took an active part in politics, and was a member of the convention which nominated General Taylor for President, and ably supported him during the succeeding campaign, making a large number of speeches in his own district. During the war for the Union Mr. Hurlbut was a staunch supporter of the government, and gave freely to various benevolent enterprises called into existence by that struggle.

In May, 1840, Mr. Hurlbut was married to Miss Jane Elizabeth Johnson, of Oneida county, New York.

Mr. Hurlbut's life and business success have been but another example of what may be expected from the sons of New England—descended as they are from the best old English stock, inspired with new life by the stirring scenes of the Western world. Many of them are still going farther on, as did their ancestors of old, to build up a new country in the distant West, and although they often have naught to begin with save their own strong arms, stout hearts and clear brains, yet again and again is Fortune seen to crown their efforts with her richest gifts.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

John Hutchins was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812. His father, Samuel Hutchins, and his mother, whose maiden name was Flower, were natives of Connecticut, and among the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve. Samuel Hutchins first came to Ohio in the year 1798, and in 1800 drove an ox-team from Connecticut to Vienna, where he then settled. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, the subject of this notice being the fourth child. He was educated in the common schools of the county until about twenty years of age, when he pursued his studies with a private tutor, and subsequently entered the preparatory department of Western Reserve College. He commenced the study of law at Warren, Ohio, in 1835, in the office of David Tod, afterwards well known as one of Ohio's ablest war governors, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1838, at New Lisbon.

After about one year's practice of his profession he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county, in which capacity he served five years. He then resigned and entered the law firm of Tod & Hoffman, which became Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. He afterward became connected with J. D. Cox, since Governor Cox, and was his partner at the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1868 he removed to Cleveland and formed a partnership with J. E. & G. L. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Hutchins & Ingersoll. Subsequently he became associated with his son, John C., now prosecuting attorney, and O. J. Campbell, as Hutchins & Campbell, which connection he has maintained to the present time. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the legislature. This legislature called the convention which formed the constitution of 1851.

In the year 1858 he was elected a representative to the thirty-sixth Congress, as successor to the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and two years afterwards was re-elected to the thirty-seventh Congress from the same district. The territory of the district was then changed, and from the new district Gen. Garfield was chosen to succeed him. In Congress Mr. Hutchins took an active part in the advanced measures for the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, including the abolition of slavery and the employment of colored soldiers.

He had also advocated and voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and indeed had espoused the anti-slavery cause as early as the year 1833, and was an active worker till slavery was abolished. He belonged to the old Liberty party, and was mobbed in Trumbull, his native county, for declaring his convictions on the subject of slavery. In an anti-slavery meeting in Hudson, Ohio, about the year 1841, in criticizing what he regarded as the pro-slavery position of the Western Reserve College, he used language which was distasteful to the faculty and students, and he was thoroughly hissed by the latter.

In giving the history of the anti-slavery cause on the Western Reserve, and in reference to the anti-slavery efforts of President Storer and Professors Beriah Green and E. Wright, Jr., when connected with the college, he said, "Then an anti-slavery light blazed from College Hill, but where is that light now?" when the hissing continued for several minutes, but was finally drowned in cheers.

We quote from the remarks of Mr. Hutchins in the thirty-seventh Congress, as published in the *American Annual Cyclopaedia*, on the subject of using colored troops to put down the Rebellion: "If we can take for soldiers minor apprentices and minor sons, we have the same right to take slaves; for they are either persons or property. If they are persons we are entitled to their services to save the Government, and the fact that they are not citizens does not change the right of the Government to their services as subjects, unless they owe allegiance to a foreign government. If colored persons are property we may certainly use that property to put down the rebellion."

In Congress he also took up the subject of postal reform, introduced a bill and made an able and carefully prepared speech in its favor, in which he advocated a reduction of postage on letters, and a uniform rate for all distances, as well as a uniformity of postage on printed matter; and in addition especially urged the advantages of the carrier delivery system. These measures have since been substantially adopted by the government. Mr. Hutchins received special mention from the Postmaster General for his able and persistent efforts in this direction. He is at present occupied in the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Hutchins & Campbell. As a lawyer he occupies a high rank and has ever been esteemed by the members of the bar for his integrity, and for the ability with which he discharges the duties devolving upon him.

He married Rhoda M. Andrews, by whom he has five children, three sons and two daughters; Horace A. and John C., living in Cleveland; Albert E., residing in Chicago; Mary H., who is with her parents in Cleveland; and Helen K. who died of typhoid fever, at the age of twenty-two.

LEVI JOHNSON.

On the 10th of March, 1809, Levi Johnson, emigrating westward from New York in quest of the land of promise (a name then bestowed by New Yorkers upon the Western Reserve) entered Cleveland in a two-horse sleigh, with his uncle, also a western pioneer. They pushed on to Huron county, where they halted, and whence, after a short time, Levi returned to Cleveland, beginning what proved to be a remarkable career, the history of which is a part of the early history of the Forest City itself.

Mr. Johnson was born in Herkimer county, New York, April 25, 1786, and from his boyhood until his twenty-second year labored successively as a farm-

hand and carpenter; then, becoming fired with the western fever, he journeyed to Cleveland in 1809, as has just been stated. He was fortunate in finding a home in the family of Judge Walworth, for whom he contracted at once to build a framed office. This structure (situated where the American House now stands) was one of the first framed edifices erected in Cleveland, and its construction was an event of no slight importance in the little community.

Young Johnson continued to ply the saw and plane busily for the next few years, in Cleveland and the vicinity. In 1811 he married Miss Martin, of Huron county, and in 1812 undertook the then important contract of building a log court-house on the public square, at Cleveland. Completing the task, he turned his back upon carpentering and became a trader in supplies for the army on the frontier, and, being shrewd and careful, he soon acquired what was then thought a considerable amount of money. Ambitious to extend his enterprises, he built a sixty-ton vessel, called the "Pilot," which he sailed on the lake in the Government service during the war, to his material profit.

Meanwhile Mr. Johnson was chosen the first coroner of Cuyahoga county, and also served as deputy under Samuel Baldwin, the first sheriff.

Resuming ship building in 1815, he built the sixty-five ton schooner "Neptune" and several other vessels. In 1824, in company with the firm of Terhoeven Brothers, he built the "Enterprise," of two hundred and twenty tons burden, the first steam vessel built at Cleveland. Still later he constructed the steamer Commodore. In 1830, having grown weary of marine architecture, he sold out his steamboat interests and turned his attention once more to contracts on shore. In 1831 he built the Water street light-house for the government; in 1836 he built another at Sandusky, and in 1837 constructed nine hundred feet of the stone pier on the east side of the mouth of the Cuyahoga. In 1840, 1843 and 1847 he built successively the Saginaw, Western Sister Island and Portage river light-houses. He also built in Cleveland the Johnson House, the Marine Block, the Johnson Block and other important structures.

In 1858 Mr. Johnson retired from active business, and, being endowed with abundant wealth, passed the evening of life in comfort and ease. Full of years and honors, he passed away to his rest on the 19th day of December, 1871, at the age of eighty-five.

ALFRED KELLEY.

Hon. Alfred Kelley, the second son of Daniel Kelley, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1789. He was descended in the fifth generation from Joseph Kelley (1st) who was one of the first settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. His great-grandfather, Joseph Kelley (2d), son of the person just named, removed to Vermont, and died there in 1814 at the age of nearly ninety years. Alfred Kelley's grandfather, Daniel Kelley, lived in Norwich, Con-

necticut, where Daniel Kelley (2d), the father of the subject of this memoir, was born on the 27th day of November, 1755. He married Jemima Stow, daughter of Elihu and Jemima Stow, and sister of Judges Joshua and Silas Stow, of Lowville, New York, on the 28th day of January, 1787. He died at Cleveland August 7, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kelley had a family of six sons. They removed from Connecticut to Lowville, New York, when Alfred was nine years of age, where the head of the family was principal judge of the court of common pleas of Lewis county, being also one of the founders of Lowville academy and president of its board of trustees.

Alfred Kelley was educated at Fairfield academy, New York, and read law in the office of Jonas Platt, a judge of the supreme court of that State. In the spring of 1810 he traveled on horseback in company with Joshua Stow and others to Cleveland. He was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas in November, and on the same day, being his twenty-first birthday, he was appointed by the court to act as prosecuting attorney. He was continuously appointed prosecuting attorney until 1821, when he declined to act any longer in that capacity. In 1814 Mr. Kelley was elected a member of the Ohio house of representatives; being the youngest member of that body, which met at Chillicothe, then the temporary capital of the State. He continued, with intervals, a member of the legislature from Cuyahoga county until 1822, when he was appointed, with others, State canal commissioner.

The Ohio canal is a monument to the enterprise, energy, integrity and sagacity of Alfred Kelley. He was the leading member of the board of commissioners during its construction, and the onerous and responsible service was performed with such fidelity and economy that the *actual cost did not exceed the estimate!* The dimensions of the Ohio canal were the same as those of the Erie canal, New York, but the number of locks was nearly twice as great. Mr. Kelley's indomitable will and iron constitution triumphed over all difficulties, and the Ohio canal, connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie, was finished in 1830. During its construction Mr. Kelley removed first to Akron and then to Columbus, where he made his home during the remainder of his life. After the canal was finished he resigned the position of commissioner in order to regain his health (badly shattered by close application to the duties of his office), and to devote himself to his private affairs.

In October, 1836, Mr. Kelley was elected to the Ohio house of representatives from Franklin county, and was re-elected to the same office in the next two legislatures. He was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1840, and was one of the most active and influential managers of that campaign, in which Gen. Harrison was elected to the presidency. He was appointed State fund commissioner in 1840. In 1841 and '42 a formidable party arose in the legislature and State, which advocated the non-payment of

the maturing interest on the State debt, and the repudiation of the debt itself. Mr. Kelley went to New York and was able to raise nearly a quarter of a million of dollars on his own personal security, by which means the interest was paid at maturity, and the State of Ohio was saved from repudiation.

In 1844 Mr. Kelley was elected to the State senate from the Franklin district. It was during this term that he originated the bill to organize the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, which was generally admitted by bankers and financiers to be the best American banking law then known. While Mr. Kelley was a member of the legislature many valuable general laws originated with him, and most of the measures requiring investigation and profound thought were entrusted to his care. He was the author, in 1818, of the first legislative bill—either in this country or in Europe—to abolish imprisonment for debt. It failed to become a law, but in a letter to a friend Mr. Kelley said: "The time will come when the absurdity as well as inhumanity of adding oppression to misfortune will be acknowledged."

At the end of this senatorial term Mr. Kelley was elected president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad company, which enterprise he was actively engaged upon until it was finished. He also accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and carried on that work with his usual ardor and ability; his labors being only surpassed by those upon the Ohio canal. With his own hands he dug the first shovelful of earth and laid the last rail. In 1850 he was chosen president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad company (afterward absorbed in the Lake Shore Company), and was soon actively engaged in the construction of the road. During this period occurred the famous riots of Erie and Harbor Creek, in opposition to the construction of the road through Pennsylvania. The success of the company in this contest was largely due to Mr. Kelley's efforts. After the completion of these roads he resigned the presidency of their respective companies, but continued an active director in each of them to the time of his death.

Mr. Kelley closed his public life as the member from Columbus of the State senate of 1857. During the last year of this service his health was declining. Yet such was his fidelity to his trust that he went daily to the senate, and he carried through the legislature several important measures for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the State treasury, and securing the safety of the public funds. He was also, during his legislative career, very active in remodeling the tax laws, so as to relieve land-owners from excessive taxation and place a part of the burden on those who had property in bonds and money.

At the end of this term of the senate his health was much broken down (caused by an over-taxation of mind and body), and he seemed to be gradually wasting away without any settled disease. He was only confined to his room a few days before his death,

which took place on the 2d day of December, 1859. So gentle was the summons, when his pure spirit left its earthly tenement, that his surrounding friends were scarcely conscious of the great change.

It has been said of him, that few persons have ever lived who, merely by personal exertions, have left behind them more numerous and lasting monuments of patient and useful labor.

Mr. Kelley was married on the 25th of August, 1817, to Miss Mary S. Wells, daughter of Melancthon Wells, Esq., by whom he had a family of eleven children, viz: Maria Jane, who became Mrs. Judge Bates, of Columbus; Charlotte, who died at six years old; Edward, who died at the age of two years; Adelaide and Henry, who died in infancy; Helen, who became Mrs. Francis Collins, of Columbus; Frank, who died at four years old; Anna, who married Col. C. J. Freudenberg, U. S. A.; Alfred; and Kate, wife of Rev. W. H. Dunning, of Cambridge.

THOMAS M. KELLEY.*

Thomas M. Kelley, a brother of Alfred Kelley, the subject of the preceding sketch, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 17th of March, 1797. In the following year his father removed with his family to Lowville, Lewis county, New York, where the subject of this memoir resided until he came to Cleveland in 1815. In that place he made his home continuously till his death on the 11th of June, 1878. Although the facilities for education were not, as a general rule, abundant in his childhood, yet at Lowville there was, besides the common schools, an academy where the higher branches were taught, and from the specimens of its graduates who settled here we should infer they were taught with more than ordinary success.

For many years Mr. Kelley was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and especially in packing and shipping beef and pork, pot and pearl ashes, furs and some minor articles, the products of this then new region, down lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, a distant, but, for such articles, the most accessible market. After the completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, a large part of this trade was diverted through that channel. In later years Mr. Kelley was largely concerned in real estate operations and in banking, and in 1848 was made president of the Merchants' bank.

He did not, however, give his whole mind to the management of business affairs. He was a man of unquestionable integrity and unusual intelligence, and was an industrious reader, not only of current literature, but of standard works. He formed his opinions deliberately, and generally correctly, and then, like all his brothers, was prone to adhere to them persistently.

He was a member of the legislature, and as such did

*By Hon. J. W. Allen.

his constituents and the State valuable service. Under the old constitution the State was divided into a dozen or more judicial circuits, in each of which was a "president judge" (a lawyer) who held courts in the various counties, and who was assisted in each county by three associates, usually among the best men but not lawyers, who could and sometimes did override the president, and who in his absence could hold terms without him. In 1846 Mr. Kelley was appointed one of these judges, and, in the absence of the president judge, charged the grand jury in a manner much superior to that generally exhibited in such cases.

In 1841 Daniel Webster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, offered the office of marshal of the United States for the district of Ohio, then embracing the whole State, to Mr. Kelley, who agreed to accept it, but the speedy death of General Harrison and the political difficulties which arose between his successor, President Tyler, and the Whig Congress, delayed and finally defeated any action upon the proposition. This offer was the more complimentary because, owing to the then recent "Patriot War," the relations of the United States with Great Britain were in a very disturbed condition; the northern frontier swarmed with men eager to involve the two countries in war, and the duties of a marshal required him to be a man of very great courage, firmness and discretion, such as Mr. Webster knew Mr. Kelley to be.

In 1833 Mr. Kelley married Miss Lucy Latham, of Vermont, a most estimable woman with whom he lived happily till her death in 1874. The fruits of this union were four children—one who died in early childhood; a daughter who married Col. George S. Mygatt and died not long afterwards; another daughter, now the wife of Mr. Chester J. Cole; and a son, Thomas Arthur Kelley; both of the survivors now reside in Cleveland. In his domestic relations Judge Kelley was kind, liberal and affectionate, and among his associates in the outer world he was very much esteemed. In public matters he was an active participant, and was a free contributor in money, labor and influence to all undertakings that promised to advance the common weal.

CHARLES GREGORY KING.

The following brief sketch of a business life, with the portrait of its subject, will introduce to our readers Charles Gregory King, a pioneer lumber merchant of Cuyahoga county. He was born in the town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 27th of September, 1823, and is one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom lived to reach the age of manhood and womanhood. He was early initiated into the practical details of farming, which was his father's avocation. The necessity of constant industry early inured the boy to habits of self-denial, but

seriously interfered with intellectual culture, for which he manifested a strong desire.

At the age of sixteen his father died, leaving bereaved hearts and an encumbered estate as an inheritance to his family. With the courage and determination which have characterized his whole life, Charles, together with some of his brothers, provided a home for their beloved mother and their younger brothers and sisters. Seven years of his life were thus occupied; then his long fostered desire for mental improvement would brook no further repression, and he felt at liberty to devote the proceeds of the next few months' labor to defraying the expense of tuition in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, located in western New York.

In alternate study and teaching he spent the years until 1849, when he started west in search of occupation. After a long and tiresome trip, which extended into Michigan, he returned toward the East without accomplishing his object. At length, however, his courage and perseverance overcame his ill-fortune, and at Erie, Pennsylvania, he was engaged as a buyer for a house which was shipping lumber to the Albany market. His latent ability as a business man soon exhibited itself, and, after various promotions, he removed to Cleveland in 1852, becoming a partner in the well-known firm of Foote & King, which established the lumber yards on River street.

In the year 1862, owing to the failing health of Mr. Foote, the firm was dissolved, and for three years Mr. King conducted the business alone, at the end of which time Mr. D. K. Clint became a partner. In 1866 a new yard was established on Scranton avenue, and the house of Rust, King & Co. commenced the manufacture and sale of lumber. In 1874, when the River street yard was given up to the city for the purpose of building the viaduct, new relations were entered into, the firm name becoming Rust, King & Clint, which it still continues to be.

Commencing with limited capital, Mr. King has carefully and thoughtfully built up an extensive business, furnishing employment to many and sharing its benefits with a liberal hand. Amid all the fluctuations of monetary affairs, he has never been called to suffer serious financial loss, and at the age of fifty-six years we find him with the harness on, still pursuing the even tenor of his business life, loved and honored in his domestic relations and esteemed by all as an upright Christian citizen. Whatever of success has attended Mr. King in his calling thus far, he attributes to the blessing of God upon the faithful use of his natural powers.

ZENAS KING.

Zenas King was born in Kingston, Vermont, May 1, 1818. His father was a farmer in that State, but removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1823. Zenas remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Ohio and turned his



C. G. King

attention to other occupations. He settled in Milan, Erie county, and began to take contracts for the erection of buildings, in which business he developed that mechanical ingenuity which he has shown in after life. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Mr. C. H. Buck and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully for eight years.

His health partially failing, Mr. King disposed of his interest and engaged as a traveling agent for an agricultural-machinery house in Cincinnati; after which he became an agent for the Mosley Bridge Company. While connected with this company he became impressed with the defects of wooden bridges, and he continued to study upon the matter until he originated the "King Iron Bridge." In 1861 he obtained a patent for his invention.

The next year Mr. King removed his family to Cleveland, and erected extensive and commodious works on the corner of St. Clair and Wason streets for the purpose of manufacturing his bridges, and also steam boilers. His partner, Mr. Freese, on a dissolution of the firm took the boiler department, while Mr. King retained the bridge business.

The introduction of the bridge was a great task, for it was hard to make people believe that an iron bridge could possibly be built for fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, when the old iron ones cost six to eight times as much, and yet were so heavy that they were capable of sustaining far less weight than the light and inexpensive ones invented by Mr. King. Knowing the value of his invention and the correct mechanical principles involved in it, he resolutely pushed its claims until his bridges are now spanning rivers and minor streams in all parts of the country from Maine to Texas, he being the first who introduced the use of iron to any extent for ordinary highway bridges.

Mr. King has already built a hundred miles of bridges, and is making larger additions to the number every year. In 1871 he organized the "King Bridge Manufacturing Stock Company," of which he is the president and manager. He is also president of the St. Clair and Collamer railway company. The "King bridge" is not only a monument of the inventive genius and business ability of Zenas King, but is also a great public benefit, and as such it will doubtless be recognized in the near future.

Mr. King has long been a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1844 he was married to Miss M. C. Wheelock, of Ogdensburg, New York; they have four children living.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND.

This eminent man—physician, scientist and naturalist—achieved decided distinction in his chosen sphere, and Cuyahoga county, where a large portion of his scientific work was done, may well feel proud of a citizen so intently devoted to some of the profoundest researches of which the human mind is

capable. Dr. Kirtland was eminently a self-made naturalist, and to an inborn genius for that branch of science he added enthusiasm and untiring perseverance—twin sisters of success.

He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1795, and at the age of fifteen made his first appearance in Ohio, in Poland township, whither his father had preceded him as general agent of the Connecticut Land company. It being decided that young Kirtland should be a doctor, he was sent in 1817 to the famous medical school of Dr. Rush, in Philadelphia, and upon completing his education there, he returned to Poland, and entered upon an active medical practice. It was during his experience as a country physician that his taste for natural science began to develop itself, and for twenty years of his life in that section he paid eager attention to the study of animal nature, with which the country richly teemed.

The publication of his extensive researches was made under the patronage of the Boston Historical Society, and brought him into prominent notice as a high authority in that department of science. In 1838 he was appointed to the department of Natural History in the Geological Survey, organized by the State of Ohio, and shortly afterwards was chosen to fill a chair in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. The latter position he vacated in 1838 to take a similar place in the Cleveland Medical College. In that year he purchased a residence in Rockport, and there introduced the culture of fruit, which, largely followed by others, has bestowed remarkable prosperity upon that township. Meanwhile Dr. Kirtland continued his studies as a naturalist and his lectures at the college. His developments in the field of scientific horticulture gave to that business an emphatic impetus, and his valued labors as a naturalist are perpetuated in the Kirtland academy of natural sciences, of Cleveland. At the close of an extended and useful life, Dr. Kirtland died at his home in Rockport, December 10, 1877, at the age of eighty-four.

DAVID LONG.

Dr. David Long, the first physician who located in Cleveland, was born in Washington county, New York, September 29, 1787. In 1810, at the age of twenty-three, he first set foot in Cleveland, whither he had removed to begin his career. There was no doctor in all Cuyahoga county at that early day, and the arrival of Dr. Long was hailed with much joy by the inhabitants. The arduous task of "doctoring" in that sparsely settled country, found in Dr. Long a man well calculated to overcome its difficulties, and despite the hardships, the inconveniences and incessant labors attendant upon his duties, he pursued them with unflagging zeal, and became a very successful practitioner. He was a surgeon in the army during the war of 1812, and, as an example of what he had trained himself to do in an emergency, it is related that he rode from Black river to Cleveland—twenty-

eight miles—in two hours and a quarter, to report the news of General Hull's surrender.

After a continuous medical practice of upwards of thirty years, Dr. Long rested upon the well earned fruits of his industry, and at the end of an active and honorable life he died on the first day of September, 1851, aged sixty-four years.

He was one of the foremost in the promotion of public enterprises, and freely gave his influence and support to numerous religious and educational institutions of his time. Although popular in a remarkable degree, he never craved political distinction, and perhaps the only public office he held was that of county commissioner. It was at the time when the villages of Newburg and Cleveland were hotly contesting for the honor of being the county-seat, and an election as county commissioner then was no slight mark of popularity. As a physician, as a man, and as a citizen, Dr. Long achieved a high reputation, and left the heritage of an honored name not only to his descendants but to the medical profession in Cuyahoga county, of which he was the foremost pioneer.

ROBERT F. PAINE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, New York, on the 10th day of May, 1810. He is the second son of Solomon J. Paine and Lucretia Bierce Paine, who were both natives of Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His father was the son of Rufus Paine, and his mother was the daughter of William Bierce, both of whom served in the American army during the entire war of the Revolution, and both of whom shared with that army the sufferings and privations of the winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge. They both also lived to be over eighty years of age.

In March, 1815, Solomon Paine left his native town and removed with his family to Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. His entire property consisted of two horses and a wagon, and such goods as he was able to store in the latter after furnishing room for a wife and four children. After five weeks weary journeying they arrived at Nelson, where the family remained until after the death of Mr. Paine, which occurred in 1828.

Robert F. Paine's opportunities for obtaining an education were very few. He had to travel a mile and a half daily to the log school-house, and after he was nine years old was obliged to work on the farm during all but the winter months. At the death of his father, which occurred when he was eighteen years of age, he took charge of the family and continued to provide for them by his labor until the children were able to care for themselves.

In 1837 young Paine determined to become a lawyer, and, without an instructor and with but few books, he entered upon a course of hard study. Without a single previous recitation, he was examined at the September term of the supreme court,

sitting at Ravenna, in 1839, and was admitted to practice. In the fall of the same year he was elected justice of the peace, and served a term of three years. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Garrettsville for the practice of his profession.

In 1844 Mr. Paine was elected to the Ohio legislature, and the following year was renominated but declined; his declination being followed by his election as prosecuting attorney of Portage county and his removal to Ravenna. At the expiration of his term of two years he removed to Cleveland, and on the 1st of May, 1848, opened a law office in that city. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, which position he held until the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, when he returned to his legal practice. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and took an active part in its proceedings. He was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, in April, 1861, and held that position four years.

In 1869 Mr. Paine was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, which office he retained until May, 1874. During his term he disposed of an unusual number of civil and criminal cases. Some eight or ten cases of homicide (five of which resulted in conviction of murder in the first degree) were tried before him. Among them was the noted trial of Dr. J. Galentine, convicted of manslaughter. The defense of emotional insanity had been ineffectually set up, and in his charge to the jury the judge dealt in an original and able manner with that class of defenses. The following letter was written to him on that occasion by General Garfield:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1871.

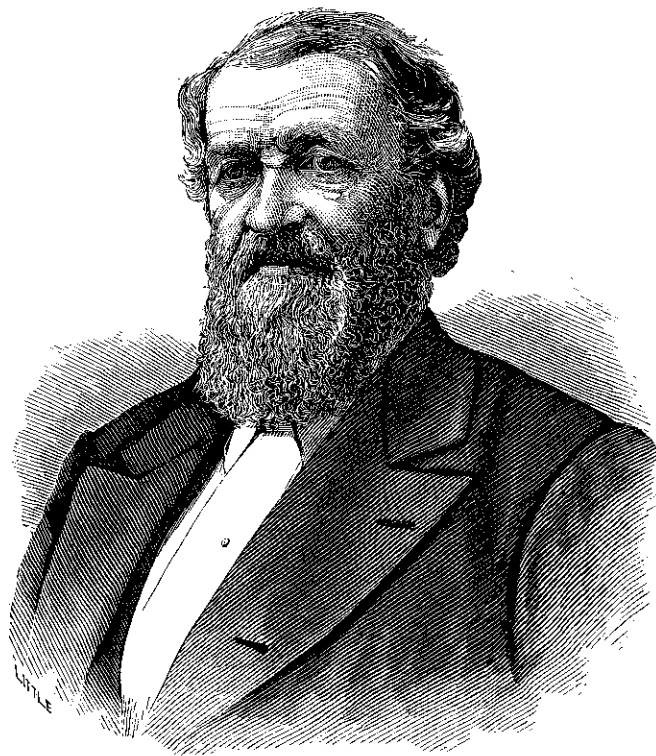
“Dear Judge:—Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law, on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much further all that a man would need to secure immunity from murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinion in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to all the judges of the land.

“Very truly yours,

“J. A. GARFIELD.”

We also quote extracts from the *New York Tribune*, embodying the best opinions of the country. After giving a brief synopsis of the case it says:

“But it is to the extremely lucid and sensible charge of Judge Paine to the jury that we desire to call special attention. It is not always that a judicial summing up has so much common sense crowded into it. ‘If you should find,’ said Judge Paine, ‘that the defendant was overwhelmed by any real or supposed provocation, which for the moment deprived him of all power to control his action, and incapable of reasoning or deliberation, then inquire, did the defendant, by indulging passion, by meditating revenge and cultivating



R. J. Paine

malice toward the deceased, for real or fancied provocation, voluntarily produce the inability to reason, reflect, deliberate and control his will; or was he rendered powerless in these respects by the circumstances which surrounded him, and for which he was not responsible?" We do not remember in any of the now unfortunately numerous trials for homicide in which that most intangible thing, 'temporary insanity' has been the defense, to have seen the true law of the case stated more lucidly. The number of murders committed in cold blood, and with strict malice prepense, is comparatively small; and these are mostly perpetrated with the ulterior purpose of robbery. A murder done for the sake of private vengeance is quite another matter. The culprit broods over what he considers to be his injuries, 'cultivating,' to use the language of Judge Paine, 'a disposition to execute vengeance until his passions have become too powerful to be controlled by his will and judgment.' Can he therefore take the life of the subject of his hatred with impunity? 'To my mind,' said the Judge, 'to hold thus would be to offer a premium on depravity and to encourage the cultivation of the worst elements of our nature.' We do not think that we have ever seen the truth of a vexed and much discussed question more clearly stated. Laws are made and penalties more or less severe are provided for their violation, simply that members of society may have a motive, even if it be not the best one, for keeping the mastery over illicit passions. Thus it has been held for centuries, and it is good law to-day, that the inebriety of a murderer is no excuse, and to only a limited extent an extenuation; and hundreds of men have been hanged who were intoxicated when they did the fatal deed. The case is much stronger when a man supposing himself to have been wronged, instead of seeking at the hands of the law that satisfaction which is free to all, constitutes himself judge, jury and executioner, making havoc of every principle of order upon which social institutions are founded."

In politics Judge Paine was an ardent Whig until 1848, after which he acted with the Free Soil party until the formation of the Republican party. He then united with the latter, of which he was an earnest supporter until 1872. He then advocated the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, since which time he has voted the Democratic ticket. During the whole of his public life, in the many responsible positions to which he has been appointed, he has maintained a high character for honor and straightforwardness, and has discharged his duties with unvarying fidelity and ability.

He is a self-made man of no ordinary kind, having under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and without help of any kind, worked himself up from poverty and obscurity to distinction on the bench and at the bar.

Judge Paine has been married three times—first in August, 1846, to Miss Miranda Hazen, of Garrettsville, who died at Cleveland in August, 1848, leaving an infant daughter; second, in 1853, to Mrs. H. Cornelia Harris, who died in 1870, leaving three sons; third, in May, 1872, to Miss Delia Humphrey, of Summit county, Ohio.

RICHARD C. PARSONS.

Richard C. Parsons, one of the proprietors of the *Cleveland Herald*, was born in New London, Connecticut, October 10, 1826. His father was a merchant of New York city, a gentleman of large business capacity, and remarkable for his benevolence and sterling character. He died in 1832, at the age of thirty-nine years. His grandfather was Rev. David Parsons, D.D., of Amherst, Massachusetts, an eminent clergyman, whose ministry, with that of his father over the Presbyterian church of Amherst, continued uninterruptedly through a period of eighty years. The wife of Rev. David Parsons was a sister of Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, and a niece of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in New England. He came to Cleveland in 1849, studied law with Charles Stetson, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1851. He took at once a prominent position, and gave promise of a brilliant future in his chosen profession. But political life had strong attractions for him, and he immediately entered upon that series of official services which occupied his time until quite recently.

In 1852 Mr. Parsons was elected a member of the city council of Cleveland, and the following year was chosen president of that body. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. He was re-elected in 1859, and on the meeting of the legislature the following winter he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. He was the youngest person who had ever filled that position, yet his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, his prompt and decisive address, and his great personal popularity secured his re-election with little opposition. In 1861 President Lincoln tendered him the mission to Chili, which he declined. He was subsequently appointed consul at Rio Janeiro, where he served one year with great advantage to our commercial and maritime interests at that port.

Returning to Cleveland Mr. Parsons was appointed, in 1862, collector of internal revenue for the Twentieth district, which position he filled for four years, when he was removed by President Johnson, because he refused to give in his adherence to the "Johnson party." In 1866 he was appointed marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after serving for six years, resigned.

In 1873 Mr. Parsons was elected to the forty-third Congress as a Republican, from the Twentieth Congressional district of Ohio, receiving thirteen thousand and one hundred and one votes, against ten thousand three hundred and seventy-seven for the candidate of the Democrats and Liberals. In Congress he was at once placed on important committees, on which he served with industry and marked ability. By his

intelligent and well directed efforts he secured the first appropriation for the breakwater at the port of Cleveland, a work of inestimable value to the commercial interests of the city. In 1877 he joined William Perry Fogg in the purchase of the *Cleveland Herald*, and became editor-in-chief of that journal, in which position he still remains. He is a forcible and able writer, and has made the *Herald* one of the conspicuous features of Western journalism.

HENRY B. PAYNE.

Henry B. Payne, a prominent lawyer and statesman, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, on the 30th of November, 1810.

His father, Elisha Payne, was an early settler of that county, having removed thither from Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1795. He was a man of great personal integrity, purity of character and public spirit, and was instrumental in an eminent degree in founding Hamilton Theological Seminary.

Henry B. Payne was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and was graduated in the class of 1832, ranking high in mathematics and belles-lettres. He commenced the study of law in the office of John C. Spencer the same year. In 1833 he removed to Cleveland, then a village of some three thousand inhabitants, and was admitted to the bar the following year. He at once commenced the practice of law in company with H. V. Willson, his partner and former classmate. This partnership continued twelve years, until, in consequence of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. Payne was compelled to relinquish the profession.

He subsequently served two years in the city council, chiefly engaged in reforming the finances, restoring the municipal credit, and reconstructing the fire department. In 1849, conjointly with John W. Allen, Richard Hilliard, John M. Wolsey and others, he entered earnestly into measures for constructing the Cleveland and Columbus railroad. It is no disparagement to the labors of others to say that to him, Richard Hilliard, Esq., and Hon. Alfred Kelley, that great enterprise was mainly indebted for its success—a success which, being achieved at a most critical period in the fortunes of Cleveland, contributed in a very great degree to its prosperity. Upon its completion in 1851 Mr. Payne was elected president, and retained that office till 1854, when he resigned. In 1855 he first became a director of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad (afterwards the Lake Shore). In 1854 he was elected a member of the first board of water-works commissioners, which so successfully planned, located and completed the Cleveland water works.

In 1862 the legislature created a board of sinking-fund commissioners for the city of Cleveland. Mr. Payne has been the president of the board since its organization. How wisely the commissioners have performed their duties was shown by the fact that the

fund, originally about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, increased in the course of twelve years, under the management of the board, to nearly two millions of dollars, an instance of prudent and sagacious management of a trust fund which was perhaps without a parallel in the United States.

At an early day Mr. Payne became interested in and identified with the manufacturing enterprises of Cleveland. He was at one time a stockholder and director in some eighteen corporations, devoted to coal and iron mining, manufacturing in various branches, banking, etc., all of which were in a sound and flourishing condition.

In politics Mr. Payne has ever been a conservative Democrat—not always active, and sometimes independent. In 1849 he was elected to the State senate, and served two years in that body. In 1851 he was the nominee of the Democrats in the legislature for United States senator, but after a prolonged balloting the contest finally resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Wade by a majority of one. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and made a canvass remarkable for its spirit and brilliancy, at the end of which he came within a few hundred votes of defeating Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Payne was chosen a presidential elector on the Cass ticket in 1848, and was a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Buchanan in 1856. He was also a delegate at large to the Democratic National convention at Charleston in 1860, and reported from the committee the minority resolutions which were adopted by that convention. He advocated the report in a speech remarkable for its perspicuity, brilliancy and power, condemning incipient secession, and uttering kindly but earnest warnings to the men of the South. The speech won for him the gratitude and applause of the Northern delegates, and the personal admiration of the Southern members, and gave him a national reputation as a sagacious and able statesman.

In 1857 Mr. Payne joined heartily with Senator Douglas in his opposition to the Lecompton constitution; made speeches against it at Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other cities, and was active in procuring the passage by the Ohio legislature of resolutions denouncing that measure. He assisted Douglas in his celebrated campaign in 1858 against Lincoln and the Buchanan office-holders in Illinois, and when the war broke out he took his stand with that patriotic statesman, and persevered in public and earnest efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1862 he united with prominent men of both the Democratic and Republican parties in addressing the people to encourage enlistments, and joined with a large number of the wealthiest citizens in a guaranty to the county treasurer against loss by advancing money to equip regiments; trusting to future legislation to sanction such advances.

Mr. Payne was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for President,

and warmly advocated that movement. In 1874, at the joint and urgent solicitation of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, he accepted the nomination for the forty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a majority of two thousand five hundred and thirty-two in a district which previously had given a Republican majority of about five thousand.

On accepting the nomination he said: "If elected, and life is spared to serve out the term, I promise to come back with hand and heart as undefiled and clean as when I left you."

In Congress Mr. Payne was appointed a member of the committee on banking and currency, and also of that on civil service reform. During the exciting contest over the election of president, in the winter of 1876 and '77, he was made chairman of the committee chosen by the House to unite with one from the Senate in devising a method of settling the impending difficulties. As such chairman he reported the bill, providing for the celebrated electoral commission, to the House, and had charge of it during its passage. He was also elected and served as one of that commission. He reported to the joint Democratic Congressional caucus a bill for the gradual resumption of specie payments, which was approved by the caucus but failed to pass. The principal feature of this bill was the permanent retention of the greenback as a constituent element of the currency.

As a lawyer Mr. Payne was distinguished for fidelity, thoroughness and forensic ability. The remarkable powers of his mind were especially manifested in his influence over others in adjusting legal rights and moral equities in cases where great and antagonistic interests were involved. Coolness of temper, suavity of manner and genial humor, combined with firmness and strength of will, were his chief instrumentalities. As a political leader he always had the confidence of his party and the respect of all. In April, 1875, he was prominently mentioned as the coming Democratic and Liberal nominee for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Payne was married in 1836 to the only daughter of Nathan Perry, Esq., a retired merchant of Cleveland.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PELTON.

This gentleman, one of the ex-mayors of Cleveland, is of English descent, and was born in Chester, Connecticut, on the 24th day of March, 1827.

His father, Russell Pelton, was born in Portland, in the same State, on the 20th of July, 1803, and married Pamela Abby, daughter of Asaph Abby, on the 20th of August, 1821. In 1835 he removed with his family to Cuyahoga county, and settled in Brooklyn (now a part of Cleveland), where he still resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an active and enterprising citizen, and a man of sterling integrity and honor.

Frederick W. Pelton, the fourth of a family of six children, was but eight years of age when his father

removed to Ohio. He was educated at Brooklyn academy, finishing the course at the age of sixteen, when he immediately entered upon the duties of bookkeeper for Messrs. Wheeler, Chamberlain & Co., of Akron, Summit county, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He then returned to Cleveland with Mr. Chamberlain, the second member of the firm, by whom he was employed in the same capacity until, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his position.

Returning to Brooklyn, young Pelton engaged in farming and soon recovered his health and strength. He did not, however, re-enter the counting room, but for ten years, which he regards as among the most pleasant of his life, he remained employed in agricultural pursuits. Desiring a change at the expiration of that period, he engaged in the ship chandlery business in Cleveland, which he carried on successfully until 1861, when he responded to the call made for troops to suppress the rebellion. He had served as a captain of an independent battery for twelve years, and entered the First Ohio artillery as captain of Company E. The regiment to which he belonged—commanded by Gen. James Barnett—served three months in Western Virginia and then returned to Columbus and was mustered out.

Mr. Pelton did not re-enter the service, and, in the autumn of 1863 he went into the insurance business, as treasurer, and afterwards as secretary, of the Buckeye Insurance company. In 1865 he was elected to the city council from the ninth ward, and the following year was made president of that body. In 1867 he was re-elected from the same ward, and in 1870 was chief deputy treasurer under Colonel Lynch. He was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland in August, 1871, and served two years, winning universal approval by the ability with which he managed the municipal affairs. During his term he was noted for his advocacy of every measure tending to the improvement of the city and the development of its resources. His valedictory address was highly commended as giving a particularly clear and tangible exhibit of the local finances, and of important improvements and enterprises. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1875 was re-elected, serving in this office two terms of two years each. He is a director of the Citizens' Loan Association and has been a member of the finance committee since its organization.

In politics he is a Republican, and is actively interested in the men and measures of that party. Mr. Pelton is an active member of the Masonic order, belonging to West Side Lodge No. 498, F. and A. M., Thatcher Chapter No. 101, Cleveland Council No. 36, and Oriental Commandery, having held the office of Master and High Priest. He is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows, in which he takes a high rank, being a member of Phoenix Lodge, I. O. O. F., and North Wing Encampment.

In all public affairs Mr. Pelton has ever manifested a liberal spirit, and in many ways has been instru-

mental in forwarding the best interests of the people of Cleveland. In the relations of social and business life he has uniformly borne himself in such a manner as to win the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

He was married on the 26th of August, 1848, to Miss Susan A. Dennison, of Brooklyn, Ohio, by whom he has had seven children, only three of whom are living.

JACOB PERKINS.

Jacob Perkins was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1822. He was next to the youngest of the children of General Simon Perkins, one of the earliest and most prominent business men of northern Ohio.

He developed a strong inclination for study in early years, acquiring knowledge with unusual facility. After thorough preparation at the academies of Burton, Ohio, and Middletown, Connecticut, he entered Yale College in 1837. There he distinguished himself by his literary and oratorical abilities, delivering the philosophic oration at the junior exhibition, and being chosen second editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a position he filled with credit to himself and to the pride and satisfaction of his classmates. His close application to study and the additional labor of literary work were, however, too much for his strength, and before the close of his junior year he was obliged to relinquish his studies and go home, so that he did not graduate with his own class. In the succeeding year, his health having improved, he returned, and graduated with the class of 1842. On leaving college he entered his father's office, in Warren, and engaged closely in its business until the death of his father, when, with his brothers, he was some time engaged in settling the large estate.

After his return to Warren, he was frequently called on to address the people on public occasions, and he did so with marked success. He became early interested in politics, taking the anti-slavery side, which was then not in popular favor, and made many effective speeches, in support of its principles and measures. An address delivered in 1848 attracted much attention from the boldness and distinctness with which it asserted the right of self-ownership in every person without regard to color or race.

The abilities he displayed, his strong convictions of right, and the fearlessness with which he manifested them, led the people of his district to choose him as one of the convention that framed the Ohio constitution, which was adopted in 1851, and remains the fundamental law of the State. His political principles placed him with the minority in that body, but his influence and position were equaled by few in the dominant party. This was the only political position ever held by him, except that in 1856 he was one of the Ohio presidential electors at large, on the Fremont ticket.

As might be expected from his early devotion to study, he was in later life an earnest friend of educational enterprises. It was owing to his suggestion and persistence that the authorities of Western Reserve College were induced to adopt the conditions of a permanent fund, rather than to solicit unconditional contributions, and, in connection with his brothers, he made the first contribution to that fund. The wisdom of the course adopted was shown in after years, when dissensions and embarrassment crippled the institution, and would have destroyed it but for the permanent fund which enabled it to weather the storm, and which became the nucleus of its permanent endowment. He gave another proof of his public spirit and generosity by uniting with two others of like disposition in purchasing the grounds for Woodland cemetery, at Warren, beautifying them, and then transferring the property to the corporation.

The most important enterprise of his life, and one which has conferred vast benefits on the public, was the building and management of the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad. Soon after returning from the constitutional convention he became interested in the scheme for a railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburg, by way of the Mahoning valley, and was very influential in procuring the charter and organizing the company, of which he was made president. It was very difficult to procure subscriptions to the stock, most of the capitalists of Cleveland and Pittsburg being interested in other and partly conflicting lines.

In 1853 the work was commenced with a small stock subscription, and the gradual tightening of the money market operated to prevent much increase. The bonds were disposed of with great difficulty, and when the financial crisis of 1857 occurred, with the road still unfinished, the bonds were unsalable. Railroads which were to have connected with the Mahoning, and to have prolonged the line to the seaboard, were abandoned, and the prospects of that road were thus rendered still more gloomy. In this emergency but one of two courses remained open to the management; to abandon the enterprise and lose the whole investment, or to push it to completion from Cleveland to the coal fields by the pledge and at the risk of the private fortunes of the managers. The latter course was chosen, at the earnest entreaty of Mr. Perkins; he agreeing, in case of disaster, to pay the first \$100,000 of loss, and to share equally with the others in any other sacrifice. In 1854 he went to England, with the hope of raising money, but returned unsuccessful. In 1856 the road was completed to Youngstown and the development of the coal and iron business commenced.

In the month of June, 1857, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died of consumption. His close attention at her sick bed broke down his constitution. The latter part of the winter of 1857-8 was spent in the Southern States, as was also the following summer. But the disease was beyond cure, and on the 12th



Engraved by Thomas S. Smith, Phila.

H. H. Poppleton

of January, 1859, he died at Havana, Cuba. His remains were embalmed and brought to Warren, where they were interred in Woodland cemetery. His character is clearly shown in the acts of his life. Richly endowed with natural gifts, he used those gifts in the interest of humanity and freedom, though thus sacrificing all hope of a political career he was so well fitted to adorn. Fond of study, and with wealth to indulge his tastes, he sacrificed ease, wealth and health for the public benefit. One of his last remarks was that on his tombstone might be engraved, "died of the Mahoning railroad."

He was married October 24, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth O. Tod, daughter of Dr. J. I. Tod, of Metson, Trumbull county, Ohio. His wife and two of his three children died before him. His son, Jacob B. Perkins, alone survived him.

NATHAN PERRY.*

Nathan Perry, one of Cleveland's pioneer merchants and millionaires, was born in Connecticut in 1786, and died in Cleveland June 24, 1865. His father, Judge Nathan Perry, first came from Connecticut to Ohio in 1796, and continued during that season with the surveyors who were running township lines of that portion of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga river. The judge removed with his family to Cleveland in 1806 or 1807, and on the organization of Cuyahoga county in 1809 he was appointed one of its judges. He died in 1813, leaving four children, viz: a daughter who became the wife of Peter M. Weddell; and three sons—Horatio, who settled in Lorain county; Horace, who was for many years clerk and recorder of Cuyahoga county, and who died in 1835, highly respected by the community; and Nathan, the subject of this sketch.

The last named settled at Black River, now in Lorain county, in 1804, and engaged in trade. By great efforts he mastered several Indian dialects, and thus built up an extensive trade with the tribes which then occupied all the territory west of the Cuyahoga river. The incident related on page fifty-five of the general history of the county, when he and Quintus F. Atkins rescued a Mr. Plumb from the fate which had slain his companions, shows some of the hardships of that period.

In 1808 the subject of this memoir removed from Black River to Cleveland and began trading at that place, where for more than twenty years he was a leading merchant. His store and dwelling, both under one roof, were located at the corner of Superior and Water streets, on the present site of the Second National Bank building. After a few years a brick store and dwelling were erected in the same place; it being the third brick building in Cleveland.

It is related of Mr. Perry that at one time he took twelve thousand dollars worth of furs to New York,

following the wagon containing them from Buffalo to the former city. On arriving there he encountered John Jacob Astor, who endeavored to get from him the "asking price" of his furs, which he declined to give. Mr. Astor becoming importunate, he was told that he could not have the furs at any price. Mr. Perry had made up his mind that he could do better with any one else than he could with Astor, (who was not only the great fur merchant of those days but was also one of the closest men in New York), and therefore he would not even show his furs.

Mr. Perry was really the pioneer *merchant* of this part of Ohio; that is, he was the first who carried on the mercantile business on a large scale—his predecessors having merely supplied a few local wants. Endowed with a vigorous constitution, exhaustless energy and restless enterprise, he was well qualified to encounter and subdue the hardships, exposures, and perils incident to frontier life. The men of to-day can hardly realize the fatigue, self-denial and anxieties of the merchant of sixty years ago, when goods had to be transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburg on "Pennsylvania wagons" and thence by pack-horse or ox-team to Cleveland, and bartered to Indians and rugged settlers in exchange for all sorts of commodities, under the constant personal care and inspection of the trader.

A distinguishing trait in Mr. Perry's character, developed in his youth and predominating through his life, was the celerity with which he formed an opinion, and the extraordinary tenacity with which he adhered to it when formed. He was never known to relent, or change his decision. But he was a man of warm affections, generous and steadfast in his friendships, of the strictest integrity and honor, and ever active and influential as a citizen. When the village of Cleveland was organized, he was one of the first trustees, but he had no predilection for public life. He invested largely in real estate which increased enormously in value, and made him, at his death, very wealthy.

Mr. Perry's last illness was of about five weeks duration. Paralysis set in, first attacking the lower extremities and gradually working up until it reached the heart.

He was married in 1816 to a daughter of Captain Abram Skinner, of Painesville. His son, Oliver Hazard Perry, named after Commodore Perry, a distant relative of the family, met with an accidental death upon a railway in December, 1864. His only daughter was married to Hon. H. B. Payne, of Cleveland and still survives. His eldest grandson, Hon. Nathan P. Payne, was elected mayor of Cleveland in April, 1875.

HOUSTON H. POPPLETON.

Houston H. Poppleton was born near Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, March 19, 1836, and is the youngest son of Rev. Samuel and Julia A. Poppleton.

*From Cleave's Biographical Cyclopaedia of Ohio.

Rev. Samuel Poppleton was born in the State of Vermont, July 2, 1793, but while quite young moved with his father to Genesee county, New York, where he lived until 1820, when he moved to Ohio. He lived in Richland county, Ohio, from 1822 until March, 1853, when he moved to Delaware, Ohio, where he continued to reside most of the time until his death, which occurred at Delaware, September 14, 1864. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served with honor and distinction. Shortly after its close he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued to preach, as his health would permit, for nearly fifty years. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Parthenia Steinback, of Genesee county, New York, and his second, Miss Julia A. Smith, of Richland county, Ohio. By the first marriage, four children were born, to wit: Rowena L., intermarried with F. W. Strong, of Mansfield, Ohio; Samuel D., killed in 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia; Mary Ellen, intermarried with Daniel Fisher, of Bellville, and Andrew J., who died at West Unity, Ohio, September 25, 1850.

By the second marriage, six children were born, to wit: Emory E., Parthenia P., Damaris A., Early F., Houston H., and Zada C.

Emory E. has been engaged in business in Detroit and Chicago, and is now the secretary of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley railroad, residing at Cleveland.

Parthenia P. married Hon. Stevenson Burke, long prominently identified with the Lorain county bar, and after residing in Elyria for over twenty-two years, moved to Cleveland. She died at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7, 1878, and is buried in Lake View cemetery, near Cleveland.

Damaris A. was married to Hon. George B. Lake, formerly a member of the Lorain county bar, and now chief justice of the State of Nebraska. She died in April, 1854, and is buried in the cemetery at Elyria.

Early F. read law, and was admitted to the bar at Elyria, and, after practicing there several years, moved to Delaware, Ohio, where he has ever since been an active and successful lawyer and politician. He was elected State senator from the counties of Licking and Delaware, and after serving one term was elected on the Democratic ticket to the forty-fourth Congress, from the ninth Ohio Congressional district. Although one of the youngest members of that body, he was active and industrious; serving with marked ability, and with credit to himself and to his party.

Zada C. was married to Thomas H. Linnell, of Elyria, and resided there during the whole of her married life. She died March 29, 1875, and is buried in the cemetery at Elyria.

Houston H. Poppleton received his early education in the common schools at Bellville, but entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the spring of 1853, and, although his attendance was not continuous, he graduated from that institution in

June, 1858. He taught school several winters in the counties of Delaware and Richland, while pursuing his studies at the university, and also had general charge of his father's mercantile house at Richwood, from April, 1855, to February, 1857. In September, 1858, he entered the law office of Stevenson Burke, at Elyria, and prosecuted his studies there until October, 1859, when he entered the Cincinnati Law College. Completing the prescribed course there, he graduated from it on the 16th of April, 1860, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati the same day. Returning to Elyria, he formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Burke, and commenced practice May 2, 1860. After Mr. Burke's election to the bench, Mr. Poppleton formed a law partnership with Hon. H. D. Clark, which continued about two years. On the 10th of February, 1864, he was married, at Cincinnati, to Miss Lucinda H. Cross, of that city. He resided in Elyria until September 24, 1875, when he moved with his family to Cleveland.

From the latter part of 1864 he continued in active general practice at Elyria, without a partner, until November, 1873, when he was appointed general attorney of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway company, with headquarters at Cleveland, which position he still holds. He was prominent, active and successful in his practice, as the records of the courts of Lorain and adjoining counties abundantly show, and in his removal the bar of Lorain county sustained a serious loss. By accepting the position of general attorney of the company mentioned he became the head of the legal department of that corporation, and has had entire charge of its legal business along its whole line, as well as elsewhere. Giving his personal attention to the details of all the litigation of the company—trying only those causes that should be tried, and settling those that should be settled—he has, by his fair, honorable and judicious course, made many friends for himself, and secured for his company a reputation and good will that any railroad company in the country might well envy.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CONTINUED.

Thomas Quayle—D. P. Rhodes—Ansel Roberts—J. P. Robison—W. G. Rose—J. H. Salisbury—J. C. Sanders—W. J. Scott—Elias Sims—A. D. Slight—Amasa Stone—A. B. Stone—W. S. Streater—Peter Thatcher—Amos Townsend—Oscar Townsend—J. H. Wade—Samuel Williamson—H. V. Willson—R. K. Winslow—Reuben Wood—T. D. Crocker.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

Thomas Quayle has been, for more than thirty years, closely and prominently identified with the ship-building interests of Cleveland, and has been largely accessory to its growth and development. He was born on the Isle of Man on the 9th day of May, 1811. His parents, who were both natives of that island, emigrated to America in 1827, coming directly



Thomas Quayle

to Cleveland. His father soon afterward purchased a farm in Newburg, where he resided until his death.

Until twenty-five years of age Mr. Quayle worked as a journeyman at his trade of ship-carpenter, to which he had been apprenticed before leaving the Isle of Man. In 1847 he formed a co-partnership with John Codey, and at once started in the ship-building business. This firm lasted three years, during which time it built the brigs "Caroline" and "Shakespeare" for Charles Richmond, of Chicago. In 1849 Mr. Codey withdrew from the business and went to California.

Soon afterward Mr. Quayle went into company with Luther Moses, and for two years the firm carried on an extensive business, having from six to seven vessels on the stocks at once, and turning out two sets a year. The year after Mr. Moses left the firm, a partnership was formed with John Martin, and the business was enlarged and extended. In one year this firm built thirteen vessels, among others, the barque "W. T. Graves," which carried the largest cargo of any fresh-water vessel afloat. The propeller "Dean Richmond" is another important production of Quayle & Martin's yard. Besides these, four first-class vessels, built for Mr. Frank Perew, deserve mention as giving character to Cleveland ship-building. They were named the "Mary E. Perew," "D. P. Dobbin," "Chandler J. Wells" and "J. G. Masten." Messrs. Quayle & Martin also built the tug "J. H. Martin," intended for their use in the port of Erie.

In 1874 the partnership with Mr. Martin was dissolved and a new one was formed with George L. and Thomas E. Quayle, under the name of Thomas Quayle & Sons, which is still in existence. The first vessels built by this firm were the "E. B. Hale" and the "Sparta." The following year it built the "Commodore," the largest vessel on the lakes. During the summer of 1878, Quayle & Sons built two propellers for the Anchor Line, and one for the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo; the latter being called the "Buffalo." They have just launched (August, 1879,) the "Chicago," a magnificent boat of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five tons burden, which they have built for the latter named company. The vessels built by the firms of which Mr. Quayle has been the head are known all over the great lakes, and far exceed in number those of any other firm in the West.

Mr. Quayle stands high among the citizens of Cleveland for integrity of character, and as a man who always fulfills his obligations to employer and employed. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and active in all the duties pertaining to that relation. For a number of years he has been associated with the Masonic order, being a member of Bigelow lodge, on the West Side, and of Webb chapter, on the East Side. He is also a member of the Monas Relief Society, composed of people from the Isle of Man.

Mr. Quayle was married in 1835 to Eleanor Can-

non, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had eleven children, of whom six are living. She died in September, 1860. In February, 1867, he was married to Mary Proudfoot, daughter of John Proudfoot, Esq., of Cleveland. His children have been Thomas E., born July 26, 1836; William H., born April 27, 1838; John James, born October 17, 1839, who died February 13, 1843; Eleanor M., born March 7, 1841, who died February 16, 1843; George L., born June 15, 1842; Charles E., born January 23, 1845, who died September 16, 1871; Matilda, born July 20, 1846; Caroline J., born March 31, 1848; John F., born August 31, 1850, who died February 4, 1853; Mary H., born November 19, 1853; and Frederick M., born May 11, 1858, who died September 14, 1859.

DANIEL P. RHODES.

The subject of this memoir was born in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1814. When but five years of age he lost his father, and from that time onward was compelled to help earn his own livelihood. Thus, almost at the threshold of life, he had to struggle with adverse circumstances, and was compelled to overcome by his own energy the discouragements and difficulties everywhere met with. When he was fifteen years of age his mother remarried, and he then found a home with his stepfather for six years.

At the age of twenty-one young Rhodes determined to leave Vermont, and make for himself a home and fortune in the distant West. His stepfather was strongly attached to him, and, being a man of means, offered him a farm if he would remain in Vermont. But the young man was firm in his determination, and declining the tempting offer departed for the West. On his subsequently returning to the home of his youth, his stepfather offered him half of his property if he would remain and occupy it. The inducement was very strong, but the young man had made an engagement of marriage with a lady in the West, and before giving a final answer to the proposition, he decided to revisit his pioneer home and consult her to whom he had plighted his faith.

He came back West by canal, and on the long, slow journey had ample time to consider the subject of his future home. The beauty and grandeur of the western scenery, the freedom from all the conventionalities which prevail in more densely settled sections, the stern, rugged virtues of the men whom he found in the wilderness, together with the independent career opened to him strongly impressed his manly, democratic mind, and he resolved to cast his lot in the West. Saying nothing of the matter to his affianced, he wrote to his parents, making known his resolution to decline their kind offer, and future circumstances proved the wisdom of his decision.

For thirty years Mr. Rhodes was a resident of Cleveland, and the same restless and indomitable energy which prompted him to prefer the untrodden paths of the wilderness to the pleasures of an eastern

home, accompanied him throughout that time and impressed his name upon many of the most important enterprises of the Forest City. He was one of the pioneers in the coal trade of Cleveland, which has since grown to such magnificent proportions.

His first enterprise in that line was at what are known as the old Brier Hill mines, in 1845, in company with Gov. Tod and Mr. Ford. Their production of coal was about fifty tons per week, and this was then deemed a large business. The difficulties in the way of the introduction of even this, the very best of coal, were very great. Wood was the universal fuel for domestic use. The only chance to sell coal was to the lake steamers, and even there the old prejudice against any departure from the beaten track had to be overcome. Mr. Rhodes, who had charge of the Cleveland end of the business, was, however, well fitted to make a fight against obstacles, and by his steady perseverance he succeeded in introducing coal largely for use on the lake boats. He was an untiring worker, ever on the watch for his customers from early morn to the close of day, devoting his evenings to posting up his books and attending to his other office work. The coal business of the firm grew rapidly, and the members turned their attention to other sections of the State, opening mines in both Tuscarawas and Wayne counties. In Tuscarawas county Mr. Rhodes, in company with Gov. Tod, began the development of the black band iron ore, the uses of which had not previously been appreciated, although its existence had been known.

In 1855 the firm of Tod & Rhodes was dissolved, and in 1857 Mr. Rhodes formed a copartnership with Mr. I. F. Card. They went to work with great earnestness developing the black band ore and other mineral resources of Tuscarawas county. At first they mined large quantities for sale to the Massillon furnaces, but subsequently they made up their minds that the proper place to smelt the ore was where it was mined, and in 1864 they purchased the old blast furnace at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas county, where they have since carried on large manufactures of pig metal.

In 1860 Mr. Rhodes' attention was attracted to the mineral resources of Stark county, and in that year he opened the famous Willow Bank mine, which has proved to be one of the most extensive and profitable coal mines ever opened in Ohio. This was only the beginning of his enterprises in this county and valley, for he was the principal prompter of other efforts of a similar character. Under his auspices were opened the Rhodes, the Willow Bank number Three, the Buckeye, and the Warmington mines. He was likewise largely interested in the Fulton Coal company and the Silver Creek Company, and a zealous promoter of their interests. So that from his original production of fifty tons of coal weekly, he increased the amount until, at the time of his death, he had the controlling interest or was a large owner in mines

which were capable of producing two thousand tons daily. His peddling steamboat business, too, of 1845-50, had increased under the direction of the firm of which he was the founder, to a trade of two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal yearly. In 1867 the firm of Rhodes & Card was dissolved, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Card retiring, and that of Rhodes & Co. was formed, consisting of George H. Warmington, Marcus A. Hanna, (Mr. Rhodes' son-in-law,) and his son, Robert R. Rhodes.

In the work of developing the great railway system of northern Ohio Mr. Rhodes had an honorable share. He took an active part in the construction of the northern division of the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, and was a member of the executive committee of the company. He also bore a large part in causing the construction of the Massillon and Cleveland and the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley railroads. Mr. Rhodes' residence was on the west side of the Cuyahoga, and he did more than any other man to build up that portion of Cleveland. One great cause of contention between the two sections arose from the persistent efforts of the people on the west side to obtain improved means of communication with the more important region east of the river. In all these contests, from the time when a float bridge was the only means of passage, to the inception and partial completion of the splendid viaduct (for he died before it was finished), Mr. Rhodes was one of the foremost in urging the claims of his section of the city. He, in company with Mr. H. S. Stevens, constructed the West Side Street railroad; he was a zealous promoter of the building of the West Side Gas Works, and was the founder of the People's Savings and Loan Association, of which he was the president at the time of his death. He was also one of the builders and a large stockholder in the Rocky River railroad, which connected the West Side with the favorite resort at Rocky river. He had likewise various other interests, such as in Illinois coal land, Chicago real estate, and he was large real estate owner in his own city.

In politics he was a strict constructionist Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, but though very active in his party he never asked nor cared for any office in its gift. He was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and from the first entrance of the latter into public life until his death Mr. Rhodes was his earnest and steady supporter; being a delegate to both the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic national conventions of 1860, at the latter of which Mr. Douglas was nominated for the presidency.

Mr. Rhodes died on the 5th day of August, 1875, and we close our article with two articles published by leading journals soon after that event. The first says:

"Among those men, whose efforts form the corner stone of Cleveland's prosperity, Mr. Rhodes was in the front rank; and for this reason his memory will always be honored by our people. But other traits will make his memory perennial. The kindness and



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Amos Roberts

sympathy of his manner endeared the deceased to all who came in contact with him. This manner was for the poor and lowly, as well as for the wealthy and exclusive. Wealth in his hands was not alone for personal gratification, but was freely drawn upon to help the needy and unfortunate."

The second article reads as follows:

"Mr. Rhodes had the happy faculty of securing the genuine esteem and warm friendship of all with whom he came in contact, whatever their position in life, or however widely apart his views and theirs might be. He was a man of the people, a practical disbeliever in class distinctions and yet having a healthy contempt for demagogues of all descriptions. His bluff, hearty manner was not assumed, but was a genuine characteristic of the man. The wealth that came as the result of hard work and good business judgment made not the slightest difference in him. His was one of those sterling characters that prosperity could not spoil. Warm-hearted, true-hearted, and thoroughly unselfish, his wealth benefited others as well as himself, and the prosperity which brought ease and comfort to him was begrudged him by none."

ANSEL ROBERTS.

Ansel Roberts, the eldest son of Chauncey and Lydia (Albro) Roberts, was born in the town of Mendon, Ontario county, New York, on the 17th of October, 1807.

His father was of Welsh descent, but was a native of Vermont, having emigrated to western New York when a young man, where he engaged in farming. When about nineteen years of age he married Lydia Albro, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had ten children. In 1818 he removed, with his family, to Ohio, traveling overland to Buffalo, and from there by boat to Ashtabula, where he first settled. Soon afterward he engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and harness, employing a number of hands, in which business he continued until 1825, when he sold out. The following year he removed to Lower Sandusky, and purchased an interest in the stage-line running between Sandusky and Cincinnati, of which he became the superintendent. He remained in this employment until his death, which occurred in 1838. His wife survived him several years, dying in 1844. He was a prominent person in the community where he resided; a man of great liberality and generous impulses, slow to anger, but implacable when once aroused.

The subject of this notice had but few educational advantages, his father being in moderate circumstances and obliged to make his way in a new country. Young Ansel remained at home until 1826, when he went to Monroe county, New York, where he remained until the fall of that year. He then returned to Ohio, and found employment at first in a warehouse, and afterward as clerk in the stores of H. J. Reese and William W. Reed.

In the spring of 1831 he left Mr. Reed's employ-

ment and removed to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account. This business he carried on for fourteen years, meeting with varying success. At the end of that time, the business not proving satisfactory, he disposed of it and went to New York city, where he remained one year. Subsequently he spent some time as clerk in a large wool-dealer's establishment in Rochester.

In 1846 Mr. Roberts returned to Ohio, coming directly to Cleveland, where he engaged in the fleeco and full-wool business, which he carried on successfully until his retirement in 1867.

During his residence in Cleveland Mr. Roberts has been prominently identified with the politics of the city and county. He is widely known as a staunch Republican, having invariably supported that party. In the spring of 1860 he was elected a member of the board of education, and was re-elected the following year, serving as secretary of that body and as a member of the committee on buildings and supplies.

In 1862 he was elected to the city council from the second ward for a term of two years, and was appointed chairman of the finance committee. He was re-elected to the council in 1864 and again in 1866; holding the same position throughout the three terms. In 1864 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga county, and was re-elected to that office in 1866, serving with his usual vigor and ability. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1873 for the eighteenth district of Ohio, and was appointed collector of that district by President Johnson, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate in 1867, but was declined by him. In 1868 he was elected sanitary trustee for one year; was re-elected in 1869 for three years, and at the end of his term was again re-elected for the same time. For seven years he occupied the position of secretary of the sanitary board.

In addition to these civil offices Mr. Roberts has been for several years a director of the Ohio National Bank, and is a trustee of the Cleveland Society for Savings and the president of the Cleveland Paper Company.

In his business relations, and throughout his official career, Mr. Roberts has maintained a high reputation for integrity and strictly honorable dealing. During the war for the Union he was active in support of the national cause and spent a great deal of time in procuring substitutes for those liable to draft.

He is a member of Trinity church (Episcopal) in which he has for twenty years held the office of senior warden. He was married on the 20th of October, 1836, to Miss Sarah J. Hatch, daughter of Orrin Hatch, of Genesee county, New York. By this union he had one child, Sarah Louisa, born July 30, 1836, and now the wife of John M. Sterling, Jr. Mrs. Roberts died in October, 1863. Mr. Roberts married his second wife, Miss Amanda Bartlett Cowan, in October, 1867.

JOHN P. ROBISON.

Dr. John P. Robison, one of Cleveland's prominent citizens, became a resident of Ohio, in 1832 and of Cleveland thirty years later. His grandfather, John Decker Robison, an American of Scotch descent, was a soldier under Braddock in his disastrous campaign against Fort Du Quesne, and fought throughout the Revolutionary war. His son, Peter Robison, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Western New York, and in Ontario county of that State John P. Robison was born, on the 23d day of January, 1811.

Until he reached his sixteenth year he lived upon his father's farm, passing his time in active agricultural labors and at the village school. It being then determined to provide him with a good education, he was sent to Niffing's high school, at Vienna, New York, where he attained high rank as a student, and also imbibed a taste for medical science and the medical profession. He was received as a private pupil of President Woodward, of the Vermont College of Medicine, from which institution he was graduated in 1831.

Eagerly ambitious to enter the bustling scenes of practical life, he migrated without delay to Ohio and settled as a medical practitioner at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, in February, 1832. He pursued the practice of his profession at that place with gratifying success for eleven years, but in 1842 he decided to engage in the mercantile business at that point. Accordingly, in company with Mr. W. B. Hillman, he carried on for some time thereafter an extensive business as a storekeeper, miller, provision dealer and land speculator; engaging in fact in almost any enterprise that promised a liberal return.

In November, 1832, Dr. Robison married a daughter of Hezekiah Dunham, the founder of the village of Bedford. Of their children three survive; one son being engaged with his father in business, and another being upon the eve of entering the legal profession.

During his busy experience at Bedford Dr. Robison was not unmindful of the high claims of religion, and as early as practicable founded at Bedford a congregation of Disciples, he being a close friend and associate of the leader of that denomination, Alexander Campbell. He labored for the upbuilding of that cause "without money and without price." Such was his energy, zeal and devotion that although at the beginning of his ministerial labors his congregation numbered less than a dozen persons, yet he left it to his successor—at the close of a sixteen years' ministry, given without fee or reward of any kind—swelled in membership to four hundred and forty. As a teacher of the Disciple doctrine he frequently journeyed with Alexander Campbell through the State, and with that eminent leader lifted up his voice before vast assemblages, while his purse yielded

freely and often of its wealth to prosper the cause of the Church.

In 1862 he took up his residence in Cleveland, having entered, in 1858, with General O. M. Oviatt, into the business of packing provisions at that city, on an extended scale. The firm held a conspicuous place as packers, and their "Buckeye" brand was known and highly lauded in all the great provision marts of America and England. After continuing until 1867, the partnership between Dr. Robison and Gen. Oviatt was dissolved. The former continued the business a short time on his own account, and then took as a partner, Archibald Baxter, of New York, through whose failure in the latter city, in 1875, Dr. Robison suffered very heavy loss. In that year he formed a new partnership, with Dr. W. S. Streator and S. R. Streator, under the firm name of J. P. Robison & Co., which continues to this day as one of the leading packing houses in the West. Previous to 1875 he had engaged largely in packing in Chicago, Illinois, and Lafayette, Indiana; returning permanently to Cleveland, however, after a brief absence.

He has ever been active and generous in the promotion of public enterprises, and in schemes for the public good his heart and hand have always been freely enlisted. His services on behalf of the Union cause during the rebellion were of no slight value and they were exercised moreover with untiring zeal and patriotism. He was among the most active workers in procuring volunteers for the Federal army, and in many other ways displayed in a substantial and emphatic manner his devotion to his country. His earliest political faith was that of a Clay Whig, and upon the dismemberment of that party he joined the ranks of the Democracy. In 1861 he was chosen to the State senate by a coalition of the War Democrats and Republicans, by the largest vote given to any senator from Cuyahoga, and after that event he cast his lot with the Republican party, to which he still remains a staunch adherent.

Since his retirement from the senate he has rejected political honors, as being less in keeping with his desires and tastes than the duties pertaining to his own large and important business. In the capacity of director of public and private trusts he has always been watchful and capable in the administration of his duties. For twenty years or more he has been a trustee of Bethany College in West Virginia, and for a long time filled a similar place in connection with Hiram College in the Western Reserve. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of the People's Savings and Loan Association, and of the Lake View Cemetery; having been one of the earliest supporters of the last-named institution and one of the first subscribers to its stock. He has been closely identified with the Northern Ohio Fair Association from its formation and has been the president of that widely known and valuable organization for the past five years.



J. H. Miskum, M.D.

WILLIAM G. ROSE.

William G. Rose was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 23rd day of September, 1829, and is the youngest of eleven children, all of whom lived to be married and became heads of families. His parents were James and Martha (McKenley) Rose, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, was for many years manager of an iron furnace in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Mercer county in 1799. His maternal grandfather, David McKenley, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

His father, who with four brothers served in the war of 1812, had ten grandsons who enlisted in the Union armies at the commencement of the late rebellion; all serving three years and all re-enlisting except three, one of whom died in a rebel prison. William G. Rose also served as a private in a three months' regiment, in West Virginia.

The subject of this sketch labored on a farm in summer and attended school during the winter months until he was seventeen years of age, when, in order to provide means to obtain a more thorough education, he taught in the public schools part of each year and pursued his studies during the remainder. He pursued this course for six years, attending various academies, and at the expiration of that time had acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics. At the age of twenty-three he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Wm. Stewart, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th day of April, 1855, when he immediately entered upon the duties of his profession in his native county.

Soon afterward, however, Mr. Rose became interested in politics, and for a short time was one of the editors and proprietors of a weekly newspaper known as the *Independent Democrat*. Although his antecedents were Democratic, his opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories induced him to join the Republican party at its inception. In 1857 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and was re-elected in 1858. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, but on account of illness was unable to attend, his place being filled by an alternate. He was twice presented by the Republican party of his native county as a candidate for Congress; the last time, in 1864, unanimously. His nomination in the district, which was composed of four counties, and at that time was largely Republican, was only prevented because, under the system then in vogue, in that portion of Pennsylvania, other counties claimed a prior right to the nominee.

In 1865 Mr. Rose removed to Cleveland, where, after being admitted to the practice of the law, he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He

continued this pursuit until 1874, when he retired from business and made an extensive tour through California, and the Western Territories.

In 1867 Mr. Rose was elected mayor of Cleveland, an office which he filled with entire satisfaction to his constituents. His administration was characterized by a wise and judicious management of municipal affairs generally, and an active support of all enterprises calculated to develop the prosperity of the city.

He was married in 1858 to Martha E. Parmelee, a graduate of Oberlin College. Their family consists of four children, Alice E., Hudson P., Frederick H. and Willie K.

JAMES HENRY SALISBURY.

The subject of this sketch was born at "Evergreen Terrace," in the town of Scott, Cortland county, New York, on the 13th day of October, 1823. His earliest ancestor in this country came to America from North Wales, and settled in Rhode Island about the year 1640. His great-grandfather was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, but early in life removed to Cranston, in the same State, where he married a Miss Pierce, by whom he had the following children: Peleg, (known as the "big man of Warwick"), Martin, Job, Mial, Nathan, Rebecca and Phœbe.

Nathan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born December 1, 1751. He was married on the 16th of July, 1771, to Abigail Stone, (born October 16, 1753,) only daughter of Joseph Stone, of Cranston, a descendant of Hugh Stone, the "stolen boy," and ancestor of the Stone family in America. The maiden name of Abigail Stone's mother's was Brown. She was a near relative of John Brown, the founder of Rhode Island College, afterward Brown University. Nathan Salisbury was lieutenant of the company under Captain Burgess that fired into the British frigate "Gasper," a short time before the Revolutionary war. He resided at Cranston until 1795, when he removed to Providence. In March, 1803, he removed to Hartford, Washington county, New York, where he remained till 1806, and then went to Cazenovia, in Madison county, in the same State. In March, 1807, he removed to Homer, now Cortland county, and in the fall of the same year settled in Homer and purchased a farm lying on the waters of Cold brook, where he remained till his death, on the 14th of May, 1817. His children were Waity, Sally, John, Joseph Martin (who followed the sea, and died on a voyage returning from China), Anna, Mary, Lucinda, Ambrose, Cynthia, Nathan and Phœbe.

Nathan, the father of James H. Salisbury, purchased, in 1815, a farm on lot ninety-five, in the town of Scott, which is the site of "Evergreen Terrace," the Salisbury homestead. On the 21st of January, 1818, he was married to Lucretia A. Babcock, (born September 30, 1793), daughter of James and Mary Gibbs Babcock, who moved from Blandford, Massachusetts, to Scott, New York, in 1815. Nathan

Salisbury and wife have resided at "Evergreen Terrace" sixty-one years, and have reared the following children: Amanda A., Charles B., James H., Milton L., Burdette J., Charlotte A., William W. and Nathan, Jr.

James H., the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Homer Academy, then presided over by Prof. Samuel Woolworth, now secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Natural Sciences (B. N. S.) at the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in 1844, previous to which he had been appointed assistant under Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, in the chemical department of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, which place he filled till January 1, 1849, when he was made principal of the same department. He remained principal, with his brother, Charles B., as assistant, until 1852.

Dr. Salisbury received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Albany Medical College in January, 1850, and that of Master of Arts from Union College, Schenectady, in August, 1852. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848, and the same year was also made a member of the Albany Institute. In 1853 he was elected corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Montreal. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. In 1857 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876, was made vice president of the Western Reserve Historical Society, which office he still holds.

In 1848 Dr. Salisbury received a gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany, New York, for the best essay on the "Anatomy and History of Plants." In 1849 he won the prize of three hundred dollars, offered by the State Agricultural Society of New York for the best essay on the "chemical and physiological examinations of the maize plant during its various stages of growth." This made a work of over two hundred pages, and was published in the New York State Agricultural Reports for 1849, and subsequently copied entire in the State Agricultural Reports of Ohio. In 1851-52 he gave two courses of lectures on elementary and applied chemistry, in the New York State Normal School. He also conducted a series of interesting experiments, on different subjects, which were embodied in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1851, and were published in their transactions, and also in the *New York Journal of Medicine* of a later date.

The following list of his published works and papers will serve to give some idea of the extent and variety of his labors:

Analysis of Fruits, Vegetables and Grain; Chemical Investigations of the Maize Plant (prize essay, 206 pages); Chemical Analysis of Five Varieties of the Cabbage; Chemical examination of the various parts of the Plant *Rheum Rhaponticum*; Chemical Exam-

ination of *Rumex Crispus*; Experiments and Observation on the Influence of Poisons and Medicinal Agents upon Plants; Chemical Examination of the Fruit of Five Varieties of Apples; Chemical Investigations connected with the Tomato, the Fruit of the Egg Plant, and Pods of the Okra; History, Culture and Composition of *Apium Graveolens* and *Cichorium Intibus*; Facts and Remarks on the Indigestibility of Food; Composition of Grains, Vegetables and Fruits; Microscopic Researches in the Cause of the so-called "Blight" in Apple, Pear and Quince Trees, etc.; Chronic Diarrhœa and its Complications; Something about Cryptogams, Fermentation and Disease; Probable Source of the *Stearozoon Folliculorum*; Investigations, Chemical and Microscopical, on the Spleen and Mesenteric and Lymphatic Glands; Defective Alimentation a Primary Cause of Disease; On the Cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; Experiments on Poisoning with the Vegetable Alkaloids; Discovery of Cholesterine and Seroline as Secretions of Various Glands; Remarks on Fungi; On Inoculating the Human System with Straw Fungi; Parasitic Forms Developed in the Parent Epithelial Cells, etc.; Remarks on the Structure, Functions and Classification of the Parent Gland Cells, etc.; Microscopic Researches relating to the Histology and Minute Anatomy of the Spleen, etc.; Description of two new Algoid Vegetations; Geological Report of the Mill Creek Canal Coal Field; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Cucumber; Experiments on the Capillary Attractions of the Soil; A New Carbonic Acid Apparatus; Analysis of Dead Sea Water; Two Interesting Parasitic Diseases; Pus and Infection; Microscopic Examinations of Blood, etc.; Vegetations found in the Blood of Patients suffering from Erysipelas; Infusorial Catarrh and Asthma; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the White Sugar Beet; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Parsnip; Ancient Rock and Earth Writing and Inscriptions of the Mound-builders; Influence of the Position of the Body upon the Heart's Action; Material Application of Chemistry to Agriculture; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Several Kinds of Grains and Vegetables. Besides the foregoing, Dr. Salisbury is the author of nearly thirty unpublished works and papers of decided value, on similar subjects.

While in charge of the State laboratory of New York from 1849 to 1852, he was constantly engaged in chemical and medical investigations; the results of many of them being published in the Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in State geological and agricultural reports, and in the various scientific and medical journals of that period.

In 1849 he began the studies in microscopic medicine in which he has been so successful. He has persevered in these studies, with scarcely any intermission, ever since, devoting much of his time daily to microscopic investigations. In 1858 he began the study of alimentation, which he mastered in all its phases, and his subsequent investigations in regard to



J. C. Sanders

chronic diseases, diphtheria, intermittent and remittent fevers, measles and many other diseases, have been extensively published in foreign and domestic medical journals.

The extended labors of himself and brother, C. B. Salisbury, on the ancient earth and rock-writing of this country, in connection with the earth and rock-works of the ancient Mound-builders, have been embodied in a large quarto volume with thirty-nine plates, which is in the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and is only partially published. The great labors of his life, comprising, as he claims, an explanation of the causes and successful treatment of nearly every chronic disease that is supposed to be incurable, are yet unpublished.

In January, 1864, Dr. Salisbury came to Cleveland to assist in starting the Charity Hospital College. He gave to this institution two courses of lectures, in 1864-5 and 1865-6, on Physiology, Histology and Microscopic Anatomy. From January, 1864, to the present time he has been busily engaged in treating chronic diseases, especially those which have hitherto been considered fatal, and his success in this field is widely known. In the early part of 1878 he was chosen president of the "Institute of Micrology," a position he continues to hold.

JOHN C. SANDERS.

Doctor Moses Sanders, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Milford, Massachusetts, having been born there on the 27th of May, 1789. He received a good English education and some knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. At an early period he removed with his father's family to Saratoga county, New York, where he studied medicine, attending medical lectures in New York City. He began the practice of his profession in Manchester, near Canandaigua. He soon afterward married Miss Harriet M. Thompson, of Cherry Valley, by whom he had five children—Olive, Isabella, William D., John C. and Rhoda, the last of whom died in infancy. In 1818 he removed to Peru, Huron county, Ohio, where, with the exception of three years spent in Norwalk, he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Sanders died on the 20th of October, 1829, and he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Pearly Douglas, of Elyria, Ohio. By this union he had one child, Elizabeth Chapin, born April 15, 1832.

Doctor Moses Sanders was one of the pioneer physicians of Ohio, and for a period of nearly forty years devoted himself to the duties of his profession, which was relinquished only when illness prevented its longer continuance.

He died on the 18th of May, 1856, and consequently lacked only nine days of being sixty-seven years of age. The following extracts are taken from an address delivered at his funeral by the Rev. A. Newton:

"In looking at the traits of Dr. Sanders' mind, I regard as among the most prominent, its energy and

force. He never seemed to think feebly. His mind seized every subject within its range, with a firm grasp. * * * This mental force, combined with an ardent physical temperament, imparted great energy to all his movements. He had great executive power. Whatever he took hold of, he would accomplish in a short time. Whatever he had in hand, he did with his might.

"An open frankness was characteristic of Doctor Sanders. He carried his heart in his hand. He knew no concealment. * * * He was a man of warm social feelings. As a husband and a father, no man could be more beloved. The strong social principles of his nature found their finest development in the family circle of which he was the honored head. * * * He was also liberal and public-spirited. He had a ready sympathy with those objects and plans which look to the benefit of others. * * He saw the value of religious institutions before he felt a personal interest in religion itself; and was therefore a liberal supporter of the Gospel from his first entrance upon professional life. * * *

"But the most marked characteristic of Doctor Sanders was his professional enthusiasm. His strong natural powers were entirely, I may say *intensely*, devoted to his chosen work. His profession was not a stepping-stone to wealth and fame, but it was an end in itself. * * * Generous and public-spirited—attached to his friends—devoted to his patients—untiring in his efforts to alleviate human suffering in all its forms, and in every grade and condition of life—a true philanthropist, he will long be remembered by the people of this county. An ornament to his profession, he has left an example to its members which few, indeed, will be so fortunate as to excel."

John C. Sanders was born in Peru, Huron county, Ohio, on the 2d day of July, 1825. He received his education (subsequent to that of the common schools) at Lima Academy, after which he began the study of medicine with his father, remaining in his office five years. He was then graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, which at that time owned a distinguished faculty, consisting of Professors Kirtland, Delamater, Ackley, J. Lang Cassells and St. Johns. After his graduation young Sanders entered into partnership with his father, in the practice of his profession at Peru.

The young doctor continued in this relation for eighteen months, when, becoming convinced of the need of a broader general culture, he broke away from the ties of social and professional life, and began assiduously to prepare for a literary college course. At the end of one year he entered the Western Reserve College, where he remained two years, after which he became a member of the junior class at Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1854. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Ohio, and established a partnership with Dr. A. N. Read for the practice of medicine and surgery, at Norwalk.

Soon after the death of his father, in 1856, Dr. Sanders removed to Cleveland, and opened an office there. Becoming gradually impressed with the success of the homœopathic system, he decided, with his

usual promptitude, to give it a special and thorough study. The line of his investigations was not in the direction of its literature, with which he was familiar, but of the clinical experience of the representative practitioners of that school in the city of Cleveland. He first entered the office of Dr. Turrill, and subsequently that of Dr. Wheeler, remaining a year in each, engaged exclusively in the study of their clinical experiences. He became convinced of the superiority of the system in question, and decided to adopt and follow it. The success that has since attended his labors proves, as he claims, the wisdom of his choice.

He opened an office on the Public Square, and soon took his place among the leading practitioners of the city. Within a year afterward he received the appointment of professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, which position he occupied exclusively, with the exception of one session, for a period of twenty years. For the past five years the chair has been divided, but he still presides over the department of obstetrics. For three sessions he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine, and during one session on physiology. As a lecturer he is fluent, logical and eminently clinical, with a fine command of language and a complete mastery of his subject.

Aside from his collegiate duties he has enjoyed a large general practice, and ranks among the most successful physicians of Cleveland. For nine years he has been treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of which he has long been an active and valued member. He has also been a frequent contributor to its literature. For many years he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, holding the chairmanship of its bureau of obstetrics for a series of years, and having also been its vice president.

The same energy and ability which characterized his youth have been conspicuous in all his subsequent life, and in the professor's chair as well as in the extensive practice of a prominent physician, he has ever discharged his duties in such a manner as to gain the approbation of the public. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the public school system, takes a deep interest in promoting all educational interests, and has been instrumental in the advancement of the standards of professional scholarship in the medical schools. He is now president of the Homœopathic Inter-Collegiate Congress.

Though taking no active part in political matters, he acts with the Republican party, and is firm in his convictions and decided in his expressions of opinion.

He was married October 25, 1854, to Albina G. Smith, of Cleveland, by whom he has five children—John K., Albina G., Ezra C., Gertrude G. and Frank B. Sanders.

WILLIAM JOHNSON SCOTT.

William Johnson Scott, physician and surgeon, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 25th day of January, 1822. His father came to Ohio in 1830, settling in Knox county, where he resided until his death. Young Scott worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, with occasional intervals of attendance at a common school. He then, entirely on his own responsibility, entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, and went regularly through the college course; being graduated in 1848. After his graduation he was appointed tutor, which position he held for two years. He directed his special attention, as he had previously done, to those branches of science which would aid him in preparing for the medical profession. The studies in question were directed by Homer L. Thrall, M.D., who was professor of chemistry in the college at the time.

In the winter of 1849-50 Mr. Scott attended a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College. He returned to Gambier in the spring, taking charge of the laboratory of the college, and practicing medicine with Dr. Thrall until the fall of 1852. Having then been elected professor of chemistry in Jefferson College, at Washington, Mississippi, he removed to that place, holding the position in question two years. He then returned to Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus; being graduated from that institution in 1853, with the degree of M.D. He had previously received the degree of A.M. from Kenyon College.

Dr. Scott then opened an office in Shadeville, Franklin county, Ohio, where he practiced until 1864, when he accepted the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in Charity Hospital Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He held this position two years, when he was transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, in which he still remains.

He has been consulting physician in Charity Hospital and clinical lecturer on medicine ever since he came to Cleveland. His college and hospital duties, however, only occupy a portion of his time, the remainder being devoted to his private practice.

After a time Charity Hospital Medical College became the medical department of the University of Wooster, but Dr. Scott holds the same relations to this institution as to the former one. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Pharmaceutical Society, the Franklin county Medical Society, and the Cuyahoga County Medical Society. He has also been the president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society.



Elias Sims

Dr. Scott was married to Miss Mary F. Stone, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in the year 1854. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Cleveland, and maintains a high standing as a faithful Christian, a skillful physician, and an upright citizen.

ELIAS SIMS.

Captain Elias Sims, son of John and Eliza Sims, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 4th day of August, 1818. The members, on both sides, of the family to which he belongs are remarkable for their longevity. His father, a successful and enterprising farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother was born in New York. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were very limited. Being the sixth of a family of twelve children, he early realized that it would be necessary for him to make his own way in the world. Possessing considerable ambition and enterprise, he left the paternal home at the age of fifteen, determined to carve out his own fortune.

He first secured employment as a driver on the Erie canal, and continued in that occupation three years. He then commenced contracting on the canal, making drains, etc., and at the end of the first year, found that he had realized a snug sum of money. He then took another contract and lost everything he had accumulated. Undiscouraged by this reverse of fortune, he at once resumed work as an employee, and at the end of another year again commenced jobbing and contracting, a business which he has continued with varying success until the present time.

In 1855 Captain Sims came to Cleveland to dredge the bed of the Cuyahoga river, but in 1860 he removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, returning to Cleveland in 1863. He then settled on Washington street, on the West Side, where he still resides.

In connection with John H. Sargeant, D. P. Rhodes and John Spalding, Captain Sims, in 1868, built the Rocky River railroad, of which he is now president, this (1879) being the fifth year he has occupied that position. He has also been, since 1875, president of the West Side street railway company, and in connection with Mr. Rhodes organized the West Side Gas Company, in which he is a director. He assisted in organizing the People's Savings and Loan Association, in which he is also a director; besides holding the same office in the Citizen's Loan Association on the East Side. Since his residence in Cleveland he has, to some extent, engaged in lake traffic; is a large real estate owner and is also interested in the Cuyahoga Stone company of Berea.

Captain Sims has never sought public office, but is an earnest supporter of the Republican party and is liberal and progressive in his views.

He has been the architect of his own fortunes, having been compelled to depend upon his own energies and to push his way unaided. His success is due to

his untiring industry and his sound judgment. He is no niggard with the wealth he has acquired, but is a constant and liberal contributor to many public and charitable enterprises. Although not a member of any church organization he is an attendant—and for three years has been a vestryman—of St. John's Episcopal Church. By his uprightness of character, generosity, and general good qualities he has won the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1838 Mr. Sims married Cornelia Vosburgh, daughter of James Vosburgh, of Onondaga county, New York, by whom he had four children. Only three of these are living (one having died in infancy). They are Eliza, wife of William W. Sloan, of Buffalo, New York; Sarah J., wife of Charles Everett, of Cleveland; and Olivia, wife of W. J. Starkweather. Mrs. Sims died on the 27th day of November, 1876.

ABRAHAM D. SLAGHT.

Abraham D. Slaght was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 5th day of May, 1786, and died at Brooklyn, Ohio, on the 21st day of September, 1873, having reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The name of Mr. Slaght is well known among the older residents of Cleveland, he having removed to Ohio in the spring of 1817, coming from New Jersey with his family in company with several other emigrant households. The journey was made in heavily laden wagons, drawn by ox-teams, and was necessarily slow and wearisome. At Buffalo the women and children were left, and came from that place by the way of the lake, while the men pushed forward through the forest with the wagons.

Mr. Slaght first settled on what is now known as Euclid Ridge, and, until a house could be erected, his covered wagon was the only shelter to be obtained for his wife and three children. As soon as their rude dwelling was finished, he commenced working at his trade, which was that of a shoemaker, and also engaged in farming to some extent.

In 1832 he purchased a tract of land on what is now St. Clair street, near Madison avenue, and removed thither the same year. He then gave up his trade, and devoted his energies to cutting down and clearing off the timber with which his land was covered, and to the cultivation of the soil. He remained on this place until 1860, when, his property having greatly increased in value, he retired, and for the remainder of his life resided with his daughter, Mrs. Francis Branch, to whom this notice and the accompanying portrait are due.

In manner and dress Mr. Slaght was plain and unostentatious, and never, in any way, sought public notice. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, and though never taking a prominent part in political movements, he did not neglect the duties of a good citizen, and served with ability in various local offices of trust. He was, in fact, a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a kind and indulgent

father. He was married on the 21st of February, 1811, to Taphenis Dickerson, by whom he had ten children—six daughters and four sons, viz: Edgar, born February 29, 1812; Louisa, born October 16, 1813; Adeline, born July 20, 1815; Joseph, born January 22, 1818; Sarah, born November 24, 1819; Cornelius, born October 4, 1821; Mortimer, born October 22, 1824; Elizabeth, born October 18, 1826; Martha, born April 2, 1831, and Julia D., born October 20, 1834. Mrs. Slaght died October 4, 1851.

AMASA STONE.

Amasa Stone, a prominent railroad manager and builder, was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1818. The founders of the family in America, mentioned in the succeeding sketch, were members of a Puritan colony which landed at Boston in 1635.

Mr. Amasa Stone's father was a farmer, and the former remained at home, laboring on the farm and attending the district school, until he was seventeen years old, when he engaged to work three years to learn the trade of a builder. The first labor he did on his own account was to fill a contract for the joiner work of a large house in Worcester, at the age of nineteen. At twenty he associated himself with his two elder brothers, in a contract to build a church-edifice at East Brookfield. The next year he acted as foreman in the erection of two church edifices and several buildings, in Massachusetts.

In 1839 and '40 he was engaged with Mr. Howe in building the bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the Western railroad company. Mr. Howe had just secured his patent for what is known as the "Howe Truss Bridge." From the time of building this bridge, and for several years, Mr. Stone was constantly employed in building railway bridges and depot buildings. In 1842, he and Mr. A. Boody purchased from Mr. Howe his bridge patent for the New England States, and a company, under the name of Boody, Stone & Co., was formed for the construction of railways and railway bridges, the mechanical branch of the work to be under the care of Mr. Stone. In 1845 he was appointed superintendent of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad, still continuing his relations with the firm, but the business of the latter became so heavy that he was obliged to resign the position of superintendent.

Messrs. Boody & Stone had agreed to pay forty thousand dollars for the patent of the Howe truss bridge. A few years afterward defects were found in bridges erected on this plan; other plans competed for the superiority, and it was feared that the purchase was a very poor investment. Mr. Stone's inventive genius was such that he was able to improve the patent in several important particulars, so that it was not found necessary to change it afterward.

In 1846 the bridge over the Connecticut river at

Enfield Falls, one fourth of a mile long, was carried away by a hurricane. Mr. Stone was applied to by the president of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad for advice in regard to its reconstruction. This meeting and the subsequent action of the directors resulted in making Mr. Stone sole manager of the work of erecting another bridge. It was completed, and a train of cars passed over it, within forty days from the day the order was given for its erection. He regarded this as one of the most important events of his life, and he was rewarded by complimentary resolutions and a check for one thousand dollars, given by the company.

The next winter the firm of Boody, Stone & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Stone taking, of the States covered by the patent, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He then formed a partnership with Mr. D. L. Harris, which continued until 1849. In 1848 he formed another partnership, with Mr. Stillman Witt and Mr. Frederick Harbach, and this firm contracted with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad company to construct the road from Cleveland to Columbus. This was thought by many to be a doubtful undertaking, as a part of the payment for the work was to be taken in the capital stock of the company. It was finished, however, and the stock proved to be a very profitable investment.

In 1850 Mr. Stone was appointed its superintendent, and in the same year he removed to Cleveland. Another most important enterprise with which he was connected was the construction of the railroad from Cleveland to Erie. This was completed in the face of numberless difficulties, and Mr. Stone was appointed its superintendent. In 1852, while still acting as superintendent of both the roads named, Mr. Stone was elected a director in each of the companies, and he attended to the duties of these various positions with great ability until 1854, when he resigned the superintendency on account of ill health. He was also, for several years, president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad. In 1855 Messrs. Stone and Witt contracted to build the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, and the former was for many years a director in that company.

He was also a director in several banks—the Merchants' of Cleveland, the Bank of Commerce, the Second National Bank, the Commercial National Bank, and the Cleveland Banking Company. For several years he was the president of the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Toledo, a director of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, and the president of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. He also aided in establishing several manufacturing factories, carried on extensive car works, and gave financial aid to several iron-manufacturing interests. In 1861 he erected a large woolen-mill in Cleveland. He also gave special attention to the construction of roofs of buildings, covering many acres of ground; the last designed by him being that of the Union passenger depot at Cleveland. He was also said to



W. H. S. H.



James Board

be the first to design and erect pivot drawbridges of long span, and in the construction of railroad cars and locomotives he introduced numerous improvements.

Mr. Stone took a prominent part in the recruiting and supply of troops during the war for the Union, and was offered by President Lincoln a commission as brigadier-general for the purpose of building a military railroad through Kentucky to Knoxville, Tennessee, a project which was afterwards relinquished by the government. He went abroad in 1868 for the benefit of his health, and spent two years in travel and observation. On his return, in 1873, he resumed charge of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad as managing director, which position he resigned in 1875; afterward devoting his time to the care of his own estate. He gave, at this and other periods, a great deal of attention to works of public charity, and in 1877 he built and endowed a home for aged and indigent women at Cleveland.

Mr. Stone was married on the 12th day of January, 1842, to Miss Julia Ann Gleason of Warren, Massachusetts. His children have been three in number: a son, Adelbert B. Stone, a young gentleman of remarkable promise, who was drowned in the Connecticut river while a student at Yale College; and two daughters, the elder of whom was married in 1874 to John Hay, Esq.

ANDROS B. STONE.

This gentleman was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 18th day of June, 1824. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation (in this country), from an English family. In the year 1635 two brothers named Simon and Gregory Stone sailed from Ipswich, England, for Boston, in the ship "Increase." They settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts—were yeomen and land owners; Mr. Simon Stone being one of the owners of the old Cambridge burying ground, where his remains have lain for nearly two hundred and fifty years. Mr. Stone's ancestors were nearly all noted Puritans—prominent in the church and in public affairs. His great grandfather, Jonathan Stone, removed to Worcester county, where his son Jonathan and his grandson Amasa, the father of the subject of this sketch, permanently settled.

Mr. Andros B. Stone was the youngest of ten children, and remained upon the home farm until he was fifteen years of age, receiving such education as the common schools and academies in that part of the country afforded. On leaving home at the early age just named, Mr. Stone was actuated by one strong desire, that of mastering a trade. He chose that of a carpenter, placing himself under the tutelage of an elder brother. Mr. William Howe, a brother-in-law, having about this time taken out a valuable patent for a bridge called the "Howe Truss," an advantageous

opening was thereby presented to the large family of brothers, and A. B. Stone was made a superintendent of the construction of bridges when he was but eighteen years old. As soon as he attained his majority he began building bridges in the State of Maine, in company with an elder brother, and afterward became associated with Mr. Azariah Boody in the construction of bridges in Vermont.

In 1852 Mr. Stone removed to Chicago, and he and a brother-in-law established themselves as builders of "Howe" bridges in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. The rapid increase of railroads in the western country at this time gave the young men an opportunity for enterprise which they amply utilized, as the bridges on the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern railroads and others fully testify. In addition to this large business, Mr. Stone was also engaged in manufacturing cars of all kinds, which for five years was a successful business.

After six years of busy life in Chicago, Mr. Stone turned his attention to the great iron industry, and in 1858 identified himself with a small establishment at Newburg, near Cleveland, owned by Chisholm & Jones. At this time the firm had one small mill for re-rolling old rails, and employed about forty men. The business grew from year to year, and in 1863 the ownership was vested in a stock company, under the name of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, with Mr. Stone as president, which position he retained for fifteen years. The business has steadily increased until the establishment has become the largest one on the American continent devoted to the iron and steel industry; giving employment to nearly five thousand men, who, with their families, constitute one-sixth of the population of Cleveland. The yearly value of the products of the mill amounts to nearly eight million dollars.

During the unparalleled depression in the iron industry extending over the five years previous to the present one, Mr. Stone proved himself a financier of no common ability by taking this company through the crisis without difficulty, and without loss to either stockholders or employees. In 1878 Mr. Stone resigned his position as president of the company for that of vice president, which he still occupies.

Among other prominent positions which Mr. Stone holds, are those of president of the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago—an important corporation, devoted to the manufacture of steel rails; president of the Kansas Rolling Mill Company, which manufactures iron rails and fastenings; president of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railway company, and president of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, chartered by the State of New York for the purpose of bridging the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie. He is also engaged in many smaller enterprises, as would naturally be expected in the case of a man of his business capacity and versatility.

Mr. Stone was married early in life to a daughter

of Rev. Mr. Boomer, by whom he has two daughters. He is, at present, living in New York City.

It has been truly said that throughout his career Mr. Stone has shown two marked characteristics which usually lead to success; a clear and thorough understanding of whatever he has undertaken, and unvarying respect for the rights and opinions of others. Thus we see what ability and energy can do in a country so rich in opportunity as ours. A boy of fifteen starts out from an obscure home, without other capital than his own powerful brain and strong will—at fifty-five he stands among the very foremost chiefs of American manufacturing industry, with the proud satisfaction of feeling that it is his own hands which have placed him in that position.

WORTHY S. STREATOR.

The Hon. Worthy S. Streator was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, October 16, 1816. He received an education at an academy and afterwards entered a medical college, where he graduated after a four years course. He removed to Aurora, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1839. After five years of general practice he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, spending a year in the College and Hospital in that city, under the tutelage of the celebrated Dr. Groes, now of Philadelphia. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio.

In 1850 Dr. Streator removed to Cleveland, when, after devoting two more years to his profession, he turned his attention to railroad building. His first undertaking in this direction was the construction of the Greenville and Medina road, in partnership with Henry Doolittle; and on the completion of this line they contracted to build that part of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad which runs through the State of Ohio—its length being two hundred and forty-four miles. In 1860 they contracted for the construction of the Pennsylvania division, ninety-one miles in length, and still later for that of the New York portion. Mr. Doolittle dying, Dr. Streator disposed of the contracts to James McHenry, Esq., of London, England, and acted for him in the capacity of superintendent of construction.

In 1862 Dr. Streator projected the Oil City railroad from Corry to Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, the central point of the oil regions. The line, thirty-seven miles long, was built with extraordinary rapidity, and its success was almost without a parallel in the history of railroading. Its cars were crowded with passengers as soon as it reached the vicinity of Titusville, and the resources of the road were entirely inadequate to accommodate the people rushing into the oil regions, or to transport the immense amount of oil seeking the markets of this country and Europe. Although Dr. Streator worked with untiring energy to accommodate the public, and to keep pace with the

development of the country and of the oil interests consequent on the construction of the road, it for a long time outstripped all his efforts. While the profits of the line were enormous, the creation of wealth by the enterprise was beyond all computation. Dr. Streator controlled and operated the road until 1866, when he disposed of it to Dean Richmond, of the New York Central railroad. He constructed for that company the Cross Cut railroad, running from Corry to Brocton, a distance of forty-two miles, to connect the new purchase with the main line.

After this the doctor organized a company for the purchase of a large body of coal land on the Vermillion river, in La Salle and Livingston counties, Illinois. The tract comprised over five thousand acres, on which was a splint vein about six feet deep, the coal resembling that at Massillon, Ohio. To connect these beds with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad he built fifteen miles of railroad, and afterwards built seventy-one miles more in order to connect them with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern roads. He disposed of the former to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company, and in 1869 sold one half of his coal lands to parties acting in the interest of that corporation. The product of these mines has now reached the vast amount of six hundred thousand tons per annum.

In 1869 Dr. Streator was elected by the Republicans of Cuyahoga county to represent their district in the Ohio State senate, and served with ability and fidelity until the close of his term in 1871.

During this time he formed a friendship with Governor (now President) Hayes, and has lately received from him the offer of the position of collector of internal revenue for the district of Northern Ohio.

While a member of the senate he was chosen president of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas railroad company, which had been organized to build a railroad connecting Lake Erie at the mouth of Black river with Wheeling on the Ohio, and he has remained connected with this road down to the present time. In 1875 Dr. Streator became a member of the firm of J. P. Robison & Co., proprietors of the National Packing House, of Cleveland, one of the largest in Ohio and one of the most complete in the world. Nearly all the meats packed by this house are shipped by them direct to the English market, being cured with especial reference to the wants of that country.

Dr. Streator has two large farms near Cleveland, and has stocked them with short-horn thoroughbred cattle, Kentucky horses and Cotswold sheep, not excelled by any in America. So thorough have been his efforts in this direction (although he originally began farming merely as a recreation), and so fully have his exertions to benefit the agricultural interests of the country been appreciated by those interested in husbandry, that he has been elected at various times president of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, one of the most complete organizations of its kind in the world.

Two marked characteristics of the doctor's life have been promptness and thoroughness, and his reputation for honesty in either his public or his business life has never been questioned. Although so actively engaged in large and varied enterprises, he has never neglected his duties as a citizen or a man. He has for many years been a member of the Church of the Disciples, and the prosperity of the denomination in Cleveland is largely due to his liberality and efforts. Every worthy enterprise, public or charitable, has found in him a patron and supporter.

Dr. Streator was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah W. Stirling, of Lyman, New York, and they have a family of four children—one daughter (wife of Mr. E. B. Thomas, general manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad) and three sons.

PETER THATCHER.

Peter Thatcher, familiarly known as "Uncle Peter," was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, on the 20th of July, 1812. He is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from the Reverend Thomas Thatcher, founder of the old South Church of Boston, who came to New England in 1635, at the age of fifteen years, with his uncle, Anthony Thatcher. He was the son of the Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of the old Salisbury Church in England, and a most estimable and pious man, as well as learned, being thoroughly versed in theology, the arts, sciences and languages, and also a physician of considerable note.

He was spoken of, in New England, as the best scholar of his time, and many of his descendants have also rendered this name illustrious in church and State.

Peter Thatcher, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Wrentham and Amherst academies, which he attended from 1826 to 1828.

In 1830 he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, and determined to earn his own livelihood. He found employment with a house carpenter, to whom he engaged himself to work one year for forty dollars and board.

After two years service in this employ, he, in November, 1834, commenced work as a mechanic on the Boston and Providence railroad—one of the oldest roads in this country—and soon won the confidence of his employers by his faithfulness and capability. He was advanced to the position of superintendent of construction, and after a few years took several contracts on his own account, which he carried out to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. After finishing his work on the Boston and Providence railroad, he was engaged until 1843 on various railroads in New England, Long Island, Maryland and New York.

In 1843, 1844 and 1845, he was engaged in the construction of forts Warren and Independence, in Boston harbor, under the superintendence of Colonel

Sylvanus Thayer. The value of his services, and the esteem in which he was held by his employers, may be inferred from the following extracts from letters of recommendation. The first is from Mr. William Otis, contractor on the Boston and Providence railroad, to Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

He says: "The bearer, Mr. Peter Thatcher, wishes to become a bidder for some of your work. I can say for him, that he has been in my employment, as superintendent, for the last four years, and he has always acquitted himself with entire satisfaction to the engineer over him and to myself. I feel pride in saying that he is a young man in whom the utmost confidence can be placed."

Mr. Wright, superintendent of engineers at Fort Warren, wrote of him in the following terms: "He possesses a thorough acquaintance with his business, and combines great intelligence with an uncommon degree of faithfulness in the discharge of duty. I feel assured that whoever is so fortunate as to command his services will esteem him a great acquisition."

Others equally commendatory might be quoted, but these will suffice to show the character he had established. He subsequently became extensively engaged as a railroad contractor, building many of the prominent railroads in the Eastern States, and all along the coast from Maine to Georgia.

In 1850 he obtained control of the Howe patent truss bridge, and established the firm of Thatcher, Burt & Co., bridge builders, with offices at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cleveland, Ohio. At this time Mr. Thatcher removed to Cleveland, and for many years was one of the principal bridge builders in the West. He erected nearly all the original railroad bridges in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Pittsburg; Cleveland and Toledo; Panhandle; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Cincinnati and Marietta; Cincinnati and St. Louis; Baltimore and Ohio, and other railroads. In 1862 he rebuilt the bridge over the Cumberland river at Nashville, which was burned during the war.

After having, for thirteen years, carried on the bridge building business and added to it a trade in lumber, the firm built the Union Elevator, in Cleveland, and a new firm of Thatcher, Gardner, Burt & Co., was formed. This firm was dissolved in 1865, by the withdrawal of Mr. Thatcher. About this time a company was formed for the purchase of a patent obtained for the manufacture of a durable paint and fire-proof mastic from iron ore. Mr. Thatcher was chosen president of the company, which at once entered on a vigorous prosecution of its business and has succeeded beyond the anticipation of its directors. The paint is made of Lake Superior iron ore, ground fine, and mixed with linseed oil, with which it forms a perfect union. It is then used in a thin state, as a paint for surfaces, whether of wood, stone or metal,

exposed to the weather, and in a thicker state for a fire-proof mastic. The ore is crushed by machinery of great strength, and about three tons of paint are produced daily, besides the mastic, and find ready market.

In connection with the above Mr. Thatcher has also purchased a patent for the manufacture of "metallic shingle," or iron roofing, which, after a test of a number of years, has been acknowledged to be unequalled for strength, durability, economy and beauty, and is water, fire, snow and dust proof.

On the 11th of September, 1854, Mr. Thatcher first became connected with the Masonic order by being initiated an entered apprentice in Iris Lodge, No. 229, of Cleveland. He rapidly advanced in the society, has filled many high and responsible positions, and, since 1862, has been grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio. He has also passed through the Scottish rites to the thirty-second degree.

In politics he is a Republican, and, although he has never sought political preferment, has been appointed to several offices of public trust. For six years he has been a commissioner of the water works. He was elected a member of the board of public works of the State, in which position he remained three years, and has also been president of the Cleveland Library Association for two years. In every instance his services have given universal satisfaction. He is not a member of any church organization, but is a constant and generous contributor to churches, schools, public institutions and charitable causes.

He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and enjoys the affection and respect of a large circle of friends. As a citizen and a man of business he commands the confidence of all. He was married on the 6th of May, 1849, to Sarah Adams, daughter of Endor and Lydia Adams Estabrook, of West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts. To them have been born three children—two sons, and one daughter who died in infancy. The eldest, Peter, Jr., who represents the seventh generation of this name, was born on the 31st of August, 1850; John Adams, the second son, was born on the 26th of February, 1852; Annie Adams, the only daughter, was born on the 18th of March, 1855, and died February the 7th, 1857.

AMOS TOWNSEND.

Amos Townsend was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1831. His father, Aaron Townsend, was a well-to-do farmer, belonging to the Townsend family of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of Captain Jacob Cox, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He received a good education, and when fifteen years of age entered a store near Pittsburg, in which he remained until he was nineteen. He subsequently removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and formed a partnership with N. B. Hogg, under the firm name of A. Townsend & Co., for the

transaction of a general mercantile business. This firm was dissolved at the end of five years, and the business closed.

During his residence in Mansfield the Kansas troubles broke out, and a committee was appointed by the National House of Representatives to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, make investigation, and report the exact condition of affairs. Mr. John Sherman procured for Mr. Townsend the appointment of marshal of the committee, and he attended it in that capacity.

This position proved a dangerous as well as responsible one, but was filled in such a manner as to gain the respect and good will of both parties.

In 1858 Mr. Townsend removed to Cleveland, and accepted a position in the wholesale grocery establishment of Gordon, McMillan & Co., in which he remained until 1861. He then became the junior partner in the firm of Edwards, Iddings & Co., engaged in a similar business. On the death of Mr. Iddings, in 1862, the firm became Edwards, Townsend & Co., which it still remains. The house has been very successful, establishing an extensive business and a high reputation for stability and enterprise.

Mr. Townsend has always taken an active interest in public and political matters, and, although not an office seeker, has been chosen to many positions of public trust. In the spring of 1864 he was elected a member of the city council, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the same position five successive terms, serving continuously for ten years. During seven years of that time he was president of the council, and during the last three years was chosen by a unanimous vote. In the spring of 1874 he took leave of that body in an address which presented a clear exhibit of the progress the city had made, during the period of his connection with municipal affairs. In 1873 he was elected a member of the State constitutional convention, serving in that body on the important committees of finance, taxation and municipal affairs. He was one of the most conscientious and pains-taking members, and rendered valuable service.

In October, 1876, Mr. Townsend was elected to the forty-fifth Congress, entering upon his duties in 1877. *He took an active part in the business and debates of the session, serving as a member of the committee on post-offices and post-roads.* The introduction and successful passage of the letter-carrier bill was mainly due to his efforts. He made an able speech, which attracted marked attention, on the important tariff bill introduced by Fernando Wood. He was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1878, was appointed a member of the committee on commerce, and will undoubtedly serve in the forthcoming session with his usual vigor and ability.

As a business man he is active and persevering, possessing a clear head and a sound judgment, which enable him to form a correct estimate of the men he meets, and of their aims and purposes. He belongs to that class of citizens whose services in political



Oscar Brownson

affairs are so much needed, and, as experience teaches, are so difficult to obtain. During the war for the Union, he proved himself thoroughly patriotic, contributing in different ways to the support of the Union cause, and serving for a time with the First Light Artillery.

In addition to his other business interests, he owns stock in several important corporations; he has been, and is, a director of the Mercantile Insurance company, and in March, 1875, was chosen a director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad company. In all the varied positions he has occupied, both in public and private life, he has shown the same indomitable energy, clear judgment, thorough information and strict integrity, and he is regarded by all as an eminently successful business man and politician.

OSCAR TOWNSEND.

The subject of this sketch is of English ancestry, being descended from the Puritans who, as Macaulay says, "prostrated themselves in dust before their Maker, but set their feet upon the neck of their king." The following genealogy shows his lineage in this country.

Samuel Townsend was born in England in 1637, and came to this country about the time (1649) when the head of Charles First was brought to the block. He settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, and died there in 1704. His son, Jonathan Townsend, was born in 1668, and died at Lynn in 1717. The son of the latter, also named Jonathan, was born in 1697, and entered Harvard College in 1712. After being graduated, he was ordained in 1719 as pastor of the Congregational church, at Needham, Massachusetts, and died there in 1762, after a pastorate of forty-three years; a length of service, especially if compared with the average modern pastorate, creditable alike to the congregation and their evidently trusted minister.

His son, Samuel Townsend, great-grandfather of Oscar, was born in 1729, and died at Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1822. The son of the latter, William Townsend, a youthful soldier at the close of the Revolutionary war, was born in 1765, and died in Huron county, Ohio, in 1848.

His son, Hiram Townsend, father of Oscar, was born August 31, 1798, and removed to Greenwich, Huron county, Ohio, in the spring of 1816, and there married Miss Eliza Fancher, on the 23d of April, 1823. It was no pathway of roses which opened at that time before the newly-wedded couple. They saw clearly what was before them, and entered knowingly upon a life of labor and self-denial in a region which at that time, apart from a few small hamlets and some scattering cabins, was a dense wilderness, roamed over by wild beasts, hardly more savage than the Chippewa and Delaware Indians who occasionally visited the locality. Yet they endured with patience and fortitude all the perils and privations incident to pioneer

life in the West, sustained by their mutual affection, till at last, after a long life of usefulness and self-sacrifice, Hiram Townsend passed to his rest on the 9th day of December, 1870, at the age of seventy-two, universally honored and esteemed. His widow still survives, residing in Cleveland, on the West Side.

Their son, Oscar Townsend, was born at their residence in Greenwich, March 22, 1835. He was, from the very first, inured to the practical labors of farm life, labors which no doubt aided largely both in developing his present muscular and well knit frame, and in giving that practical readiness and that power of adapting means to ends, which have so thoroughly characterized him throughout his life. His educational advantages were limited to such training as the country schools of that time afforded, except during a few months in 1852, when he attended the old Prospect-street grammar school, then, under the charge of Mr. L. M. Oviatt, afterwards superintendent of the Cleveland public schools and librarian of the public library, of whose attentive guidance Mr. Townsend has ever since cherished the most grateful recollections.

The location of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad across his father's farm, in 1848, had aroused the ambition of young Townsend, then only thirteen years old, to find a wider and more congenial sphere of action than his rural occupation had afforded. Beginning in a subordinate position on the railway just mentioned, his earnest and constant endeavor was to subserve the interest of his employers by unwearying faithfulness to every assigned duty. This trait was soon observed by those who could not only appreciate but reward it; and in the spring of 1856 young Townsend, at the age of twenty-one, through the kindness of E. S. Flint and Addison Hills, was transferred from Shelby station to the freight office at Cleveland.

In April, 1862, Mr. Townsend was invited to a position in the Second National Bank of Cleveland, where he remained till 1865, when he was tendered the post of superintendent of the Empire Transportation Co., and assumed the charge of the western department of that line. The energy and ability which had characterized Mr. Townsend in every position which he had hitherto occupied were, by this time, so fully recognized that in August, 1868, he was tendered and accepted the offices of director and vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. When, a few months afterwards, Mr. L. M. Hubby, the president of the company, met with an accident which disabled him from performing the duties of his position, Mr. Townsend became the acting executive officer, and in September, 1870, at the age of thirty-five, was elected president of the corporation.

In this position his executive and financial abilities had a wider scope for their display than ever before, and, whatever adventitious circumstances may be claimed to have contributed to the result, Mr. Town-

send can certainly point to that term of five years—from 1868 to 1873—under his management, as embracing the most prosperous period in the history of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. In closing his connection with the road, in 1873, Mr. Townsend carried with him a written testimonial by his successors as to the correctness of all his official transactions in behalf of the company, covering millions of dollars, from first to last, a testimonial which he prized far beyond the prestige gained while at the head of the company.

After a few years of comparative leisure, improved by him in other pursuits, Mr. Townsend was tendered the position of general manager of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling railroad company, by its board of directors, composed of such capable and successful business men as Selah Chamberlain, Amasa Stoue, Dr. W. S. Streator and others, who had been associated and intimately acquainted with him for many years. This post he accepted and now occupies.

He is also a part owner and the president of the Lake Superior Transportation Co., which owns several vessels employed in the iron ore trade between ports on Lake Superior and Lake Erie.

Mr. Townsend was united, December 22, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of the late Thomas Martin, formerly of Huron county, Ohio, by whom he has four sons, viz: Frank M., now twenty-one years of age; Jay Frederic, nineteen; Willard H., twelve; and Oscar, Jr., five.

In general personal appearance, that is, in height, weight, massiveness of frame, and in movement, Mr. Townsend is said to resemble the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, although their faces, as the picture shows, are dissimilar. Mr. Townsend is of medium height, with a large, well-shaped head, abundant brown hair, well streaked with gray, dark auburn whiskers, large, blue eyes, a florid complexion, indicating a sanguine temperament, a firm, full neck, very broad shoulders, with a chest that, like Douglas', is of extraordinary size in proportion to his height. His movements are active, and his gait is usually very rapid.

He is genial and kindly in manner, readily accessible to all, but prompt and decided when promptness and decision are necessary. He loves and attracts children, and greets acquaintances with a smiling eye and a hearty grasp of the hand. He possesses and expresses strong feelings and preferences, with sincerity, and is noted for the faithfulness with which he fulfills every promise, no matter how much it may prove to his own disadvantage. Although naturally modest and retiring in his disposition, yet he mingles freely in the social circle, and is ready to do his part in promoting the general enjoyment of any assemblage met for mutual entertainment.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the First Baptist church of Cleveland, as are also his wife and his eldest son. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and abjures the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco in

every form, as certain to prove deleterious to health in the end. But, while thus holding his faith and moral principles, he is never intolerant of the views of others, and, as the result of his study and thought, is in full sympathy with the most enlightened science and philosophy of modern times. His hand and his heart are alike open to all proper demands, whether for the public advantage or for private unostentatious charity, tempered by a wise discrimination, which knows almost instinctively when to withhold and when to give freely.

JEPHTHA H. WADE.

Jeptha H. Wade, whose name has been prominently connected with the telegraphic history of the West, and associated with many other important enterprises, was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 11th of August, 1811.

He is a son of Jeptha Wade, a surveyor and civil engineer, and was brought up to mechanical pursuits, in which he achieved a fair amount of success. In youth he was unexcelled as a marksman, and, in the days of militia training, he was the commander of four hundred Seneca-county riflemen. They generally closed the season with target practice, and in these annual trials of skill he invariably showed his right to command by not allowing himself to be beaten.

Having a taste for art, and finding his health impaired by the labors and close application consequent upon his mechanical employment, he, in 1835, turned his attention to portrait painting, and by study and conscientious devotion to the art he became very successful. While engaged in this work, in Adrian, Michigan, the use of the camera in producing portraits came into notice. He purchased a camera, and, aided only by printed directions, succeeded in taking the first daguerreotype ever taken west of New York.

In 1844, while busy with his pencil and easel, taking portraits, varying his occupation by experimenting with the camera, news came to him of the excitement created by the success of the experiment of working a telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington.

He turned his attention to the new science, studied it with his accustomed patience and assiduity, mastered its details, so far as then understood, and immediately saw the advantage to the country, and the pecuniary benefit to those immediately interested, likely to accrue from the extension of the telegraph system which had just been created.

He entered earnestly on the work of extending this system, and the first line west of Buffalo was built by him, between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. The Jackson office was opened and operated by him, although he had received no practical instruction in the manipulation of the instruments. After a short interval he again entered the field of construction, and, working with untiring energy, soon covered all Ohio, and the country as far west as St. Louis, with a net work of wires known as the "Wade lines."

This was not accomplished, however, without experiencing the difficulties, annoyances and misfortunes to which all great enterprises are subject in their infancy. Ignorant employees, imperfect insulation and ruinous competition were the greatest embarrassments. But to Mr. Wade these obstacles were not insuperable and in the face of all these difficulties he proceeded with the work of opening and operating telegraph lines. Imperfect insulation was met by the invention of the famous "Wade insulator," which is still in use. He was the first to enclose a submarine cable in iron armor (across the Mississippi river at St. Louis), for which invention the world and its telegraph system owes him much; as it was this important discovery and improvement in their construction that made telegraph cables a success, and the crossing of oceans a possibility.

The "House consolidation" placed his interests in the Erie and Michigan, and Wade lines in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company, and before long this consolidation was followed by the union of all the House and Morse lines in the West, and the organization of the Western Union Telegraph Company soon followed. In all these acts of consolidation the influence of Mr. Wade was active and powerful. Realizing the fact that competition between short, detached lines rendered them unproductive, and that in telegraphy as in other things union is strength, he directed his energies to bringing about the consolidation, not only of the lines connecting with each other, but of rival interests. The soundness of his judgment has been proven by the remarkable prosperity of the lines since their consolidation, in marked contrast with their former condition. He was one of the originators of the first Pacific telegraph, and on the formation of the company was made its first president. The location of the line, and its construction through the immense territory, then in great part a wilderness, between Chicago and San Francisco, were left mainly to his unaided judgment and energy, and here again those qualities converted a hazardous experiment into a brilliant success.

He remained president of the Pacific company until he secured its consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, to accomplish which he went to California in the latter part of 1860, and succeeded in harmonizing the jarring telegraphic interests there. On the completion of this arrangement, in 1866, Mr. Wade was made president of the consolidated company, having his headquarters in New York. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of his connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company at this period of its history, especially after he became its chief executive officer.

He possessed, in a superior degree, the invaluable faculty of administration and the power of clear, accurate, discriminating systemization. He knew how to appreciate and estimate the value and force of obstacles, how to carry out by careful and prudent

steps, and in well arranged detail, a fine conception, and organize it into a permanent force. His work was done by quiet, effective, well-planned and thorough methods. At a meeting of the board of directors in July, 1867, a letter was received from Mr. Wade declining, on account of failing health, a re-election to the office of president. His withdrawal from telegraphic administration was received with general regret, and the following resolutions were passed after the election of the new board was announced:

"Resolved, That, to the foresight, perseverance and tact of Mr. J. H. Wade, the former president of the company, we believe is largely due the fact of the existence of our great company to-day, with its thousand arms grasping the extremities of the continent, instead of a series of weak, unreliable lines, unsuited to public wants, and, as property, precarious and insecure;

"Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Wade our congratulations on the fruition of his great work, signalized and cemented by this day's election of a board representing the now united leading telegraphic interests of the nation."

The telegraph had brought to Mr. Wade vast wealth, but it had also brought him into a state of health which imperiled its enjoyment. To dismiss care he sold out his entire telegraphic interests, and in travel and in the enjoyment of his home in Cleveland, which he provided with every appliance of art and taste and comfort, gave himself up to needed rest and recuperation. On his restoration of health, which followed a judicious respite from labor, he entered into many spheres of active life. The wealth he has accumulated is mostly invested in such a manner as to largely aid in building up the prosperity of Cleveland. The large and pleasant tract of land in the seventeenth ward, adjoining Euclid avenue, known as "Wade Park," was beautified at his own expense for the enjoyment of the public.

At the organization of the Citizen's Savings and Loan Association, of Cleveland, in 1867, he was elected its president, and still retains that office. He is the originator and president of the Lake View Cemetery Association. As a leading director in many of the largest factories, banks, railroads and public institutions, his clear head and active judgment are highly valued. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of Cleveland; a director of the Cleveland Rolling Mills, Cleveland Iron Company and Union Steel Screw Company, and the president of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, and of the Chicago and Atchison Bridge Company, of Kansas. He is also a director in three railroad companies, and the president of the Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids, and Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroads. He is, besides, president of the Valley railroad, running from Cleveland toward the coal fields of Ohio. This will be a valuable acquisition to the interests of Cleveland, and under the management of Mr. Wade will be promptly carried forward.

✓ The Valley railroad was projected previous to the panic of 1873, which put a stop to it. As the times began to improve, vigorous efforts were made to carry it forward, which met with but little success until the summer of 1878.

The importance of this road was strongly advocated by the newspapers, meetings of the citizens were held and a general interest awakened. Under this impetus the road was put under contract, and considerable progress was made in the work, when it was checked by a controversy between the contractors and the company.

Before this a contract had been made by the city of Cleveland with the Valley railroad for the transfer to the company of that portion of the bed of the Ohio canal sold to the city by the State, which would give the railroad the most favorable entrance into the city and access to shipping facilities on the lake.

The terms of this contract had not been complied with, and its abrogation by the city was threatened. At this juncture the management of the Valley railroad succeeded in effecting a negotiation with capitalists for the amount necessary to complete and equip the road, but the parties who agreed to lend the money demanded as a condition that Mr. Wade should become the president.

Mr. Wade took the matter into consideration, and announced his willingness to assume the position if the canal-bed negotiation could be satisfactorily adjusted without a lawsuit with the city, to which he was utterly averse. The city council met the difficulty by a resolution authorizing the mayor to make and sign a new contract, on terms satisfactory to Mr. Wade and the Valley railroad company.

The company was reorganized, with Mr. Wade at its head, the difficulties with the contractors were satisfactorily adjusted, work was renewed and the road will be completed by the end of the present year (1879).

In addition to his other manifold duties Mr. Wade has been appointed by the citizens of Cleveland as commissioner of the city sinking-fund, park commissioner and director of the Workhouse and House of Refuge. For several years he was vice president of the Homoeopathic hospital, to aid which he has contributed freely. He is one of the trustees of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, and is now building for that purpose, at his own expense, a magnificent fireproof building, sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty children. This building is located on St. Clair street, and will be completed in a few months.

Mr. Wade has also contributed freely to many other charitable causes and objects. He is now in the zenith of his power, and is universally beloved by the people of the beautiful city which he has made his home, and which he has done so much to enlarge and adorn, and by the many recipients of his unostentatious charities.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1808. He is the eldest son of Samuel Williamson, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Crawford county about the year 1800. During his residence in that county he was married to Isabella McQueen, by whom he had a family of seven children. On the tenth of May, 1810, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where, in connection with his brother, he carried on the business of tanning and currying, which he continued until his death, which occurred in September, 1834. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, highly esteemed as a citizen, liberal in politics, and for many years justice of the peace and associate judge of the court of common pleas.

Samuel Williamson was but two years of age when he came, with his parents, to Cleveland. When he attained a suitable age he was sent to the public schools, which he attended until 1826, and then entered Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution in 1829, and, returning to Cleveland, entered the office of Judge Andrews, with whom he read law for two years. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in connection with Leonard Case, with whom he was associated until 1834, when he was elected to the position of auditor of Cuyahoga county. He remained in that office for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which he returned to the practice of law. This he continued with slight interruptions until 1872, when he retired from its activities to the enjoyment of a well-earned leisure. During these years his time was not, however, wholly engrossed by his professional interests. He was elected to a number of responsible positions of public trust, and discharged the duties pertaining to them with unvarying fidelity and marked ability. In 1850 he was chosen to represent the county in the legislature; in 1859-'60 he was a member of the board of equalization, and in the fall of 1862 was elected to the State senate, in which he served two terms. He rendered valuable service as a member of the city council and of the board of education, being active in promoting public improvements and educational institutions. He was a director of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and for two years held the office of prosecuting attorney. He is now president of the Cleveland Society for Savings, one of the largest and best conducted associations of this kind in the West, having a deposit of over \$8,000,000.

Throughout his professional career he maintained a high rank at the bar of Cuyahoga county, and while he had a wide and varied experience in every branch of legal practice he was particularly successful as prosecutor's counsel, and was extensively employed in the settlement of estates.

In all the phases of his career and life he has been thoroughly upright, and well deserves the high respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

HIRAM V. WILLSON.

This gentleman, an eminent lawyer and jurist, and the first judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, was born in April, 1808, in Madison county, New York. He was educated at Hamilton College, graduating from that institution in 1832. Immediately afterward he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Jared Willson, of Canandaigua, New York. Subsequently his legal studies were continued in Washington, D. C., in the office of Francis S. Key, and, for a time, he taught in a classical school in the Shenandoah valley.

During his early studies he acquired the familiarity with legal text books and reports which in afterlife became of great service to him. Throughout his collegiate course, and during his law apprenticeship, he maintained a close intimacy with the Hon. Henry B. Payne, then a young man of about his own age.

In 1833 he removed to Painesville, Ohio, but soon proceeded to Cleveland, where he formed a law partnership with his friend, H. B. Payne. They commenced business under the most disadvantageous circumstances, being almost destitute of means in a land of strangers. They, however, met with encouragement from some of the older members of the profession, and in a short time established their reputation as able and rising lawyers. After a few years Mr. Payne withdrew from the firm, and it became successively Willson, Wade & Hitchcock and Willson, Wade & Wade. By these partnerships even the extensive business and high reputation of the old firm were much increased.

In 1852 Mr. Willson was the Democratic candidate for Congress against William Case on the Whig, and Edward Wade on the Free Soil ticket. In this contest Mr. Wade was successful, but Mr. Willson received a heavy vote.

In the winter of 1854 he was selected by the Cleveland bar to labor in behalf of a bill to divide the State of Ohio, for Federal judicial purposes, into two districts. After a sharp struggle the bill was successful—mainly through his efforts—and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio was formed. In March, 1855, President Pierce appointed Mr. Willson judge of the court just authorized; an act which was received with general satisfaction by the members of the bar.

Until the time of his appointment he had been a strong political partisan, but in becoming a judge he ceased to be a politician, and to the time of his death never allowed political or personal motives to affect his decisions. He proved himself an upright judge, whose decisions were based entirely on the facts of the case and its legal and constitutional bearings. The new court did not lack for business.

In addition to the ordinary civil and criminal cases, the location of the court on the lake border brought it a large number of admiralty suits. Many of his decisions in these cases were regarded as models of lucid statement and furnished valuable precedents.

Among the most noteworthy of his decisions in admiralty was one regarding maritime liens, in which he held that the maritime lien of men for wages, and of dealers for supplies, is a proprietary interest in the vessel itself, and cannot be divested by the acts of the owner or by any casualty until the claim is paid, and that such lien inheres to the ship and all her parts, wherever found, and whoever may be her owner.

In the case of *L. Wick vs. the schooner "Samuel Strong,"* which came up in 1855, Judge Willson reviewed the history and intent of the common-carrier act of Ohio, in an opinion of much interest.

In other cases he supported his decisions by citing precedents of the English and American courts for several centuries. A very important case was what is known in the legal history of Cleveland as the "Bridge Case" in which the questions to be decided were the legislative authority of the city to bridge the river, and whether the bridge would be a nuisance, damaging the complainant's private property. Judge Willson's decision, granting a preliminary injunction until further evidence could be taken, was a thorough review of the law relating to water highways and their obstructions. In the case of *Hoag vs. the propeller "Cataract"* the law of collision was clearly set forth.

In 1860, important decisions were made in respect to the extent of United States jurisdiction on the Western lakes and rivers. It was decided, and the decision was supported by voluminous precedents, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction possessed by the district courts of the United States, on the Western lakes and rivers, under the constitution and the act of 1789, was independent of the act of 1845, and unaffected thereby; and also that the district courts of the United States having, under the Constitution and the acts of Congress, exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the courts of common law are precluded from proceeding *in rem* to enforce such maritime claims.

In a criminal case the question was whether the action of a grand jury was legal in returning a bill of indictment found by only fourteen members of the jury, the fifteenth member being absent and taking no part in the proceedings. After reviewing the matter at length and citing numerous precedents, Judge Willson pronounced the action legal.

In 1858 the historical Oberlin-Wellington rescue case came before him, a case growing out of a violation of the fugitive slave law by certain professors and leading men of Oberlin College and town, who had rescued a slave captured in Ohio and being taken back to Kentucky under the provisions of that law. Indictments were found against the leading res-

cuers, and their trial caused great excitement. They were convicted, fined and imprisoned. The result caused a monster demonstration against the fugitive slave law, which was held in the public square, midway between the court-house and the jail.

In this trying time Judge Willson remained calm and dispassionate, his charges merely pointing out the provisions of the law, and the necessity of obeying it, no matter how irksome such obedience, until it was repealed.

During the excitement caused by the John Brown raid, and afterward on the breaking out of the rebellion, he defined the law in regard to conspiracy and treason, drawing with nice distinction the line between a meeting for the expression of opinions hostile to the government, and a gathering for violently opposing or overthrowing the government.

At the January term in 1864 he delivered an admirable charge, in which he discussed the questions arising from the then recent act of Congress, authorizing a draft under the direction of the President, without the intervention of the State authorities, and conclusively established the constitutional validity of the act in question.

The judicial administration of Judge Willson was noticeable for its connection with events of national importance, and our limited space will allow us to quote but few of the important cases which came before his court. And here it should again be repeated that in all his conduct on the bench he was entirely free from personal or party predilections. In 1865 his health began to fail and symptoms of consumption appeared. He yielded at last to the persuasions of his friends to seek the restoration of his health in a milder climate, and, upon the approach of the winter, visited New Orleans and the West Indies. The weather proved unusually severe for those latitudes and he returned without benefit from the trip. He gradually sank under the attacks of the fell disease, and died on the evening of the 11th of November, 1866. A few hours before his death he suffered much, but he became easier and passed away without a struggle. Some months before he had been received as a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been a member and an active supporter.

On the announcement of his death the members of the Cleveland bar immediately assembled, and all vied with each other in rendering testimony to the integrity, ability and moral worth of the deceased. The bar meeting unanimously adopted resolutions of respect, in which he was truthfully described as "a learned, upright and fearless judge, ever doing right and equity among the suitors of his court, fearing only the errors and mistakes to which fallible human judgment is liable." Not a word of censure was breathed against any one of his acts, and tributes of heartfelt commendation of his life, and sorrow for his loss were laid on his grave by men of all parties and shades of opinion. He was married, in 1835, to the widow of Mr. Ten Eyck, of Detroit, Michigan,

who survived him. He also left a daughter, Mrs. Chamberlain.

RUFUS KING WINSLOW.

Richard Winslow was a direct descendant from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, and one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. He was born in Falmouth, Maine, on the 6th of September, 1769. He left that State in 1812, and removed to North Carolina, where he established himself at Ocracoke. He became largely interested in the commerce of that place, both by sea and by land.

In May, 1831, he arrived with his family in Cleveland, determined on investigating the chances which were then attracting considerable attention. He invested his capital in mercantile and shipping interests, and in addition became agent for a line of vesels between Buffalo and Cleveland, and also of a line of boats on the Ohio canal. His first venture as a ship-owner was the brig "North Carolina," built for him in Black River. He afterwards became interested in the steamer "Bunker Hill," of four hundred and fifty-six tons, which at that time was considered a very large size. These were the forerunners of a long line of sail and steam vessels, built for or purchased by him, alone or in connection with his sons, who became partners with him in the business. The Winslows became widely and favorably known and ranked among the foremost ship-owners on the western lakes. In 1854 Mr. Winslow retired, leaving his interest to be carried on by his sons, who inherited his business tastes and abilities.

For twenty-five years he had been in active business on the lakes, but he was destined to enjoy his retirement only for the short space of three years. In 1857 he met with an accident which seriously affected a leg he had injured years before, and resulted in his death, he being in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Throughout his long and active life he enjoyed the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business or social relations. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, warm and impulsive in his nature, courteous to every one and strongly attached to those he found worthy of his friendship. In business he was quick to perceive and prompt to act, but was free from the least suspicion of meanness or duplicity.

As a citizen he took a deep interest in public affairs, but was not a politician and neither sought nor desired public office of any kind. He was married to Miss Mary Nash Grandy, of Camden, North Carolina. By this union he had eleven children, of whom N. C., H. J., R. K. and Edward survived him. Mrs. Winslow died in October, 1858, having outlived her husband a little over one year.

His son, Rufus King Winslow, was born in Ocracoke, North Carolina. He came with the family to Cleve-

land in 1831, and was educated at the old Cleveland academy. When he reached his majority he became associated with his brothers, N. C. and H. J. Winslow, in the shipping business, their father being, as already stated, a large owner of vessels on the lakes. The family had, indeed, from their first arrival in Cleveland, been among the foremost, if not at the head of all, in the ownership of vessels; they having a large fleet of ships always on the lakes. In 1854, when the father retired from active business, the management of the family's interests devolved upon Rufus K. and his brothers. Upon the death of their father in 1857, the business was left wholly to them.

It has since that time been successfully carried on, he remaining in Cleveland, whilst one brother settled in Buffalo and the other in Chicago. In 1859 and 1860 they dispatched some vessels to the Black Sea, but most of their operations have been confined to the lakes, on which they are still extensively engaged.

Mr. Winslow is also a large real estate owner, and although an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, has avoided political life, having invariably declined to accept positions of public trust. During the rebellion he was an active and liberal supporter of the Union. He is deeply interested in scientific pursuits, and for many years has been a devoted student of ornithology. In 1873 he was elected president of the Kirtland Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he had for a number of years been an active member. He is well known as a skillful connoisseur in paintings, and a liberal patron of art in all its branches.

He has never sought notoriety of any description, and is seldom seen at public gatherings. When occasion demanded it, however, he has always been found ready to take an active part in works of benevolence or public enterprise. He is a member of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and has ever been an earnest supporter of educational interests. His sound judgment and correct taste have frequently rendered good service in devising and carrying out plans for charitable or other purposes. He was married in 1851 to Miss Lucy B. Clark, daughter of Dr. W. A. Clark, of Cleveland.

REUBEN WOOD.

This early lawyer and statesman of Cleveland was born in the year 1792, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont. Brought up on a farm, he acquired sufficient education to teach school during the winter months, and made this the stepping stone to higher acquirements. Finding special facilities in Canada he went over the line to prosecute his studies, but was compelled to return by the breaking out of the war of 1812. Having already begun the study of the law, he completed it with Gen. Clark, a prominent lawyer of Middletown, Vermont, and obtained admission to the bar.

In the year 1818 he was married, and immediately afterward removed to Cleveland, then a small but

promising village, closely surrounded by woods. His only rival there in the legal profession was Alfred Kelley, except Leonard Case, who paid little attention to law except in connection with land. Mr. Wood being a wide-awake, energetic man, well suited to the western country, soon obtained a good practice; in which he was actively engaged for twelve years. His characteristics as a lawyer have been mentioned in the chapter devoted to the early bar of Cleveland.

His practice was somewhat interrupted by his election to the State senate in 1825, a position to which he was twice re-elected.

In 1830 Mr. Wood was elected by the legislature president judge of the third judicial circuit. He was, as described by an old lawyer, especially good as a *nisi prius* judge—that is, in presiding over the trial of suits—his quick, active mind enabling him to catch easily the main points of a case, to understand readily the bearing of evidence, and to appreciate off-hand the points of a lawyer's argument. In 1833 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the State, and at the end of his term, he was re-elected. For the last three years of his second term he was the chief justice of the court.

Judge Wood was elected governor of Ohio in 1850 by the Democratic party, by a majority of over eleven thousand. His official term was brought to a close within a year by the adoption of the new constitution, but in the autumn of 1851 he was a candidate for election under that instrument, and was chosen by a majority of about twenty-six thousand. During both terms he served to the satisfaction of the people, and obtained a wide reputation for ability. When it was found impracticable, at the Democratic National convention of 1852, to nominate one of the leading candidates for the Presidency, Gov. Wood was strongly talked of as a compromise candidate. The position, however, was finally assigned to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

After the expiration of Gov. Wood's gubernatorial career he was appointed, in 1853, by President Pierce, as consul at Valparaiso, in the republic of Chili. While there he acted for a short time as minister to Chili. On his return he retired to a farm in the township of Rockport, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 2d day of October, 1864, he being then seventy-two years old.

The characteristics of Mr. Wood's mind were quickness, promptness, acuteness and thorough knowledge of human nature; all qualities especially calculated to promote his success in a new, wide-awake, go-ahead country.

TIMOTHY DOANE CROCKER.

Timothy Doane Crocker, a lawyer and capitalist of Cleveland, is descended on the paternal side through J. Davis Crocker, formerly of Lee, Massachusetts, in a direct line from the Crockers who settled at Cape Cod, shortly after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers

upon Plymouth Rock. His mother is a daughter of Judge Timothy Doane, a native of Haddam, Connecticut. The old Doane mansion is still standing, the ancient frescoes of which represent scenes familiar to the patriots of the Revolutionary days. One of Mr. Crocker's name—a historical character—was a captain in the British navy before the Revolution, and was at one time governor of Long Island, under British rule.

Mr. Crocker's paternal grandfather was a prominent citizen of Lee, where he owned an extensive landed property. Being urged by his pastor, Dr. Hyde, and others, to head a colony of immigrants to Ohio, he consented to do so. Before leaving for the new settlement the colony organized a church, and he was chosen one of the officers.

He traveled to Ohio in 1811 in his own private carriage, which was said to be the first pleasure carriage driven through to the Reserve. He purchased large tracts of land in Euclid and Dover townships, the village of Collinwood being now situated on a portion of the former tract, which was extensive and valuable, reaching to the lake, and as far west as the Coit farm.

Although quite young at the time of the Revolution, this gentleman was in the military service before its close, and was on General Washington's staff. After the passage of the act giving pensions to those who survived the war, he was urged by his friends to apply for one. His reply was: "I would never be guilty of receiving reward for services rendered my country in time of peril and need." He was a gentleman of sterling qualities of head and heart, unblemished integrity, well informed, and one whose advice was sought from far and near. In this connection it is worthy of note that no representative of that branch of the family was ever known to be a drunkard, although in early times a sideboard was esteemed a household necessity.

The father of the subject of this sketch, who was quite young when the family came to Ohio, possessed then, to a large degree, *his* father's superior qualities. He had four children—Sarah, who married Rev. E. Adams, an Episcopal clergyman, (of the family of John Adams, of Massachusetts); Mary, who married Judge P. H. Smythe of Burlington, Iowa (a descendant of the Patrick Henry family of Virginia); Timothy Doane; and Davis J., a lawyer, of Chicago.

The heads of the family of Mr. T. D. Crocker's mother, on the paternal side, were, for at least three generations, sea captains, owning the vessels they commanded, and trading to the Indies. John Doane, the founder of the family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the first three vessels that sailed to Plymouth. He was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. Subsequently he was one of the commissioners chosen to revise the laws; in 1642 he was again chosen to be Governor Winslow's assistant, and for several years he was selected as a deputy in the colony court.

Judge Timothy Doane moved from Connecticut to

Herkimer county, New York, about 1794. In 1801 he migrated to Euclid, now East Cleveland, in this county. With his family he made the journey from Buffalo to Cleveland in an open boat rowed by Indians, landing where night overtook them, only to resume their travels the following day. Near Grand river they saw a storm approaching and attempted to land, but their boat was swamped. All were saved, however, and Mr. Doane and his family continued their journey to Cleveland on horseback along the Indian trail. At this period the mother of the subject of our sketch was five years old, and at the present time (September, 1879,) is still living, in the full possession of her faculties, and thoroughly familiar with the growth and development of the country, especially in northern Ohio. During the war of 1812, and, later, during the rebellion of 1861-65, she was very active in giving aid and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers, and good cheer to those in health. She is a woman of liberal and intelligent views, accomplished, and beloved by all who know her.

At the period of Judge Doane's advent, there were but three log houses where now stands the beautiful city of Cleveland. West of the Cuyahoga was Indian territory, and Judge Doane found the Indians to be peaceable and good neighbors. They were always received at his house as friends, and on many a night, Indian-like, they would wrap themselves in their blankets and sleep around the Judge's cheerful fire. In appreciation of his kindness they would frequently present him with some of the best venison or fish which their skill could procure.

During the first year of his administration the first governor of Ohio appointed Judge Doane to be a justice of the peace. The original commission is now in possession of Timothy Doane Crocker, and reads as follows:

EDWARD TIFFIN, Governor, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio:

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, that we have assigned and constituted, and do by these presents constitute and appoint, Timothy Doane, Justice of the Peace for Cleveland Township, in the county of Trumbull, agreeably to the laws, statutes and ordinances in such case made and provided, with all the privileges, emoluments, etc., for three years from the date hereof, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified.

In witness whereof, the said Edward Tiffin, Governor of the State of Ohio, hath caused the seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed, at Chillicothe, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1803, and of the independence of the State of Ohio, the first.

By the Governor, EDWARD TIFFIN.

WM. CREIGHTON, JR., *Secretary of State.*

[L.S.] (Private seal. The State seal being not yet procured.)

Subsequently Judge Doane served as associate judge for many years.

At an early age, Timothy Doane Crocker exhibited those traits of character—energy, integrity and perseverance—which proved the beacon lights in his after



J. D. Crocker
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career. In his youth he worked on his father's farm during the springs, summers and autumns, and in the winters attended a district school. He early showed especial facility in mathematics, and when only thirteen was a thorough arithmetician, being able to solve mentally many of the most difficult arithmetical problems. From the district school he went to Twinsburg academy, where his expenses were defrayed by the manual labor he performed, and where, by habits of industry, he undoubtedly laid the foundation of his successful life. Subsequently he attended Shaw academy and afterward entered Western Reserve College, where he paid the most of his expenses by his own labor. He was graduated in June, 1843, taking high rank both in scholarship and deportment—no unfavorable "mark" having been recorded against him.

In the fall of 1843, in which year his father died, he became principal of a select school near Bowling Green, Kentucky, prosecuting assiduously, at the same time, his classical and other studies. During his two years and a half stay at Bowling Green, he developed a high order of talent as an educator and disciplinarian. On his return to Cleveland in 1846, he read law in the office of Allen & Stetson for a few months, and then entered the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1848; having previously—in 1847—been admitted to practice at the Middlesex (Massachusetts,) bar, after a severe examination in open court by Chief Justice Wilds.

He returned to Cleveland the same year, and in November again left home—this time for Burlington, Iowa—spending the winter in the office of Grimes & Starr. In March, 1849, he opened an office, and was engaged in active practice until 1864. He distinguished himself as counsel in many important cases, in which some of the best legal talent in the State was opposed to him. His practice rapidly increased until it became worth ten thousand dollars a year; an exceedingly large one in a city of the size of Burlington, and one of the largest in the State of Iowa. He invested his professional gains in land, becoming a large landholder in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and this real estate has now increased very greatly in value. Mr. Crocker was also attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company from the time that it broke ground on the east side of the Mississippi. He became interested in other railroads as well as in plank-roads in that section, and was a stockholder and director in the Burlington Bank.

The health of his wife demanding a change of residence, he removed his family to Cleveland in 1860. Since closing his legal business (about 1864) the care of his estate has required all the attention he could give to business matters. He has, however, been prominent in the support of benevolent institutions, and in the promotion of religious education. He was president for several years of the Sabbath School Union, and superintendent for ten years of the Mis-

sion Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, of which latter body he was a member. The school had but eighty pupils when he took charge of it, while at the time of his resignation there were one thousand enrolled, seven hundred of whom were regular attendants.

He is one of the trustees of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, (in aid of which he has given ten thousand dollars), and of Mount Union College, of Alliance, Ohio, in which latter institution he is also the lecturer on political economy and commercial and international law.

Mr. Crocker has ever eschewed politics so far as seeking political preferment is concerned. In Iowa he was often solicited to be a candidate for judge of the district court, but declined the honor. During the war for the Union he devoted much time and money to the national cause, and rendered valuable service to the Christian Commission on the Potomac.

His success in life has been due not only to great industry and energy but to a peculiar and intuitive faculty of seizing the right opportunity at the right moment, together with the foresight to determine accurately the probable results of an undertaking.

Mr. Crocker is one of the few representative men of Cleveland who are natives of Cuyahoga county. He was married in September, 1853, to Eliza P., only daughter of the late Wm. A. Otis, Esq., of Cleveland and has had five children; three sons and two daughters.

RUFUS P. RANNEY.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of the city of Cleveland for the last twenty-one years. He was born in Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 30, 1813. His father, who was a farmer of moderate means in that rugged region, having exchanged his land for a larger tract in the West, removed with a large family in the fall of 1824 to what was afterwards known as Freedom, in the county of Portage, in this State, and erected a log hut near the center of a nearly unbroken forest of about seven miles square, without roads, schools or churches, and still filled with wild beasts, including the bear and wolf, in such numbers as to make the rearing of domestic animals next to impossible. It is needless to say that such a state of things must be attended with many privations, and, for those who had nothing but wild land, the provision of food and clothing became a consideration of the first necessity.

To secure these, the land must be cleared of the heavy timber upon it, and to this very hard labor, for a growing boy, Rufus P. devoted himself for the next six years, with only one winter's schooling in a neighboring town during the period. This course of life then began to tell on his health, and an irresistible desire to acquire some education ensued, which his parents warmly seconded by their wishes, although

they were ignorant of the way to accomplish it, and without the means to furnish any considerable aid.

But the departure was to be made, and, having no reliance but upon his ax, he chopped cord-wood for a merchant to pay for a Latin dictionary, a Virgil and a razor—this being an implement his age began to demand, while the others, he was told, were necessary to commence a literary career. Thus prepared, he commenced study with Dr. Bassett, of Nelson, who taught an academy part of the year and gave private instruction the residue. After staying a considerable time with him and contracting a very strong attachment for him, he pursued his studies at the Western Reserve College, supporting himself during this period by frequent intervals of manual labor, and by teaching two terms, the first in a district in Hiram, where Mormonism first broke out in the West, and the last in the academy building in Nelson formerly occupied by Dr. Bassett. At the end of this term, in the spring of 1834, when he was preparing to return to Hudson, a mere accident, without previous thought or calculation, ended his plan of completing a classical education, determined his profession and settled the course of his whole life.

Accidentally meeting an old college friend who was designed for the bar, and who had been a year with Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade (who have since acquired such marked distinction) his friend advised him to give up the college, and go back with him to Ashtabula county and read law. He received the proposal with the utmost astonishment, knowing absolutely nothing of courts, law or lawyers; but having a vague idea that a college graduation was indispensable to such an undertaking. His friend knew how to correct this impression, and so effectually to remove other objections that a single night's reflection decided him to go to what then seemed a distant point, where he had never been, and where he knew no one, having until the day before never heard even the names of the lawyers whose office he proposed to enter. His reception and treatment were, however, such as to make the two and a half years ensuing the most enjoyable and profitable of his life, and resulted in the formation of personal friendships between him and his instructors and fellow students which no subsequent events ever impaired.

The study of jurisprudence as a science was so exactly suited to his tastes that a constant incentive existed to master its fundamental principles, which he accomplished so thoroughly as to account for the ease and readiness with which he has ever used them.

In the fall of 1836 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court, and soon after located at Warren, in the then large county of Trumbull, where he commenced practice alone. But in the course of the ensuing winter, the firm of Giddings & Wade being dissolved and Mr. Giddings elected to Congress, at the earnest request of his old preceptor, Mr. Wade, he returned to Jefferson and formed with him the

partnership of Wade & Ranney, which lasted for ten years, and until Mr. Wade was elected a judge of the court of common pleas.

During this period he married a daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, and in 1845 he took up his residence again in Warren. The firm of Wade & Ranney was rather noted for the extent of its business than for the gains from it, and at its conclusion, such was the confidence of the partners in each other, its affairs were settled by simply passing mutual receipts. In addition to the heavy labor which their practice imposed, neither of the partners neglected the interests of the political party to which they respectively belonged. The junior, from his majority, was an ardent Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and without a thought for his personal interests or prospects he cast his lot with the small minority then comprising the party in this part of the State, and at once became one of the leading advocates of its doctrines. Without any hope of local preferment, it was nevertheless a settled principle with the leaders that in aid of the general State ticket the best local nominations should be made, and that those who urged others to stand by the cause should, without a murmur, take such positions as their associates assigned them.

In accordance with this idea, Mr. Ranney was first nominated for the State senate, but was obliged to decline because he was not of an age to be constitutionally eligible. He was three times a candidate for Congress; once in 1842 in the Ashtabula district, then including this county and Geauga; and in 1846 and 1848 in the Trumbull district, which embraced also the counties of Portage and Summit. But his exertions were not limited to law and politics. Conscious of the deficiency of his general education, he resolved to supply it so far as possible by individual exertion. While he was yet a student, availing himself of the aid of a French scholar and his books, he had commenced the study of that language, and from that day to this has constantly read a French newspaper, and the solid literary and scientific productions of French authors, including the Code Napoleon and the commentaries upon it, in the language in which they were composed.

After the dissolution of the firm of Wade & Ranney he continued the practice alone until 1850, and in the spring of that year, in connection with the late Judge Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Perkins, he was elected, by a large majority, a member from the counties of Trumbull and Geauga of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. In that convention, comprising, as is well known, a very able body of men, he served upon the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on revision, to which the phraseology and arrangement of the whole instrument was committed. He took a very active part in the debates upon most of the important questions considered, and may be said to have done as much as any one to impress upon the instrument those popu-

lar features which have ever since made it acceptable to the people of the State.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, in the spring of 1851, when he had just returned to his neglected practice, and without any previous knowledge on his part that a vacancy existed, he learned of his election, by the legislature then in session, as a judge of the supreme court of the State, at the same joint session at which his old preceptor and partner was first elected to the United States Senate.

The new constitution being afterwards adopted by the people, he was elected to the same position, in the fall of the same year, by a majority of over forty thousand votes, and continued to discharge its duties, both in the district and supreme courts, until shortly before the expiration of his term, in the winter of 1856, when he resigned. He soon after associated himself with F. T. Backus and C. W. Noble in the practice of law in Cleveland, and about the same time was appointed, by the President, United States attorney for this district; but as the appointment, which had been wholly unsolicited, proved to be too much in the way of his more important civil business and not suited to his tastes, he resigned it a few months afterward.

Nothing further occurred to interfere with the large and increasing business of his firm until 1859, when the State convention of his party unanimously and very unexpectedly placed him in nomination for governor. The canvass was a very spirited one, and was attended with the unusual feature of a joint discussion between him and his competitor at many of the important points in the State; but the Republican party retained its ascendancy, and he was defeated.

On the breaking out of the civil war, which he did everything in his power to avert, he became satisfied that arms must settle the conflict, and that the preservation of the Union depended upon making it as short and decisive as possible; and to this end, in the spring of 1862, he readily accepted the invitation of Governor Tod, and, in connection with Hon. Thomas Ewing and Samuel Galloway, addressed the people at several points in the middle and southern portions of the State, to encourage enlistments.

In the same year he and his partner, Mr. Backus, were nominated as opposing candidates for the supreme bench. Not desiring the place, and having a very high opinion of the qualifications of Mr. Backus for it, he declined the nomination, but his party not acquiescing his name was kept upon the ticket, and in the fall he found himself again elected to the position. He took his seat and remained two years, when, convinced that duty to his family required it, he very reluctantly resigned, resolved to devote himself exclusively to his profession, to which resolution he has steadily adhered; holding no public position in the time, except that of president of the State board of Centennial managers, for the Philadelphia exposition. The result has been that, in addition to his large practice in the courts of his own State, his engagements in important cases have extended into several other States, and into all the courts, State and Federal, where such cases are disposed of; and, while he is very far from having amassed a fortune, he has so far succeeded, without ever embarking in any speculation, and from the avails of his labor alone, as to have acquired a competency, which with his disregard of all show, and his economical habits, places him in a position of complete independence.

Of one so well known as he is, but little need be added. That he has discharged the duties of every position in which he has been placed with distinguished ability and strict integrity, no one that has ever known him well will deny. As an advocate and jurist he has had very few if any superiors among his contemporaries, while his recorded judicial opinions upon many great questions that arose during his service upon the bench are conceded to be models of clearness, learning and force, and especially distinguished for the broad and comprehensive principles upon which his reasoning is generally founded. In the very best sense of the words, he is a specimen of a self-made man; and his history furnishes additional evidence that integrity of purpose, when coupled with perseverance and assiduous labor, will overcome all the difficulties which may beset the path of the young American, and enable him to fully fit himself for honorable and useful positions in society.



By the artist's studio

J. W. Harkness

HISTORY OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

PART THIRD:

THE TOWNSHIPS.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

CHAPTER L XIX.

BEDFORD.

Location—Surface—Soil—Tinker's Creek—Picturesque Scenery—The Pioneers—The First Settlers—Rapid House-building—Parker's Tavern—A Mighty Hunter—The First Child—First Settler in the Northwest—Getting Plenty of Food—First Permanent Resident at the Center—Other Settlers before 1823—Householders in 1830—Civil Government—First Officers—List of Officers—Cemetery—Town Hall—The Village—Location and Appearance—The Beginning—The Laying Out—The Incorporation—Officers since 1860—Post Office—Stores—Hotels—Physicians—Bedford Intelligencer—Early Mills—Woolen Factory—Pail Factory—Tannery—Foundry—The Rolling Mill—Machine Shop—Chair Factories—Schools—Union School—Church of Christ—First Baptist Church—Methodist Church—Episcopal Church—Masonic Lodge.

THIS township lies on the Summit county line, east of Independence and south of Warrensville. On the east it is bounded by the township of Solon. It is known in the survey as township number six in range eleven. When it was organized for civil purposes, in 1823, it received its present name at the suggestion of Daniel Benedict, in compliment to the place of his nativity—Bedford, Connecticut.

Along the streams the surface of the township is somewhat broken, but in other parts it is generally level. Being also quite elevated, Bedford is a very healthy township. Heavy forests originally covered the ground, but these have been generally removed, although the appearance of the country is yet pleasantly diversified by bodies of timber which have been allowed to remain in their primitive beauty. The soil is variable, but is usually a light loam. It is generally free from stones, and may be cultivated with ease. It is fertile, and yields the ordinary products of this part of the State, but dairying has, to a large extent, become the chief industrial pursuit of the inhabitants.

Tinker's Creek is the principal stream.* It flows from Solon in a westerly course, south of the center of Bedford, to the Cuyahoga, into which it empties in the township of Independence. Its channel is very deep and rugged, forming in places chasms several hundred feet deep, which have almost perpendicular banks of shale or sand rock, and present a grand and picturesque appearance. Along a part of its course through the township, the scenery for varied and attractive beauty is seldom surpassed. The volume of

the stream is not so great as formerly, but it yet affords good water power, which has been well utilized. The other streams of the township are small brooks, which flow into this creek from the north.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

About 1810 the township was surveyed into one hundred lots, numbered from the northwest, but no speedy attempt at settlement followed. In 1813 Elijah Nobles settled on Tinker's creek near the line of Independence, and was probably the first pioneer of Bedford. He was a man of loose business habits, and soon found himself reduced to extreme poverty with a very heavy incumbrance on his land. As it did not seem possible for him to retain his home there, one of the Hudsons, of Hudson, who was related to him, offered him a part of lot forty-six (at the center), if he would make certain improvements on it. With this purpose he moved to what is now the village of Bedford, in November, 1815, and was the first man who lived there. His neighbors in Independence turned out to the number of eighteen, and in a single day built him a cabin from the trees growing on the spot, leaving the family there at night nearly three miles from any other occupied house. Nobles remained all winter at the center, but the following spring he returned to his old place on the creek, and not long after removed to another part of the State. A part of his property on Tinker's creek passed into the hands of Adams & Starr, who built there the first mills in the township, and another part became the home of Cardee Parker who opened the first tavern, (although Nobles may have entertained occasional travelers.) Parker's tavern became quite famous in its way, and after his death, was continued by his widow, who was widely known as Mother Parker. After the canal was built she removed to Independence, and opened a public house there.

Several months after the settlement of Nobles at the center, Benjamin Fitch, who came to Independence in 1813, squatted on a piece of land in that locality, but after Nobles had left he, too, became discouraged and moved back to the creek. He sold his "betterments" to Wetherby Nye, but the land ultimately became the property of Joseph Goodale, who purchased it of the proprietors. In the course of

*For the origin of this name, see page 43.

the year Fitch returned to the center and built a new cabin on the eastern part of the site of the village, where he lived a number of years, but finally made a permanent settlement on lot fifteen. He was probably the greatest hunter that ever lived in the township, being so uniformly successful that some of his less fortunate neighbors used to "change works" with him—they clearing his land for him while he provided them with game. He was also well known as a maker of splint-bottom chairs, and some of these useful articles made by him, over sixty years ago, are yet in existence in the township. In the latter part of his life he moved to Indiana, where he died. He had three sons, named Joseph, George C., and Andrew G. The latter was born at the center in 1818, being the first child born in that locality. His two daughters yet live in Bedford, Harriet being the wife of W. O. Taylor.

Benoni Brown settled in the southwestern part of the township about 1815, but removed in the course of ten years. At the old mill, in the Tinker's creek settlement, Timothy Washburne lived at a very early day, but did not remain long. He was the first blacksmith in Bedford. In this locality also Stephen Comstock settled in 1814, and a daughter, Sarah, born soon after, was the first child born in the township. The family also comprised two other daughters, and two sons named Charles and Stephen. Stephen Comstock, Sr., was probably the first settler of Bedford who retained a permanent residence. A little later James Orr made some improvements in the same locality, but also removed before 1830. About 1818 Moses Gleeson likewise settled there. He was an enterprising citizen, and reared seven sons, named Edwin, Elias, Charles, William, Moses, Sardis and Lafayette, and three daughters.

In April, 1819, Samuel Barnes, of Vermont, came from Newburg, where he had settled in 1817, and located in the northwest part of Bedford, but afterwards settled at the village. He died in November, 1872, but Mrs. Barnes is yet living, and is the earliest surviving settler of the township. They reared a son, Orville, and two daughters. One of them, Cordelia, was born in June 1819, hers being one of the first births in the township.

The following year and the year after, Moses Barnum, Abijah S. Barnum and Prentice B. Ross settled on the Newburg road, but at least two of them moved away at an early date. In 1820 Jason Shepard located on lot two, where he lived until after 1830, when he removed to Newburg. It is related of him that while he was out hunting he shot a black bear which was helping himself to the wild honey from a "bee tree," which also became the prize of the hunter; and, returning home, shot a deer and some wild turkeys near his house, which was certainly obtaining a pretty good supply of food for one day. He had a son, Elias, who is yet a citizen of Newburg.

John Dunham settled in the northwestern part of the township about 1821, and died there in 1850,

leaving seven sons, named Ambrose, Chester, Alonzo, John, Asa, Jehiel and Lorenzo. Of these, Asa, who resides on Dunham street, is the only one living in the township. Wetherby Nye became a resident of Bedford about the same time, and after living in various places finally located in the western part of the township, where he died in 1877. Nathaniel K. Joy lived in the same neighborhood as early as 1822, but soon moved away. On lot four Solomon White was an early settler, locating on the present Libbey farm. Samuel Morton lived in the same neighborhood in 1822, but after a few years moved to Canada.

In 1822 Stephen Robinson located on the present Comstock place, on lot twelve, where he died in 1832. He had eight sons, named Daniel, Nathan, Isaac, Ebenezer, Ezra, Nathaniel, John and Newman. The latter is the only one remaining in the township; John lives in West Cleveland; and Ezra in Brooklyn. John White was a neighbor of the Robinsons before 1823, and died in that locality. He reared two sons, named William G. and Charles.

Daniel Benedict settled at the village of Bedford in 1821, and was the first permanent resident there. His family consisted of eight sons: Darius, Ralph, Julius, Sillock, Judson, James, Rodolphus, Phinamber and Allison. Phinamber is the only one living in the county, he being yet a resident of the village. A little later Moses Higby settled in the southwestern part of the township, where he remained until his death.

Others living in the township before 1823 were Jared Barnes, Barzilla Burk, William Dunshee, Laban Ingersoll, John Johnson, John Marvin and Peter Comstock. Within a few years came Philo Barnes, Justus Remington, George M. Payne, Luther and Ziba Willis, Daniel Gould, Hiram Spofford, Barney Cobb, Enoch Allen and Nathaniel C. Hains.

In 1830 the householders of the township were as follows:

John Libbey, Noah Sawyer, Alfred Dunham, Jason Shepard, Charles Goodrich, Enos Hollister, A. S. Barnum, John Dunham, Wetherby Nye, Eli Burke, Alvah Hollister, Hiram Ostrander, Stephen Robinson, James Titus, Julius S. Benedict, Oliver B. Robinson, Daniel Gould, Luther Willis, Darius Warner, William Dunshee, Ralph R. Benedict, Samuel Barnes, Abraham Turner, Joseph Skinner, Joseph Goodale, John White, Justus Remington, Nathaniel C. Haines, George M. Payne, Enoch Allen, James Griffith, Barney Cobb, Daniel Benedict, Hiram Spafford, Benjamin Fitch, Erastus Ives, Jared Skinner, Ziba Willis, Daniel Mora, Moses Kirby, Lyman Eldred, Curtis Wells, Daniel Chase, John L. Willard, Alvin Davis, Danforth Chamberlain, Aaron Warner, John Hill, Mary Ann Parker, Silas Lindsley, Moses Gleason, Peter McArthur, John Schooley, Nathaniel H. Joy, Stephen Comstock, James Hughes, Wm. Currier, Isaac Leach, Isaac D. Leach.

After 1830 the immigration was very large, and the township, although yet new, was soon quite

densely populated. In 1847 Bedford had three hundred and twenty voters.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Agreeably to an order of the commissioners of Cuyahoga county, the inhabitants of the present township of Bedford assembled at the house of Prentice B. Ross, April 7, 1823, to elect township officers. John Dunham, Daniel Benedict and Aaron Shepard were appointed judges; Laban Ingersoll and A. S. Barnum, clerks. The officers elected were as follows: Trustees, Daniel Benedict, James Orr, Laban Ingersoll; clerk, Abijah S. Barnum; treasurer, John Dunham; constables and listers, Peter Comstock, Darius R. Benedict; fence viewers, Prentice B. Ross, Wetherby Nye; overseers of the poor, Barzilla B. Burk, Stephen Comstock; road supervisors, Daniel Benedict, James Orr, Barzilla B. Burk. Jonathan Fisher, a justice of the peace of the county, qualified the clerk to perform the duties of his office.

A meeting to elect a justice of the peace for Bedford was held July 19, 1823, when John Dunham received seventeen votes; Daniel Benedict, eleven; and A. Shepard, one. Dunham declined to serve, and on the 9th of August another election was held which resulted in the choice of James Orr; he having received twenty-five votes. The justices in 1879 are A. M. Whitaker and E. H. Hammond. It is impossible to compile even a reasonably full list of those who have served as justices in the intermediate period; even as to other officers it is very difficult, some of the records having been destroyed or mislaid. As near as can be ascertained they have been as follows:

1823. Trustees, Daniel Benedict, James Orr, Laban Ingersoll; clerk, Abijah S. Barnum; treasurer, John Dunham.
 1824. Trustees, Daniel Benedict, John Dunham, Stephen Comstock; clerk, Benjamin Fitch; treasurer, John Dunham.
 1825. Trustees, Jason Shepard, Philo Barnes, Stephen Comstock; clerk, Daniel Benedict; treasurer, James Orr.
 1826. Trustees, Jason Shepard, Philo Barnes, Stephen Comstock; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, James Orr.
 1827 and 1828—records missing.
 1829. Trustees, Enoch Allen, George M. Payne, Justus Remington; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, Luther Willis.
 1830. Trustees, James Titus, Alvin Davis, Justus Remington; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, Enos Hollister.
 1831. Trustees, Thomas Marble, Hiram Spafford, Curtis Wells; clerk, John F. Willard; treasurer, Enos Hollister.
 1832. Trustees, Daniel Brooks, William Hamilton, James Titus; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, Enos Hollister.
 1833. Trustees, Luther Willis, Augustine Collins, Abial Newton; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, David B. Dunham.
 1834. Trustees, George M. Payne, Augustine Collins, Rufus Libby; clerk, A. S. Barnum; treasurer, David B. Dunham.
 1835. Trustees, Otis Button, Augustine Collins, Rufus Libby; clerk, Enoch Allen; treasurer, David B. Dunham.
 1836. Trustees, Otis Button, Augustine Collins, Amos Belding; clerk, Geo. M. Payne; treasurer, David B. Dunham.
 1837. Trustees, Daniel Gould, John Culver, Amos Belding; clerk, Justus Remington; treasurer, Geo. M. Payne.
 1838. Trustees, Daniel Gould, Matthew Drening, Amos Belding; clerk, Justus Remington; treasurer, Geo. M. Payne.
 1839. Trustees, Daniel Gould, Wm. Morse, Matthew Drening; clerk, John P. Robinson; treasurer, N. C. Hains.
 1840. Trustees, Rufus Libby, Julius S. Benedict, Matthew Drening; clerk, B. M. Hutchinson; treasurer, N. C. Hains.
 1841. Trustees, Justus Remington, Sidney Smith, J. S. Benedict; clerk, B. M. Hutchinson; treasurer, N. C. Hains.
 1842. Trustees, Justus Remington, A. Collins, S. Pease; clerk, B. M. Hutchinson; treasurer, N. Hamlin.
 1843. Trustees, J. Montgomery, A. Collins, John Libby; clerk, B. M. Hutchinson; treasurer, N. P. Benedict.

1844. Trustees, Theron Skeels, Rufus Libby, N. Hamlin; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, W. B. Hillman.
 1845. Trustees, Theron Skeels, Rufus Libby, N. Hamlin; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, F. H. Cannon.
 1846. Trustees, Theron Skeels, Rufus Libby, N. Hamlin; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, Wm. B. Hillman.
 1847. Trustees, Theron Skeels, Rufus Libby, N. Hamlin; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, Wm. B. Hillman.
 1848. Trustees, Otis Button, Rufus Libby, N. Hamlin; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, Wm. B. Hillman.
 1849. Trustees, Otis Button, Asa Marble, Sidney Smith; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, F. H. Cannon.
 1850. Nelson Hamlin, Rufus Libby, Chauncey Osborne; clerk, Lee Lord; treasurer, F. H. Cannon.
 1851. Trustees, Hiram Bacon, Rufus Libby, Hiram Smith; clerk, A. M. Whitaker; treasurer, F. H. Cannon.
 1852. Trustees, Hiram Bacon, Benj. Samson, Hiram Smith; clerk, George Fuller; treasurer, F. H. Cannon.
 1853. Trustees, Hiram Smith, Asa Dunham, Silas Gray; clerk, L. D. Benedict; treasurer, L. D. Hathway.
 1854. Trustees, Julius S. Benedict, Asa Dunham, George Lathrop; clerk, L. D. Benedict; treasurer, L. D. Hathway.
 1855. Trustees, Jacob Flick, Jr., Wm. King, George Lathrop; clerk, Wm. H. May; treasurer, L. D. Hathway.
 1856. Trustees, Jacob Flick, Jr., Caswell Wright, Joel Nelson; clerk, Wm. H. May; treasurer, A. H. Comstock.
 1857. Trustees, Asa Dunham, Wm. King, Caswell Wright; clerk, Wm. H. May; treasurer, A. H. Comstock.
 1858 and 59. (Records missing).
 1860. Trustees, Asa Dunham, James S. Benedict, George Lathrop; clerk, A. M. Whitaker; treasurer, A. H. Comstock.
 1861. Trustees, Asa Dunham, Wm. King, L. Tarbell; clerk, A. B. Hubbell; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1862. Trustees, Wm. King, R. S. Benedict, D. D. Robinson; clerk, A. M. Whitaker; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1863. Trustees, James S. Benedict, Sidney Smith, Edwin F. Wheeler; clerk, H. J. Hammond; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1864. Trustees, S. A. Clark, James Egbert, Benj. Lemoin; clerk, Sidney Smith; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1865. Trustees, Horace Herriman, Vincent Saisbury, Benj. Lemoin; clerk, Sidney Smith; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1866. Trustees, Asa Dunham, H. A. Wise, Benj. Lemoin; clerk, Henry Freeman; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1867. Trustees, Asa Dunham, James Ebert, T. B. Patterson; clerk, Sidney Smith; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1868. Trustees, Asa Dunham, B. Lemoin, T. B. Patterson; clerk, Sidney Smith; treasurer, Levi Marble.
 1869. Trustees, James Egbert, James Mathew, Geo. Laing; clerk, Sidney Smith; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1870. Trustees, James Egbert, James Mathew, Joseph Mathew; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1871. Trustees, James Egbert, Reuben Parkinson, Joseph Mathew; clerk, J. R. Tudor; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1872. Trustees, Asa Dunham, Reuben Parkinson, Levi Marble; clerk, J. R. Tudor; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1873. Trustees, Asa Dunham, Reuben Parkinson, Levi Marble; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1874. Treasurer, R. J. Hathaway, Reuben Parkinson, Levi Marble; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1875. Trustees, Asa Dunham, H. D. Lathrop, E. M. Libby; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1876. Trustees, J. C. Walton, H. D. Lathrop, E. M. Libby; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1877. Trustees, J. C. Walton, Johnson McFarland, E. M. Libby; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1878. Trustees, J. C. Walton, Johnson McFarland, H. D. Lathrop; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.
 1879. Trustees, J. C. Walton, Johnson McFarland, H. D. Lathrop; clerk, W. S. Warner; treasurer, J. H. Wakefield.

CEMETERY AND TOWN HALL.

In 1857 the township appropriated five hundred dollars to purchase a tract of ground for burial purposes. A lot of three and one-third acres was selected in the southeastern part of the village, which has been well fenced, laid out in blocks, planted with fine trees, and a vault provided. The township also furnished a hearse and provided the services of a sexton. The cemetery contains some very fine monuments, and has become the general place of interment of the people of the township.

On the 30th of May, 1874, the trustees of Bedford contracted with David Law, of Willoughby, to build a town hall at the village, for \$13,500. The hall was subsequently seated and furnished, making the entire cost about \$15,000. The building is three stories high, with a Mansard roof of figured slate, and has a very attractive appearance. The lower story is fitted up for township offices, and has a room in which the general meetings are held. It was first occupied for this purpose in the spring of 1875. The second story forms a public hall, for lectures, concerts, and other occasions; and the third story has been fitted up by the Masons for the use of their order. The hall is an appropriate monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of the people of Bedford.

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

The first roads of Bedford were merely underbrushed paths, but afterwards, when the township was organized, the people went to work in earnest to improve them. The State road, passing through the township diagonally from southeast to northwest, was built about 1830, and at once became a popular thoroughfare, and is still the principal highway of the township. The other highways were in due time improved, the low places being turnpiked. At present the roads are in a very fine condition, and in 1879 were in charge of the following supervisors: William Trimble, C. Wright, George Nichols, J. H. Stohlman, George Laing, David Winders, James Rees, D. Wells and Amos Allen.

In the spring of 1849 ground was broken in Bedford for the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and in 1852 the road was fully opened for traffic. It has a length in Bedford of about seven miles, and at the village a good station has been provided. The railroad bridge across Tinker's creek is a very fine piece of massive stone masonry, more than one hundred feet high. About the same time that the railroad was built, the Twinsburg and Bedford plank road was constructed; and at a little later date the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad was opened through the northeastern part of the township. The plank road was abandoned about 1860.

BEDFORD VILLAGE.

This is chiefly situated on lot forty-six, near the center of the township. It is located mainly on the north bank of Tinker's creek, which there flows through a deep gorge, the sides of which are almost perpendicular walls of rock, partly bare and partly covered with trees and shrubs, and presenting a very picturesque appearance. At a bend of the creek, on lot fifty-six, the first effort to start a village was made about 1826 by Luther Willis. He was the owner of water-power which had been employed to operate machinery, but beyond the building of a few houses nothing resulted from the endeavors of the proprietor.

After 1830 Hezekiah Dunham became the owner of a large tract of land farther north, and mainly o

lot forty-six, a portion of which he caused to be surveyed for a village in December, 1834. The plat was made by John C. Sill, and embraced a number of lots south of the present village park (which was at that time devoted to the public use), and west of the turnpike road. Lots were also set aside for a hall for town meetings, and the several religious societies each received a building site. This liberal spirit, and other inducements held out by the proprietors, caused a number of improvements to be made, necessitating, in 1836, an addition of lots on the east side of the turnpike, which was also made by the Dunhams. Other additions were made by the owners of adjoining real estate from time to time, until the area of the village has been greatly extended.

It is not compactly built, and since the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad located a station here, in 1852, it has partaken somewhat of the characteristics of a suburban village in relation to Cleveland. It is only six miles distant from the limits of that city, and has a population of about eight hundred. The village contains a very fine public hall, a Methodist, a Disciple, a Baptist and a Presbyterian church, an elegant Union School building, a number of comfortable residences, and the various establishments mentioned a little further on.

Bedford was incorporated according to the provisions of an act of the general assembly, passed March 15, 1837, which set forth "that so much of the township of Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga, as herein described, viz.: The whole of lots forty-five, forty-six and fifty-six, and that part of lot fifty-five which lays northeast of Tinker's creek; also a strip thirty-two rods width off the south end of lot thirty-six, and a strip of thirty-two rods width off the south end of lot thirty-five, west as far as the west line of Justus Remington's land, be and the same is hereby created a town corporate, and shall hereafter be known by the name and title of the 'Town of Bedford.'" An election of a mayor, a recorder, and five trustees was ordered to be holden the following April, and yearly thereafter. The mayor chosen was George M. Payne; the recorder, David B. Dunham.

All the records prior to 1860 have been destroyed by fire, so that no complete list of officers can be given. The village allowed its first charter to lapse, and on the 3d day of May, 1852, a new act of incorporation was granted, with the limits before given, which yet remain as originally fixed.

Since 1859 the principal officers have been as follows: 1860, J. C. Cleveland, mayor; A. M. Whitaker, recorder. 1861, J. C. Cleveland, mayor; W. L. Lord, recorder. 1862, L. D. Benedict, mayor; C. A. Ennis, recorder. 1863 & 64, F. H. Cannon, mayor; S. P. Gray, recorder. 1865, B. J. Wheelock, mayor; Sidney Smith, recorder. 1866, R. C. Smith, mayor; H. Freeman, recorder. 1867, A. J. Wells, mayor; Sidney Smith, recorder. 1868, Benjamin Lemoin, mayor; Sidney Smith, recorder. 1869 to 1873, C. A. Ennis, mayor; A. M. Whitaker, recorder. 1874

to 1875, C. A. Ennis, mayor; L. P. Whitaker, recorder. 1876 to 1877, D. B. Dunham, mayor; W. S. Warner, recorder. 1878, V. A. Taylor, mayor; W. S. Warner, recorder.

In 1879 the village officers were as follows: V. A. Taylor, mayor; W. S. Warner, recorder; M. L. Hilliard, C. B. Marble, J. C. Nelson, C. A. Ennis, John H. Gause, J. H. Lamson, councilmen; Robert Forbes, treasurer; H. P. Bredes, marshal. A tax of three and one-half mills was levied on the valuation of the village for all the purposes of the corporation in 1879.

POST OFFICE, STORES AND HOTELS.

The Bedford post office dates from about 1826. Ziba Willis was the first postmaster. His successor in 1833 was D. B. Dunham, who held the office until 1842. At that time there was one mail per day, by stage; the arrival varied from two to ten hours, according to the condition of the roads. The successors of Mr. Dunham have been J. P. Robinson, R. D. Benedict, Leverett Tarbell, Levi Marble, and the present postmaster, Charles B. Marble. The office enjoys good mail privileges.

The first store in the village, and also the first in the township, was opened by David B. Dunham, in November, 1831, in a building which stood at the forks of the road, opposite the present hotel. He occupied that building eight years, when he removed to a fine stone block, which stood just north of his present residence, and which was occupied by him when it was destroyed by fire in June, 1878. In that building was transacted, for a number of years, a business which aggregated more than \$100,000 per year, and which made Bedford one of the best trading points in the county, outside of Cleveland. Other prominent merchants have been F. H. Cannon, J. P. Robinson, W. B. Hillman, Paddock & Esselstyne, George M. Payne, Zachariah Paddock, Chester Hamilton, Watson I. Gray, M. B. Dawson, Leverett Tarbell, A. H. Comstock, James Thompson, L. D. Hathaway, L. P. Gray, etc. The present merchants are Newman Robinson, since 1845; Robert Forbes, since 1865; C. B. Marble, L. C. Hains, Joseph Hains, C. H. Dustin and J. R. Tudor & Co.

Enoch Allen had the first public house in the village, about 1829, near the present chair factories. He was followed by Amos Belden and others. In 1832 Calvin Barnes put up a good hotel, north of the park, which was widely known as the "Checkered House." Among other keepers were Silas Gray and George Lathrop. In 1871 the house was destroyed by fire. In 1832, also, the present "Fountain House" was built by Levi Marble, who kept it a few years, and was followed by Abner Heston and others. The present proprietor is Charles Turner, and it is the only hotel in the place. Formerly hotels were kept in the stone block and at other places; the village having, at one time, had five public houses.

PHYSICIANS AND THE PRESS.

Dr. J. M. Turner, who came about 1828 and lived a little south of the village, was the first physician and was in practice about five years. Dr. Charles Goodrich came about 1830, but fell a victim to the cholera in 1832; Dr. J. P. Robinson was in practice from January, 1832, till his removal to Cleveland in 1865. Dr. D. G. Streeter came in 1845, and remained until his death, October, 1878, and Dr. S. M. Tarbell was one of his contemporaries. Others, formerly in practice, were Doctors A. W. Oliver, Noble H. Finney, —Brainard, — Gerold and B. M. Hutchinson. The present physicians are Doctors C. M. Hawley, N. A. Dalrymple —Daniels, and N. B. Armstrong. The veteran Dr. T. Garlick, for many years one of Cleveland's most eminent surgeons, is a retired citizen of the village.

In 1838 John Hammon, of Ravenna, began the publication of the Bedford *Intelligencer*, a small sheet devoted to local news and the interests of the Democratic party. In five years it was discontinued, and the place has since been without a paper.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The first manufacturing in the township was on Tinker's creek, near the line of Independence. Sometime about 1815 two men, named Adams and Starr, put up a sawmill and a gristmill, both small, at a point about thirty rods above the mills now situated in that locality. The first mills were suffered to go down, and in 1820 Culverson and Boland improved the present site. The mills erected by them soon after became the property of Moses Gleeson, and have since been operated by him and his family.

About 1821 Daniel Benedict built a sawmill, and soon after a carding machine, on Tinker's creek, near the State road, at Bedford village. These were destroyed by fire, but on the site there is now a sawmill, belonging to Henry Wick. Below this point Luther Willis built mills in 1825, which are at present operated by Levi Marble. Near by is a building in which blinds were formerly made and which, at a later day, was a chair factory, but which is at present little used.

Farther down the stream, and just inside the corporate limits of Bedford village, Stephen C. Powers built and set in operation a woolen factory, in 1842, which was in operation about fifteen years. Here, also, was formerly a sawmill; but at present the power is unemployed. In 1843 a pail factory was built by Lee Lord and Enoch Allen, which was carried on successfully a few years but was then destroyed by fire. Formerly a brush factory gave employment to a number of men, but after a short season it was removed.

As early as 1832 Allen Robinette put up a small tannery which, since 1840, has been carried on by

Hinman Robinson. About 1845 Robinson & Hillman engaged in tanning on a large scale, but after a few years operation the enterprise was abandoned. About 1840 Comstock, Kirkham & Dickey put up a foundry near the creek, which was burned. It was subsequently rebuilt near the railroad, where it remained in operation until 1868, when it was again destroyed by fire.

In 1866 the citizens of Bedford formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing a rolling mill. A large capital stock was subscribed, and H. N. Slade chosen the first president. A good mill was built near the railroad bridge, in which from fifty to seventy-five hands were employed. The mill became the property of E. W. John about 1869, and subsequently was owned by the "Leetonia Iron and Coal Company," which also failed. After standing idle a few years, it was purchased by parties resident in Massillon, who removed it to that place, where it is now in operation. During the time it was carried on at Bedford, it is estimated the place sustained a direct and indirect loss of more than two hundred thousand dollars, which was chargeable to that source, while the benefit derived from it was very slight.

A machine shop for general iron work was built about 1854 by M. A. Purdy & Son, near the above site, which was last carried on by C. Purdy. In July, 1875, the establishment was totally destroyed by fire.

THE BEDFORD CHAIR FACTORIES.

These have for many years been among the principal industries of the place, and are the only ones which have survived the mutations of time. In 1851 B. J. Wheelock began the manufacture of cane-seated chairs in the old building by the mill, having at first a force of five men. Changes in the firm followed, and the capacity of the shop was largely increased, more than twenty men being employed. In 1855 B. J. Wheelock and E. F. Osborne built a large factory on the hill north of the old establishment, the latter being continued meanwhile by Lord, Park & Co. and others. In 1858 the new shops were enlarged by the firm of Wheelock & Wright, and about the same time M. A. Purdy & Son erected a new shop devoted to the chair business, in the same locality, and operated it a number of years. In 1867 the different chair manufacturers in the village united their interests and formed the Bedford Chair Company. Another building was then erected to connect the two factories on the hill, the establishment then being made to assume the shape it now has. At that time about fifty men were employed. At present the factory is operated by Wheelock & Co., on a more limited scale, in the manufacture of single cane-seated work only.

As early as 1833 Benjamin Fitch carried on the manufacture of splint-bottom chairs at his home in the northern part of the township, on lot fifteen. Here W. O. Taylor learned the chair-maker's trade,

and in 1844 began work on his own account. In 1863 he erected a shop in this locality, in which he shortly after began the manufacture of cane-seated chairs, although still continuing to make splint work. In 1874 his factory was removed to Bedford village, where the business has since been very successfully carried on by W. O. Taylor & Son. At present they occupy a large building more than one hundred feet long, with several capacious wings, in which sixty men are employed, nearly as many more persons being given employment outside of the factory, in weaving and braiding chair seats. The work of this factory has attained a wide reputation, and in 1876 was awarded the medal at the Centennial Exhibition. More than forty styles of single and double-seated cane work are made, and the demand for the wares of the factory is so great that it is taxed to its utmost to supply it.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The records of the township are silent in regard to the early condition of the public schools, nothing of interest but a list of teachers prior to 1840 being obtainable. This includes the names of Miss Barnes, H. L. Sill, C. Ruggles, R. Root, W. Johnson, D. Baldwin, M. Smith, Polly Allen, Betsey Predner, Mary Ann Sill, Laura Gould, Mary McCartney, Mariah Peck and L. Ruggles. In 1848 there were eleven districts in the township, having an aggregate of six hundred and sixty-two children of school age. The school fund amounted to \$665.40.

Thirty years later there were two fractional districts and eight sub-districts, in addition to the Union School of Bedford village. Not including the latter, the expenditure for school purposes were \$3,441.56. Thirty-three weeks of school were maintained, and the aggregate enrollment was one hundred and ninety-six boys and one hundred and seventy-five girls. The average attendance was nearly three hundred, all the scholars being engaged in the study of the common branches, except two. The average wages of the male teachers was \$36.00; of female teachers, \$16.50. There were eight school houses the value of which was set at \$10,500. The most of them present an attractive appearance on the outside, and are comfortably fitted up on the inside. In 1879 the board of education was composed of R. J. Hathaway (District No. 4), president; W. S. Warner, clerk; Ozro Osborne, of District No. 1; A. J. Hansay, of No. 2; H. H. Cox, of No. 3; George Laing, of No. 5; F. B. McConnor, of No. 6; Leonard Hershey, of No. 7; S. S. Drake, of No. 8.

BEDFORD VILLAGE UNION SCHOOL.

The district was originally organized to embrace only the territory within the corporate limits of the village, but in 1874 the bounds were extended so as to include all of lots thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six and parts of thirty-five, forty-seven,

fifty-seven, 'sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven. In 1873 the present school building was erected, under the direction of a board of education composed of Robert Forbes, R. Moffatt and W. H. Wheelock, and was ready for occupancy in the early part of 1874. It is a very handsome edifice of brick, forty by fifty-six feet, two stories high, with basement, and cost \$15,000. There are four rooms, but at present only three are occupied for school purposes. The schools were attended by two hundred and forty-one pupils in 1878, the average attendance being two hundred and five. Thirty-eight weeks of school were maintained at a cost of nearly \$1,600, under the principalship of R. C. Smith.

Since 1877 the board of education has been composed of six persons. The present members are J. W. Derthwick, president; N. L. Hillard, secretary; Robert Forbes, treasurer; W. T. Wheelock, M. B. Dawson and J. F. Bently.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Soon after 1830 several religious societies were formed in Bedford, which failed to maintain their organization more than a few years. There being no church building in the place, a small framed meeting house was erected about this period by Mrs. Fanny Willis, which was the first place of worship of the several societies organized before 1841.

The Disciples were the first to form a society that proved permanent. In May, 1830, Rev. E. Williams visited the village to preach, and for some time came every month thereafter. In August Noel C. Barnum was baptized by Mr. Williams, and in April, 1831, Enoch Allen and six others received the same rite. Preaching was continued by Rev. Messrs. Williams, William Hayden, J. J. Moss and others, and in December, 1833, was organized

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BEDFORD,

with twenty members and the following officers: Thos. Marble, overseer; Enoch Allen and George M. Payne, deacons. The following year these were under the ministrations of the Rev. A. B. Green. In 1834 Rev. J. J. Moss became a resident of Bedford, and for five years taught and preached from house to house. In 1837 a great revival prevailed whereby thirty-two persons were added to the membership of the church. In 1835 Enoch Allen and Allen Robinette were elected overseers; Samuel Barnes, N. C. Barnum and W. W. Walker, deacons.

The church has enjoyed numerous revivals; in 1843 receiving one hundred and six additions, and in 1848 fifty-four additions—among them being thirty persons who had formerly belonged to the Baptist church. In 1852, under the preaching of Rev. A. B. Green, one hundred and fifteen persons joined at one meeting. The aggregate membership has been very large, reaching nearly twenty-five hundred; and from the Bedford society have originated fifty churches in various parts of the country. At present there are three hundred

and twenty-five resident, and one hundred non-resident members. Among those who have originated here as ministers were Irvin A. Searles, Theo. Johnson, Burdette Goodale, Alonzo Dunham, J. P. Robinson, William Robinson, Charles F. Bartlett, Sidney Smith, and a number of others who expound the Word at home.

The elders of the church have been, in the order of their election: Thomas Marble, Allen Robinette, Enoch Allen, Sidney Smith, James Young, C. F. Bartlett, R. S. Benedict, S. F. Lockwood, James Egbert,* W. H. Millman, A. T. Hubbell, Alonzo Drake,* R. J. Hathaway,* Hiram Woods and A. C. Hubbell; and the deacons have been Enoch Allen, George M. Payne, Samuel Barnes, N. C. Barnum, W. W. Walker, A. Gray, Charles F. Bartlett, George Comstock, Silvan F. Lockwood, Augustin Collins, Silas A. Hathaway, Daniel Gould, N. P. Benedict, Lee Lord, J. S. Benedict, A. T. Hubbell, D. D. Robinson, N. A. Egbert, Augustus Rincar,* W. W. Wells, M. B. Dawson, J. W. Derthwick,* J. M. Egbert,* V. A. Taylor,* and Johnson McFarland.*

In 1856 the church employed its first pastor (the ministers until that period having been evangelists), the Rev. J. O. Beardsley, who afterwards became a foreign missionary. His successors in the pastoral office have been J. H. Jones, James H. Woods, A. B. Green, R. Moffit, W. L. Anderson, W. J. Sharp, S. W. Brown, L. Cooley, and E. D. Barclay the present pastor.

The meeting-house was erected in 1838. It has since been much enlarged and improved, being at present a very handsome edifice the value of which is estimated at six thousand dollars. The present trustees are Alonzo Drake, V. A. Taylor, Johnson McFarland, John Way, Milo Hathaway, F. R. Hamlin and S. J. Clark; E. A. Ennis is clerk of the board.

Many years ago Dr. J. P. Robinson was the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school, which has been continued with unabated interest until the present time. It has one hundred and twenty-five members, R. J. Hathaway being the superintendent.

For nearly twenty years the board of managers of the Ohio Missionary Society were located at Bedford; Dr. J. P. Robinson being the chairman, and James Egbert, the treasurer. In later years the meetings have been held at Cleveland.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BEDFORD.

This religious body was organized November 18, 1834, with the following members: Stephen Rusco, William Wing, Salome Rusco, Phebe Hotchkiss, Isabella Thomas, Silvan P. Lockwood, Ambrose K. Lockwood, Fanny Willis, Mary Robinson, Marinda Holcomb, Clarissa Dunham, Hannah Wing, Lucretia Hammond and John Hammond, by the Rev. S. R. Willard, who also became the first pastor. Stephen Rusco was elected the first clerk, and Silvan P. Lock-

*Now serving.

wood and John Hammond, the first deacons. In September, 1835, the church became connected with the Portage Association, sending as delegates the pastor, Rev. Mr. Willard, Deacon Hammond and Stephen Rusco.

In 1836 John Hammond resigned his deaconship, and John Brainard was chosen in his place. The latter resigned in 1843, and George Morse, John Hammond and Newman Robinson were elected. Augustus Pease also served in this capacity. The present deacons are Newman Robinson and Daniel Cook.

The second pastor of the church was the Rev. E. H. Holley, who assumed that relation in February, 1842. The succeeding pastors, with the year in which each began his service, have been as follows: 1844, Rev. W. Levisse; 1846, Rev. W. G. Johnson; 1850, Rev. Mr. Simonds; 1851, A. Freeman; 1855, Rev. Alonzo Wadhams; 1857, Rev. E. A. Turner; 1859, Rev. Mr. Page; 1860, Rev. Mr. Heath; 1861, Rev. J. L. Phillips; 1864, Rev. Mr. Haven; 1866, Rev. J. B. Hutton; 1867, Rev. G. W. Scott; 1869, Rev. F. Tolhurst; 1875, Rev. Mr. Stephenson; 1876, Rev. S. Early, who yet continues as a supply, and is also superintendent of a Sunday school which has two hundred members. The church reports ninety-five members.

In 1839 the present church edifice was erected, and on the 19th of February, 1840, it was consecrated by the Rev. Levi Tucker. It has since been repaired, and is still a comfortable place of worship. The present trustees are Geo. Cowan, Newman Robinson and Frederick Harter.

THE BEDFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1833 a class of Methodists was formed at Bedford, having among its members N. C. Haines, his wife, Rachel, and daughter, Polly; Benjamin Fitch and wife, Daniel Benedict and wife, and others who had formerly belonged to the Reformed Methodists. Revs. N. C. Haines and — Baldwin, acting in the capacity of local preachers, were the first ministers of the class, which did not increase very rapidly in membership. After ministers were sent here by the conference, the services were held in the Willis meeting house, which afterwards became the property of the Methodists, and was moved by them to its present location. In a remodeled condition it forms a pleasant place of worship, valued at \$2,500. The present trustees are S. M. Hammond, Edward Corkill, A. M. Whitaker, G. C. Tinker, J. W. Hickman and W. T. Wheelock.

The church has at present about one hundred members, and the following stewards: G. C. Tinker, J. R. Tudor, W. W. Corkill and A. J. Loockwood. The pastor since September, 1878, has been the Rev. A. T. Copeland. Among other Methodist clergy here were the Revs. Alfred Bronson, S. Warrallo, Ira

Eddy, L. D. Prosser, J. K. Hallock, W. F. Wilson, M. H. Bettis, W. French, A. Hall, J. H. Tagg, D. M. Stevens, W. F. Day, L. Clark, A. Foutz, Cyril Wilson, Michael Williams, C. F. Kingsbury, S. Gregg, B. J. Kennedy, B. C. Warner, A. M. Brown, B. F. Wade, J. Beetham and J. H. Merchant.

A flourishing Sunday school is maintained by the church, with S. M. Hammond as superintendent.

THE BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The house of worship of this body was erected in 1861, by a congregation which had been formed previous to that date by the Revs. F. I. Brown and John Andrews, of the Wooster presbytery. There were sixteen members, and Milton A. Purdy and B. J. Wheelock were the first ruling elders. Before the meeting house was built, Rev. William Campbell became the first pastor, the services being held in Hutchinson hall and other places. He served the church in connection with that of Northfield, and the subsequent pastors were also in the employ of both churches. These were the Rev. William B. Marsh and the Rev. William Hamilton, D.D. After the latter confined his labors solely to the Northfield church, many of the members in the southern part of the township withdrew from the Bedford church and connected themselves with the former body. Others removed, and the church was left so weak that for the past six years the meeting house has been unoccupied.

Other religious societies have had a brief existence at Bedford village and in the western part of the township, where a meeting house was erected on Dunham street, but all have now become extinct.

BEDFORD LODGE NO. 375, F. AND A. M.

This lodge received a dispensation October 17, 1866, and a year later was duly chartered with the following members: J. B. Hains, C. N. Hamlin, R. C. Smith, A. A. Benedict, W. H. Sawyer, Levi Case, Enoch Allen, A. J. Wells, J. J. Brittan, S. S. Peck, L. C. Hains, Samuel Patrick, E. Cowles and H. H. Palmer. The officers were J. B. Hains, W. M.; L. C. Hains, J. W.; S. S. Peck, secretary; B. F. Lillie, treasurer; E. J. Parke, J. D.; M. T. Canfield, S. D., and F. Mighton, tyler. The lodge has had one hundred and eleven members, and at present reports fifty-five. In 1874 the upper story of the town hall was fitted up for lodge purposes, at a cost of \$1,500. The size of the main hall is thirty by thirty-six feet; the size of that and the banquet hall is thirty-six by seventy feet. The present officers are S. S. Peck, W. M.; S. H. Gleeson, S. W.; William Golling, J. W.; E. H. Hammond, secretary; C. B. Marble, treasurer; J. C. Nelson, S. D.; William Klaner, J. D., and H. Conant, tyler.

CHAPTER LXX.

BRECKSVILLE.

Boundaries—First Proprietor—Soil—First Pioneers—A Garrisoned House—Rattlesnakes—Hinckley Hunt—Settlements on the River—At the Center—Up Chippewa Creek—In the North—Horse Stealing and Counterfeiting—Pioneers before 1826—Prominent Men between 1826 and 1835—First Officers—Items from the Town Book—List of Officers—Town Hall—Tax of 1878—A Log Grist-Mill—Other Mills at the Center—Saw Mills on the Chippewa—The old Fulling Mill—Tanneries and Distilleries—Village of Brecksville—Its Post Office—Stores and Hotels—Schools—First Congregational Church—Methodist Church.

BRECKSVILLE is in the southernmost tier of townships in the county. The Cuyahoga river forms its eastern boundary, and beyond it lies the township of Northfield, in Summit county. On the south is the township of Richfield, also in Summit county; while on the west and north lie the townships of Royalton and Independence in Cuyahoga county. It received its name from Robert and John Breck, two of the proprietors, who owned it in common with Reuben Dresser, Lemuel and Asahel Pomeroy, Ebenezer Hunt, Asa White and Welch & Hinckley. The township contains seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, the surface of which is broken by high hills and deep hollows in the eastern and central parts; but in the south and the west forms an elevated plain. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, and in some localities a liberal supply of the common forest trees may yet be found.

The soil varies from a stiff clay to a sandy loam and is most adapted to the raising of the various grains and grasses, the latter being the principal product. Dairying largely engages the attention of the people, although much mixed husbandry prevails. The principal stream, aside from the Cuyahoga, is Chippewa creek, with its tributary brooks. That creek flows east through the township, a little north of its center. It has a small but fertile valley and in some localities its banks form high and almost perpendicular walls of shale, while in others the channel is an unbroken mass of sandstone, its banks being fringed with evergreens and tangle wood, which gives them a wild and picturesque appearance. It affords a limited water power.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Brecksville was surveyed in 1811 by Alfred Wolcott, Esq., and in June of that year the first settlement in the township was made, by Seth Paine and Melzar Clark, who came from Western Massachusetts. The former located on lot sixty-four, in the extreme southwestern part of the township, and died there before 1818. He had a family of two sons—Oliver N. and S. White—and two daughters. One of them, Almira, married Melzar Clark, who soon after removed to Royalton. After his death the widow married Henry Bangs of that township.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 the few inhabitants, for a time, kept up a little garrison at the house of Seth Paine, but as the rumors of Indian hostilities became more alarming most of the people

fled to Hudson, where they remained until the danger was over. After the war only a few straggling Indians were seen, and these soon abandoned the country, leaving the settlers in undisturbed possession of their homes.

These were of logs, often without a nail or board, and contained but the simplest furniture and household utensils. A single article was often made to do service for cooking, baking and washing, and it is said that, in the absence of any other vessel, one of the pioneer mothers was obliged to milk her cow into a jug. Rattlesnakes were unusually abundant in the township, and would sometimes intrude themselves through the puncheon floors of the cabins of those living near the Chippewa—as many as thirteen of those unpleasant reptiles having been killed in one place.

Game, also, was very abundant. We have described the great Hinckley hunt on page sixty-six of the general history, but we add a few facts not known when that description was written. It originated at the house of Seth Paine, in this township, in December, 1818. A meeting was held and officers appointed; Cary Oakes being captain for Brecksville, John Ferris captain for Royalton, Judge John Newton for Richfield, and 'Squire Freyer for Brunswick. As remembered in Brecksville, the number of deer killed was three hundred and sixty-five; of bears, seventeen; of wolves, five. These figures differ a little from those previously given, but either set shows a very good day's work.

In 1811 another settlement was made in the northeastern part of the township, by Benoni Brown and Samuel, Almon and Charles Wolcott; most of whom moved away at an early date, the former going to Bedford township. The following year Edward Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, located on the river, above the settlement just mentioned, rearing there six sons, named Andrew, Joseph, George, William, John and Thomas, some of whom yet live in the township. About the same time William Moody, Thomas Timmins and John Breen located in the same neighborhood. The latter lived at the mouth of the Chippewa and had four sons, named John, Joseph, David and Cyrus. Andrew Dillon was also an early settler on the river. His sons growing to mature years were George, Peter and James. About the time the canal was built many deaths were caused in this locality by billious diseases.

On the 1st day of January, 1812, Walter Wait and his brother-in-law expectant, Lemuel Bourne, built the third house in the township, near the present center, raising the walls that day and completing it soon after, without using any boards or nails. Although in midwinter, the weather was very pleasant, and they did not suffer in consequence of having to live several days without doors or windows to their cabin. Wait soon after moved away, but Bourne settled south of the center, where he resided until his death, in 1874, at the age of eighty-three years. He

had three sons, named William, Isaac and Rawson; and two daughters, named Harriet and Mary. The same season John Wait, Chester Wait and Benjamin Wait also settled in that part of the township. The last named was the first adult that died in the township, and in 1813 the wife of John Wait became the mother of the first child—a son, who on reaching manhood moved to Michigan.

About the same time Bolter Colson settled in the south part of the township, where he resided until 1878. He had five sons, Orrin, Chandler, Lyman, Thomas and Newton, the last two being still residents of the township.

To the center of Brecksville came, in 1812, Lemuel Hoadley and Hosea Bradford, the former building there the first mill in the township, the following year. Bradford, who was a shoemaker, lived on the public square. Both removed to Olmstead in the course of eight or ten years. Up the Chippewa Eli and Abijah Bagley located the same year. The latter had two sons, named Russia and Nathaniel. John Adams, Rufus Newell and Aruna Phelps were also settlers of the township, about this period, in the Chippewa Valley.

In 1813 Aaron Rice, with a large family, moved from Franklin county, Massachusetts, to the southwestern part of the township. He had seven sons, named Silas, Aaron, Seth, William, Moses, Myron and Peter, and three daughters. His son-in-law, Ebenezer Rice, came soon after. The latter had three sons, named Dexter, Ebenezer and Aiken. Joseph and Oliver Edgerton came a year or two later. The former had a numerous family, the sons being Joseph, Elias, Erastus, Oliver, and Onick and Austin (twins).

Calvin, Cary and William Oakes came with their families by ox-teams from Massachusetts in 1816, the journey consuming forty-two days. Cary Oakes had five sons, named Caleb, Henry, Francis, Isaac and Cary. The sons of William Oakes were George and William. The same year came Josiah Wilcox and his sons Ebba, Ambrose and Orrin, also from Massachusetts. Ebba Wilcox had a son named Freeborn. Ambrose died in 1834, leaving four sons, named Edwin, Whitney, Miller and Charles. Orrin had one son named Josiah.

Asa Fenn lived in the same neighborhood, and also died in 1834. He had three sons; Arnon, Plympton and Lerno. The same year died Aaron Barnes, another early settler in that neighborhood, who had two sons named Giles and Jesse. In the southern part of the township Lyman J. Frost was one of the earliest settlers, and a short time later John Pomeroy and Eli Osborn were added to the list of pioneers.

In 1817 Jedediah Meach settled in the northern part of the township, and about the same time came Daniel O'Brian. Both moved away, but the following year Dr. Isaac M. Morgan came to that locality and resided there until his death. He had three sons, Charles, Harris and Consider. A son of the latter, Moses I., now occupies the homestead. Jacob Fuller and his sons Abel, Mathew, Calvin, Quartus, Willis and Sam-

uel, Warren Cole, George W. Marsh, and William, Samuel, Isaac and Abel Varney, were all early settlers in the northern and western part of the township.

On the Warren Cole place, which is at present occupied by Emmet Boyd, afterward lived G. B. Sperring, whose connection with a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters made his place a resort of vicious characters, and a receptacle of stolen property at hours of the night when his more honest neighbors were asleep. At home Sperring maintained an eminent respectability, but he was at last suspected and arrested. While being taken to Cleveland he effected his escape to Canada. On his farm was discovered an underground stable for secreting stolen horses, and in the house were many evidences of the manufacture of counterfeit money.

West of this place Daniel Green settled about 1818, and lived there until his removal to Sandusky. He had three sons, named William G., John L. and Charles. A few years later Joseph Hollis, from St. Lawrence county, New York, settled in this neighborhood, but removed to Seneca county. He had two sons named Giles and George W., the latter being at present a resident at the center. At this place in 1817 settled Joseph, Allen and Alexander Darrow; the latter being the father of Nathan, John and Alvah Darrow, all of whom moved away, though some are now living in adjoining townships. At a little later period Ezra Wyatt settled at the center, and purchased the interest of Lemuel Hoadly in the mill property. He had five sons, named Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Darius, James and Lorenzo, some of whom yet live in the county.

Besides the foregoing there were among the pioneers of Brecksville, before 1826, David McCreary, Orrin Abbott, Joseph Burnham, Thomas Patrick, Andrew Benton, John Johnson, Chester Narmore, John Jenkins, Lewis Adams, Joab Rockwell, Thomas Scott, Gersham Bostwick, Joseph McCreary, John G. Joslin, T. C. Stone, Isaac Packard, Elisha Tubbs, John Pomeroy, Darius Robinson, Johnson Patrick, John Guilford, Reuben Durfee, Alonzo Castle, Chauncey L. Young, William Breckenridge, John Randall, Robert Donaldson and Jonas Haynes. Among the prominent settlers who were in the township before 1835, and who have not already been named, were David Ring, Edward Rust, Augustus Adams, Joseph H. Breck, Theodore Breck, Moses Hunt, Verarms, Lester and Charles Dewey, John Day, Hugh Stephenson, John Dunbar, William Goodell, James Foster, Thomas Sanderson Belah Norton, Martin Chittenden, Charles B. Bostwick, Edmund M. Bartlett, besides others whose names appear in the church history.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The qualified voters of Brecksville met at the house of Eli Bagley, April 3, 1815, to choose township officers as follows:

Trustees, Aaron Rice, Lemuel Hoadley, Edward

Johnson; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, John Adams; constable and lister, Ebenezer Rice; poormasters, Hosea Bradford, Aaron Rice; fence viewers, Ebenezer Rice, Walter Wait, Hubert Baker; road supervisors, Lemuel Bourne, Hosea Bradford, Hubert Baker, Ebenezer Rice. Charles Wolcott had been elected constable but he refused to serve and was fined two dollars, which was applied toward paying for a township book, which had been purchased by Lemuel Hoadley for three dollars and seventy-five cents. We transcribe some further notes from the old township books, which may be interesting.

In March, 1816, Seth Paine's heirs sold an estray ox for twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, charging the township twelve dollars for his keeping. The balance was turned over to the treasurer, who reported that he had settled the account of Lemuel Hoadley, and that there now remained unappropriated in the treasury, twelve dollars—a very good exhibit indeed. At an election held in October, 1815, to choose county officers, seventeen votes were polled.

In March, 1816, Aaron Rice, Eli Bagley and John Wait were chosen grand jurors; Silas Rice and Charles Wolcott, petit jurors. A week later the trustees had a meeting to settle with the road supervisors. They reported "that Hosea Bradford and Ebenezer Rice had done their duty, and that Lemuel Bourne and Hubert Baker were deficient."

At an election for justice of the peace, held February 17, 1817, John Wait received twenty-nine votes; Hosea Bradford, one; and Edward Johnson, one.

In November, 1817, the overseers of the poor, Calvin Oakes and Aaron Rice, commanded Silas Rice, the constable "to order Hubert Baker to depart from the township of Brecksville without delay." He served the writ, receiving therefor thirty-seven and a half cents. Later that season and the following year as many as fifteen persons were warned to depart from the township in order to prevent their becoming public charges.

From 1815 to the present time (1879) the principal officers of the township have been the following:

1816. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Lemuel Hoadley, Hosea Bradford; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, John Adams.
 1817. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Lemuel Hoadley, Wm. Oakes; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, Hosea Bradford.
 1818. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Bolter Colson, Wm. Oakes; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, Calvin Oakes.
 1819. Trustees, John Jenkins, Isaac M. Morgan, Thomas Patrick; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, Alex. Darrow.
 1820. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Isaac M. Morgan, Ebba Wilcox; clerk, Nathan B. Darrow; treasurer, Alex. Darrow.
 1821. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Isaac M. Morgan, Ebba Wilcox; clerk, Nathan B. Darrow; treasurer, Edward Johnson.
 1822. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Daniel Green, John Jenkins; clerk, Martin Chittenden; treasurer, Edward Johnson.
 1823. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Daniel Green, Aaron Rice; clerk, John Wait; treasurer, Charles Wait.
 1824. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Daniel Green, Aaron Rice; clerk, Isaac Packard; treasurer, Martin Chittenden.
 1825. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Daniel Green, Andrew Dillow; clerk, Nathan B. Darrow; treasurer, Martin Chittenden.
 1826. Trustees, Aaron Rice, Daniel Green, Andrew Dillow; clerk, Johnson Patrick; treasurer, Martin Chittenden.
 1827. Trustees, Edward Johnson, Daniel Green, William Oakes; clerk, Nathan B. Darrow; treasurer, Charles B. Bostwick.

1828. Trustees, Andrew McCrary, Daniel Green, William Oakes; clerk, William G. Green; treasurer, John Wait.
 1829. Trustees, Andrew McCrary, Aaron Barnes, Aaron Rice, Jr.; clerk, William Breckenridge; treasurer, Charles B. Bostwick.
 1830. Trustees, Jacob Fuller, Aaron Barnes, Aaron Rice, Jr.; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Chauncy L. Young.
 1831. Trustees, Isaac M. Morgan, Andrew Dillow, Aaron Rice, Jr.; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Chauncy L. Young.
 1832. Trustees, Joseph McCrary, Thomas Patrick, Ebba Wilcox; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Chauncy L. Young.
 1833. Trustees, Joseph McCrary, Edward Rust, Belah Norton; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Chauncy Young.
 1834. Trustees, Andrew Dillow, Ebba Wilcox, Aaron Rice, Jr.; clerk, Charles Morgan; treasurer, Darius Robinson.
 1835. Trustees, James S. Foster, Ebba Wilcox, Edmund M. Bartlett; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Charles Morgan.
 1836. Trustees, Isaac M. Morgan, Eli Osborne, Asa Fenn; clerk, Wm. G. Green; treasurer, Theodore Breck.
 1837. Trustees, Joseph Bardwell, Lemuel Bourne, Charles Morgan; clerk, Theo. Ereck; treasurer, Daniel Currier.
 1838. Trustees, Aaron Rice, Jr., Russia Bayley, Charles Morgan; clerk, Theo. Breck; treasurer, Daniel Currier.
 1839. Trustees, Aaron Rice, Jr., Wm. Burt, Charles Morgan; clerk; Theo. Breck; treasurer, Joseph Bardwell.
 1840. Trustees, Aaron Rice, Jr., Albert P. Teachout, Charles Morgan; clerk, George W. Oakes; treasurer, Joseph Bardwell.
 1841. Trustees, Aaron Rice, Jr., Andrew Dillow, Charles Morgan, clerk, George W. Oakes; treasurer, Joseph Bardwell.
 1842. Trustees, Ebba Wilcox, Samuel Wallace, Hugh Stevenson; clerk, A. J. Snow; treasurer, C. L. Young.
 1843. Trustees, John Fitzwater, Moses Hunt, Eliphalet Wyatt; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, Anson Dwight.
 1844. Trustees, John Fitzwater, Moses Hunt, Cary Oakes; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, Anson Dwight.
 1845. Trustees, C. P. Rich, Lorenzo Wyatt, Cary Oakes; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, Anson Dwight.
 1846. Trustees, C. P. Rich, Lorenzo Wyatt, I. H. Ballow; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, Joseph Bardwell.
 1847. Trustees, C. P. Rich, John Fitzwater, I. H. Ballow; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, Joseph Bardwell.
 1848. Trustees, E. M. Bartlett, Edward Rush, Wm. Barr; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, John T. Mack.
 1849. Trustees, C. B. Rich, John Fitzwater, Russ Snow; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, John T. Mack.
 1850. Trustees, C. B. Rich, John Fitzwater, Russ Snow; clerk, George W. Oakes; treasurer, John T. Mack.
 1851. Trustees, C. B. Rich, John Fitzwater, I. H. Ballow; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1852. Trustees, C. B. Rich, John Fitzwater, Moses Hunt; clerk, Wm. W. Wright; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1853. Trustees, C. B. Rich, Aaron Rice, Moses Hunt; clerk, Wm. W. Wright; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1854. Trustees, C. B. Rich, Aaron Rice, John Fitzwater; clerk, John Coates; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1855. Trustees, Theodore Breck, Moses Hunt, John Fitzwater; clerk, R. W. Fairchild; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1856. Trustees, Theodore Breck, Moses Hunt, John Fitzwater; clerk, James H. Coates; treasurer, C. C. Chapin, Jr.
 1857. Trustees, Theo. Breck, Orrin Miller, Peter Goodel; clerk, Geo. W. Oakes; treasurer, John S. Thomas.
 1858. Trustees, Moses Hunt, Orrin Miller, Peter Goodel; clerk, George W. Oakes; treasurer, John S. Thomas.
 1859. Trustees, Moses Hunt, John Fitzwater, Charles Bateman; clerk, Asa Reynolds; treasurer, John S. Thomas.
 1860. Trustees, Moses Hunt, Peter Dillow, Levi Booth, Jr.; clerk, E. H. Ely; treasurer, M. N. Young.
 1861. Trustees, Moses Hunt, Peter Dillow, A. K. Skeels; clerk, Asa Reynolds; treasurer, M. N. Young.
 1862. Trustees, Moses Hunt, Peter Dillow, O. W. Newcomb; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, M. N. Young.
 1863. Trustees, Daniel Stocker, Peter Dillow, O. W. Newcomb; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, William Barr.
 1864. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Francis Oakes, C. M. Allen; clerk, Chas. S. Burt; treasurer, J. H. Coates.
 1865. Trustees, H. H. Snow, O. W. Newcomb, C. M. Allen; clerk, Chas. S. Burt; treasurer, J. H. Coates.
 1866. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Peter Dillow, F. Oakes; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, J. H. Coates.
 1867. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Peter Dillow, F. Oakes; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, J. H. Coates.
 1868. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Peter Dillow, Alonzo Watkins; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, J. H. Coates.
 1869. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Emmet Boyd, Henry Ingham; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, Theodore Breck.
 1870. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Emmet Boyd, Henry Ingham; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, Theodore Breck.

1871. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Moses I. Morgan, Julius White; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1872. Trustees, H. H. Snow, Moses I. Morgan, Julius White; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1873. Trustees, Henry M. Oakes, Moses I. Morgan, Julius White; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1874. Trustees, L. F. Wyatt, L. E. Ring, Julius White; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1875. Trustees, Andrew Butler, L. E. Ring, Ira Fitzwater; clerk, Chas. S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1876. Trustees, Julius White, M. I. Morgan, Ira Fitzwater; clerk Chas. S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1877. Trustees, Julius White, Lewis T. Rust, Ira Fitzwater; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1878. Trustees, Julius White, M. I. Morgan, Ira Fitzwater; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, James H. Coates.

1879. Trustees, Julius White, J. A. Fitzwater, Ira Fitzwater; clerk, Charles S. Burt; treasurer, H. E. Barnes.

On the 29th of April, 1872, the legislature empowered the trustees of Brecksville to borrow money to build a town hall, and to issue the bonds of the township for the payment of the same. Under this act money was procured to build a very fine hall on the north side of the public square, at Brecksville Center. It is constructed of brick, with a shapely belfry, and was completed in 1874, at a cost of four thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

In 1878 the trustees of the township made the following levies: For township purposes, three-tenths of a mill; for roads, one and one-fourth mills; for grading hills, two-tenths of a mill; for bridges, one-tenth of a mill; for a poor fund, four-tenths of a mill; and for a vault, one mill. The latter has been erected at the center, and the cemeteries controlled by the township indicate a careful attention.

Brecksville has good roads, and the streams are well bridged. The Valley railroad will pass through the township and supply rapid communication; just across the river good shipping facilities are afforded by the canal.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Owing to the limited water power, but little manufacturing has been carried on in the township. The first machinery of any kind operated by water-power was in the loggrist mill, put up at the center by Lemuel Hoadley in 1813. The burr stones were of common granite, found in the woods near by, and may yet be seen near the site of the old mill. In 1820 Ezra Wyatt put up a famed gristmill at this point, and also built a sawmill. In the course of time Robert Pritchard supplied steam power. Only a gristmill is operated there at present. It was built by the present proprietor, Thomas Dunbar, and is supplied with two runs of stone.

Below this point, on the Chippewa, sawmills were built in former days, by Ambrose & Ebba Wilcox, by Young & Allen, and by Abbott & Bostwick. Above the center sawmills were also erected by Rufus Newell and Samuel Varney. All have been discontinued. In the northern part of the township, on a small brook, John Randall built a gristmill which is at present operated by Antoine Eckenfells. Near this place, on the west side of the State road, is a large building in which Jackson Janes once had a

cloth-dressing establishment. Subsequently wooden ware was made there, but the building has long been unused.

Tanneries have been carried on by Darius Robinson, above the center; by Seward & Higgins, at that place, and by George Curtis, on the Spring brook, but these, too, have long since passed away. Joseph Edgerton and Ely Osborne had distilleries many years ago, and George Foote carried on the manufacture of buckskin mittens at the center. For the past eight years a cheese factory has been successfully operated there, and this and the mills at present constitute the only manufacturing interests of the township.

THE VILLAGE OF BRECKSVILLE.

This is on the south bank of the Chippewa near the center of the township, and is sometimes called Brecksville Center. It is the only village in the township. It has a pleasant location, and contains the town hall, a very handsome school building, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a number of fine residences, and the stores, etc. noted below.

T. J. Allen was the first postmaster of the Brecksville office, which received at that time one mail per week. The successive postmasters have been Chauncey L. Young, Asa Reynolds and J. H. Coates. The office at present has three mails per week from Cleveland, distant seventeen miles.

Charles Morgan had the first store in the place, at the stand now occupied by J. H. Coates. The intermediate merchants there were William Towsley, E. and T. Breck, Breck & Humphrey, and Alling & Fairchild. The brick store was put up by Chauncey L. Young about 1857, and Young & Clark were the first to engage in the mercantile business. J. J. Barns is the present occupant of that stand. A drug store and a harness shop were opened in the same building several years ago by Chauncey Ellsworth, and are still carried on by him.

The first public house was kept by Isaac Packard in a log building which stood on the site of the Presbyterian church. Ezra Wyatt also entertained travelers at his house near the mill. John Randall built the present tavern in 1839, but it was first used as a residence. George N. Hollis has been an innkeeper there many years.

Dr. Chester Wait was the first physician of the township, and was in practice from about 1813 until his removal to Brooklyn. Dr. Isaac M. Morgan came in 1818, and practiced until his death. In the same period Drs. Gibbs and Cleveland followed their profession. Dr. Edward Buck was in practice many years before his death in 1859, and had a contemporary in Dr. William Knowlton. The latter was followed by his son, Augustus, and he in turn, by another son, the present Dr. William Knowlton.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught at the center by Oriana Paine, and was attended by children

from the Hoadley, Adams, Bradford and Wait families. Mrs. Benjamin Wait was also an early teacher there. In 1819 a good log building was put up in this locality for school and church purposes. In 1826 the township had three districts, No. 1 having thirty-seven householders; No. 2, twenty-five householders; and No. 3, twenty householders. These districts were soon after divided so as to provide schools in every neighborhood. The buildings were at first of logs, but as the country was developed these were superseded by framed houses; and nearly all these, in turn, have given way to neat and comfortable brick edifices. The one at the center was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$4,000, and is a model of architectural beauty. For its size it has no superior in the country.

In 1878 the township reported nine buildings, valued at \$12,000. Ten schools were maintained at an expense of \$2,387.75. Twenty-eight weeks of school were taught by nine female and seven male teachers, whose average wages were \$30.00 per month. The pupils enrolled numbered; of boys one hundred and eighty, of girls one hundred and twelve, and the average attendance was eighty-three per cent.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (OR PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.

In the summer of 1816 the Rev. Wm. Hanford, in the employ of the Connecticut Missionary Society, began preaching in Brecksville, and on the 13th of July organized the First Congregational Church of Brecksville, with sixteen members, namely: John Adams, Lemuel Hoadley, Chloe Hoadley, John Wait, Bolter Colson, Harriet Colson, Hannah Paine, Lyman J. Frost, Oriana Frost, Zelpha Wait, Lucy Wilcox, James Dickson, Mary Dickson, Joseph Rice, Orrin Wilcox and Abigail Wilcox. These elected Lyman J. Frost as the first clerk. No deacon was chosen until October 1, 1821, when Bolter Colson was ordained to that office; and the church had no regular pastor until 1840, when Rev. Newton Barrett was ordained and installed.

The Rev. Wm. Hanford supplied the church until 1823, coming from Hudson every four weeks, and under his ministrations the membership increased to forty-six. The next supply was the Rev. Isaac Shaler, who continued until 1829. For the next four years the Rev. J. H. Breck was the supply; but in 1833 he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Pepon, who remained until 1834. That year came Rev. Chester Chapin, and continued until 1837.

On the 7th of April, 1840, the Rev. Newton Barrett was installed as pastor, and maintained that relation until 1848. Since that time the pastor and supplies have been the following: 1848-52, Rev. W. S. Kennedy; 1853-4, Rev. Lucius Smith; 1855-8, Rev. C. B. Stevens; 1859-61, P. S. Hillyer; 1862-6, Rev. Thomas Towler; 1868-70, Rev. Hubbard Lawrence; 1871-4, Rev. G. C. Reed; 1875-9, Rev. J. McK. Pittinger, and since May, 1879, Rev. John M. Davies.

The first meetings were held at the house of Hosea

Bradford, near the square. In 1819 a log school-house was built, on what was afterwards known as the Deacon Hannum place, which was used until the fall of 1830, when a small framed house was built for a church, at a cost of \$200. A better place of worship being demanded, the "First Congregational Society" was formed, under the laws of the State, on the 21st of June, 1834, to attend to the temporal affairs of the church. The first officers were Belah Norton, Wm. H. Judd and Wm. Breckenridge, trustees; William Oakes, secretary; Philip Gass, treasurer; and Darius Lyman, collector.

In addition to the foregoing the constitution was signed by Bolter Colson, Moses Hunt, Cary Oakes, E. M. Bartlett, Peter Goodell, Moses Boynton, Francis Oakes, Augustus Adams, William Burt, Theodore Breck, Giles Kellogg, Otis Pomeroy, C. Hannum, Jason Jones, Edward Rust, John L. Thomas, and others. The present trustees of the society are L. T. Rust, O. P. Foster, O. P. Hunt, Michael Rudgers and B. Van Noate; L. E. Ring is the clerk, and J. H. Coates treasurer.

In the fall of 1834 the meeting house was removed to a place near the present cemetery by a committee composed of Thomas Patrick, Jared Clark, Dorus Lyman, Daniel Currier and William Burt. Ten years later, work was begun on the present church edifice, under the direction of the following building committee: Augustus Adams, Cary Oakes, Theodore Breck, Joseph Bardwell and E. M. Bartlett. It was completed at a cost of about \$3,000, and was dedicated October 30, 1844. Subsequent repairs have rendered the house comfortable and attractive, and together with the parsonage, erected in 1842, it constitutes a very good church property. In 1876 the church became Presbyterian in form, and so remains to this day. The present ruling elders are Henry Dunbar, Moses Hunt and Talcott Starr. The former is also clerk of the session. The church has a membership of one hundred and five, and since 1833 has regularly maintained a Sunday school, which at present has one hundred and thirty members. L. T. Rust is its superintendent. In 1866 Augustus Adams, a member of the church, donated \$500 to the American Tract Society, on condition that that body should furnish thirty dollars worth of books yearly to the Sunday school in question. A very good library is maintained.

Some of the other religious denominations held public worship in the township at quite an early day, and some time after 1830 the Methodists organized themselves into a class, the names of whose members, owing to the absence of records, cannot be here given. In 1836 the present meeting house at the center was erected, and has been the place of worship of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Brecksville, and some of the adjoining townships, ever since. It has lately been repaired, and is a com-

fortable place of worship. The trustees who control it are A. Watkins, A. C. Hitchcock, L. F. Wyatt and James Cleveland. The three first-named are also the stewards of the church. The society at Brecksville has been connected with other Methodist stations in Richfield and Royalton in forming a circuit, but at present is only connected with the church in the latter township. The circuit is supplied by the Rev. Moses B. Mead, of Baldwin University. The membership of the church is small, numbering but sixteen persons. The class leader is L. Norvill. The Sunday school has sixty members, A. C. Hitchcock being the superintendent.

CHAPTER LXXI.

BROOKLYN.

Boundaries and Soil—First Private Proprietors—"Granger Hill"—The First "Squatter"—The First Permanent Settler—Isaiah Fish, the First Child—Going Ten Miles to Work—Abundant Rattlesnakes—E. & M. Fish—The Oldest Inhabitant—The Brainards—A Fish and Brainard Settlement—First Framed House—An Avalanche of Emigration—More Brainards—Fears of Paupers—Trying to mortgage a Farm for Flour—First Settlers at Brighton—Some More Brainards—The Aikens—Other Settlers—Early Mills—Civil Organization—List of Officers—Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church—First Congregational Church—Brighton Methodist Church—Church of the Lady of the Sacred Heart—Disciple Congregation—Early Schools—Present Schools—Brooklyn Village Schools—West Cleveland Schools—Brooklyn Academy—Brighton Academy—Brighton Village—Brooklyn Village—Its Officers—West Cleveland—Its Officers—Industrial School Farm—Linndale—Cemeteries—Post Offices—Cleveland Dryer Company—Lake Erie Dryer Company—Other Manufactures—Nurseries—Railways—Glenn Lodge I. O. O. F.—Glenn Encampment—Brooklyn Lodge F. & A. M.—Militia Companies—Brooklyn Hook and Ladder Company.

BROOKLYN township, which joins the city of Cleveland on the west and south, is a part of range thirteen, in which it is township number seven. It included originally all that part of the territory of the city of Cleveland lying on the west side of the Cuyahoga river, which, along with what now comprises Brooklyn, was set off from Cleveland township to form the township of Brooklyn. Brooklyn's boundaries are the city of Cleveland and Lake Erie on the north, the townships of Parma and Independence on the south, the city of Cleveland and Newburg township on the east, and the township of Rockport on the west. It contains four villages, Brooklyn, West Cleveland, Brighton and Linndale, of which the former two are incorporated.

The Cuyahoga river skirts the eastern part of the township on the east, and separates it from Newburg. Its other water courses are unimportant creeks, which, though once valuable as mill streams, are now of no use for that purpose. The land is generally fertile and farms are valuable, especially near the Cleveland line, where attention is given to the cultivation of fruit and garden products; the former industry being profitably followed near the lake shore, and the latter near Brooklyn village.

In the division of the Western Reserve, as narrated in the general history, the greater part of Brooklyn, including the present West Side of Cleveland, fell to Richard and Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber, from

one or the other, or all, of whom the early settlers purchased their farms.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A grassy slope overlooking the Cuyahoga river from Riverside cemetery, and known to this day as "Granger Hill," is the spot where the territory subsequently occupied by the township of Brooklyn received its first white settler. Granger was a "squatter" from Canada, but when he squatted upon his Brooklyn land is not exactly known. He was there, at all events, in May, 1812, when James Fish entered what is now Brooklyn township, as the first of the permanent white settlers of that territory. Granger had with him his son, Samuel, and the two remained until 1815, when they sold their improvements to Asa Brainard and migrated to the Maumee country.

James Fish, above mentioned, had been a resident of Groton, Connecticut, and, having purchased a piece of land of Lord & Barber in the present township of Brooklyn, he set out from Groton in the summer of 1811 with an ox-team and a lumber wagon, in which rode himself, his three children, his wife and her mother. He journeyed west in company with a large party of pioneers, but the only ones besides himself destined for Brooklyn were his two cousins, Moses and Ebenezer Fish—the latter of whom made the entire trip on foot. Arriving at Cleveland early in the autumn, after forty-seven days on the road, James Fish decided to pass the winter in Newburg, while Ebenezer and Moses remained in Cleveland. Early in the spring of 1812 James went over from Newburg alone and put up a log-house that cost him just eighteen dollars, and in May of that year he took his family to their new home. Their log cabin was, of course, a rude structure, and its furniture was in keeping with the house. The bedstead—for there was only one at first—was manufactured by the head of the family, and was composed of roughly hewn pieces of wood, fastened with wooden pins, and having in lieu of a bed cord a net work made of strips of bark. This bedstead is still in the possession of Isaiah W., a son of James Fish, who resides in Brooklyn village upon the place originally occupied by his father. Isaiah W. Fish, just mentioned, was born in Brooklyn, May 9, 1814, and was the first white child born in the new settlement.

James Fish began at once to clear his land, but while waiting for a crop his family must needs have something to eat. Mr. Fish had no cash, and so he used to go over to Newburg two or three times a week, and work there at farming for fifty cents a day. Thus he managed to reach the harvest season, when from the first fruits of his land he secured a little money. It is, however, a question whether he could have carried his family through the winter, had it not been for the assistance of his wife, who to her other duties added that of weaving coverlids, by which she earned a goodly sum, and in which she became so

celebrated that she found the demand far beyond her power to supply.

When Mr. Fish set out for Newburg on his periodical journeys, he left his family the sole occupants of a wilderness in which there were no residents nearer than Cleveland, and, knowing full well their fears and the good reasons for them, he returned to them faithfully each night, albeit, his trips were always made on foot, and covered ten long miles. Such trips, too, he frequently made on subsequent occasions, when, needing flour or meal, he would shoulder a two bushel bag full of corn, trudge to the Newburg mill, and get back with his meal the same day.

Mr. Fish was a great hunter and slayer of rattlesnakes, which were found in immense numbers, and occasionally reared their ugly fronts through openings in the rude floors of the settlers' cabins. It is told of one of Mr. Fish's farm hands in the early days, that on narrowly escaping the attack of a rattlesnake he joyously and thankfully exclaimed: "What a smart idea it was in God Almighty to put bells on them things!" Mr. Fish lived a useful and honored life in Brooklyn, saw cities and villages rise where once he trode the pathless forest, and at the age of ninety-three passed away from earth, on the old homestead, in September, 1875, his wife having preceded him twenty-one years.

Ebenezer and Moses Fish, who have already been mentioned as spending the winter of 1811-12 in Cleveland, followed James Fish to Brooklyn in the spring of 1812, and settled upon eighty acres lying just south of James Fish's place—Ebenezer locating on the north side of what is known as Newburg street, and Moses on the south side. Neither was then married, but, as both expected to be, they worked with a will to prepare their land for cultivation, both living in a log shanty on Ebenezer's land. Ebenezer was one of the militiamen who guarded Omic, the Indian murderer who was hung in Cleveland in June, 1812, as related in the general history. Both also served a few months in the forces called out to guard the frontier during the first year of the war of 1812. Returning to their clearings, they vigorously renewed their pioneer life. Moses was drafted into the military service, but he was far from being strong, and therefore Ebenezer went in his stead, serving six months and taking part in an engagement at Mackinaw Island.

After the war closed Ebenezer returned to Connecticut, where he was married and where he remained six years before resuming his residence in Brooklyn. There Mr. Fish has ever since lived, and in his ninety-third year is still a dweller upon his old homestead; the only one now living of the little band of pioneers who began the settlement of Brooklyn.

Of the children of Moses Fish, Ozias and Lorenzo reside in Brooklyn, while others are in the far West.

Following the Fish families in 1813 came Ozias Brainard, of Connecticut, with four grown daughters and four sons, Ozias, Jr., Timothy, Ira and Bethuel,

of whom Ozias, Jr., and Ira had families. They settled on the Newburg road, near where Brooklyn village now is, on adjoining places, and all resided in Brooklyn during the remainder of their lives. David S. Brainard, a son of Ozias, Jr., now resides in Cleveland near the county infirmary. At this time, as will have been observed, Brooklyn township was peopled exclusively by Fishes and Brainards, and it used to be a common story in Cleveland that "the visitor to Brooklyn might be certain that the first man he'd meet would be a Fish or a Brainard."

Ozias Brainard, Jr., put up the first framed dwelling in Brooklyn, on the place now occupied by his son David, and Asa Brainard raised the first framed barn, which is still in use on the farm of Carlos Jones, the erection of which, in 1818 or before, was the occasion of a hilarious celebration. Asa Brainard also built the first brick house in the old township of Brooklyn at what is now the junction of Columbus and Scranton avenues, where he opened the first public tavern in that township, about 1825.

The autumn of 1814 witnessed a large and important accession to the little settlement when six families, comprising forty persons, came thither from Connecticut within a week; thirty-one of them landing within the same hour. These were the families of Isaac Hinckley, Asa Brainard, Elijah Young, Stephen Brainard, Enos Brainard and Warren Brainard, all of whom had been residents of Chatham, Middlesex county, Connecticut. All exchanged their farms there with Lord & Barber for land in "New Connecticut," and all set out for that unknown land on the same day. The train consisted of six wagons, drawn by ten horses and six oxen, and all journeyed together until Euclid was reached (forty days after leaving Chatham), where Isaac Hinckley and his family rested, leaving the others to push on to Brooklyn, whither he followed them within a week.

It appears that the trustees of the township of Cleveland—to which the territory of Brooklyn then belonged—became alarmed at the avalanche of emigrants just described, and concluding that they were a band of paupers, for whose support the township would be taxed, started a constable across the river to warn the invaders out of town. Alonzo Carter, a resident of Cleveland, heard of the move, and stopped it by endorsing the good standing of the newcomers—adding that the alleged paupers were worth more money than all the trustees of Cleveland combined.

Isaac Hinckley settled in the southeast on lot seventy-nine, near where the line between Parma and Independence intersects the south line of Brooklyn, in the heart of a thick forest, "a mile from anybody" as his son, Abel, now says. The first table the family used there was made by Mr. Hinckley out of an ash tree. Moreover, although he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land, he had no money to buy flour, and, being in great need of breadstuffs, he offered to mortgage a hundred acres of land as security for a

barrel of flour. The Newburg miller, however, preferred the flour to the chance of getting the land, for the former would bring money more readily than the latter. Nevertheless something to eat was procured in some way, for Mr. Hinckley lived on the old place until 1851, when he died at the age of seventy-eight.

Asa Brainard located near the site of the infirmary, Stephen Brainard on a place adjoining Mr. Abel Hinckley's present residence in Brooklyn village, and Enos and Warren Brainard near where the Wade House (on Columbus street) now stands.

The first settlers upon what is now known as the Brighton side of the creek were also Brainards. Two brothers, Amos and Jedediah, with a cousin named Jabin, started with their families from Connecticut and traveled westward together as far as Ashtabula, where Jedediah, an old man of seventy, fell ill (in consequence, doubtless, of having walked all the way from Connecticut) and died. Sylvanus, his eldest son, who had a family of his own, took charge of his mother and her children, and, with Amos and Jedediah, continued the trip to Brooklyn, where they arrived in the summer of 1814. Amos located about a mile south of what is now Brighton village, where he owned three hundred acres of land. Sylvanus and Jabin settled near by.

Amos had three sons and one daughter, Amos B., William, Demas and Philena—all of whom save Demas died in the township. Demas is now a hale old man of eighty-eight, and resides on a farm a mile southeast of Brighton—the place which he made his home in 1818.

George and Thomas Aikens, brothers of Mrs. Amos Brainard, had preceded that gentleman by a year or more, and had taken up land on the Brighton side, but the Aikens family did not occupy it until some time afterward. This land Amos Brainard cultivated for the Aikens, and on that farm, by Demas Brainard, the first ground was broken on the south side of the creek. Cyril and Irad, sons of George Aikens, lived on the place after a time. Cyril died there and Irad in Black River, whither he moved at an early day. George and Thomas Aikens resided on the Brooklyn side, near the site of the infirmary, where George Aikens, the grandson of the former George, now resides.

One of the stirring citizens of early Brooklyn was Diodate Clark, of Connecticut, who settled in the township in 1815, and was afterward a man of some prominence in its history. He was the first male school teacher in Brooklyn, and was a wide-awake business man. He eventually became concerned in large enterprises in Cleveland, where it is said he was the first to engage in the lime trade. He died on his old homestead in 1877.

James Sears, of Connecticut, settled in Brooklyn in 1817, and still lives—now aged eighty—upon a farm two miles west of Brooklyn village. He worked at first in Cleveland, and boarded with Asa Brainard.

After a time he took up a farm and has lived upon it ever since.

Jeremiah Gates, originally from Connecticut, made his home in Delhi, New York, in 1815, and in 1816 walked from that place to Brooklyn for the purpose of examining the country. Satisfied with its appearance he walked back to Delhi (having occupied six weeks in the entire journey), married there, and in company with his wife, his brother Nathaniel, and another man (who soon returned east) set out for Brooklyn. A horse and wagon conveyed them to Buffalo, where they took a vessel and thus made their way to Cleveland. Jeremiah was too poor to buy land, and for the first two years after his arrival in Brooklyn worked in Philo Scovill's sawmill. In 1819 he assisted his brother Nathaniel in the erection of a sawmill at what is known as five-mile lock. In 1820 he bought a farm in Brooklyn and there continued to reside until his death, in 1870. His widow survives him, and lives on the old place, in Brighton village, aged eighty-five.

Richard and Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber, of the firm of Lord and Barber before mentioned, removed to that part of Brooklyn which is now the west side of Cleveland as early as 1818, and resided there until they died. Edwin Foote was among the early residents of Brooklyn, as was his brother William, who remained but a short time, however, before removing to Cleveland. Edwin settled on lot ninety, in the southeast corner of the township, and devoted himself to farming and gardening, in which latter occupation he was especially successful.

Ansel P. Smith, who set up the first wagon shop in Brooklyn, came out from Connecticut, in 1830, with his brother-in-law, Timothy Standard, an old sea captain, and together they opened a store in Brooklyn village, the first one in that locality. After an experience of five years they gave up the venture—Smith going west and Standard back to Connecticut. After that, there was not much done in the mercantile line in Brooklyn village until 1843, when A. W. Poe opened a store and conducted it successfully for thirty years. A Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut, opened a store in Brighton in 1840, where John Thorne, a Frenchman, had previously started a blacksmith shop. Epaphroditus Ackley, a miller, settled on Walworth run in 1814, worked a while in Barber's mill, and moved away after a residence of some years. Asa Ackley, of New York, located at a later period near where the infirmary now stands, and opened the first blacksmith shop on the Brooklyn side.

In the foregoing sketch of Brooklyn's early settlement it has been the aim of the chronicler to treat principally of such incidents and persons as were identified with the first decade of the township's history. After that, settlers multiplied so rapidly that the newcomers obtained no distinctive place in the records of the time. Those who lead the van in the settlement of a new country usually form but a handful, whose numbers may be easily counted, and whose

progress may be easily traced; and they, too, are the ones around whom settles the peculiar interest which always attaches to the "pioneers" of a locality.

Brooklyn, being adjacent to Cleveland, shared to some extent the prosperity of that city, and its progress, after about 1825, was quite rapid. Although shorn of a large part of its original territory, by the annexation of Ohio City to Cleveland in 1854, and by subsequent minor encroachments, it is still numerously populated, and is not only a prosperous but a quite wealthy township.

EARLY MILLS.

The first sawmill put up in Brooklyn township was erected by Philo Scovill, of Cleveland, in 1817, on Mill creek, about two miles west of where Brooklyn village now is. Mr. Scovill not only furnished lumber to the early settlers, but also made window sashes and doors. Lord & Barber (the great land proprietors,) put up a similar mill there not long afterward, and about the same time a third sawmill was built on the same creek by Warren and Gershom Young. In 1819 Nathaniel Gates built a sawmill on the creek, at what is known as five-mile lock.

The first gristmill in the old township is supposed to have been built by one of the Kelleys, of Cleveland, on Walworth run, near where the Atlantic and Great Western railroad now crosses that stream. The next one, known as Barber's mill, built in 1816, was run by Elijah Young for a while, and stood about a half a mile above Kelley's. There were some other establishments on Walworth run, but they do not concern the history of the present township of Brooklyn.

ORGANIZATION.

Brooklyn township was organized June 1, 1818, and embraced originally "all that part of Cleveland situated on the west side of the Cuyahoga river, excepting a farm owned by Alfred Kelley." Since then a large portion of its territory has been restored to Cleveland.

It is said that when the township was about to be organized Captain Ozias Brainard was anxious to call it Egypt "because so much corn was raised there," but the idea met with no favor, and the name of Brooklyn was adopted because it sounded well, and not from any desire to honor the place of that name in New York, since nearly all of the early settlers came from Connecticut. The first book of township records was destroyed by fire, and the list of township officers here given dates necessarily from 1837. Since that time those officers, with the years of their election, have been as follows:

TRUSTEES.

1837, Samuel H. Barstow, Diodate Clark, William Allen; 1838, S. H. Barstow, William Allen, Samuel Tyler; 1839, William Burton, Martin Kellogg, Russell Pelton; 1840, Martin Kellogg, Russell Pelton, William Burton; 1841, Jonathan Fish, Russell Pelton, Martin Kellogg; 1842, Martin Kellogg, Jonathan Fish, Benjamin Sawtell; 1843, Ezra Honeywell, William Hartness, Philo Rowley; 1844, Morris Jackson, Ezra Honeywell, Philo Rowley; 1845, Samuel Tyler, Samuel Storer, Levi Lockwood; 1846, Samuel Storer, R. C. Selden, Levi Lockwood; 1847, R. C. Selden, Samuel Storer, Philo Rowley; 1848, Martin Kellogg, Benjamin Sawtell, Seth Brainard; 1849, James Sears, Benjamin Sawtell, Ambrose Anthony; 1850, James Sears, Francis Branch, Ambrose Anthony.

1851, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears, Francis Branch; 1852, Francis Branch, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears; 1853, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears, Francis Branch; 1854, John Morrill, James Sears, Homer Strong; 1855, Clark S. Gates, John Goes, James Sears; 1856, David S. Brainard, Martin Kellogg, John L. Johnson; 1857, D. S. Brainard, Alfred Kellogg, J. L. Johnson; 1858, C. L. Gates, Alfred Kellogg, James Sears; 1859, Alfred Kellogg, James Sears, John Reeve; 1860, James Sears, John Reeve, Alfred Kellogg.

1861, Francis S. Pelton, John Reeve, Martin K. Rowley; 1862, Thomas James, James W. Day, M. K. Rowley; 1863, Joseph Marmann, Alfred Kellogg, Levi Fish; 1864, Alfred Kellogg, Levi Fish, William Lehr (resigned in November, and James Sears appointed. The latter resigned in December, and Francis S. Pelton was appointed). 1865, Jacob Siring, F. S. Pelton, John Ross; 1866, Jacob Siring, John Ross, Jacob Hum; 1867, Jacob Siring, John Ross, Marcus Dennerlie; 1868, Jefferson Fish, Samuel Sears, Bethuel Fish; 1869, Jefferson Fish, Samuel Sears, David S. Brainard; 1870, Jefferson Fish, John Myers, Samuel Sears.

1871, Robert Curtiss, John Meyer, Daniel W. Hoyt; 1872, John Meyer, Erhart Wooster, Robert Curtiss; 1873, Erhart Wooster, J. C. Wait, Carter Stickney; 1874, Robert Curtiss, D. W. Hoyt, J. C. Wait; 1875, John Williams, John Schmehl, William S. Curtiss; 1876, John Williams, Charles E. Terrell, Seymour Trowbridge; 1877, C. E. Terrell, Seymour Trowbridge, Charles Miller; 1878, Sanford R. Brainard, William Thomas, Francis H. Chester; 1879, William Thomas, S. R. Brainard, Charles Miller.

CLERKS.

1837, C. L. Russell; 1838 and 1839, Samuel H. Fox; 1840 '41 and '42, Francis Fuller; 1843 and 1844, John H. Sargeant; (In September, 1844, Sargeant removed, and George L. Chapman was appointed.) 1845, Charles Winslow; 1846 to 1854, inclusive, C. E. Hill; 1855, F. W. Pelton; (Resigned in July, and C. E. Hill appointed.) 1856, Bolles M. Bramard; (Died in August, and Charles H. Babcock appointed.) 1857, C. H. Babcock; 1858, Frederick Dalton; 1858, Joseph B. Shuil; 1860 and 1861, Charles H. Babcock; 1862 and 1863, Henry Fish; 1864, F. H. Chester; 1865 and 1866, Frederick W. Wirth; 1867, F. H. Chester; 1868 and 1869, Edwin Chester; 1870, Edward F. Fuller; 1871, B. J. Ross; 1872 to 1877, inclusive, William Treat; 1878 and 1879, Charles N. Collins.

TREASURERS.

1837, Ozias Brainard; 1838, C. E. Hill; 1839, Ozias Brainard; 1840 James Ray (Resigned in November, and C. E. Hill appointed.) 1841 and 1842, C. E. Hill; 1843 and 1844, David S. Brainard; 1845, Bethuel Fish; 1846 and 1847, D. S. Brainard; 1848 and 1849, Bethuel Fish; 1850, Francis Fuller; (Died in August, and Bethuel Fish appointed.) 1851, Elihu Cor, bin; 1852 to 1854, inclusive, S. J. Lewis; 1855 to 1857, inclusive, William Wilson; 1858 to 1860, inclusive, Carlos Jones; 1861, Benj. R. Beavis; 1862, D. S. Brainard; 1863 and 1864, Ozias Fish; 1865 and 1866, F. H. Chester; 1867 to 1869, inclusive, Jacob Schneider; 1870 and 1871 Carver Stickney; 1872, John Duncan; (Died in April, and George J. Duncan appointed.) 1873 to 1875, inclusive, G. J. Duncan; (Removed in November, and F. H. Chester appointed.) 1876 and 1877, F. H. Chester; 1878 and 1879, Russell A. Brown.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1836, George W. Marsh; 1837, C. L. Russell, William Burton; 1838, Benjamin Doud, Heman A. Hurlbut; 1840, C. L. Russell; 1841, Benj. Doud, Samuel Tyler; 1842, Scott W. Sayles; 1843, J. H. Sargent; 1844, Benjamin Sawtell; 1845, Andrew White, Ezra R. Benton, Henry L. Whitman; 1847 Homer Strong, Samuel Storer; 1848, H. L. Whitman; 1850, Homer Strong, J. A. Redington, Samuel Storer; 1852, Ezra Honeywell, Wells Porter; 1853, Charles H. Babcock; 1855, Austin M. Case, Daniel Stephan; 1856, Chas. H. Babcock; 1857, Felix Nicola; 1859, Chas. H. Babcock; 1860, Felix Nicola; 1862, Chas. H. Babcock; 1863, Felix Nicola (resigned in December, 1864); 1865, Benjamin R. Beavis, John Reeve; 1868, Chas. H. Babcock, John S. Fish; 1871, Joseph M. Poe, Chas. H. Babcock; 1872, Ambrose Anthony; 1874, Chas. H. Babcock, (resigned in October, 1874.) William Treat; 1875, Ambrose Anthony; 1877, William Treat, Charles N. Collins; 1878, Ambrose Anthony; 1879, C. N. Collins and W. Treat.

CHURCHES.

According to the best recollection of Brooklyn's early settlers, the first religious services in the township were held by a traveling Universalist preacher whose name has been forgotten. He preached the funeral sermon of the mother of James Fish in 1816, and preached twice in Brooklyn after that event. About that time Rev. Messrs. Booth and Goddard, Methodist circuit riders, preached in Brooklyn, and under the auspices of the latter, about 1817,

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN was organized in a log house which stood in the rear of the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church,

and which was used as a town house and a place of worship for both the Methodists and the Congregationalists.

The first Methodist Episcopal class, however, had already been formed in 1814 at the house of Ozias Brainard, where the Methodists used to assemble for weekly prayer and conversation, before the coming of any minister. Ebenezer Fish, Sylvanus Brainard and Seth Brainard were the first three members of the class, which, however, was shortly increased to sixteen. Ebenezer Fish was the first class leader, and when it was agreed to divide the class into two sections—a part, meeting on the north, and a part on the south side of the creek—Seth Brainard was chosen as the second class leader.

The first presiding elder was Charles Waddell, and the early ministers of the church were Rev. Messrs. James Taylor, John Crawford, Solomon Menier, Adam Poe, H. O. Sheldon, James McIntire, — Dickson, Elmore Yokum, — Hazard, — Howe. The later pastors have been Rev. Messrs. N. S. Albright, Joseph Mattock, Alfred Holbrook and the Rev. Mr. Hoadley, the latter being the pastor September 1, 1879.

The church has now a membership of one hundred. The trustees are A. W. Poe, J. W. Fish, Ozias Fish, H. Richardson, R. Pelton, L. G. Foster, S. R. Brainard and J. Tompkins. The class leaders are George Storer, S. Strowbridge, J. Tompkins, W. Woodard, S. Wallace, A. W. Poe. The Sunday-school has about one hundred scholars, and is in charge of T. K. Dissette.

The congregation worshiped in the log town-house until 1827, when a framed church-edifice was erected upon the site of the present structure. The latter was built in 1848, the old one being moved, and being now used as a private residence.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This is located at Brooklyn village and was organized July 23, 1819, with the following members: Amos Brainard, Isaac Hinckley and Sallie his wife, James Smith and Eliza his wife, and Rebecca Brainard. The organization took place in the town-house, and was effected by Rev. Messrs. Thomas Barr and William Hanford, who were sent for this purpose by the Cleveland presbytery, to which the Brooklyn church was attached. Previous to the organization Isaac Hinckley—who was the first deacon chosen by the church—used to conduct religious meetings at the house of Moses Fish, where the Congregationalists often assembled for worship.

The membership was not increased until October 3, 1819, when Ozias, Mary, Ira and Phoebe Brainard were taken into the fold. The Cleveland presbytery supplied preachers occasionally for some years; services being held, as a rule, once a fortnight. We learn from the records that down to 1847 the ministers who preached for the church were Rev. Messrs. William McLain, T. I. Bradstreet, Randolph Stone, B. B.

Drake, — Fox and — Foltz. In 1847 the congregation—being much reduced in strength—ceased to assemble for worship and remained inactive until 1851, when public services were renewed under the ministry of Rev. Calvin Durfee, who was followed successively by Rev. Messrs. James A. Bates, E. H. Votaw and J. W. Hargrave, the latter being now in charge.

In April, 1867, the church united with the Cleveland Congregational conference, having till that time been attached to the Cleveland presbytery. In 1830 the congregation left the old loghouse and worshiped in a new church which was built in that year. It is still used, being one of the oldest church buildings in Ohio, but will probably be vacated in November of this year (1879) for a new and handsome brick church, now nearly completed. The church membership is now eighty-four. The deacons are Hiram Welch, A. S. Hinckley and Ebenezer Fish, and the trustees are M. L. Mead, I. N. Turner and Ebenezer Fish.

BRIGHTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For some years previous to 1844, the Methodist residents of Brighton and vicinity worshiped at the church in Brooklyn village, but in that year they effected a church organization of their own. They purchased the building previously used by the Reformed Methodists, and there they still worship.*

The present membership is eighty. The trustees are Asahel Brainard, Charles Gates, Leonard Fish, H. C. Gates, George Brainard, Demas Brainard, Thomas Davies, Martin Oviatt and Albert Ingham; the stewards are J. K. Brainard, Abel Fish, Luther Brainard, Charles Gates, George W. Brainard, William Avann and Asahel Brainard; the class leaders are George W. Brainard, William Avann, Thomas Davis, J. M. Brainard and Russell Brainard. The pulpit is being supplied at present by Rev. E. H. Bush.

THE EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This is a German organization, located at Brighton, which was formed about 1840. Public worship was first held in a school-house a mile east of Brighton village, the first minister being Rev. Mr. Allard, of Cleveland. In 1844 the church erected at Brighton the substantial house of worship now used. About one hundred families comprise the congregation, which is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Locher. The trustees are George Riedel, Caspar Janney, Martin Walter, Gottlieb Merkel and Christian Haas.

CHURCH OF THE LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

This Roman Catholic church was organized at Brighton in 1875, by Rev. P. F. Quigley, D.D., in which year a handsome brick house of worship, cost-

*The Reformed Methodists had seceded from the Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, and started a church on the south side of the creek in 1840, but dissolved three years later. The prominent members were Julia and Ogden Hinckley, Cyrus Brainard, and Joseph and Matilda Williams.

ing \$10,000, was built. Although Brighton then contained many Catholics, their number has latterly been materially lessened by removals, and for nearly a year (since December, 1878) the church has been opened but once for public worship. The last pastor of the church was Rev. T. Marshall, who succeeded Father Quigley in 1877.

THE DISCIPLE CONGREGATION.

Early in 1879 a number of the members of the West Side Disciple Church, residing in Brooklyn village—(among the prominent ones being H. Brown and Wm. Towsley)—agitated the subject of organizing a church in Brooklyn, and in May held their first meeting in the Brooklyn Opera House, on which occasion a large number of persons participated in the exercises. An independent church has not yet been formed, but regular Sabbath meetings have been held in the Opera House since that time, the congregation, for the present, being attached as a mission to the West Side church, whence the preaching is supplied. About forty members are included in the congregation, and it is probable that a church will speedily be established.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Dorcas Hickox, sister of Abraham Hickox, a blacksmith of Cleveland, taught school in Brooklyn as early as 1818, in the house of James Fish. She had eight or ten scholars, of whom Isaiah W. Fish is still living. Miss Hickox, who was probably the first school-teacher in those parts, taught but one summer. Who her immediate successor was is not clear, but it is moderately certain that Diodate Clark wielded the birch not long after Miss Hickox's time, and a famous pedagogue he was. After Clark, Stephen Brainard taught in a little log school-house on David Brainard's place, and then Lyndon Freeman, of Parma, was for a while the leader under whom the aspiring youth of the day climbed the rugged heights of learning.

Apart from the villages of Brooklyn and West Cleveland—which manage their own school affairs—the township has now five school districts and six schools, with an average attendance of one hundred and seventy-two, out of an enrollment of two hundred and sixty-four scholars. The number of teachers employed is seven, and the yearly expenditure for school purposes about \$3,300. The members of the board of education are Frank H. Chester, Carver Stickney, Henry Perrin, Claus Fiedmann and J. Featherstone. The value of school property in the township districts in 1879 was \$13,500.

Brooklyn village, which under the union school law has managed its own school affairs since 1869, has a fine brick school-edifice, in which there five departments, including a high school. The daily attendance of pupils averages one hundred and seventy-six, and the teachers—including the superintendent—number five, to whom \$2,400 are paid yearly.

The village of West Cleveland has three school-houses—on Detroit street, Jones street and McCart

street—with five schools and five teachers. The attendance averages nearly three hundred, and the cost for school support is nearly \$4,000 yearly. The present board of education is composed of Messrs. Alex. Forbes, M. B. Nixon, G. B. Mills, W. P. Ranney, A. W. Fairbanks and Oliver King.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

In the year 1840 Moses Merrill, a New York school-teacher, and sometimes Methodist preacher, happened to visit Brooklyn about the time certain of its prominent citizens were agitating the subject of starting an academy. They secured Merrill to teach for them, put up a framed building on the lot now occupied by the Brooklyn village school, called it the Brooklyn Academy and opened it as a select school of some pretensions. It flourished for several years as an important institution of learning, but gave way eventually before the rapid strides of the public school system and disappeared. The old academy building is now used in part for the village post office.

THE BRIGHTON ACADEMY,

was founded by Samuel H. Barstow about 1840, when Brighton was regarded as a place with a brilliant future before it. The brilliant future failed, however, to reveal itself, and the Brighton Academy went down within a brief season.

BRIGHTON.

The village of Brighton was laid out originally upon land occupied by Warren Young's farm, and additional surveys were made from time to time. Its progress was unmarked by special incident until 1836, when, under the influence of the energy of Samuel H. Barstow, matters began to look up. Speculation in lots began to grow earnest, and to further stimulate the spirit of the hour, Mr. Barstow procured the incorporation of the village. At the first election, early in 1837, twenty-three votes were cast for mayor, Nathan Babcock receiving fourteen and Sam'l H. Barstow nine. A. S. Palmer was chosen as recorder, and a Mr. Clemens as marshal and street commissioner. In less than a year, however, Brighton came to a stand-still. When the next election time came the villagers concluded that the new departure was a failure, and declined to hold an election, and the charter went by default.

Since that time the progress of Brighton has been slow, yet in all it has been considerable. It has a population of perhaps eight hundred, is abundantly supplied with stores and hotels, has three churches, and does a small business in the manufacture of wagons. The stores have a good trade with the surrounding country, which contains numerous thrifty and substantial farmers, many of whom are Germans, as are also many of the villagers.

BROOKLYN VILLAGE.

Brooklyn Village (originally called Brooklyn Center) was laid out in part in the year 1830 by Moses Fish, an early settler and the owner of considerable

land in what is now the center of the village. Fish laid out twenty-five lots, and directly afterward Ebenezer Fish, his brother, also a large land owner, began a survey for the same purpose. He sold off only a few lots, however, before disposing of the residue of his property to Betts & Bibbens, land speculators, who platted an extensive tract. This was the first work of importance in the way of starting the village. Later, at various times, it was followed by numerous additional surveys by a dozen different parties, some of whom have yet to realize on their investments.

Although the village began thus early to push itself into notice, and thrived apace, it was not incorporated until August 5, 1867. The persons who have served as village officials from that date to 1879, inclusive, are as follows:

1867. Mayor, Bethuel Fish; recorder, Leonard Foster; trustees, A. W. Poe, J. S. Fish, Adam Kroehle, C. B. Galentine, Geo. Storer; marshal, John May.

1868. Mayor, Bethuel Fish; recorder, Leonard Foster; treasurer, Levi Fish; trustees, A. W. Poe, Adam Kroehle, Seymour Trowbridge, L. C. Pixley, J. M. Curtiss; marshal, O. M. Wallace.

1869. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; recorder, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, John S. Fish; trustees, Lewis Roberts, Eliphalet Wyatt, Alanson Clark, A. P. Wirth, Geo. Storer; marshal, Samuel B. Root.

1870. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; clerk, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, I. W. Fish, Henry Fish, Wm. Towsley, Lewis Roberts, A. P. Wirth, J. M. Poe; marshal, O. M. Wallace.

1871. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; clerk, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, Lewis Roberts, A. P. Wirth, J. M. Poe, S. D. Phelps, L. C. Pixley, J. H. Storer; marshal, M. J. Truman.

1872. Mayor, E. H. Bush; treasurer, H. Fish; clerk, L. G. Foster; council, L. C. Pixley, J. H. Storer, S. D. Phelps, A. W. Poe, Ozias Fish, Adam Kroehle; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1873. Mayor, Wm. Towsley; clerk, L. G. Foster; treasurer, H. Fish; council, Adam Kroehle, A. W. Poe, Ozias Fish, Jas. Gay, L. C. Pixley, Wesley Trowbridge, marshal, Shelby Luce.

1874. Mayor, Albert Allyn; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, Wesley Trowbridge, L. C. Pixley, Jas. Gay, E. Wyatt, F. Clifford, J. Schneider; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1875. Mayor, Albert Allyn; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, E. Wyatt, F. Clifford, J. Schneider, Jas. Towsley, Calvin Allyn, Carlos Jones; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1876. Mayor, Henry Ingham; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, R. A. Brown; council, Jas. Towsley, Calvin Allyn, Carlos Jones, A. Mandeville, Aug. Esch, Theodore Paul; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1877. Mayor, Henry Ingham; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, R. A. Brown; council, Aug. Esch, A. Mandeville, Theo. Paul, Lewis Roberts, Thos. Quirk, M. H. Farnsworth; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1878. Mayor, J. S. Fish; clerk, J. H. Richardson; treasurer, Russell Brown; council, M. H. Farnsworth, Thos. Quirk, Lewis Roberts, J. W. Naff, Chas. Robinson, Peter Vonder Au; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1879. Mayor, J. S. Fish; clerk, J. H. Richardson; treasurer, Russell Brown; council, J. W. Naff, Chas. Robinson, Peter Vonder Au, I. N. Turner, J. H. Storer, G. R. Davis; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

Brooklyn village is now a thriving place of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, contains many fine residences, has some important manufacturing establishments in and near the borough, and will doubtless improve in various ways after the completion of the Valley railroad.

WEST CLEVELAND.

The village of West Cleveland, with a population of one thousand five hundred, joins the city of Cleveland on the west, having its northern front on Lake Erie. That portion of Brooklyn was not settled until a comparatively recent date, and had at first nearly all its habitations along the line of what is now Detroit street. That thoroughfare is still the main avenue of West Cleveland. It stretches, within the village, two miles

and a half west of the city limits, and is embellished with many handsome suburban residences of Cleveland merchants. West Cleveland was incorporated in 1870, as a defensive measure—so it is said—against a prospective absorption by Cleveland. As the village records, down to a very late date, have been lost, we can only give a list of the mayors and clerks, as follows: 1870—mayor, H. W. Davis; clerk, Charles M. Safford. 1872—mayor, S. F. Pearson; clerk, Charles M. Safford. 1874—mayor, William Mitchell; clerk, Alfred Lees. 1876—mayor, Alex. Forbes; clerk, Alfred Lees. 1878—mayor, L. H. Ware; clerk, John Hawley.

Although the village is quite populous, it is so closely allied to Cleveland in a material sense that it is simply a city suburb. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in business in the city, and attend religious worship there. There is no religious organization in West Cleveland, and but one place where religious services are held—a mission chapel where Sabbath meetings are maintained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of all denominations.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FARM.

This is located on Detroit street, in West Cleveland, and covers sixty-one acres, upon which there are substantial buildings. In 1868 the widow of Simcon Jennings gave to the Children's Aid Society of Cleveland eleven acres of land and the buildings upon it, to be used as an industrial school farm. The society obtained by donations sufficient money to purchase fifty additional acres, and since that date the place has been devoted to the noble purpose of providing for destitute and homeless children, training them in useful knowledge and eventually placing them in comfortable homes. During 1878 the children received numbered one hundred and forty-seven, of whom eighty-eight were placed in good homes. The average number of children in the institution is forty.

LINNDALE.

Linndale, is a station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, and was at one time a place regarding which many bright anticipations were indulged in. Three hundred acres of land were purchased, in 1872, by Robert Linn, and others of Cleveland, a town was laid out, building lots were freely sold and Linndale made a promising start. The Linndale Stove and Hollow Ware Company expended seven thousand dollars in erecting a foundry there, began operations on a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, and with a force of fifty hands soon gave a business appearance to the place. Quite a number of dwellings went up, a newspaper called the *Linndale Enterprise*, under the editorship of Mr. Robinson, was called into existence, and a hotel and several stores went into operation.

Unhappily, however, for the project, the financial crisis of 1873 stopped the growth of the new town,

which at its best contained about eight hundred inhabitants. The land company, which had absorbed Mr. Linn's interests, failed to meet its payments on the land; purchasers became alarmed concerning the titles and many of them forsook the place. The company forfeited its lands to the original owners and Linndale staggered under the blow. The paper suspended, the hotel and stores closed, and the Linndale Stove Company, which maintained a somewhat longer struggle for existence, went down in utter failure.

Wm. Buckholz, who had a small manufactory of portable feed-mills, carried on his business in the town until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Cleveland. Since 1875, Linndale has been a very small and very quiet village, but faith in its future still animates some sanguine hearts, and certainly there is nothing improbable in its becoming a prosperous town.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials in the old township of Brooklyn were made in a lot near the present graveyard on Scranton avenue, in Cleveland. These burials were four in number, and the next one—that of Mary Wilcox, mother-in-law of James Fish, was made in 1816, upon a half-acre lot owned by Mr. Fish. That lot Mr. Fish subsequently donated to the township for use as a public graveyard, and it is now a part of the Scranton avenue cemetery. The four graves above referred to were obliterated long ago, and occupied it is thought, a spot of ground now traversed by the avenue. The next public burial ground was laid out in 1844, east of the Methodist church in Brooklyn village. There are now six or seven burial grounds in the township, including Riverside cemetery, a sketch of which will be found in the history of Cleveland.

POST OFFICES.

A post office was established in Brighton in 1836, which until 1867 was the station for Brooklyn village. It is known as Brooklyn post office, and has had as postmasters, from 1836 to 1879, the following: Samuel H. Barstow, Geo. W. Hibbard, William J. Case, C. H. Babcock, G. Woodruff, Daniel Selzer, A. Van Derwyst and Chas. Huhn. Brooklyn Village post-office was not established until 1867, since which time the postmasters at that point have been J. M. Poe, A. W. Poe, E. H. Bush, Samuel Sears and John Reeve. West Cleveland post office was established in 1877, C. E. Terrell being the first appointee. His successors have been Messrs. Beebe, Sweeny, and Oldfelder; the latter being the present incumbent.

THE CLEVELAND DRYER COMPANY.

This company, which is carrying on an extensive manufacture of super-phosphate near Brooklyn village, originated in 1863, when P. B. Bradley and Coe Brothers, under the name now used by the corporation, began to make super-phosphate on Mill creek, near the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. There they employed

about twenty men in their works, which were destroyed by fire in 1874. After that event the partners organized "The Cleveland Dryer Company" as a corporation, with a capital of \$50,000, and built the works now used by it, on the line of the proposed Valley railroad. The company occupies eleven acres of land at that point, employs fifty men, and confines itself to the manufacture of the Buckeye and Forest City brands of super-phosphate.

THE LAKE ERIE DRYER COMPANY.

This is a firm composed of G. W. Dart and W. H. Gabriel, manufacturers of the Excelsior super-phosphate and poudrette at a point about a mile east of Brooklyn village. The works cover about two acres on the creek, and give employment to twenty men. A Mr. De Mar was the first to start these works, about 1865, being succeeded in 1869 by Joseph Cook, who sold out in 1876 to the firm now in possession.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Davis & Wirth are somewhat extensively engaged at Brooklyn village in the manufacture of boots, shoes and slippers, and employ an average force of twenty men. Davis & Richardson inaugurated the business at Brooklyn in 1864. After them Davis, Pelton & Co. continued it; being followed by Davis & Wallace Brothers, who dissolved in 1870. Mr. Davis then transferred his business to Cleveland, whence in January, 1879, he returned to Brooklyn, and in company with Mr. Wirth renewed the manufacture of boots and shoes in that village.

Adam Kroehle carries on a large brick tannery at Brooklyn village, in which he tans about ten thousand hides and skins annually, employing ten men. Mr. Kroehle has conducted the business since 1862, when he purchased it from Mr. Storer, who started it about 1840.

E. Jorns has a small tannery at the foot of Brooklyn village hill, where he turns out about twenty hides weekly. On the Brighton side of the creek, Charles Mueller has a similar establishment of like capacity.

NURSERIES.

Ebenezer Fish inaugurated the nursery business in Brooklyn, in 1840, but did not develop it to any extent until he placed it in charge of Wm. Curtiss, who, after expanding the trade and making it profitable, became Mr. Fish's partner. He afterward bought him out, extending the business still more and eventually establishing numerous nurseries in the township, to which he gave the general name of the Forest City Nurseries. In 1859 he took in his brother, J. M. Curtiss, as a partner, who upon the death of William Curtiss, in 1860, assumed control of the business, and so extended it that between the years 1865 and 1875 his annual sales reached as high as sixty thousand apple and peach trees alone.

In 1875 he sold his interest in the nurseries to M. A. Wilhelmy, who has since then controlled them.

RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn is crossed in a diagonal direction, from northeast to southwest, by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, its only station in the township being at Linndale. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad crosses West Cleveland, and also bears southwestwardly, but not so far to the south as the former road. The Rocky River railroad runs along the northern end of the township, parallel with the lake, to Rocky river. A street railway connects Brooklyn village with Cleveland.

The Valley railroad, to run from Cleveland to Canton, is now in process of construction, passing across the eastern portion of this township. The entire distance is graded, and it is now expected that trains will run between Canton and Cleveland by the first of January, 1880. The owners have donated thirty-one acres of land in Brooklyn to the company, as a site for its car-shops, depot, etc., and it is confidently believed that the completion of the enterprise will bring a decided increase of prosperity to the township.

GLENN LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Glen Lodge, No. 263, was organized in Brighton, March 21, 1855, with ten charter members. The present membership is one hundred and thirteen, the officers being as follows: George Schmehl, N. G.; J. C. Wait, V. G.; Walter H. Gates, R. S.; William Treat, P. S.; George Reidel, treasurer.

GLENN ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.

Glenn Encampment, No. 181, was organized at Brighton in 1874, with ten charter members. In June, 1879, it was removed to Cleveland, and named Cleveland Encampment, after an organization which had previously existed in that city, but which had been suspended. The present officers are J. J. Quay, C. P.; J. S. Wood, H. P.; P. Shackleton, S. W.; W. H. Newton, J. W.; Wm. Treat, scribe; C. Stickney, treasurer.

BROOKLYN LODGE, F. & A. M.

Brooklyn Lodge, No. 454, was organized October 18, 1871, with the following charter members: E. T. Ellsworth, Henry Richardson, Samuel B. Root, C. H. Babcock, G. R. Davis, John Lane, Frederick Wirth, Wm. Willson, Wm. Woodard, Ozias Fish, Chas. Mueller, C. W. Quirk, J. H. Storer, E. H. Bush, I. N. Turner, Thos. Quirk, Henry Fish and Theodore M. Towl. The Worshipful Masters of the lodge have been E. T. Ellsworth, C. H. Babcock, Henry Fish, R. H. Wirth, T. M. Towl, George R. Davis and D. W. Hoyt, the latter serving two terms. The present membership is thirty-eight, and the officers are as follows: D. W. Hoyt, W. M.; T. S. Davis, S. W.; A. L. Sausman, J. W.; G. R. Davis, treas.; J. H. Storer, secy.; F. Cosgrove, S. D.; W. C. Towns, J. D.; Geo. J. Duncan, tyler; E. H. Bush, chaplain. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, in the Masonic Hall, Brooklyn village.

MILITIA COMPANIES.

The Brooklyn Light Artillery was organized by Capt. Sidney Andrews in 1858, with twenty-eight men and one gun—a brass six-pounder. The command built, in 1858, the structure in Brooklyn village, still known as "The Armory," and occupied by Davis & Wirth as a shoe factory. After two years existence as a militia company, it entered the three months service in 1861, as a part of the First Ohio Light Artillery. Mention of the services of that regiment are made in the general history. After being mustered out, so many of the men volunteered into other commands that the company could not be kept up.

The "Brooklyn Blues" were organized in February, 1876, by S. G. Cosgrove, as an independent company of infantry. It then numbered forty men. The first officers were S. G. Cosgrove, captain; R. W. Whiteman, first lieutenant; B. F. Storer, second lieutenant. Upon the organization of the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio National Guards, the "Blues" joined that command as Company B, and as such are still known. The company now numbers thirty-five men, its officers being T. K. Dissette, captain; W. C. Towns, first lieutenant; B. F. Storer, second lieutenant. Company B is equipped with Springfield breech-loading muskets, and owns its armory at Brooklyn village.

BROOKLYN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

Brooklyn village boasts a fire company, numbering thirty uniformed men, and having for apparatus a Babcock fire-extinguisher and a hook and ladder truck. No. 1 was organized in 1876, with thirty men. William Beaser was the chief; Frederick Wirth, the first assistant, and John Sweisel, the second assistant. William Beaser is the present chief; John Sweisel, the first assistant, and H. B. Wallace, the second assistant.

ABEL S. HINCKLEY.

Abel S. Hinckley was born at Chatham, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 5th of April, 1803. He is descended from Samuel Hinckley, who came from England in 1635, and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and whose grandson, Gersham, removed to Lebanon, Connecticut in 1712. John Hinckley, a son of Gersham, settled at East Hampton, Connecticut, and died there at an advanced age, leaving a large family of children. Isaac, the oldest of this family was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at Chatham, on the 31st of May, 1773. He removed to Brooklyn, Ohio, in 1814, and became prominently connected with the interests of the town, holding various local offices and positions of trust. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church of Brooklyn, and for many years was one of its deacons. He died on the 9th of March, 1851, respected and regretted by all who knew him. His wife was Sarah Shepard, daughter of Abel Shepard, of Chatham, Connec-

tient. They were married on the 12th of December, 1799, and had a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this notice is the second.



Abel S. Hinckley

He came with his father to Brooklyn, and, although but eleven years of age, assisted his parents in making a comfortable home in the wilderness. There was then but one house in what is now known as the South Side of Cleveland, and the surrounding country was an unbroken forest. Young Hinckley remained at home until twenty-four years old, working industriously in clearing and cultivating the farm, and receiving in the meantime a limited education.

On the 18th of January, 1827, he married Sarah Dennison, daughter of Daniel Dennison, of Brooklyn. He then engaged in farming upon his own account, and continued in that business until 1873, when he sold his farm and removed to the village of Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought public notice nor office. As a citizen and a neighbor he is highly respected, being a valued member of the Congregational church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley were born five children, viz., Lucy, (deceased); Aurelia W., at home; Sarah L., wife of Henry J. Brainard, of Hazelhurst, Mississippi; William H., who died in infancy, and Louisa M., also deceased. Mrs. Hinckley died in February, 1862. Mr. Hinckley married his second wife, Miss Sarah Foote, daughter of Edom Foote, of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of May, 1863.

CHAPTER LXII.

CHAGRIN FALLS.*

Serenus Burnet—Two Dollars and a Half per Acre for Land—Other Early Settlers—A Log Gristmill—An Unfinished Bridge—Adamson Bentley—Bentleyville—Beginning at Chagrin Falls Village—Noah Graves and Dr. Handerson—Newcomers in 1837—A Tavern in a Barn—The Old Deer Lick—Griffithsburg—Bentleyville's Prosperous Days—Dr. Vincent—A Primitive Bank—A College Chartered—Lively Times—Sidney Rigdon—The Financial Crisis—Early Mail Facilities—Asbury Seminary—The Tippecanoe Campaign—Whig Riflemen and Democratic Indians—First Paper Mill—Annexation of Nine Hundred Acres to Orange—Deacon White's Ax Factory—More about Bentleyville—Formation of Chagrin Falls Township—First Officers—Enterprise of the People—Champion's Scheme—A Pleasant Village—The excitement at the Outbreak of the Rebellion—The Soldiers' Aid Society—Since the War—Business Interests—Chagrin Falls Paper Company—Adams & Co.'s Paper Mill—Williams' Foundry—Gauntt's Machine Shop—Ober's Planing Machine—Other Manufactures—Congregational Church—Methodist Church—Disciple Church—Free Will Baptist Church—Bible Christian Church—Golden Gate Lodge—Chagrin Falls Lodge—Township Officers—Sketch of H. W. Curtiss.

In the month of May, 1815, immediately after the war of 1812, Serenus Burnet brought his wife and little son, Stephen, and located himself on the west side of Chagrin river, about two miles north of the present village of Chagrin Falls. There he built a rude log-house, and became the first resident of the present township of Chagrin Falls. The nearest neighbors were in the Covert neighborhood, near Willson's Mills, in the present township of Mayfield. For six months after their arrival Mrs. Burnet did not see the face of a white woman.

Mr. Burnet paid two dollars and a half per acre for the best river-bottom land, and the proprietors were willing enough to sell even at this rate, for Burnet's was for a long time about the end of settlement in the Chagrin valley. During the next ten years the lower part of the valley slowly settled up, and between 1820 and 1825 Jacob Gillett, Caleb Alison and James Fisher became residents of what is now the township of Chagrin Falls, in the immediate vicinity of Serenus Burnet.

But it was not until the year 1826 or 1827 that any settlement was made in the vicinity of the present village of Chagrin Falls. At that time John Woodward and Benjamin Carpenter built a dam across the Chagrin river, below Williams' foundry at Chagrin Falls, and at the north end of it erected a small log gristmill. The stones were drawn by eight yoke of cattle from a still older mill, situated near where Edmund Burnet now lives, in Orange.

About the same time Gen. Edward Paine, who owned the land west of the present Franklin street, undertook to build a bridge across the river at the falls, and put four stringers across as a beginning. The work was not completed at that time, however, and the stringers remained, affording a precarious passage to the few footmen who occasionally appeared in the vicinity. Mr. W. T. Upham men-

*Many fanciful stories have been told about the origin of the name "Chagrin," applied first to the river, and then to the falls, the township and the village; it being often supposed that it comes from the "chagrin" felt by somebody, about something, on its banks. It is, however, undoubtedly derived from the old Indian word "Shaguin," which is to be found applied to it on maps issued before the Revolution. "Shaguin" is supposed to mean "clear," but this is not so certain.

tions seeing them, in 1827 or '28, when hunting in company with his brother, E. B. Upham, Alfred Utley and Joel Burnet. The falls were then marked by shelving rocks, which have since been blasted away, and the youngsters cut down a tree, growing on the bank, for the fun of seeing it topple over the precipice.

In the month of February, 1831, Rev. Adamson Bentley, a noted Disciple minister, then forty-six years old, having purchased a large tract of land at the junction of the two branches of the Chagrin river, moved to that point, and immediately began important improvements there. That same year he built a sawmill, and that year, or the next, he erected a gristmill; both being situated near the present residence of his son, Martin Bentley, about a quarter of a mile below the forks of the river. He built a carding machine and cloth-dressing establishment at the same point a little later, and thus made the beginning of a thriving hamlet, which flourished under the name of Bentleyville for over twenty years, and at first seemed likely to be the principal village in that part of the county.

But in 1833 a new village was begun, which soon threw Bentleyville entirely in the shade, and has long maintained an unquestioned supremacy over the various little burghs in the southeastern part of Cuyahoga county. It will be remembered that at this time that part of the present township of Chagrin Falls lying east of the line of Franklin street, in the village of that name, was in the town of Russell, in Geauga county, while the portion west of that line was in Orange, Cuyahoga county, except a small tract in the southwest corner of the village, which was in Solon, in the same county. The land in Geauga county was owned by Aristarchus Champion, of Rochester, New York,* while that of Orange was the property of Gen. Edward Paine, the founder of Painesville, but then residing at Chardon, Geauga county.

In the year 1833, Noah Graves, a Massachusetts Yankee, on the lookout for a good investment, after examining the water power at the Falls, went to Gen. Paine and purchased two hundred and ten acres of land there, for what was then considered the large sum of two thousand dollars. Dr. S. S. Handerson was either connected with Graves at the time of the trade or became so immediately afterward, and together they at once made the preliminary movements to start a city. Lots were laid out and offered for sale, and preparations were made for building mills.

We cannot learn, however, that any houses were built on the site of the village until 1834. In that year Noah Graves, S. S. Handerson, Chester Bushnell, Napoleon Covill, A. A. Hart and Ebenezer Wilcox, all took their families and settled in the new city. In October of that year, Mr. Henry Church, the oldest survivor of the original pioneers of the village,

*Aristarchus Champion died at Rochester only a few years since at the age of over ninety years.

moved thither with his family. He found the families already mentioned, but only three framed houses those of Graves, Handerson and Hart. Mr. Wilcox lived in the house of his brother-in-law. Mr. Graves and Mr. Covill lived in a log house north of the river, while Julius Higgins dwelt in a shanty near by.

Chester Bushnell built a barn that season on the site of the Union House, in the upper part of which he lived with his family and kept tavern, the horses of the travelers being stabled below. Mr. Graves also built a dam that year, but did not erect his sawmill until the next year, 1835. Mr. Church, as soon as he arrived, went to blacksmithing, his being the first shop in the new village. His partner was Luther Graves, (a nephew of Noah) who had come with Mr. Church.

I. A. Foote, a resident almost as early, came on the 19th of October, 1834. He remembers but two framed houses, those of Graves and Hart. There was still no bridge, and Paine's old stringers afforded the only means of passage. Ira Sherman lived near by.

There was an old deer-lick near the location of the upper paper mill, and when the first settlers came there were still bark hammocks to be seen hanging in the tops of the large, low beech trees, where the Indians had been accustomed to lie in wait for the deer as they came to drink the brackish waters of the "lick." There was a tincture of mineral in the water, besides salt, and the neighboring stones were glazed by a shining substance, deposited on the evaporation of the water.

The Indians had then ceased to visit this part of the county and the deer abandoned the lick as soon as the white people began to settle in the vicinity. They were still abundant in the neighboring hills, and many a fine carcass was brought in by the early settlers. A. H. Hart was especially noted as a hunter, and Mr. Church was almost equally devoted to the chase, and was a frequent companion of Mr. Hart on his hunting excursions.

In 1835 there was a marked improvement in the new village. Several new houses were put up, the projected sawmill was built, and the woods cleared away for several rods around the buildings. Still there were no roads of any value in the country around, and all kinds of business were of course extremely difficult of transaction. Mr. Church mentions having frequently gone up into the settlement of Solon, got a bag of wheat and carried it on his back to Bentley's little gristmill; carrying it thence, in the same manner, home to Chagrin Falls.

The next year, 1836, the erection of a gristmill at the falls made it unnecessary to go elsewhere for grinding, but the wheat had still to be brought over most execrable roads.

But those were the celebrated "flush times," when everybody was bent on speculation, when paper money was as free as water, and when unbounded riches were consequently expected by the whole community.

Scarcely an enterprise could be suggested in which men were not ready to engage. About this same time, 1836, Gen. James Griffith found a water power on the Aurora branch of the Chagrin river, and bought the upper part of it. Ten men, mostly from Aurora, in Portage county, bought the lower part. Griffith built a sawmill and he and the others planned a village to be called Griffithsburg, which, like Bentleyville, was within the present township of Chagrin Falls. Captain Archibald Robbins, the celebrated sailor, who with Captain Riley was taken prisoner on the coast of Africa, and who is mentioned in the history of Solon, bought an interest at Griffithsburg, built a store there and remained three or four years.

Meanwhile, for several years, Bentleyville kept ahead, not only of Griffithsburg, but of its more promising rival, Chagrin Falls. John Oviatt came thither in 1834 or '35, built a trip-hammer shop, and made scythes, axes and similar instruments in large quantities—that is, large for that time and place. This establishment was kept up for five or six years. Another, erected about the same time, was the tannery of William Brooks. In 1835 or '36 Mr. Bentley erected and opened a small store at the same point, being the first store in the present township of Chagrin Falls.

In 1835 Dr. Justus H. Vincent located in the northwest corner of Bainbridge, Geauga county, being the first physician who practiced to any extent in Chagrin Falls. In 1836 and '37 he was a member of the legislature. All the property holders of the vicinity, with Dr. Vincent at their head, applied for a charter for a bank at Chagrin Falls. This institution, however, did not get fairly under way. The nearest approach to it was a shanty in which one of the residents lived, which was set into the bank of a hill. This, in consideration of its position, was dubbed the "bank," and the resident was breveted the cashier.

In March, 1836, the first religious society in the township was formed, being called the "First Congregational Society of Morense." There seems to have been a disposition to call the new village "Morense," but it was soon given up. The year before this (1835) a college had been chartered, which was to stand on College Hill. There was to be no lack of great institutions, and it is a somewhat amusing illustration of the spirit of the time that the first district school was taught the same season the college was chartered. The teacher was Miss Almeda Vincent, afterwards Mrs. Aaron Bliss, of Chicago.

Her husband opened the first store in the village in 1836, in the bar room of the hotel, but soon after built a store on the corner of Main and Orange streets. These were perhaps the liveliest times the village has ever known, except during a short time at the outbreak of the rebellion. Soon after Bliss opened his store, B. H. and H. S. Bosworth also embarked in the mercantile business. Joshua Overton and — Bennett bought and occupied the tavern.

William Fay set up a shingle machine. Charles Waldron and William Pratt were in business as shoemakers, William McGlashan and Dudley Thorp as tailors, and Henry Smith as a mason. George Finkel was building his gristmill, which was in running order by winter. Caleb Earl built a clothiers shop.

Among other residents already there, or fast coming in, were James Bosworth, with his sons, Freeman, Sherman, Milo and Philetus, and his sons-in-law, Jason Matthews, Robert Barrows, Justus Taylor, Justus Benedict, T. N. West, Samuel Graham and Timothy Osborn, all with families; also, Huron Beebe, Roderick Beebe, William Church and Zopher Holcomb.

To add to the excitement, the celebrated Sidney Rigdon, who was then second only to Joseph Smith as a Mormon preacher, was displaying the glories of the religion of the Latter Day Saints in numerous sermons and speeches. That religion had not then assumed its offensive polygamous features, and Rigdon, who was known to be an eloquent speaker, was invited to deliver the oration at Chagrin Falls on the 4th of July, 1836. He did so, and among other glowing predictions, prophesied that there would soon be one great city, extending from Chagrin Falls to Kirtland, fifteen miles north, all inhabited by the saints of the Lord.

The next spring, 1837, the excitement was still intense, and the expectation of universal wealth through the medium of unlimited paper money and the immense rise in the price of land was yet unabated. A Congregational church edifice was planned, and the timber was drawn to the public square, which at this time was dedicated to the public, and included all that block on which the town hall now stands. Two-thirds of it was afterwards given to the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Another grand celebration was gotten up on the Fourth of July, and was graced by a peculiar accompaniment. The first marriage in the village, and probably in the township, took place on that day, the officiating minister being Rev. Sherman B. Canfield, the orator of the day, and the parties being Aaron Bliss, the young merchant, and Miss Almeda, the daughter of Dr. J. H. Vincent.

But while all was thus going "merry as a marriage bell" in the financial and social world, the sound of approaching disaster came swiftly upon the ear. During the summer of 1837 the whole fabric of apparent prosperity which had been built up on a basis of worthless paper money, went down even more suddenly than it had been raised, and business all over the country came to a standstill. Chagrin Falls, like other ambitious, young villages, for several years, made very little progress.

Notwithstanding all the energy previously displayed, there was yet no post office in the village. There was a mail route, however, ran by Seremus Burnet's place, where he had begun keeping tavern. From there the mail was brought once a week by

Marcus Earl to the house of his father in the village, where the people gathered to obtain their letters and papers, making it a post office by common consent.

The first fatal accident in the township occurred in 1839, when the young daughter of Mr. Overton was burned to death by her clothes catching fire. Mr. C. T. Blakeslee, to whose sketches in the *Chagrin Falls Expositor* we are indebted for a large number of the facts here set forth, mentions that there were no less than seventeen fatal accidents at Chagrin Falls between 1839 and 1874. The same year Asbury Seminary was incorporated as a Methodist institution, Mr. Williams being the first principal.

Meanwhile Samuel Nettleton built a furnace, which in 1840 he sold to Benajah Williams, by whom and his son it has ever since been carried on. Mr. Williams had moved to the village in 1837, with his sons Lorenzo D., John W., William M., Francis S., Adam C. and Andrew J.

In 1840, the year of the great "Tippecanoe" campaign, two-thirds of the people of Chagrin Falls were Whigs, and nowhere was there more zeal in supporting the Whig cause than there—in fact, Chagrin Falls has always been a very zealous place in regard to any question in which the people took an interest. When the Whigs of the Northwest held a grand meeting at Fort Meigs, the male portion of Chagrin Falls turned out almost *en masse*. Dr. Vincent was in command of a company of Whig riflemen. The rest of the Whigs were going in their private capacity, most of them assuming a sort of Indian disguise to add to the hilarity of the occasion. So great was the excitement that most of the Democrats actually proposed to join the Indians and accompany them to the great powwow. The offer was promptly accepted, and there was hardly a man left at the Falls.

Four-horse, six-horse, and even eight-horse teams were provided to draw the crowd to Cleveland, where two-thirds of the voters of the county were assembled, whence they went by boat to the Maumee. The Democratic "Indians" of Chagrin Falls acted faithfully in accordance with the part they had assumed, entering fully into the spirit of the occasion, and making no objection to the fierce assaults upon Democracy which resounded from the lips of eloquent orators. But when the procession returned to the Falls it halted on the top of the hill overlooking the village, and there these temporary Whigs drew off, gave one parting whoop for Old Tippecanoe, and then, with a rousing cheer for Van Buren and Johnson, resumed their character as Democrats and returned to their homes.

By 1841 business began to revive. Aaron Bliss and John Mayhew built a large stone flouring-mill on the site of the upper paper-mill, with a semicircular stone dam. The latter, however, was carried out by the high water that same season, flooding the village and carrying off two bridges. The same year Noah Graves built a paper-mill on the north side of the river, being the beginning of an industry which has ever since

flourished at Chagrin Falls. In January of this year, also, Dr. Vincent obtained the passage of an act taking nine hundred acres from the northwest corner of the township of Russell, Geauga county, and annexing it to the southeast corner of Orange, Cuyahoga county; making recompense by taking the same amount from the northeast corner of Orange and annexing it to Russell. The latter tract, however, was afterwards re-annexed to Orange.

In 1842 the census showed that there were a hundred and nine families in the village, with five hundred and forty members. There were twenty carpenters, five cabinet makers, four wagon makers, ten shoemakers, five merchants, three doctors and two lawyers. This was considered a pretty good showing for a village eight years old, and such as would justify making a beginning in journalism. Accordingly C. T. Blakeslee, one of the lawyers just mentioned, and John Brainard, afterwards a professor of chemistry at Cleveland, and later holding the official position of examiner of patents at Washington, combined their forces to start a newspaper. The "forces" consisted of a little credit by means of which they bought a hundred dollars' worth of type on time, and of two pairs of hands with which they made the press and everything else necessary to print their paper, which they called the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. Somewhat more has been said of it in the chapter of the general history devoted to the press, on page one hundred and ninety.

In the spring of 1843, there was a good deal of excitement over the prophecy of "Father Miller" that the world was to be destroyed by fire on the 23d of April. About that time Earl's woolen mills caught fire at three o'clock in the morning. As the roof was saturated with oil, it burned off with extraordinary rapidity, casting its lurid glare over the whole village, and far up and down the valley, over the darksome rocks and flashing waters of the Chagrin. For a short time some of the people thought there was something in the Millerite talk, and that the destruction of the world had possibly begun at Chagrin Falls.

Soon afterward, Deacon Harry White bought the pond belonging to the woolen mill, and established a manufactory of axes. As large numbers of people were then at work clearing up the country, axes had a ready sale near at hand, and Mr. White did a large business. When the land was cleared up, however, the factory was abandoned.

In 1844, both the Methodists and the Congregationalists built churches at the Falls, these being the first houses of worship erected there.

At this time there was a daily line of stages running through the village, between Cleveland and Warren, and the coaches were generally loaded with passengers. The country had pretty well recovered from the financial crisis of 1837, and Chagrin Falls began to feel its dignity again. It was not satisfied with its position in the corner of Orange, and began to moot the question of having a township all to itself. Be-

fore recording its organization, however, we must revert to another part of the territory which it was made to include.

Although Bentleyville had not kept pace with its rival at the Falls, yet it boasted of no inconsiderable business. In 1841 a chair factory was begun there by C. P. Brooks, which did a good business and was maintained for five or six years. About 1843 the old grist mill was leased by Lyman Hatfield and turned into a rake factory. This, however, was only kept up about two years. There was also a factory of wooden bowls at the same place. Besides these there were shops of various kinds and fifteen or twenty residences; so that a traveler, who descended into the narrow dell where all this industry was exercised, would certainly have thought that he had discovered one of the most prosperous and promising villages in the country. But from this time onward its prosperity declined, its various industries went down one after the other under the adverse power of floods, and time, and competition, until now there is little indeed to remind the spectator of its former flourishing condition.

At this time (1844), also, the tract now included in Chagrin Falls had been pretty well cleared up, considering the roughness of its surface, and thirty or forty thriving farmers had established themselves in its valleys and on its hillsides. And so the people of the village and the neighboring farmers agreed that it would be a good plan to have a new township, though it is difficult to see what for. On application to the county commissioners a township was formed in the forepart of 1845, to which the name of Chagrin Falls was given, and which included lots six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, in the northeast corner of Solon; lots four, five, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one in the southeast part of Orange; and lots seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, also in Orange at that time, but which had formerly been a part of Russell, in Geauga county.

The first town meeting was held at the tavern of A. Griswold on the 7th day of April, 1845. James Griffith, Samuel Pool and Pliny Kellogg acted as judges of election, and Jedediah Hubbell and Alanson Knox as clerks; all being sworn in by Henry Church, justice of the peace. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Stoughton Bentley, Ralph E. Russell, Boardman H. Bosworth; township clerk, Alanson Knox; treasurer, Thomas Shaw; assessor, Rev. John K. Hallock (removed from township and George Stocking appointed in his place); overseers of the poor, George Rathbun and Jedediah Hubbell, Jr.; constable, Thomas M. Bayard; supervisors of highways, Sherman S. Handerson, Obadiah Bliss, John Mayhew, Phineas Upham, Duane Brown, John Goodell, Ralph E. Russell, Noah Graves.

Thus the township of Chagrin Falls was fairly launched upon its separate existence. There was at

this time much talk of the construction of a railroad through it from Cleveland to Pittsburg. In fact, a line had been surveyed through the village the previous year, and the people, with their usual enterprise, subscribed twenty-four thousand dollars to its stock. The scheme, however, fell through. Whatever other faults may have been laid to the account of the people of Chagrin Falls, a lack of enterprise or intelligence could never be justly charged against them. They sought diligently to inform themselves on every subject which came before the public, (taking more newspapers during the first twenty years of the existence of the village than were taken in any other place of its size in the country), and liberally supported every enterprise which gave reasonable promise of promoting the public welfare. The only drawback was that in their abounding zeal they were sometimes inclined to support enterprises and encourage creeds which did *not* give reasonable promise of promoting the public welfare.

In 1847 the village of Chagrin Falls is described in Howe's Historical Collections as containing one Congregational, one Methodist Episcopal, one Wesleyan Methodist, and one Free Will Baptist church, nine stores, one axe and edge-tool factory, one sash factory, one wheel and wheel-head factory, one wooden-bowl factory, three woolen factories, one paper factory, two flouring-mills, three sawmills, one furnace, one carriage shop, two tin shops, three harness shops, three cabinet shops, and twelve hundred inhabitants. Probably the number of the inhabitants was somewhat exaggerated.

At this period, too, a good deal of attention was given to the grindstone quarries on the banks of the Chagrin, which were pronounced inexhaustible, and were worked to a considerable extent. These have been abandoned in later days, but it is by no means improbable that they may again be opened in response to the constantly increasing demand for that kind of material for building purposes.

In 1848 the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad was organized, and another large subscription was obtained at Chagrin Falls, with the understanding that it should run through that place. It was, however, located through Solon. The same year the Chagrin Falls and Cleveland Plank Road Company was chartered, and in this the people of the Falls invested fifteen thousand dollars. It was partly built in 1849, and finished in 1850. It was not found to be remunerative, and was ere long abandoned, with the exception of the portion between Cleveland and Newburg.

There was always an earnest feeling manifested in regard to education and all cognate subjects. As early as 1842 a literary association was formed, and a few books were from time to time gathered. In 1847 Aristarchus Champion, who, as before stated, was the original owner of the land in Russell, began to build a large hall, which he gave out was intended for the use of the village. In 1848, having completed it, he put in it some eight hundred volumes, which the citi-

zens were allowed to use. The literary association also deposited their books there, and the building was known as Library Hall. Mr. Champion, however, kept the title in himself, and after a few years he removed the books and sold the hall. A board of education was formed in 1849, after which educational interests were supported with as much vigor as before, and under a more thorough and comprehensive system.

In 1852 the Painesville and Hudson railroad was incorporated, with a capital of a million dollars, and a line was surveyed through the Falls. So determined were the people to have a communication with the outside world, at any expense, that they subscribed no less than two hundred thousand dollars, on condition, however, that five hundred thousand should be raised in all. This enterprise, too, could not be carried out, and Chagrin Falls was left to depend on lumber wagons as the principal means of communication with Cleveland, Painesville and the other shipping places on the lake and canal.

Nevertheless, its extraordinary water-power, and the energy of its citizens, kept the village in a prosperous condition. It was noted, too, for the good taste displayed by the people in their dwellings and the surroundings, and he who looked upon its white cottages and well-kept yards might have thought himself in a New England village, enriched by the labors of two centuries, rather than in one the site of which had only twenty years before been a perfect wilderness. In 1858 the Asbury Seminary building was sold to the township for a union school, for which purpose it has since been used.

Thus gently, but prosperously, passed the time, until, in April, 1861, the guns of Sumter called the nation to arms. The people of Chagrin Falls had watched the course of events with even more than the ordinary solicitude of the loyal North. Their proclivity for reading and discussion had kept them wide awake on the subject, and when the tocsin sounded there was probably not a village nor a township of the size in the United States which was more ready to respond than were the village and township of Chagrin Falls.

On Saturday evening after the fall of Sumter, a large meeting was held in the village to provide for answering the President's call. It was found impossible to conclude that night, and another meeting was called for the next day. At that meeting nearly every man and woman in the township was present, and a large portion of the children. All the churches were closed, for all the people felt that when the nation was to be pulled out of the pit into which traitor hands had flung it, all days could lawfully be employed. The most fiery, and yet the sternest, enthusiasm was manifested, and as the result of the meeting the little township furnished a full company under the President's call for three months' men. Before they could be mustered in, however, the call was changed, and their services were not accepted. A

large number of them at once transferred their services to other organizations, and during the war no less than a hundred and nine residents of Chagrin Falls township enlisted in defense of the Union. Their deeds are recorded in the histories of the regiments to which they belonged, in the first part of this work, and there, also, their names are enrolled.

Those who remained at home were equally anxious to help to the best of their ability. On the third of September, 1861, the Chagrin Falls Soldiers' Aid Society was organized, and from that time until June, 1865, under the efficient leadership of its president, Miss Jane E. Church, it was active in supplying the needs of the gallant defenders of the Union. During that time eight hundred and thirty-two dollars were raised in cash for that purpose, and four hundred and six dollars in supplies.

At the close it was found that there was a considerable amount in the treasury. It was resolved by the members of the society to add somewhat to it, and to use the whole in building a monument to the men of the township who had been slain or had died in the service. This resolution was carried out, and the monument was erected during the summer in the beautiful cemetery which overlooks the village from the southeast. In September of the same year (1865), it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of an immense number of people from that and the surrounding townships. In connection with the war we may note that Gen. Benjamin F. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, the captor of Jefferson Davis, had previously for many years been a resident of Chagrin Falls.

Since the war no remarkable excitement has prevailed at Chagrin Falls, but there has been a steady increase in business, and the village has lost none of its old, firm reputation for enterprise and intelligence. Bentleyville has entirely ceased to exist as a place of manufactures or business. An attempt was made about 1868 to revive the city of Griffithsburg, and a large new grist-mill was erected, but the enterprise failed even before the requisite machinery was placed in the mill. Several destructive fires have occurred in Chagrin Falls village. A valuable row of stores at the north end was burned in 1868, and in 1873 what was known as the Philadelphia Block was also destroyed by fire. But these losses were repaired, numerous handsome residences were erected, and now, what with its picturesque scenery, its abundant foliage, and the air of neatness and thrift which everywhere, prevails, Chagrin Falls is one of the very finest villages in northern Ohio. The number of its respective business establishments, professional men, mechanics, etc., is as follows:

Paper mills, two; foundries, three; woolen mills, one; machine shops, three; planing mills, two; woodenware factory, one; lumber yard, one; grist mills, two; banks, two; lawyers, two; physicians, three; dentists, two; dry goods stores, three; groceries, three; hardware stores, three; drug stores, three;

book and wall-paper store, one; jewelry, two; photographer, one; furniture stores, two; shoe stores, three; bakeries, two; millinery stores, four; fancy goods stores, two; tin shops, two; wagon shops, two; shoe shops, two; blacksmith shops, five; harness shops, two; marble shop, one.

We subjoin brief sketches of some of the principal manufacturing establishments.

THE CHAGRIN FALLS PAPER COMPANY.

This establishment had its origin in 1840, when Noah Graves put the necessary machinery into an old sawmill, and began the manufacture of straw-paper and wrapping-paper. In 1842 Charles Sears purchased an interest, the firm becoming Graves & Sears. They then began to make writing paper. In 1843 the firm became Sears & Brinsmade, and the manufacture of printing paper was commenced. In the winter of 1843-4 Heaton & Daniels leased the mill, but in less than a year Mr. Daniels sold his interest to Thomas White. The firm of Heaton & White carried on the establishment until 1847, when Mr. Sears bought Heaton's interest. The business was continued by Sears & White until 1850. Younglove & Hoyt then carried it on one year. At the end of that time they were joined by D. A. Davis and Lewis Sykes, and those four, under the firm name of D. A. Davis & Co., carried on the business successfully until 1858.

In the latter year Mr. Davis and W. T. Upham bought the mill of Noah Graves and increased its capacity. In 1860 Mr. Davis bought Mr. Underwood's interest, and took his son, James Davis, as a partner. This firm carried on the business until 1866, when the mill was closed. It was soon re-opened, however, and was owned in rapid succession by P. Warren, J. G. Coleman, Pratt & Pope and Parker, Pope & Co. In 1870 the latter firm began the manufacture of flour sacks on an extensive scale.

In 1871 Mr. Parker sold out and the firm became Pope & Bleasdale. They bought an old peg factory and put in four large machines, and turned the old "Union House" into a sack factory. In March, 1875, Mr. Pope sold his interest to Mr. Bleasdale. The mill closed the same year. By January, 1876, the Chagrin Falls Paper Company had been organized, and had acquired the property, the following gentlemen being the directors: D. S. Pope, I. W. Pope, S. L. Pope, S. I. Pope and David Smith. This company has carried on the establishment to the present time, doing a very large business and employing about fifty hands. The sack factory alone has a capacity of twenty-five thousand sacks per day.

ADAMS & CO.'S PAPER MILL.

The site of this mill was originally occupied by Bliss & Mayhew's flouring mill. It was changed into a woolen factory by Bliss & Pool. It was then transmuted into a paper mill, under the proprietorship of the Lake Erie Paper Mill Company. While it belonged to this company it was destroyed by fire. It

was afterwards rebuilt and passed into the hands of Adams, Upham & Co. In 1872 Mr. Upham retired and the firm became Adams & Co., who have since been the proprietors. It is situated in the northeastern part of the village, at the extreme upper end of the rapids. The works occupy several large buildings and do a very extensive business, being principally devoted to the manufacture of manilla paper. Both steam and water are used, and from fifty to sixty hands are constantly given employment.

BULLARD & MARCH'S WOODEN WARE FACTORY.

This was established in 1842 by Curtiss Bullard and Cornelius Northrop, spinning wheels, reels, etc., being then the principal article of manufacture. In 1848 Mr. Northrop sold his interest, and Mr. John Bullard was taken into the firm, which took the name of C. Bullard & Son. In 1857 it became C. Bullard & Sons, on the admission of Orson C. Bullard. New machinery was added about this time, and what is called "kitchen wooden ware" became the principal article of manufacture. In 1867 the junior owner died, and the firm again became C. Bullard & Son. The business continued to increase, and was carried on by that firm until 1873, when Curtiss Bullard died. In 1875 J. S. Bullard became the sole proprietor and remained so until January, 1877, when Mr. George March purchased an interest and the firm became Bullard & March.

In 1866 the firm obtained a patent for a new kind of butter mould, and this has since become the principal article of manufacture. Over a quarter of a million of these moulds are now made in a single year and the demand is steadily increasing. Immense numbers of butter prints, rolling pins, etc., etc., are also made, all being sold exclusively at wholesale, and being shipped to all parts of the continent.

WILLIAMS' FOUNDRY AND THIMBLE SKEIN FACTORY.

This establishment originated in the furnace erected by Benajah Williams in 1844, and has ever since been in the hands either of Mr. Williams or of his son, J. W. Williams, or as now, J. W. Williams & Son. From the manufacture of the simplest and rudest iron articles used in the immediate neighborhood, the establishment has progressed until its products are now shipped by wholesale to all parts of Ohio and into several of the adjacent States.

For many years the principal article produced has been the "seamless thimble skein," known as the "Williams skein," and celebrated for its convenience and durability. Numerous other iron articles, however, are also manufactured, including sad-irons, bolster plates, pruning tools, pump reels, etc., besides a large number of wooden articles, such as axe handles, whiffletrees, etc.; all being renowned for their good quality, and the whole establishment, by its employment of twenty artisans, contributing largely to the prosperity of the village in which it is situated.

GAUNTT'S MACHINE SHOP.

Adin Gauntt started the first machine shop in the place in 1844, in a part of Rowe's carriage shop. After nine years of steadily increasing business, he bought the Maple Grange woolen factory in 1853, where for two years he made machinery for working wool and flax. After four years' absence he returned in 1859, and has since been constantly engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery. He now has a large shop in the lower part of the village, where he manufactures planers, matchers, small steam engines, horse powers, etc., as well as all kinds of especially intricate machinery.

OBER BROTHERS' PLANING MACHINE, ETC.

This establishment was built by the present proprietors in 1873, being a sawmill, together with machines for planing and matching lumber, making mouldings, sash and blinds, and similar articles. A valuable lathe for irregular work has been patented by George Ober, and the whole establishment is in a highly flourishing condition.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Other manufactures besides the above are the Chagrin Falls woolen mills, Rose Brothers' foundry, with Ira Smith's machine shop, D. Christian's foundry, W. A. Burnet's machine shop, J. O. Malin's planing mill, and the Chagrin Falls marble works, begun in 1877 by H. A. Sheffield.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was organized as an independent Congregational church on the 26th day of July, 1835, the following being the first members: Thomas N. West, Rebecca R. West, Alexander H. Hart, Polly Hart, Timothy W. Osborn, Sarah Osborn, Salome Crosby, Andrew Dickinson and Thomas West. On the 10th of June, 1836, the church was received into the Independent Congregational Union of Northern Ohio. On the 2d of January, 1837, it withdrew from that connection, and entered the General Association of the Western Reserve.

For eight years after the organization the pulpit was occupied by various temporary supplies, of whom no record has been kept. Rev. John S. Barris preached from 1843 to 1845. Rev. Abram Nast began to serve the church as pastor on the 15th of October, 1845. On the 5th of January, 1847, a constitution was formed, and the church once more became independent.

In 1850 Rev. Mr. Hopkins officiated as pastor. In September, 1851, Rev. E. D. Taylor began to serve the church in that capacity, and continued until 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Cannon, who closed his services in July, 1857. In June of that year the church united with the Cleveland presbytery of the New School Presbyterian Church.

For many years after this no records show the proceedings of the church, and in fact, owing to the war

and various circumstances, during much of the time there were no regular services. In 1869 a decided effort was made to revive and strengthen the church. On the 14th of April, in that year, it was legally incorporated under the name of the First Congregational Church of Chagrin Falls. In October following, the Rev. G. W. Walker was called to the pastorate, and since that time the church has been steadily growing in numbers and usefulness.

Mr. Walker officiated until 1872, when he retired to take part in the government of Atlanta University, Georgia. He was succeeded in January, 1873, by Rev. T. D. Childs, who remained until May, 1874. At that time Rev. A. D. Barber was called to the pulpit, which he occupied for two years. Rev. William Woodmansee also served for two years, and was succeeded in October, 1878, by Rev. Edmund Gail.

The church is now in a flourishing condition, having about a hundred and ten members. The Sabbath school attached to it has seventy-five members. The deacons are (in 1878) Lewis Gilbert, John Ober and R. W. Walters; the trustees, D. C. Eggleston, John S. Bullard and R. W. Walters; the clerk, George March.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

As soon as any considerable number of persons were settled in the township, the indefatigable Methodist ministers began to go "on circuit" among them, preaching to those of their faith and to whomsoever else might be willing to listen to their words. Down to 1844 the services were held in school-houses and private houses, there being no other means of accommodation. In the summer of that year, however, a Methodist church was erected at the village of Chagrin Falls, which has ever since been occupied by the members of that denomination.

Chagrin Falls was a part of a very extensive circuit. The visits of the ministers were necessarily infrequent, and the records kept were of the most meager description. We find, however, that in 1854 the circuit contained Chagrin Falls, Mayfield, Gates' Mills, Bainbridge, Orange Hill, Orange Center, Solon, Russell and Chester. The circuit ministers were Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Fouts. These two, together with Rev. D. C. Wright, also served on the circuit in 1855. In 1857 Chagrin Falls and Solon were made a circuit by themselves, on which Rev. E. J. Kenney served in 1857 and '58, and Rev. T. Guy in 1859, '60 and '61. Since that time Chagrin Falls has been a separate station, with the following ministers:

Thomas Stubbs, 1862, '63 and '64; John Graham, part of 1864; H. N. Stearns, 1865 and '66; John O'Neal, 1867; Geo. J. Bliss, 1868; C. T. Kingsbury, 1869 and '70; G. W. Chessebro, 1871; N. H. Holmes, 1872 and '73; W. T. Wilson, 1874; B. Excell, 1875 and '76; A. H. Dormer, 1877 and '78.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Rev. Adamson Bentley was unquestionably the principal person engaged in founding the Disciple

Church in Chagrin Falls. In February, 1831, he moved to the point now known as Bentleyville, and at once began preaching in the nearest log school house. Before long there were about thirty believers gathered, and a church was constituted under the general superintendence of Mr. Bentley, with Gamaliel Kent as assistant overseer. The first deacons were R. E. Russell and Zadoc Bowell. For several years the congregation usually met at the Griffith school-house; afterwards at the village of Chagrin Falls.

In 1846 a large tent-meeting of the Disciples of Cuyahoga and Geauga counties was held at Chagrin Falls, which was attended by the venerable Alexander Campbell, the most prominent minister of the denomination. Shortly afterward a church building was erected by the Disciples at Chagrin Falls, which has since been occupied by them. In 1849 lectures on the evidences of Christianity were delivered at the Falls by Rev. Isaac Errett, one of the ablest and most logical of the Disciple ministers. Nine years later, James A. Garfield, then a young Disciple minister, since distinguished as a soldier and a statesman, defended the cause of Christianity in a vigorous discussion with Dutton, a celebrated infidel lecturer, in which the youthful champion displayed much of that thoroughness of information and closeness of reasoning for which he has in later years become celebrated on a wider field.

Since the war the church has steadily increased in numbers and vigor, and now contains about a hundred and forty members, with the following officers: J. G. Coleman and C. H. Welton, overseers; George M. King, Ransom Bliss and Martin Bentley, deacons; Mrs. Jennie Burns, Mrs. Louisa M. Tucker, Mrs. Calista McClintock, deaconesses.

Ministers have not been regularly employed during the whole of the time since the organization of the church, but have been during a large part of it; the following being the principal persons who have occupied the pulpit: Adamson Bentley, Wm. Hayden, W. S. Hamlin, W. T. Horner, James A. Garfield, J. H. Rhodes, B. A. Hinsdale, Sterling McBride, R. G. White, W. S. Hayden, J. G. Coleman, Andrew Burns (1872 to 1878), and James Vernon, the present incumbent.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was originally organized on the 25th day of August, 1839, at the Isham school house in the township of Russell, Geauga county, by Rev. A. K. Moulton, with nine members, viz.: Henry E. Whipple, John Walters, Reuben R. Walters, Jehiel Goodwill, Emily Walters, Sarah S. Morse, Hannah Mason, Faustina L. McConoughy, Lucy Goodwill. The first pastor was A. K. Moulton; the first deacon, appointed in January, 1840, was John Walters, who still holds that position; the second deacon was Wm. S. Phillips.

In February, 1841, the church was legally incorporated by the name of the Russell Free Will Baptist Church, and in August following, John Walters, Otis B. Bliss and R. R. Walters were elected trustees.

Mr. Moulton's pastorate closed in September, 1841. A year or two later the congregation, having increased in members, began the erection of the framed house of worship at Chagrin Falls still occupied by them. It was dedicated in 1844, but was not finished until 1845. In February of the latter year the church took the name of the Chagrin Falls First Free Will Baptist Church.

We are able to give a full list of the pastors with their terms of service, the church record being of exceptional excellence. A. K. Moulton, August, 1839 to September, 1841; A. R. Crafts, January, 1842 to April, 1843; Walter D. Stanard, June, 1843 to August, 1844; P. W. Belknap, six months; A. R. Crafts one year; E. H. Higbee, June, 1846 to February, 1848; G. H. Ball, May, 1849 to November, 1849; Norman Star, January, 1850 to January, 1851. From this time until 1858 there was no regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Daniel H. Miller, D. W. Edwards, J. C. Miller, and others. Rev. E. N. Wright was pastor from February, 1858, nearly three years. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Messrs. Darius Woodworth, R. Clark, E. H. Higbee, R. Coley and others. Wm. L. Hosier served from April, 1862 to July, 1863. George Thomas and others supplied the place of a pastor until October, 1864. Rev. B. E. Baker served from that time until October, 1867; W. Whitacre, from October, 1867 to February, 1872; C. Steele from then till the present time.

During these years there have been two hundred and seventy-seven members of the church, the present number being sixty-four. The present officers (1878) are as follows: Deacon, John Walters; trustees, Wm. E. Walters, Augustus R. Vincent, Irwin N. Warner; clerk, R. R. Walters.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Bible Christian Church at Chagrin Falls was organized in 1846 with seventeen members. The denomination, which resembles the Methodists in many respects, is of English origin, and this church was established on account of the migration of a number of English families hither shortly before the year just mentioned.

In 1851 the church had increased so that it was able to build a small, framed house of worship, which was occupied by them until 1874, when the present commodious brick edifice was erected. The society was legally incorporated in 1869.

The ministers have been Rev. Messrs. George Rip- pin, John Chapel, Joseph Hodge, William Roach, William Hooper, George Haycraft, John Pinch, L. W. Nicket, J. Harris, J. Chapel, R. Mallet and L. W. Nicket again. The church is now in a flourish-

ing condition, with sixty-two members, and with a Sunday school of about ninety members.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 245, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered on the 19th day of October, 1854, the following being the charter members: Caleb Earl, Orison Cathan, Jonathan Cole, Apollo Hewitt, Roderick White, Nathan Hobart, S. B. Kellogg, Samuel Sunderland, Thomas White, L. D. Mix, Henry Burnet.

The Worthy Masters in succession have been as follows: Caleb Earl, L. D. Mix, D. A. Davis, S. L. Wilkinson, M. A. Lander, C. M. Foote, R. W. Walters, H. M. Doty.

The following officers were in authority in 1878: H. M. Doty, W. M.; C. M. Foote, S. W.; James Lowrie, J. W.; F. E. Adams, treasurer; E. W. Force, secretary; Philip Heintz, S. D.; J. W. Smith, J. D.; S. A. Bayard, tiler.

CHAGRIN FALLS LODGE NO. 290, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized on the 29th day of June, 1855, the charter members being Thomas M. Bayard, John W. Williams, H. A. Robinson, Uriah Ackley and Bennett Robbins. The following gentlemen have served in succession as Noble Grands of the lodge for one term of six months each, unless otherwise specified: J. M. Bayard, J. W. Williams, H. A. Robinson, S. N. Pelton (two terms), J. A. Foote (two terms), W. W. Ainger, G. S. Rathbun, H. W. Curtis, E. Sheffield, J. H. Vincent, L. A. Sunderland, L. B. McFarland, D. White, H. H. Caley (two terms), A. H. Burnett (two terms), H. Washburn, G. F. Stanhope, W. T. Armour, W. E. Walters, W. A. Braund, George Thomas, L. O. Harris, R. W. Walters, J. J. Davis, W. W. Phillips, C. R. Bliss, John Brooks, W. D. Stannard, D. Goddard, O. F. Frazer, E. F. Douglas, H. A. Pardee, M. H. Isham, W. W. Wilber, O. A. Crane, John Armour, A. B. Gardner (two terms), H. U. Bigelow, Wilson Wyckoff, John Haggett, M. F. Brewster.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1845. Trustees, Ralph E. Russell, Stoughton Bentley, B. H. Bosworth; clerk, A. Knox; treasurer, Thomas Shaw; assessor, George Stocking.
 1846. Trustees, B. H. Bosworth, R. E. Russell, Charles E. Morton; clerk, A. Knox; treasurer, O. Bliss; assessor, Geo. Stocking.
 1847. Trustees, B. H. Bosworth, R. E. Russell, Harmon Barrows; clerk, David Birchard; treasurer, John Mayhew; assessor, Noah Graves.
 1848. Trustees, R. E. Russell, Leonard Sampson, E. P. Wolcott; clerk, David Birchard; treasurer, J. A. Brown; assessor, Noah Graves.
 1849. Trustees, R. E. Russell, E. P. Wolcott, Samuel Pool; clerk, Thomas Shaw; treasurer, Abel Fisher; assessor, N. Graves.
 1850. Trustees, R. E. Russell, L. Lampson, Hannibal Goodell; clerk, L. D. Mix; treasurer, Chas. Force; assessor, N. Graves.
 1851. Trustees, E. P. Wolcott, S. Pool, R. E. Russell; clerk, A. J. Williams; treasurer, A. Fisher; assessor, N. Graves.
 1852. Trustees, Horace Waite, S. Pool, R. E. Russell; clerk, John V. Smith; treasurer, A. Fisher; assessor, Geo. Faulkell.
 1853. Trustees, S. Pool, Geo. Gladden, H. Goodell; clerk, S. K. Collins; treasurer, J. H. Burnet; assessor, Geo. Faulkell.
 1854. Trustees, Alonzo Harlow, H. Goodell, Ephraim Sheffield; clerk, S. K. Collins; treasurer, J. H. Burnet; assessor, J. W. Williams.
 1855. Trustees, H. Goodell, A. Harlow, E. Sheffield; clerk, E. P. Wolcott; treasurer, A. Upham; assessor, Jonathan Cole.
 1856. Trustees, H. Goodell, E. Sheffield, E. R. Sage; clerk, A. Harlow; treasurer, A. Upham; assessor, J. Cole.

1857. Trustees, H. Goodell, E. Sheffield, A. Upham; clerk, Thomas Shaw; treasurer, G. B. Rogers; assessor, G. G. Morris.
 1858. Trustees, H. Goodell, E. Sheffield, A. Upham; clerk, Thomas Shaw; treasurer, G. B. Rogers; assessor, S. L. Wilkinson.
 1859. Trustees, H. Goodell, E. Sheffield, A. Upham; clerk, L. D. Mix; treasurer, Chas. Force; assessor, L. B. McFarland.
 1860. Trustees, S. Pool, Orrin Nash, H. Goodell; clerk, T. Shaw; treasurer, A. Upham; assessor, E. B. Upham.
 1861. L. E. Goodwin, E. Sheffield, Julius Kent; clerk, Thomas Shaw; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, E. M. Eggleston.
 1862. Trustees, E. Sheffield, L. D. Mix, Charles Force; clerk, T. Shaw; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, E. M. Eggleston.
 1863. Trustees, E. Sheffield, L. D. Mix, Charles Force; clerk, Lucius E. Goodwin; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, E. M. Eggleston.
 1864. Trustees, E. Sheffield, L. D. Mix, Charles Force; clerk, W. J. Armour; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, E. M. Eggleston.
 1865. Trustees, Charles Force, E. Sheffield, E. M. Eggleston; clerk, W. J. Armour; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, E. B. Upham.
 1866. Trustees, E. Sheffield, C. Force, W. W. Collins; clerk, W. J. Armour; treasurer, L. B. McFarland; assessor, L. A. Sunderland.
 1867. Trustees, E. Sheffield, W. W. Collins, H. Goodell; clerk, George King; treasurer, Th. Shaw; assessor, A. H. Rogers.
 1868. Trustees, C. Force, S. W. Brewster, Silas Christian; clerk, Eleazer Goodwin; treasurer, Thomas Shaw; assessor, E. B. Upham.
 1869. Trustees, C. Force, S. W. Brewster, Silas Christian; clerk, C. R. Bliss; treasurer, T. Shaw; assessor, E. B. Upham.
 1870. Trustees, C. Force, S. Christian, J. G. Coleman; clerk, W. H. Caley; treasurer, T. Shaw; assessor, E. B. Upham.
 1871. Trustees, J. G. Coleman, S. Christian, Washington Gates; clerk, W. H. Caley; treasurer, T. Shaw; assessor, George Gladden.
 1872. Trustees, C. Force, Wm. Hutchings, Alex. Frazer; clerk, Austin Church; treasurer, T. Shaw; assessor, George Gladden.
 1873. Trustees, C. Force, W. Hutchings, A. Frazer; clerk, A. Church; treasurer, T. Shaw; assessor, Geo. Gladden.
 1874. Trustees, C. Force, Wm. Hutchings, A. Frazer; clerk, A. Church; treasurer, Alfred Williams; assessor, George Gladden.
 1875. Trustees, C. Force, Wm. Hutchings, A. Frazer; clerk, A. Church; treasurer, A. Williams; assessor, George Gladden.
 1876. Trustees, C. Force, Wm. Hutchings, A. Frazer; clerk, A. Church; treasurer, A. Williams; assessor, George Gladden.
 1877. Trustees, Z. K. Eggleston, Wm. Hutchings, A. Church; clerk, D. O. Davis; treasurer, Joseph J. Davis; assessor, George Gladden.
 1878. Trustees, Chas. Force, Alfred Church, Wm. Hutchings; clerk, D. O. Davis; treasurer, J. J. Davis; assessor, Geo. Gladden.
 1879. Trustees, Austin Church, Z. K. Eggleston, Silas Christian; clerk, D. O. Davis; treasurer, J. J. Davis; assessor, L. O. Harris.

HARVEY W. CURTISS.

Harvey Willard Curtiss, M. D., was born at Charles-town, Portage county, Ohio, on the 22nd day of February, 1824. He is the son of Chauncey B. Curtiss, a leading farmer and a man of large social and political influence in Portage county, who takes an active interest in public affairs, and has filled at different times numerous local offices of trust.

The subject of this notice studied at and was graduated from the Grand River Institute, in Ash-tabula county. In 1849 he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1851 was graduated from Cleveland Medical College. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to leave the city. He then, in 1852, removed to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, where he has since resided.

Like his father, he early became interested in political affairs, and when but nineteen years of age "stumped" his native county in the interests of the Liberty party of that day. Upon the organization of the Republican party he united with that body, and became active in local politics.

In the fall of 1869 he was elected a representative from Cuyahoga county in the Ohio legislature, taking



F. W. Curtis

his seat in January, 1870. The question whether Ohio should ratify the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution was before the legislature during that year and Mr. Curtiss took an active part in securing the ratification. He served as a member of the committees on railroads and benevolent institutions. In 1871 he was re-elected to the legislature, and on taking his seat in 1872 was appointed chairman of the committee on railroads, besides holding places on several other committees. During this term a number of bills of more or less importance were advocated by him with marked success. He also introduced a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the first legislation on this subject in the State. This bill met with great opposition, but by persistent efforts of Dr. Curtiss and some others, a majority of the legislature was convinced of its propriety and it was duly passed.

In October, 1873, he was elected to the State senate. The political party to which he belonged was in the minority at that time, and hence he was assigned to inferior places on committees. Instead of forwarding desirable measures he was engaged in combating those he considered deleterious, among the most noted of which was the "Geghan bill," which it was claimed was introduced and pressed in the interest of the Roman Catholic church. In 1875 he was again elected to the senate, and served as president *pro tem*. Upon the resignation of Gov. Hayes and the installation of the lieutenant governor as acting governor in the spring of 1877, Mr. Curtiss was made president of the senate and acting lieutenant governor. He took an active part in the debates during this term.

In the fall of 1877 Dr. Curtiss peremptorily refused to become a candidate for renomination, and instructed the delegates from his township under no circumstances to allow his name to go before the convention. There was, however, such a strong desire to see him again in the field, that one hour before the convention organized parties were dispatched to the *Herald* office and a few ballots were hurriedly printed. Upon the second ballot Dr. Curtiss was renominated over four competitors. He accepted with great reluctance, but was elected and served the full term of two years.

In addition to his legislative duties he has taken an active and a prominent part in the administration of local affairs. He served for fifteen years as a member of the village school board, and then resigned. Three years after he was again induced to become a candidate, and in the spring of 1879 his name was placed on both tickets. He was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

As a politician he ever preserved the strictest honor and integrity. Possessing great ability, tact and skill as a legislator, he always exerted his influence in the cause of right and justice. During the rebellion he was an ardent supporter of the Union, and contributed in different ways to the assistance of the National cause. He is an active and valued member of the

Masonic order, and also of the order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Curtiss is a man of strong and unflinching will. He is willing to receive the advice of others, but when he has once decided on his course, adheres to it with extraordinary firmness. As a physician he has been pre-eminently successful, and has attained a wide celebrity. Of dignified presence, courteous address and high character, he is in every way fitted for his profession of physician, as well as for the position of a representative of the people. In Chagrin Falls he is to a considerable extent the adviser of both poor and rich, quite a number of the citizens making a consultation with Dr. Curtiss the first step in any important transaction. He was married in 1846 to Miss Olive B. Rood of Charlestown. They have had four children: Dwight C., engaged in the manufacture of paper in Akron; Dan P., a promising lad who died at the age of thirteen; Paul, and Virginia.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

DOVER.

Boundaries, Surface, etc.—Attractions as a Place of Residence—Early Settlement—Joseph Cahoon—The Old Tea Kettle—Cahoon Pioneer Association—A Large Riding Whip—Asahel Porter—First Store—Leverett Johnson—Philo Taylor—Dr. Turner—The Flat-Iron Cure—Other Pioneers—Blood's Tavern—J. & N. Crocker—Moses Hall and Family—Amos Sperry—Sylvanus Smith and Others—First Births and Marriages—Drowning of Mrs. Porter—Captured by Indians—Civil Organization—First Election and Officers—List of Principal Officers—Dover Center and North Dover—Post Offices—Second Congregational Church—Methodist Church at Dover Center—Lake Shore Methodist Church—First Baptist Church—St. John's Church—Lutheran Church—Schools—Dover Academy—Agricultural Society—Dover Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Northwest Encampment—Daughters of Rebekah—Other Organizations—Burial Places—Dover Furnaces—The Grist Mill, Etc.—Wischmeyer's Vineyards—Dover Lay Grape Company—Stone Quarries.

THE township of Dover, which occupies the extreme northwestern corner of Cuyahoga county, is bounded by Lake Erie on the north; by the township of Olmsted on the south; by Rockport on the east, and by Avon, in Lorain county, on the west. It is township number seven in range fifteen, and covers an area of about twenty-five square miles. The surface is generally level or gently undulating, the soil is fruitful, and the people are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The farmers as a rule are men of education and good understanding, and they have not only transformed the forest of sixty years ago into fine-looking farms, but they have also embellished it with many handsome residences—evidences at once of refinement and wealth. The lake shore region is largely devoted to the culture of the grape, the business being extensive and profitable. Fruit-growing has latterly received liberal attention in all parts of the township, and in time this branch of agriculture is likely to become very important. The public roads are numerous and well constructed, but as yet the limits of Dover have been untouched by a railway, although there is convenient railway communication at stations

near at hand in other townships. Although there are numerous small streams their water power is feeble, and is used to only a very limited extent. As a place of residence, especially in the summer time and near the lake shore, Dover has attracted much attention, and in the season mentioned many come within its borders to seek the healthful atmosphere and cooling zephyrs found upon the bluffs which overlook Lake Erie.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white person to settle in what is now the township of Dover was Joseph Cahoon, who migrated with his family from Vergennes, Vermont, and on the morning of October 10, 1810, located upon land purchased of Datus Kelley, the agent for Hubbard & Stowe, the Connecticut owners of this portion of the Western Reserve. Mr. Cahoon's family consisted of himself, wife and seven children, of which latter the only one now living is Joel B. Cahoon, who, at the age of eighty-six, still resides on the old homestead. They traveled from Vermont to Dover in a wagon drawn by four horses, and a fifth horse was ridden by the girls in turn, in order to give some relief to a terribly tedious journey. They finally stopped on lot eighty-five, on the east side of Cahoon creek, at its mouth. In four days Mr. Cahoon had completed a log house, the big wagon-box having meanwhile served as a place of nightly repose for the females of the family.

The tea-kettle which did duty on the occasion of the first meal taken by the Cahoon family in Dover is still in the possession of Joel B. Cahoon, and at the first celebration by the Cahoon Pioneer Association (held October 10, 1860, on the spot where Joseph Cahoon built his log house in 1810), a fire was built on the old hearth-stone, tea was steeped in the old tea kettle, and pies were eaten and made from apples borne by the first fruit-tree set out in the township.

The Cahoon Pioneer Association, it may be noted, has for its purpose the annual celebration in a pleasant and social way of Joseph Cahoon's settlement in Dover. Meetings are held upon the Cahoon place, and are participated in only by members of the Cahoon family and their immediate friends. At the meeting in 1878, about one hundred and twenty persons were present. These assemblages were held for a few years upon each 10th of October—the anniversary of Joseph Cahoon's settlement—but, in deference to the wishes of some aged people, the date was changed to August 28, the anniversary of that gentleman's birth.

Joseph Cahoon built upon Cahoon's creek the first grist-mill west of the Cuyahoga river, the frame being raised September 10, 1813,* the day of Perry's vic-

*There seems to have been a good deal of building and raising on the lake shore that day. One lot of men were finishing the court-house at Cleveland; another was raising a barn in Euclid; Mr. Cahoon and his friends were raising a grist-mill in Dover, and there were perhaps other instances, of which we have not heard.

tory. Joseph and his son, Joel B., quarried two mill-stones in the creek at North Dover, and these stones are now preserved on Mr. Cahoon's place as relics of the olden time. They also erected a saw-mill near by, and likewise a distillery, where they made peach brandy—Mr. Cahoon engaging to some extent in peach culture.

In 1814 Joel was sent by his father to Brownhelm for a man to assist in the distillery, and before he set out on his return he pulled a small locust plant for a riding whip. When he reached home he planted it upon his father's place, and now the riding whip, grown to a handsome tree of massive proportions, shades the lawn in front of the Cahoon homestead, a graceful reminder of the historic past.

In 1818 Joseph Cahoon built the house now occupied by his son Joel B., and there he died in 1829, at the age of seventy-five.

On the evening of the day on which Joseph Cahoon and his family entered Dover (October 10, 1810), Asahel Porter and his family, together with Leverett Johnson (his nephew), then in his seventeenth year, came into the same township. Leverett Johnson had been living with the family in Connecticut, whence they came to Dover. Mr. Porter, with the assistance of George Peake, of Rockport, put up a log house upon lot ninety-four, now occupied by Charles Hassler. The spot upon which the house stood was long ago washed into the lake. Of the two children who came with Mr. Porter, one, Mrs. Catharine Foot, still resides in Dover, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Porter was drowned in Rocky river in 1814, and not long after that event Mr. Porter removed to Rockport, after renting his Dover farm to Silas and Elisha Taylor. Before that, however, he kept a store on the lake shore, in Dover, and was postmaster there in 1815. The book in which he kept his store accounts is now in the possession of L. H. Johnson, Esq., of Dover.

Almost immediately after his arrival in Dover, Leverett Johnson, although scarcely more than a boy, began alone to clear land on lot fifty-eight, continuing to live, however, with Mr. Porter. Two years later young Johnson located upon lot thirteen, where his son, L. H. Johnson, now resides. Usually he spent his Sundays at Mr. Porter's, but during the week lived alone in the wilderness. During the first season his house consisted of a bark roof set against an old log. He was the only settler in that section, and no doubt found life somewhat lonesome; but he worked sturdily away, and, although Indians and wild beasts were plentiful, he suffered no molestation. The Indians were friendly, and sometimes assisted him in his farm labors; the wild beasts he scared away at night by keeping up a fire. Young Johnson married Abigail Cahoon in 1814, and conducted his bride to a new log-house, which he had that year erected upon his farm.

Mr. Johnson was early a prominent member of the settlement, and during his life was frequently called

to fill positions of considerable importance. He was justice of the peace from 1827 to 1833, and served five terms in the State legislature. After a useful life of unwonted activity, he died upon the old homestead in 1856, in his sixty-second year.

Philo Taylor, an early settler in Rockport, located on the lake shore in Dover, in 1811, and there built the first sawmill in the township. He also opened the first tavern in Dover, but remained in the township only a few years. Dr. John Turner, also a Rockport settler, moved thence to Dover in 1813, locating on the place now occupied by C. C. Reed. He was the first physician in the township, and had a peculiar theory about consumption. He contended that if the patient would exercise daily by swinging a flat-iron in each hand, a cure would be effected. His wife, being consumptive, tried the remedy, but died in spite of it. Dr. Turner afterwards moved to Carlisle, Ohio, and thence to Wisconsin, where he died.

Joseph Stocking came out from Ashfield, Massachusetts, with his uncle, Jonathan Smith, in 1811, and purchased land from the latter, in Dover. He returned to Massachusetts for his family, but postponed their removal on account of the war of 1812. In 1815, however, he migrated to Dover with his wife and five children, accompanied by Nehemiah Porter, John Smith, Asa Blood, Wells Porter, Jesse Lilly and Ryal Holden—all being related to him by blood or marriage. He migrated to Dover, and located upon the place now occupied by his son Joseph. There he lived until his death in 1877, at the age of ninety-five years and three months.

Jesse Lilly settled first upon the North Ridge, but moved subsequently to the southern part of the township. John Smith located on lot fifty-five, and Ryal Holden about a mile and a half west of the present village of Dover Center. Soon after his arrival, Asa Blood built a log tavern at the place where he afterwards erected the brick hotel now kept by Philip Phillips. In 1825, when Blood was postmaster, one Woolverton drove a mail stage between Cleveland and Elyria, and delivered the mail at Dover Center three times a week.

Nehemiah Porter, with his wife and two children, and Wells Porter, a bachelor, located on lot forty-five. After residing with Nehemiah two years, Wells made a settlement upon lot fifteen. In 1816 Ebenezer Porter also came to Dover. Nehemiah and Ebenezer resided in that township until they died; Wells moved to Cleveland, and ended his days there. Jedediah Crocker moved in June, 1811, from Lee, Massachusetts, with his wife and seven children, to Euclid, Ohio, whence Noah, his son, went to Dover, where the elder owned land. Noah, with his wife and three children, settled upon a portion of his father's land, and besides giving it some of his attention, used to go occasionally to Elyria to work in a furnace. He resided in Dover until his death; his children all removed farther west. In 1816 Jedediah Crocker left

Euclid, and with his family settled in Dover, upon the place cleared by his son Noah. The old gentleman had purchased considerable land in Dover from Hubbard & Stowe in Connecticut, but after his arrival in the West sold all of it except two lots, at \$1.25 per acre—just what it had cost him. At the time of his settlement his nearest neighbors were Barnabas Hall, Thomas Foot, Sylvanus Phinney, Bernard Case, Jesse Lilly, Jonathan Smith, and Henry and Jasher Taylor.

Moses Hall, of Lee, Massachusetts, bought twenty-one hundred acres of land in Dover in 1810, and in the same year removed with his twelve children to Ashtabula, Ohio. Of the Dover tract, he gave to each of his seven sons one hundred acres, and to each of his five daughters fifty acres. Two of his sons Barnabas and James, and one of his daughters, with her husband, Nathan Bassett, settled in Dover in 1811. Barnabas Hall located on lot sixty-two, now occupied by his son Charles, and remained there till his death. James settled upon lot fifty-one, but in 1821 returned to Ashtabula, where he has since resided, having in July, 1879, reached his eighty-eighth year. Nathan Bassett occupied lot eighty-two. He had a turning-lathe, and manufactured chairs, and was also known far and near as a great hunter and manager of bees. He was killed by lightning while at work in his barn in 1842. Nancy, another daughter of Moses Hall, married David Ingersoll, and in 1820 they settled in Dover upon lot thirty-seven. They had seven children, but survived them all; he dying in January, 1879, aged eighty-three, and she in April of the same year, aged eighty. Charles, a son of Moses Hall, settled in Dover in 1821, upon lot forty-eight. He died in April, 1878. His surviving sons in Dover are Reuben and Z. S. Hall.

In 1817 Jesse Atwell, with his wife and five children, came from Steuben county, New York, and on the 4th of July landed at Cleveland. From there they pushed on to Dover, traveling so slowly that they were a day and a half in going to Rocky river, and seeing but one framed house on the way. Mr. Atwell had bought lot sixty-eight of Moses Hall, but at the end of five years he bought lot seventy-nine from Hubbard & Stowe for four dollars and twenty cents an acre. There he resided until his death in 1875, aged eighty-nine.

Amos Sperry came west from Oneida county, New York, in 1815, and purchased lot sixty of Lyman Root, an early settler upon it, who then moved to Ridgeville. Mr. Sperry opened a blacksmith shop and a tavern on his place as soon as 1818, although he put up no tavern-sign until 1824. That sign was recently in the possession of the Sperry family. Mr. Sperry kept tavern there only a few years, but followed farming upon his place until his death in 1848, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. His son, Amos Ransom Sperry, who had preceded him into Dover a year, resided upon the homestead until he died. Junia Sperry, of Dover Center, is the only direct descend-

ant of Amos Sperry now living. In 1818 Amos R. Sperry married the widow of Junia Beach, one of Elyria's early settlers. She survived her last husband many years, dying in Rockport in 1877, aged one hundred years.

Among other early settlers in Dover were Jason Bradley, John Wolf, Jethro Butler, Aaron Aldrich, Lyman Root, Eber Loomis and Joseph Root.

Sylvanus Smith was the first settler at the place now known as Dover Center, and built a house upon the site of the store now there. Asa Blood, who kept the first tavern at the center, married a sister of Sylvanus Smith, and two other sisters of Smith married Ansel Rice and Asher Cooley, both Dover pioneers. Mr. Smith was a wide-awake, stirring citizen, a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and the builder of several houses at the center.

In 1826 Joseph Porter, of Ashfield, Massachusetts, migrated to Dover with four children—Jemima, John, Leonard and Rebecca, going by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Cleveland, and the rest of the way by stage. Mr. Porter located on lot fourteen, where he died in 1844, at the age of eighty-four. James Case, with a family of nine children, moved in 1816 from Ashfield, Massachusetts, to Dover, and located on the North Ridge, west of Cahoon's creek, where he soon after put up a sawmill. He died in less than two years, leaving his eldest son, Bernard, to care for the family. He moved about 1826 to New York. Another son, Osborn Case, is now a resident of Rockport, whither he went in 1832. James Case had served as a privateer in the war of 1776, and during his residence in Dover had followed the pursuits of a cooper, a miller, and a farmer. Sumner Adams accompanied Case from Massachusetts to Dover, where he engaged in business as a blacksmith, returning, however, to New England at the expiration of four years.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first white child born in the township was Angelina, daughter of Asahel Porter. The date of her birth was April 1, 1812. It is claimed that Vesta, daughter of Nathan Bassett, was the first born, but the best available evidence shows the date of her birth to have been June 14, 1812. The first male child born in Dover was Franklin, son of Joseph Cahoon. The first marriage in the township was that of Leverett Johnson and Abigail, daughter of Joseph Cahoon. John S. Reed, of Black River,—the first justice of the peace chosen in Dover,—performed the marriage service in Cahoon's log house. The second couple married were Jethro Butler and Betsey Smith. On the 1st day of April, 1814, Asahel Porter's wife and infant child, Noah Crocker, and George, son of Jonathan Smith, made a journey to Cleveland in an open boat. Upon their return, being overtaken by a storm, they sought to put in at the mouth of Rocky river, when the boat was capsized and Mrs. Porter, her babe, and George Smith were drowned, Crocker

alone escaping. The daughter of Daniel Page—who settled at an early date on lot ninety-seven and put up the first framed house in Dover—while temporarily sojourning in an adjoining township, was carried away by Indians, from whom, however, after a brief captivity, she was recaptured by United States soldiers.

ORGANIZATION.

The surveyed township now constituting Dover (No. seven in range fifteen) was, at the time of its earliest settlement, owned by Nehemiah Hubbard and Josiah Stowe, to whom it had fallen on the division of the Western Reserve among the joint proprietors, as narrated in the general history. The civil township of Dover was formed November 4, 1811, and embraced a large tract, extending nearly twenty-five miles along the lake shore as appears by the following extracts from the records: November 4, 1811, it was by the county commissioners ordered "that the following townships be and are hereby incorporated into a separate township by the name of Dover, viz: Townships No. seven in fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth ranges and all that part of No. seven which lies east of the Black river in the eighteenth range, and to be in effect on the next annual meeting." * * * March 6, 1812, it was further ordered "that all that tract of land lying west of the town of Dover and west of township No. six in range sixteen, and east of the east line of the Fire-lands, so called, and north of township five in ranges seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, be and is hereby annexed to said township of Dover."

The first township election was held April 6, 1812, at the house of Philo Taylor, at which eighteen votes were cast by the following electors: Philo Taylor, George Kelso, John Jordan, John Brittle, Noah Davis, Andrew Kelso, Timothy Wallace, David Smith, Joseph Cahoon, Joseph Quigley, Ralph Lyon, Joseph Root, Jonathan Seeley, Moses Eldred, Azariah Beebe, Lyman Root, Asahel Porter and Daniel Perry. Some of these lived as far west as Black river, and some lost all identity with Dover, on account of its contraction to its present limits.

The officers chosen at that election were Asahel Porter, township clerk; Daniel Perry, Joseph Quigley and Asahel Porter, trustees; Asahel Porter, Joseph Cahoon and Azariah Beebe, overseers of the poor; Andrew Kelso and Moses Eldred, fence viewers; Jonathan Seeley, lister and appraiser; Noah Davis, Ralph Lyon, Moses Eldred, Sylvanus Fleming, Daniel Brittle and Lyman Root, supervisors of highways; Philo Taylor, treasurer; Jonathan Seeley and Philo Taylor, constables. On the 16th of May, 1812, John S. Reed was chosen justice of the peace. At the second election, which was for State officers, only ten votes were cast. In 1819 but thirty-two votes were cast at the township election. The names of the persons who have served the township as trustees, clerks and treasurers from 1812 to 1879, are given in the following list:

1812. Trustees, Daniel Perry, Joseph Quigley, Asahel Porter; clerk, Asahel Porter; treasurer, Philo Taylor.

1813. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, Noah Crocker, Daniel Perry; clerk, Asahel Porter; treasurer, Philo Taylor.

1814. Trustees, Daniel Perry, Jonathan Taylor, John Turner; clerk, Asahel Porter; treasurer, Philo Taylor.

1815. Trustees, Amos R. Sperry, Daniel Perry, Nathan Bassett; clerk, John Turner; treasurer, Leverett Johnson.

1816. Trustees, Wilbur Cahoon, Nathan Bassett, Datus Kelley; clerk, Noah Crocker; treasurer, Leverett Johnson.

1817. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, Joseph Stocking, Asa Blood; clerk, Noah Crocker; treasurer, Leverett Johnson.

1818. Trustees, Henry Taylor, Leverett Johnson, Samuel Crocker; clerk, Noah Crocker; treasurer, Thomas Foot.

1819. Trustees, John Smith, Samuel Crocker, Amos Cahoon; clerk, Thomas Foot; treasurer, Samuel Crocker.

1820. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Amos Cahoon, Thomas Foot; clerk, Samuel Crocker; treasurer, Jedediah Crocker.

1821. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, Amos R. Sperry, Leverett Johnson; clerk, John F. Smith; treasurer, Amos R. Sperry.

1822. Trustees, Amos R. Sperry, Noah Crocker, Amos Cahoon; clerk, John F. Smith; treasurer, Henry Taylor.

1823. Trustees, Noah Crocker, Amos Cahoon, David Ingersoll; clerk, Asa Blood; treasurer, Henry Taylor.

1824. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, David Ingersoll, Thomas Foot; clerk, Asa Blood; treasurer, Henry Taylor.

1825. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, Joseph Stocking, Asher M. Coe; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Noah Crocker.

1826. Trustees, Joseph Stocking, Thomas Foot; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Noah Crocker.

1827. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Nathan Bassett, John Smith; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Joseph Stocking.

1828. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, John Smith, Thos. Foot; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Joseph Stocking.

1829. Trustees, Thos. Foot, Joseph Stocking, Leverett Johnson; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Hiram Smith.

1830. Trustees, Nathan Bassett, Asa Blood, Amos R. Sperry; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, Hiram Smith.

1831. Trustees, A. M. Coe, Asa Blood, Thos. Foot; clerk, Jason Bradley; treasurer, Hiram Smith.

1832. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, Nathan Bassett, A. M. Coe; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Hiram Smith.

1833. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, Rial Holden, Asa Blood; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1834. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, Chas. Hall, Leverett Johnson; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1835. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, Leverett Johnson, Amos R. Sperry; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1836 and 1837. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, Leverett Johnson, Thomas Foot; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1838. Trustees, A. R. Sperry, Nathan Bassett, Austin Lilly; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1839. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Nathan Bassett, Austin Lilly; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Asher Cooley.

1840. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Arza Dickinson, Aaron Aldrich; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1841. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Thomas Foot, Charles Hall; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1842. Trustees, Amos Cahoon, A. S. Farr, A. R. Sperry; clerk, E. T. Smith; treasurer, Marius Moore.

1843. Trustees, A. S. Farr, Austin Lilly, A. M. Coe; clerk, E. T. Smith; treasurer, Marius Moore.

1844. Trustees, Joseph Brown, Leverett Johnson, Benjamin Reed; clerk, E. T. Smith; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1845. Trustees, A. S. Farr, Aaron Aldrich, Benj. Reed; clerk, W. Porter; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1846. Trustees, Aaron Aldrich, Leverett Johnson, Marius Moore; clerk, W. Porter; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1847. Trustees, Leverett Johnson, Arza Dickinson, Thomas H. Hall; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1848. Trustees, Arza Dickinson, Chas. H. Hall, Alfred Willard; clerk, Wells Porter; treasurer, L. G. Porter.

1849. Trustees, A. M. Coe, Wm. Saddle, N. Coburn; clerk, J. M. Bradley; treasurer, Edwin Coe.

1850. Trustees, A. M. Coe, S. U. Towner, Henry Winsor; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, D. W. Porter.

1851. Trustees, S. U. Towner, Henry Winsor, N. H. Austin; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Marius Moore.

1852 and 1853. Trustees, Marius Moore, C. H. Tobey, Chas. H. Hall; clerk, L. H. Johnson; treasurer, Edwin Farr.

1854. Trustees, Marius Moore, C. H. Tobey, Chas. H. Hall; clerk, L. H. Johnson; treasurer, Lester Simons.

1855. Trustees, Chas. H. Hall, D. W. Porter, R. G. McCarty; clerk, A. A. Lilly; treasurer, —.

1856. Trustees, C. E. Barnum, R. H. Knight, Edwin Farr; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, Jonathan Spencer.

1857. Trustees, R. H. Knight, N. H. Austin, G. W. Laughlin; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, J. Spencer.

1858. Trustees, A. S. Farr, Josiah Hurst, Reuben Hall; clerk, Eli Clemens; treasurer, J. Spencer.

1859. Trustees, Josiah Hurst, Dennis Dow, Clark Smith; clerk, John Wilson.

1860. Trustees, Dennis Dow, S. L. Beebe, A. P. Johnson; clerk, John Wilson.

1861. Trustees, Josiah Hurst, Reuben Hall, A. P. Johnson; clerk, John Wilson.

1862. Trustees, Jonathan Spencer, Adolphus Gridley, Dennis Dow; clerk, Eli Clemens.

1863. Trustees, A. J. Coe, Jonathan Spencer, Edwin Farr; clerk, Thos. Foote.

1864. Trustees, Dennis Dow, Junia Sperry, H. W. Aldrich; clerk, A. A. Lilly.

1865. Trustees, Dennis Dow, Thos. Foot, A. P. Johnson; clerk, A. A. Lilly.

1866. Trustees, H. D. Lanphair, S. W. Simons, E. F. Walker; clerk, E. Meriam.

1867. Trustees, L. H. Johnson, J. Rose, E. S. Lewis; clerk, A. S. Porter.

1868. Trustees, J. Rose, A. S. Ward, S. W. Simons; clerk, A. S. Porter.

1869. Trustees, J. Rose, A. A. Lilly, A. S. Ward; clerk, A. S. Porter.

1870. Trustees, A. A. Lilly, A. P. Smith, H. P. Johnson; clerk, A. S. Porter.

1871. Trustees, R. Hall, G. Reublin, N. G. Porter; clerk, C. Pease.

1872. Trustees, A. G. Porter, Leon Coe, J. N. Hurst; clerk, C. Pease.

1873. Trustees, L. H. Johnson, Leon Coe, A. J. Coe; clerk, C. Pease.

1874. Trustees, A. J. Coe, Perry Powell, J. N. Hurst; clerk, H. B. Smith.

1875. Perry Powell, S. W. Simons, J. N. Hurst; clerk, H. B. Smith.

1876. Trustees, S. W. Simons, A. J. Coe, Reuben Hall; clerk, John Wilson.

1877. Trustees, S. W. Simons, L. M. Coe, Henry Wischmeyer; clerk, John Wilson.

1878. Trustees, Jas. L. Hadd, S. W. Simons, H. Wischmeyer; clerk, Jas. Pease; treasurer, Calvin Pease.

1879. Trustees, A. J. Coe, David Sites, Benj. Chappel; clerk, Herbert Lilly; treasurer, Calvin Pease.

VILLAGES.

Although possessing no incorporated village, Dover has within its limits two hamlets—Dover Center and North Dover—of which the former is the larger and more thriving. The town hall is located there—a fine two-story brick structure, built in 1873—and it also has a graded school, a Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodge, a large steam gristmill, a store, several shops, a church and a good number of handsome residences.

North Dover, a mile north of the Center, is near a German settlement and has a German church, an excellent German school, a township school, a store and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

POST OFFICES.

Dover's first postmaster was Asahel Porter, who kept a store and post office on the lake shore near the Avon line in 1815. Reuben Osborn was his successor, and afterwards Eli Clemens received the office. He removed it to North Dover, where it now is. Calvin Phinney was the next incumbent, and after him Daniel Brown, the present postmaster.

The first postmaster at Dover Center was Asa Blood, who kept the tavern at that place. Marius Moore, who succeeded Blood as the landlord, was also the next postmaster, and for many years the post-office was located in the tavern. The present incumbent is Hon. J. M. Cooley. A. M. Coe, a settler in 1823, was appointed postmaster at Coe Ridge, in the southern part of Dover, in 1843, and remained so until 1864. The office was removed into Olmstead in

1864, but in 1866 it was brought back to Dover, when Mr. Coe was reappointed, continuing in the office until his death in 1867. In 1874 a change to Olmstead was again made, and there the office still remains.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF DOVER.

This religious organization is the outgrowth of a Congregational Church organized in Lee, Massachusetts, June 5, 1811, with eight members, as follows: Jedediah Crocker and Sarah, his wife, Lydia, wife of Moses Hall, Katy, wife of Abijah Crosby, Jonathan and Abner Smith and their wives. Of these eight, Jedediah and Sarah Crocker and the two Smith families removed shortly afterwards to Dover, and on their arrival continued the Lee church organization, changing, however, the name to the Congregational Church of Dover.

The little band having at first no minister, used to meet every Sabbath to worship with prayer and song. Alvin Coe, a missionary to the Indians, coming that way, preached to them three months, after which they reverted to their former simple service. The church increased slowly, and in 1822 a log meeting-house was built near where the present church edifice stands. Some years afterward the meeting-house was destroyed by fire, and the services were held in Joseph Stocking's barn and in the town-house, until the completion of the church building now in use.

About 1840 the church was divided on the slavery question, and until 1847 one congregation worshiped in the church building and the other in the town house. In that year the two bodies were reunited and reorganized as the Second Congregational church of Dover, with fifty-one members, and the following trustees: John Porter, Leverett Johnson, David Ingersoll. The first deacons of the reorganized church were Alfred Millard, Jonathan Oakes, Selden Osborn, Josiah Hurst. Since 1847 about two hundred and seventy-five persons have been received into the church.

Among the early preachers, Rev. John McCrea was the most prominent. He preached in 1826 and afterward, and was very highly esteemed. The pastor in charge at present is Rev. Henry Walker. The present trustees are L. G. Porter, George Whitsey and John Rose.

An old record testifies that the "Dover Congregational Society" was organized December 28, 1818, "for the support of the gospel," and that the members were Noah Crocker, Nehemiah Porter, David Ingersoll, John Smith, Jesse Lily, Asher Corley, Wells Porter, Jonathan Smith, Stephen Smith, Sylvanus Phinney, Jedediah Crocker, Dennis Taylor, Barnabas Hall, James Hall, Samuel Crocker and Solomon Ketchum. Another old record sets forth that the First Congregational Society of Dover was incorporated February 9, 1831, and that the incorporators were Calvin Phinney, Sylvanus Crocker, Josiah Hurst and Reuben Osborn.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DOVER CENTER.

This body was organized about 1825, but in the absence of records very little can be gleaned concerning its early history. The first meetings were held in residences and barns; later, the town-house and the Episcopal church were used for that purpose. The house of worship now occupied by the society was erected in 1853. The church is attached to the Rockport circuit, and is supplied by Rev. John McKean. The membership numbers about one hundred, and that of the Sunday school about fifty. The present trustees are William Dempsey, James Elliott and Jerome Beardsley.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE LAKE SHORE.

This was organized as early as 1827 in the township school-house, by Rev. Eliphalet, brother of Leverett Johnson. The class contained at first but six members, but increased quite rapidly. In 1840 the present church building was erected. Mr. Johnson preached to the congregation until he removed from the township in 1842, since which time the church has been supplied by ministers attached to the Rockport circuit, Rev. J. McKean being now in charge. The membership is at present exceedingly small, numbering but seven persons; of whom the three male members, Sherman Osborn, Marshal Cahoon and Henry P. Foot, are the trustees.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DOVER.

This church was organized February 24, 1836, with the following members: Aaron Aldrich and wife, Wm. W. Aldrich, Julia Ann Aldrich, Jesse Atwell and wife, Phineas Alexander and wife, Wm. Nesbitt and wife. Meetings were held at first in the Lake-Shore school-house and in the town-house. In 1845 a house of worship was built on Justus Stocking's land near North Dover, and there the congregation continued to worship until 1856, at which time, the church having by removals and deaths lost nearly all its members, services were discontinued, nor have they to this day been revived. Elders Dimmock of Olmstead, Wire of Rockport, Lockwood of Perry, and Jas. Goodrich, were among those who preached to the church directly after its organization. The last settled pastor was Rev. Mr. Newton, who was engaged in 1845. The church building stood until 1878, when it was destroyed by fire.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

This organization, founded in 1837, is now extinct, and only a part of its history can be obtained. The members in 1842 were Chas. Hall, Weller Dean, Jesse Lilly, Austin Lilly, Albinus Lilly and a few others, although the average attendance was quite large. A church building was erected in 1837, just north of Dover Center. It is now used by Calvin Pease as a barn. Services were at first conducted by

Weller Dean as lay-reader, until the engagement of Rev. Mr. Granville as a settled minister, who remained but a few years. The church began to decline previous to 1850, and in that year was dissolved.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

About 1858 quite a settlement of Germans located near North Dover, who, being desirous of establishing a church, sent for Rev. E. Z. Lindeman of Cincinnati, who went to Dover and organized, in 1858, a German Lutheran Church. The original members were J. H. Lindemyer, F. H. Hencke, F. Matthews, H. Luocke, J. H. Trast, Wm. Schmidt, J. H. Wehrmann, August Warnecke. Rev. E. Rupprecht, of Lafayette, Indiana, was called to the charge in 1858, and is still the pastor.

Until 1872 worship was held in the Baptist Church at North Dover, and from that time until 1877, in the German Lutheran school-house, which was built in 1872. In 1877 the present fine church edifice was erected at an expense of four thousand dollars. The membership is now forty-seven, and the attendance comprises about sixty families. The present trustees are H. H. Reinkal, G. Meyer and Christian Koch.

SCHOOLS.

The first school teacher in Dover, of whom there is any recollection, was Betsey Crocker, who taught in 1816 in a log school-house on the lake shore, near where the present school-house stands. Philena Crocker, her sister, taught there (at the age of fourteen), as did also Wells Porter. In 1826 the township was divided into five school-districts, which then contained seventy householders.

Dover contains at present eight schools and seven school-buildings, which latter are all brick structures, excellently appointed, and considerably better in every way than the average of township school-buildings. There is a graded school at Dover Center, and the school at North Dover will soon be similarly arranged.

In 1879, when the enumeration of school children was made, there was six hundred and twenty-two in the township, the levy for the support of schools being two thousand one hundred dollars.

Attached to the German Lutheran church at North Dover is an excellent secular school. It was organized in 1858 by Rev. E. Rupprecht, the pastor of the church, and began its career with thirty-three pupils. The Baptist church building was used until 1872, when the present school-house was erected. Rev. Mr. Rupprecht taught the school, in connection with his pastorate duties, until 1872, when he relinquished the charge to Mr. H. L. Brokelstuhler, the present teacher. The school is in a flourishing condition, and had, in July, 1879, the large number of one hundred and fifteen pupils.

DOVER ACADEMY.

In 1845 John Wilson, a graduate of Oberlin College—who located in Dover in 1844—founded Dover

Academy, and in that year erected a building for its use about a mile and a half south-west of Dover Center. Mr. Wilson's school grew to be a popular institution, and had at one time as many as sixty pupils.

In 1852 several public-spirited citizens of Dover proposed to Mr. Wilson to have the school removed to near the Center, and to organize a corporation to control it, to which he assented. A school building was accordingly erected on what is now the Dover fair ground, and an act was obtained incorporating the Dover Academical Association. The building was completed in 1854, and Mr. Wilson continued to act as principal until 1860, when he retired. Although the academy had been fairly prosperous, the increased usefulness and liberal scope of the public schools impaired its strength, and led to its being given up in 1862. The building is still standing on the fair ground, and is used by the fair association. The first directors of the academy association were Leverett Johnson, L. G. Porter and Benjamin Reed.

DOVER AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized in 1850, for the purpose of holding annual fairs in Dover. Money to purchase land was advanced by Messrs. Josiah Hurst, S. L. Beebe and J. Coles, and the ground was at once fitted up by individual subscriptions. The association owns seven acres of land, with the requisite buildings, about half a mile north of Dover Center, and has held a successful exhibition there, every fall since 1850. Julius Farr was the president in 1879, and William Aldrich the secretary.

DOVER LODGE NO. 393 I. O. O. F.

This society was organized in 1867, the charter members being John Kirk, Wm. B. Delford, C. D. Knapp, A. P. Smith, E. Bradford, C. L. Underhill, A. Wolf, P. W. Barton, W. W. Mead, A. S. Porter, Junia Sperry, J. Beardslee, D. B. Wright, D. H. Perry. The present officers are: Perry Powell, N. G.; James L. Hand, V. G.; James Beardslee, R. S.; Benj. Chappell, P. S.; Frank Baker, T. The membership numbers about one hundred. The lodge has fine quarters in the town hall, at Dover Center. This hall, a handsome and commodious brick edifice, was built in 1873 by the town and by the lodge just mentioned, at a cost of \$6,000.

NORTHWEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 188, I. O. O. F.

Northwest Encampment was organized July 1, 1875, with Alfred Wolf, Alfred Bates, L. J. Cahoon, Van Ness Moore, Philip Phillips, Perry Powell and Frank Baker as charter members. The membership now numbers twenty-two, the officers being Philip Phillips, C. P.; Perry Powell, H. P.; Jerome Beardslee, S. W.; John Morrissey, J. W.; F. W. Guild, treasurer.

STAR LODGE, NO. 67, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH,
(I. O. O. F.)

The lodge just named was organized in August, 1871, with sixteen charter members. The present officers are John Griffin, N. G.; Mrs. Murray Farr, V. G.; Mrs. John Griffin, secretary; Benjamin Chappel, F. S.; Mrs. Maitland Beebe, treasurer.

DOVER LODGE, NO. 489, F. AND A. M.

Dover Lodge was formed in 1874. The charter members were D. R. Watson, L. M. Coe, G. Reublin, John Kirk, John Jordan, E. S. Lewis, J. L. Hand, S. Barry, Wm. Lewis, G. Pease, Wm. Sprague. There are now thirty members, the officers being Benj. Chappel, W. M.; Wm. Lewis, S. W.; George Tarbox, J. W.; W. V. Gage, secretary; J. M. Cooley, treasurer; Thos. J. Bates, S. D.; W. Grant, J. D.; J. Jordan and A. A. Lilly, stewards; G. Winslow, tyler.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Dover Silver Cornet Band, a musical organization of considerable local note, was organized in 1874. The present leader is George Esberger.

A temperance union league was formed in Dover in 1873, and since that time the temperance cause has, at various times, received strong support in the township. A temperance Sabbath school now contributes its efforts toward the same object.

BURIAL PLACES.

The first death in the township is supposed to have been that of Mrs. Abner Smith, who was buried upon the Smith farm and afterward removed to the cemetery on the lake shore, that being the first public burial-ground laid out in the township. A graveyard was laid out in 1820 west of Dover Center upon land donated by Leverett Johnson and others. The first person buried there was the wife of Rev. Mr. McCrea, the Congregational minister.

Both cemeteries contain many fine tombstones, and the care expended upon the neatly kept grounds testifies to the affection felt by the living for those who there rest in their narrow beds.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Dover are at present limited to a few sawmills, a bending factory and a gristmill.

Tilden & Morley founded an important iron-ware manufactory at Dover Center in 1832, near which place were several rich beds of iron ore. The works, known as the Dover Furnace, stood upon the lot now occupied by the residence of Junia Sperry. The firm conducted a store in connection with the furnace, and employed twelve men. In 1840 Tilden & Morley sold the establishment to the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, soon after which (in 1843) it was destroyed by fire. Benjamin Reed, a former employee of the company, bought the land, rebuilt the furnace the same year, carried on the business until 1848,

when the supply of ore was exhausted, and he abandoned the undertaking.

Junia Sperry, Robert Crooks, and Millard & Smith built a steam gristmill at Dover Center in 1856, and in 1863 sold it to Kirk & Reublin, from whom it passed into the possession of Lilly & Carpenter, the present owners. It contains two run of burrs, and is the only gristmill in the township. Fauver & Hurst Brothers have a "bending factory" and sawmill, (the latter built by Philo Beach, in 1850), about a mile southwest of Dover Center. They employ six men, and manufacture felloes, sleigh runners, shafts, etc.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Grape growing is largely followed on the lake shore in Dover, and some wine is also made there. Henry Wischmeyer came out from Cleveland in 1874, and began to raise grapes upon a tract of fifty acres, now occupied by him. He set out but two acres the first year, but gradually extended his vineyard until now he has twenty-three acres planted in grapes. In 1874 he built upon his land a wine cellar with a capacity of ten thousand gallons, and manufactures considerable wine every year. Numerous varieties of grapes are cultivated, of which the chief are the Catawba, Delaware and Concord.

The pioneer enterprise, however, in the direction of extensive grape culture in Dover, was set on foot in 1865, by the Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company, organized in that year for the purpose of growing the grape in Dover township. Dr. J. P. Dake was the president; R. R. Herrick the vice president, and Dr. D. H. Beckwith, the secretary and treasurer. The original purchase of land included two hundred and ten acres, situated in Dover, on the lake shore. The capital of the company, fixed at the outset at thirty thousand dollars, was three years later increased to sixty thousand dollars. Fifteen acres were set out with grapes the first year, and since then the area has been gradually extended until now upwards of ninety acres are under cultivation and the annual yield of grapes amounts to one hundred tons. The yield includes all the varieties raised in the northern climate. The company has a capacious wine cellar in Dover and much excellent wine is manufactured yearly. The financial headquarters are in Cleveland; the present officers being R. R. Herrick, president; A. K. Spencer, vice president; and Geo. P. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

Grape-growing is also carried on all along the Dover lake shore, but the business—save in the instances above alluded to, is confined to limited individual efforts.

STONE QUARRIES.

An excellent quality of building stone, much used in the township and elsewhere, is found in the southwest part of Dover where the quarries of E. C. Harris and Wm. Geiger have long yielded large supplies, although the former quarry is at present not worked to any great extent.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

EAST CLEVELAND.

A Broken History—Irregular Boundaries—Timothy Doan—Shaw, Ruple, McIlrath and Thorp—Asa Dille—Samuel Ruple—A. L. Norris—A Live Griddle-Cake—Deadly Battles—Scaring a Bear—Going to Pennsylvania for Flour—A Banquet of Baked Pumpkins—The First Church—Sleeping with the Cows—First Tavern—Abijah Crosby—A Barn-Raising interrupted by Cannon—Settlers in Various Localities—The Big Elk—The Householders of 1828—School Districts—Collamer in 1840—Formation of the Township of East Cleveland—Annexation of part of Euclid and Warrensville—Name of Euclid Village changed to Collamer—The Railroad—The War—Sandstone Quarries—Present Condition of Collamer—Collinwood—Grape Culture—Glenville—Shaw Academy—First Presbyterian Church of Collamer—St. Paul's Church—Free Congregational Church of Collamer—Disciple Church of Collamer—Disciple Church at Collinwood—First Congregational Church of Collinwood—Principal Township Officers.

EAST CLEVELAND has had more varied municipal relations, and has more irregular boundaries than any other township in the county. The territory of which it is now composed, originally belonged to the township of Cleveland; then to Cleveland and Euclid; then to Cleveland, Euclid, Newburg and Warrensville. Having remained in these townships for many years, the several fragments were in 1845 formed into the township of East Cleveland which then contained not only the present district of that name, but all that part of Cleveland city east of Willson avenue, and north of the old Newburg line.

In 1867 an irregular tract about two miles east and west by three miles north and south, on which had been built the large and flourishing village of East Cleveland, was annexed to the city, leaving a district nearly six miles in extreme length, north and south, and a little over five miles in extreme width, but so irregular that it contains an area of only a trifle over fifteen square miles. This remains the township of East Cleveland, yet the name had become so firmly attached to the portion which was annexed to Cleveland that a resident of the city, on hearing "East Cleveland" spoken of, would more probably understand the expression to refer to the eastern part of the city than to the township to which the name legitimately belongs.

This sketch is intended to be confined to the territory now comprising the township, the name of which heads the chapter; yet that township has been so closely united with other territory on both the east and the west, that the annals are liable to become somewhat intermingled, especially in the case of the official records. Nearly all the township officers who resided in the present East Cleveland before 1847, are to be found in the records of Euclid, while many of those who appear in the records of East Cleveland since that date, were residents of what is now the eastern part of the city.

The first white resident of the territory now comprising the township of East Cleveland, was Timothy Doan, a Connecticut sea-captain, already forty-three years old, who brought his family to Cleveland in the spring of 1801, left them there while he built a log house and made a small clearing, and in the fall of that year removed them to his place on the west line

of the old township of Euclid, a part of which is still occupied by his youngest son, John Doan. Mr. Timothy Doan steadily worked on his new farm, having for two or three years no neighbors nearer than his brother, Nathaniel, at "Doan's Corners," in the present city of Cleveland. Timothy Doan was a man of good ability and of the highest character; he became the first justice of the peace in the territory now constituting East Cleveland, and was afterward a judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county. He died in 1828, on the farm on which he had moved in 1801, at the age of seventy, respected by all.

In August, 1803, John Shaw, John Ruple, Thomas McIlrath, Garrett Thorp and William Coleman, all from Washington county, Pennsylvania, visited this part of Ohio together, and two of them selected land in the present township of East Cleveland. Shaw chose the lot where Shaw Academy now stands, and McIlrath selected the one now occupied by the main part of Collamer village. Mr. Ruple located a little farther to the northeast, in what is now Euclid. All these locations, like that of Timothy Doan, before mentioned, and that of William Coleman on Euclid creek, were on the main road which had been laid out from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, parallel with the lake shore, but which was then hardly passable even for ox-teams; an axe to clear away fallen timber being the necessary accompaniment of every vehicle. The parties named returned to Pennsylvania and did not begin work on their land till the next spring.

The second actual settler in the present township of East Cleveland was Asa Dille, a brother of David Dille, of Euclid, who moved from Pennsylvania in March, 1804; putting up his cabin in the unbroken forest near the southwestern corner of the old township of Euclid. There he lived and died, raising a large family of children.

In April, 1804, Messrs. Shaw and McIlrath began work on the locations before mentioned, and Benjamin Jones, a nephew of McIlrath settled farther southeast in the neighborhood of Asa Dille's residence. Shaw brought his family that spring and became the third settler in the township. He was a native of England, and, having been brought up in a woolen factory, he was entirely unaccustomed to the use of the axe; yet by indomitable industry he succeeded in subduing the dense forest where he had chosen his home, and made him an excellent farm. He was a man of good intelligence and fair education, was the teacher of the first school in the county, held various civil offices and was the founder of the Shaw Academy, of which more will be said farther on.

McIlrath and Jones both brought on their families in the autumn of 1804, and as there were then five families in the territory of East Cleveland, the work of settlement might be considered as having fairly commenced.

Even of these five families only one, that of Timothy Doan, had breadstuffs enough to last them through

the winter. The others depended principally on hunting, both to obtain meat for their families and to procure skins and furs, which could be traded in the rude markets of the day for articles of absolute necessity. Coon skins came pretty near being legal tender at that time, and several hundred of them were harvested that winter by the residents of East Cleveland, who were thus enabled to eke out a subsistence. Mr. McIlrath was especially noted as a hunter, and as he had several sons, who had nearly or quite attained to man's estate, they made great havoc among the denizens of the forest.

In 1805 John Ruple settled on the line between Euclid and East Cleveland. He, too, was a noted hunter, and is credited by William Coleman with killing the first panther slain in the old township of Euclid by a white man; the beast measuring nine feet from tip to tip. He raised a large family and lived to an advanced age, on the place where he first located, amid the respect of all who knew him.

Samuel Ruple settled at Nine Mile creek, in the eastern part of the present village of Collamer, in 1806, and during the same year Caleb Eddy located himself in the southern part of the township on a stream known as Dogway brook.

Abraham L. Norris came the same year and settled on the ridge back of Collamer. His daughter, Mrs. Myndert Wemple, narrates many incidents connected with early life in the forest. Mr. Norris' family were two miles from their nearest neighbor, David Hendershot. Like most of the pioneers, they had only a "puncheon" (or split-log) floor for their cabin, and during the first summer a coverlid did duty instead of a door.

The next year Mr. Norris had a good sized clearing chopped over, and, according to pioneer custom, invited his neighbors (some of whom lived five or six miles away) to a "logging-bee." After a while they got several log-heaps ready for firing, and Mrs. Norris, who was out watching the operations, ran into the house to get a shovelful of coals. The fire was nearly out, and on the warm hearth lay a griddle which had been used for baking cakes. The first thing Mrs. Norris saw, on entering the house, was an enormous yellow rattlesnake comfortably curled up on the griddle. She screamed and fainted. Her husband ran in, and, having no weapon with which to dispatch the enemy, called for his father-in-law, Mr. McIlrath, who came with his ox-goad, and soon slew it. The reptile had no less than twenty-four rattles.

These pests were extremely common in both East Cleveland and Euclid; finding ample shelter among the rocks which abounded in the numerous ravines that intersected the ridge. Every man when he went out took a stick, as a matter of course, to kill rattlesnakes. John Ruple is credited with killing thirty-eight rattlesnakes (piled and counted) near Collamer, and Luther Dille with slaying forty-three in the same locality. In both cases the air was so heavily

impregnated with poison by the reptiles that the men went home sick from the field of battle.

Mr. Norris was obliged to go to Newburg to work, leaving his wife alone in the cabin. There was a half-grown shote in a rail pen covered with bark, near the house. One night Mrs. Norris was awakened by the crackling of bark and the squealing of the pig. Running to the door she saw a bear trying to get out of the pen with the shote clutched by the neck, somewhat as a cat carries a kitten. There was a large bed of coals, and filling the big fire-shovel full of these she ran out and threw them on the dry bark, which in a moment was in a brilliant blaze. The bear meantime, had got his prey out of the pen, but being frightened at the sudden light, dropped the pig (badly scared but not seriously hurt) and made his way into the forest.

At this period there was no church in the township. People went to "Doan's Corners" on Sunday, where Squire Nathaniel Doan read a sermon. Mrs. Wemple remembers going to meeting at the corners; her mother riding a horse, she riding behind and another child in front, while her father walked by the side of the patient animal.

It is needless to say that luxuries were exceedingly scarce. Once Mrs. Norris sent clear to Pennsylvania, by a couple of young men who were going thither, for a pound of tea and two yards of calico to make the baby a dress.

There were two or three gristmills within ten miles, but they were very poor concerns, and were frequently out of repair. On one occasion when, through defective machinery or lack of water, no grinding could be done in this part of the country, John Shaw took an ox-cart loaded with a grist for every man in the township and went eighty miles, to Erie, Pennsylvania, to get it ground. He was to be back in two weeks, and on the day fixed for his return Mrs. Shaw invited all the people in the township to her house, to cook and eat of the expected supply. The people came, but Mr. Shaw had been detained by the badness of the roads and did not arrive, and his hospitable wife could only furnish her guests with a feast of venison and baked pumpkins.

Indians, squaws and papooses were frequently seen passing to and fro. They had a camping-place just back of where the academy now stands. The fierce appearance of the warriors frequently frightened the children, but there is no account of their doing the slightest harm.

The first church (Congregational) in the township, which was likewise the first in the county, was formed in August, 1807. The first meetings were in the houses of the settlers, but in 1810 a house of worship was built of logs at the point then commonly designated as Nine Mile creek, but afterwards known as Euclid village and now as Collamer. This was also the first house of worship in the county; there being none in Cleveland until more than ten years later.

In 1809 Caleb Eddy built the first gristmill in the township, on Dry Way brook, above the site of Lake Viem Cemetery.

Amid the hardships of these times, women, as well as men, developed the courage necessary to meet the emergencies by which they were often confronted. Late one afternoon in autumn Mrs. Timothy Eddy went to look for her husband's cows. They had strayed a long distance, but at length she heard a bell, and, guided by that, made her way to where they were. But when she undertook to drive them home, she found she did not know the way. After various efforts night came on, and she was still as much at a loss as ever. The quadrupeds discovered none of the intelligence in path-finding which is sometimes attributed to them, but when their mistress stopped driving them, quietly lay down for a night's rest. Satisfied that she could not find her way home, Mrs. Eddy lay down in a warm place, between two of the animals, and in this living boudoir she remained until morning. Meanwhile, her husband had returned from his labors at night fall, and, finding his wife absent, had roused the neighbors to search for her. All night long the few settlers in that part of the township went shouting to and fro through the woods, their lighted torches of bark flinging fantastic shadows among the trees, but they did not approach her sleeping place. In the morning she made her way home to her frightened friends.

The first tavern-keeper in the township, of whom we can hear, was David Bunnel, who kept on the main road, a short distance southwest of the site of Collamer, before the war of 1812.

Among other settlers in the township was Abijah Crosby, father of Deacon Thomas D. Crosby, who came in 1811. He was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of the lake shore. Benjamin Thorp, who had first settled at the mouth of Euclid creek, came in 1813, and settled on the "Coit tract," near the lake shore.

When the war of 1812 broke out there was great excitement for a time, especially just after Hull's surrender when rumors of murdering Indians came on every breeze, and the people once or twice abandoned their homes in their alarm. These rumors, however, were soon found to be false, and during the war the work of planting and clearing went on much as usual, though emigration nearly ceased.

On the day of Perry's victory, September 10, 1813, the people were busy raising William Hate's log barn, below Collinwood. Mr. Cornelius Thorp, who still resides in the township, was one of the number. The neighbors were still few in number, and men had come from Warrensville on horseback to help in the work. The raisers were divided into two squads, who were engaged in a hot strife to see which should get up logs the fastest. At each corner was an expert axeman making notches and "saddles" to fit the logs together. Of course neither squad could really get ahead of the other, because all four sides of the

house must go up together; but they could crowd each other, which was a great satisfaction.

Suddenly from the far northwest a dull sound was heard rolling slowly over lake and land—then another—and another—and another.

Every axe and every log was dropped.

"That's Perry!" "A fight!" "A battle!" "A battle!" cried a dozen voices, and, in another minute, twenty or thirty men were racing away toward the lake shore, eager to hear even the faintest echoes from the great contest which was to decide the supremacy of Lake Erie. Perhaps they imagined, from the distinctness of the sound, that they could see the conflict, or, at least, could discover on the far horizon the smoke which must mark the scene of battle. But, on their arrival, nothing could be seen, as was not strange considering that the battle was seventy-five miles away. Yet the constant successions of subdued shocks, now alone, now in broadsides, hour after hour, gave notice that the conflict was still going on. At length the sounds died away; only a few scattered shots were heard, and finally all was still, and the last listeners returned slowly to their homes, querying anxiously whether Columbia or Albion should henceforth be the mistress of Lake Erie. The next day a swift-riding express, on the way to Washington, brought the news that Perry was victorious, and that British or Indian invasion need no longer be feared. Of all who were present at that "raising," Mr. Cornelius Thorp is the sole survivor.

Benjamin Thorp, father of Cornelius, had at this time moved to the "Coit tract" of a thousand acres, situated on the lake shore.

Immediately after the close of the war in 1815, emigration set in with more force than ever, on account of the temporary cessation. At this time began to be seen a slight appearance of a village where Collamer now stands; though it was then called Euclid. Enoch Murray started a store there shortly after the war. Davis Crocker also established a tannery there, on Nine Mile creek, about 1815 or '16, which he carried on for nearly twenty years. In 1817 a framed church was erected in place of the old log one before mentioned, and then the residents of "Euclid," or "Nine Mile Creek," as the hamlet was variously called, could indeed boast of their progress; for there was still not another church edifice of any kind in the county.

In 1818 Benjamin P. Beers and Myndert Wemple settled in the township. Mr. Wemple, who still survives, says that Enoch Murray was then keeping store at Euclid (now Collamer). He sold to Thomas McIlrath about 1820, and he in a short time to John Gardner. Taverns, too, began to be opened all along the main road soon after the war. Ben. S. Welch kept one at Nine Mile creek. A little later, Enoch Meeker had one a short distance farther west. Seth Doan kept one where George Doan now lives.

But notwithstanding these indications of advancing settlement, the rattlesnakes still hissed viciously in

their dens among the rocks; the deer often bounded past the clearings of the pioneers, especially in the southern part of the township, and occasionally more noble game fell before the hunter's bullet. Old settlers still mention that it was about 1820 that the "big elk was killed;" an event long remembered and often discussed by the residents of the vicinity. The unlucky wanderer was chased down from the Chagrin river into East Cleveland, and was there killed. He weighed five hundred pounds, and his horns were seven feet long.

By about 1825 or '30 the face of the country began to take on more decidedly than before the appearance of civilization. More than half of the log houses built by the pioneers had been exchanged for framed ones, and in all the north part of the township nearly every lot had a settler upon it, and about half the land had been cleared from timber. In the southern section the settlements were much fewer and the country still retained that pioneer look resultant from log houses, scattered clearings and far-spreading forests.

In the township book of Euclid is a list of the voters in 1828, arranged by school districts. Euclid, as before mentioned, then embraced something over half of East Cleveland. We give a list of the names recorded in those districts either wholly or partly in what is now East Cleveland. A few of them may have been in the present Euclid; but if so, they were close to the line:

District No. 2 (Collamer)—William Camp, John H. Camp, John West, John Ruple, John Hoagland, Samuel Ruple, Benj. Hoagland, John Stoner, Benj. S. Welch, Enoch Meeker, John Gardner, William Adams, John K. Hall, Nathaniel Woodruff, Myndert Wemple, Andrew McFarland, Elijah Burton, George R. Whitney, Sargent Currier, Alvin Hollister, Jesse Palmer, James F. Palmer, Dr. Hotchkiss, Joseph King, Mathias Rush, Moses Bond, Cyrus Ruple, Abram Histon, John Shaw, Elisha Rockwell.

District No. 3 (west of Collamer)—Michael McIlrath, Horace Blinn, James Corbus, Amos Stebbins, Joel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Doan, Samuel Dodge, Daniel Brown, Joseph Marshall, Andrew McIlrath, Andrew McIlrath, Jr., Merritt Lindley, John Burt, Samuel E. Smith, Eli Williams, Seth Doan, Thomas McIlrath, Stephen Peet, Jedediah Crocker, Lewis Stanislaus, Thomas Phillips.

District No. 4 (south part of township).—Guy Lee, Thomas Curtis, John Welch, John Handee, Adoniram Peck, Jesse Cross, Jacob S. Dille, Richard Curtis, Clark Currier, Stephen B. Meeker, Abram Mattox, Jacob Compton, Elias Lee, Reynolds Cahoon, Asa Dille, Lewis R. Dille, Abel Handee.

District No. 6 (north of Collinwood, now in both towns).—William Hale, Thomas McIlrath, Jr., Samuel McIlrath, Samuel McIlrath 2d, Thaddeus Wright, Aaron Bunnell, James Johnston, Benjamin Day, Abijah Crosby, John Ruple 2d, Ezekiel Adams, John Adams.

District No. 10 (west of Collinwood).—Lawrence O'Connor, Alanson O'Connor, Joseph House, Jeremiah Shumway, Timothy Eddy, Abaz Merchant, Benjamin Thorp, Andrew Stewart, John Moore, David Bunnell, Luther Woodworth, Ezra Fairfield, Cornelius Thorp, Isaac Page.

A full list of all the voters in the old township of Euclid in 1828, including the above, is to be found in the history of that township. Of course, the foregoing list does not include any residents of that part of East Cleveland, except what was formerly in Euclid. There were, however, very few in that part of East Cleveland, which was then Euclid, except on the main road. The Elijah Burton, who is mentioned as a resident of District number two (Collamer), was a young physician who had very lately arrived there, being the first physician in that village. His widow still resides there, and his son is a practicing physician there.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 there was a large emigration checked during the last three years by what was known pre-eminently as the "hard times."

Sargent Currier had become the storekeeper at Nine Mile creek, acting in that capacity some fifteen years. He had a sawmill near there, and afterwards built a steam gristmill. Abner McIlrath opened a tavern in 1837. Samuel Lester started a new tannery in 1838, which is still operated by his son.

When Mr. R. H. Strowbridge (now of Euclid) came to Collamer in 1840, Sargent Currier was still carrying on a store there, and Alvin Hollister was keeping a tavern. The township was well settled up, and framed houses were generally in use; yet there was still a rough appearance on the face of the country. The deer and wolves had all disappeared, and even the rattlesnakes were becoming scarce. Originally emigration had come from the East, and the western part of the present township was the last to be settled. By 1840, however, people began to overflow from the then growing city of Cleveland, and the western section was rapidly cleared up.

At the June session of the county commissioners in 1847, the township of East Cleveland was formed from Cleveland and Newburg; no other townships at first contributing anything to its area. Of Cleveland it embraced lots three hundred and thirty-eight to four hundred and six inclusive; of Newburg, so much of lots four hundred and nine to four hundred and twenty-two inclusive as lay north of the road, (now Ingersoll street.)

The first town meeting in East Cleveland was held on the 26th of June, 1847, when the following officers were elected: Trustees, Theron Woodworth, Ahimaaz Sherwin, Samuel Erwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Joel Jones; declined, and Isaac N. Pillsbury appointed; assessor, Freeman Whitman.

At the June session of the commissioners in 1848, the west part of Euclid was annexed to East Cleveland; embracing lots eight, forty-nine, sixteen, fifty-seven,

twenty-four, fifty-six, fifteen, forty-eight, seven, six, forty-seven, fourteen, fifty-five, twenty-two, twenty-one, fifty-four, thirteen, forty-six, five, four, forty-five, twelve, fifty-three, twenty, fifty-two, forty-four, eleven, three, two; all of lot forty-three west of the road running through it, and all of tract sixteen north of lot one and west of the road running to the lake. By the same act lots one, two, three and four lying in the north part of Warrensville, were also annexed.

This included the East Cleveland of to-day, and also the tract afterwards annexed to the city.

After the new arrangement was consummated, it was found very inconvenient to call the village situated in East Cleveland by the name of Euclid, when there was a township of Euclid close beside it. The people therefore began to cast about for another appellation. They adopted that of Collamer, and in time the growing village was generally known by that name; though it was long before all the old settlers could get rid of the habit of calling it Euclid.

For many years after the formation of the township, the interest regarding it principally centered in the village of East Cleveland, which grew rapidly into very extensive proportions, becoming an important suburb of the city. In 1852 the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad (since becoming a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern), was opened from Cleveland to Erie, running through the northern part of East Cleveland, only a short distance from the lake shore. The beauty of the locations along the main road at the foot of the ridge, between the city and Collamer, began to be observed by the denizens of Cleveland, and occasional purchases were made, especially around Collamer.

All was progressing pleasantly and prosperously when, in 1861, the tocsin of war called the sons of America to the defense of their country. East Cleveland promptly responded to the call, and the records given in the general history, tell their names and the deeds of the regiments to which they belonged.

In 1862, James Haycox opened a valuable sandstone quarry in the southern part of the township, on the farm settled by John Welch. The character of the stone is similar to that which crops out in various parts of the county, and is described in the chapter on geology. Since the war, few townships in northern Ohio have progressed more rapidly than East Cleveland, although, as before stated, the village of East Cleveland was annexed to the city of Cleveland in 1867. Collamer has become a large and thriving village, an especial favorite with Clevelanders desirous of a more retired life than that of the city. The main road from there to the city line is thickly studded with pleasant farm houses, and with handsome residences situated on small but most desirable tracts. In fact the whole road which is an extension of Euclid avenue, seems like a delightful suburb of the city. Collamer now contains churches, one academy, four

general stores, one post office, one physician, two carriage shops, two blacksmiths shops, two meat markets, one cider mill, one shoe shop, one tannery, and about a thousand inhabitants.

On the railroad, a mile north of Collamer is to be seen the flourishing village of Collinwood, the seat of the great repair shops and round-house of the Lake Shore railroad. It is laid out on the most liberal scale, with streets enough for a small city, which indeed it promises to become. It has churches, three public schools, six general stores, four physicians, two drug stores, one hardware store, two boot stores, one clothing store, two millinery stores, one hotel (the Warren House), two livery stables, two news depots, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one harness shop, three meat markets, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The repair shops and round-house were begun in 1873 and finished in 1875, and the village has mostly grown up since the former year. The post office was established in 1875.

There is also a post office at Lake View, near Lake View cemetery, where there is the prospect of another fine suburban village. The Lake View and Collamer railroad, (called for short "the Dummy road") furnishes ready access to the city for all the residents along the main road.

On the ridge, grape-growing has flourished greatly of late years, the soil being of the same general quality as that in Euclid, and likethat, admirably suited for grape-culture. The grapes are generally sold in bulk, but a few gentlemen are engaged in wine manufacture; Mr. J. J. Preyer's Lake View wine farm, east of Lake View cemetery is one of the most celebrated wine-producing places in the county.

The village of Glenville on the lake shore, adjoining Cleveland, was laid out in ——. The corporate limits inclose an area of about three square miles, but only a small portion of it is built on in village form.

The Lake Shore railroad passes through its entire width and has a depot in it, while the Lake View and Collamer road skirts its southern border. The Northern Ohio fair grounds are situated a little west of the center of the village. The association owning them is described in the general history.

Glenville was incorporated in the autumn of 1872, for special purposes. In April, 1874, William Brasie, R. M. N. Taylor were elected trustees. In September, 1874 it was incorporated as a village. In April, 1874, Wm. J. Gordon was elected mayor for two years. He was succeeded in 1876 by Benjamin Lamson, and he in 1878 by W. H. Gaylord, the present incumbent. The village now contains three stores, three hotels, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one carriage shop and about five hundred inhabitants.

The whole of East Cleveland, except Glenville and a few farms in the southern portion is incorporated for special purposes; the authorities being empowered to build roads and bridges, maintain a police, build police stations, etc.

SHAW ACADEMY.

In 1835 the old pioneer, John Shaw, died, and having no children he left his property to found an academy in the locality where he had so long lived and prospered. The property consisted mostly of a farm situated a short distance southwestward from Collamer. This was sold for five thousand dollars. The people of the vicinity subscribed a sufficient amount to erect the necessary building, and the fund left by Mr. Shaw was used only for the support of the school.

A board of trustees was appointed and the school was maintained in the usual manner of country academies until about 1868. At that time, as the institution did not prosper as well as was desirable, the building was leased to individuals. Public school money was applied to its support, and it became partly a district school and partly an academy. In 1877 the trustees of the academy leased the building to the directors of the Collamer sub-district by whom it has since been used for a district school, though of a higher grade than usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

This church was organized by Rev. Wm. Wick, on the 27th day of August, 1807; being by at least ten years the first church in Cuyahoga county. It was formed on what was known as the "Plan of Union," adopted by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and the general association of the Congregational church, of Connecticut. The individual church was at first Congregational, but it was connected with the Presbytery for purposes of discipline and mutual encouragement. It took the name of "The Church of Christ in Euclid;" that being the township in which it was then situated.

The first members were Nathaniel and Sarah Doan, John Ruple, Thomas and Elizabeth McIlrath, Sarah Shaw, Eunice Eddy, Abram L. and Abigail Norris, George and Almira Kilbourn, Andrew and Abigail McIlrath, Anna Bunnell and Isabella McIlrath.

The strictness of the discipline and the existence of pleasant amusements among the pioneers are both shown by the next entry after the organization, made on the 29th of the same month, according to which A. L. and Abigail Norris confessed to dancing "not long before" (evidently before joining the church) and professed contrition. Sarah Shaw admitted the fact of dancing, but would not make a public acknowledgement and was suspended. This was pretty strict in regard to acts committed before joining the church.

At the first meeting of the church Nathaniel Doan, John Ruple and George Kilbourn were appointed the standing committee.

The next record, dated in August, 1808, shows a meeting of the church to have been then held at the house of Nathaniel Doan. Caleb and Nancy Eddy admitted joining the "Halcyon Church," supposing them to be christians. They expressed their sorrow

for having done so. This "Halcyon" church was a heterodox institution which started up suddenly in Euclid, flourished for a brief period and disappeared. The members claimed to be christians, but their right to the name seems to have been seriously disputed. At this time Mrs. Shaw publicly professed repentance for her dancing of long ago, and was duly reinstated in the church.

On the 15th of March, 1810, the church unanimously adopted the Presbyterian model and put themselves under the charge of the presbytery of Hartford. The next month the Rev. Thomas Barr was called to the pastorate and accepted. He was ordained on the 23d of August following, and on the 27th of the same month Andrew McIlrath and John Ruple were appointed ruling elders. It was during this season that the log house already mentioned was built, which was, during its whole existence, the only church edifice in the county.

Numerous cases of discipline occurred during all the early years of the church; mostly on account of the members attending balls or allowing their children to do so. In the summer of 1811 nearly all the members publicly acknowledged their wrong-doing in permitting their children to attend the Fourth of July ball.

Nevertheless the church continued to flourish, and in 1817 a framed house of worship replaced the log one; the new house, like the old one, being the only church building in the county.

Rev. Mr. Barr closed his services in 1820. After this the records unfortunately do not give the employment of pastors with any regularity, but it appears that Rev. Randolph Stoner, pastor of the Cleveland church, acted as moderator in the various meetings from 1820 to 1823, and doubtless supplied the pulpit. Rev. Stephen J. Bradstreet acted as moderator from 1823 to 1825. On the 26th of February, 1825, Rev. Stephen Peet was ordained as pastor; holding that position until January, 1833.

Rev. E. S. Scott and Rev. E. Adams were in charge of the church, the former in 1833 and '34; the latter in 1835 and '36. Rev. H. Blodgett served as pastor from May, 1837, to February, 1843. Rev. E. N. Nichols was in charge a few months, and was followed by Rev. J. Burchard, the celebrated revivalist, who conducted a powerful revival during the winter of 1843-44. Rev. Benj. Page was the acting pastor in 1844, '45 and '46.

Rev. William H. Beecher (eldest brother of Henry Ward Beecher) began service as stated supply in May, 1847, and continued until December, 1849. He was succeeded the next month by Rev. Jonas Bigelow, who died in service January 26, 1854. During his pastorate, in December, 1851, fourteen members withdrew to form the Free Congregational Church. Rev. Andrew Sharp was installed as pastor in April, 1854, and closed in April, 1856. Rev. Hiram Bingham began service as stated supply in October, 1856. Rev. F. Maginnis was installed as pastor in January,

1858, and served nearly ten years, closing in September, 1867.

Until this time the church had been known as the First Presbyterian Church of Euclid, although for nineteen years the house of worship had been in the township of East Cleveland, and the village where it was located had been known as Collamer for nearly an equal time. In September, 1867, it appears for the first time on the record as the Presbyterian Church of Collamer.

At that time Rev. R. H. Leonard began service as stated supply, remaining until July, 1872. Rev. H. P. Barnes was installed as pastor in August, 1875, closing in May, 1877. He was succeeded at that time by the Rev. T. S. Scott, the present pastor.

The following month (June, 1877,) a union was effected with the Free Congregational Church of Collamer, by which each society was to keep its own organization, but they were to unite in all work, in religious service and the employment of a pastor. People are admitted by the joint action of the two churches, but are dismissed by the separate action of one. They meet in the Presbyterian church.

The present membership of the Presbyterian congregation is now about seventy-five. The elders are John Aldrich, J. M. Page, T. D. Crosby, Joseph Day, Joseph Parks, Frederick King and Isaac Brush. The two churches maintain a union Sabbath school of two hundred members, of which William H. Coit is the superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The church edifice of this body is on Euclid avenue in the center of Collamer. It is of stone, rural in style, fifty-three feet in length and thirty in width. It was commenced in 1846, but was not finished and consecrated until 1856. The services were sustained at first by the aid of clergymen in Cleveland. The Rev. Eli Adams officiated in 1853-4. In 1856 Rev. Thomas Corlett was called as the first settled rector, who filled the rectorship for ten years. The Rev. N. P. Charlot was called in 1866, and resigned in 1869. The Rev. Thomas Lyle has been the rector of the parish since June 1, 1869. The sittings are free; the revenue being obtained from the weekly offertory and from subscriptions. The number of persons registered as communicants has been one hundred and ten; one hundred and seven have been baptized, and sixty-five have been confirmed. A rectory, adjoining the church edifice, was built in 1867. A small cemetery lies beyond the chancel. The officers of the church are as follows: Wardens, John Doan, J. W. Ogram; vestrymen, R. Gerrard, G. Doan, W. Oliver, J. W. Doan, B. Gray, and L. B. Beers.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

For several years before 1851 there had been a strong feeling among some of the members of the Presbyterian church at Euclid, or Collamer, that the Presbyterian denomination should bear stronger testimony

against slavery than it had previously done. On the 27th of December, 1851, fourteen members presented a memorial declaring that they could not continue in connection with the church while it maintained fellowship with slaveholders. This memorial was signed by John Ruple, Asa Weston, R. Dutton, Asa Cady, Teresa Cady, Alma Ruple, H. A. C. Adams, Ezekiel Adams, Orpha Adams, L. C. Ruple, Mina Ruple, H. L. Ruple, Hannah Ruple, John Perkins.

The Presbyterian congregation voted to dismiss them with letters to any church they might desire to join. They then proceeded to organize themselves into the Free Congregational Church of Collamer. For three or four years they worshipped in the school-house; at the end of which time, their numbers having materially increased, they proceeded to build the brick church at Collamer, still owned by them. They maintained a separate existence with varying fortunes until June, 1877, when they formed a union for working purposes with the Presbyterian church, as narrated in the sketch of that body.

DISCIPLE CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

This church was constituted in the fall of 1829. The first members were Luther Dille, Clarissa Dille, Eri M. Dille, Lurilla Jones, Leonard Marsilliot, Edittea Cranney, Desire Perry, Mary Anne Perry and Fanny Cranney; soon joined by Nancy Hale. The church was organized at the log school-house west of E. M. Dille's residence. Luther Dille was set apart as the first ruling elder. Much was trusted to the efforts of the elders, or overseers, and pastors did not succeed each other with the regularity that marks ministerial changes in some churches. Nor are there any available records regarding the early history of this church.

The Disciple society, however, continued to flourish, and about 1840 a framed house of worship was erected at Collamer. Rev. A. S. Hayden was one of the principal ministers who, at different periods, carried on the work of the church. In 1861 it had thriven so greatly that the members were able to begin the erection of a brick house of worship, which was completed in 1862. Mr. Hayden was pastor from 1863 to 1866, and Rev. A. B. Green from 1866 to 1868. In the latter year Rev. W. B. Hendrix held two protracted meetings, at which nearly a hundred members united themselves with the church.

From 1868 to 1878 Revs. A. S. Hayden and A. B. Green were the pastors. Rev. W. B. Hendrix became the minister in charge in 1878.

This church has been particularly distinguished as a nursery for others; not less than twenty Disciple churches, in various parts of the West, having been founded by emigrants from Euclid and East Cleveland, who had belonged to the Collamer church. Notwithstanding the recent organization of a Disciple church at Collinwood, the one at Collamer is in a very flourishing condition and has over a hundred

members. The overseers are E. M. Dille and Wm. Hudson.

DISCIPLE CHURCH AT COLLINWOOD.

In February, 1878, at the suggestion of E. M. Dille, the zealous overseer of the Disciple church of Collamer, who offered to pay the expenses of such a proceeding, Rev. W. B. Hendrix began a series of Disciple meetings at Collinwood. They were blessed with marked success, and on the 16th of April a church was organized by Mr. Hendrix, with fifty-nine members.

It was immediately proposed to build a house of worship, and in ten days less than two months from the organization, a handsome framed edifice was completed, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars, of which Mr. Dille contributed eight hundred. It was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1878.

The church has now about seventy members; being still under the pastorate of Mr. Hendrix. The overseers are the same as those at Collamer, E. M. Dille and Wm. Hudson; the deacons are George Morse and Alexander McIlrath.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF COLLINWOOD.

The supporters of the Congregational creed, and others who were desirous of having religious worship in Collinwood, united in erecting a framed house of worship in 1874, before any church had been organized. A Congregational church, with the above title, was formed in 1875. The first pastor was the Rev. Josiah Turner. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Ruddick, who closed his services in 1878. There are now about sixty members. The deacons are L. Cody, J. Pronting, C. Hoagland and George Reading; the trustees are L. Cody, Wm. Greenlees, Benj. Carter and Wm. Jonghin.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1847. Trustees, Theron Woodworth, Ahimaa Sherwin, Samuel Erwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Isaac N. Pillsbury; assessor, Freeman Whitman.
1848. Trustees, Benjamin Crawford, Samuel Erwin, Joel Jones; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, B. T. Blackwell; assessor, Benj. P. Beers.
1849. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, Joel Jones, Benj. S. Welch; clerk, A. Young; treasurer, B. T. Blackwell; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1850. Trustees, H. McIlrath, J. P. Doan, Darius Ford; clerk, Horatio C. Ford; treasurer, Daniel R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1851. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, John Welch, J. P. Doan; clerk, H. C. Ford; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1852. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, John Welch, J. P. Doan; clerk, H. C. Ford; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1853. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, Joel Jones, Lyman Crosby; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1854. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, B. P. Beers, Lasell Birge; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1855. Trustees, Lasell Birge, E. H. Lacy, Jonathan C. Bowles; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1856. Trustees, D. A. Icers, J. R. Walters, Park B. Clark; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1857. Trustees, J. R. Walters, G. Watkins, Jos. Phillips; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1858. Trustees, J. R. Walters, Fredk. P. Silsby, Wm. Treat; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1859. Trustees, F. P. Silsby, Darius Adams, Alfred Talbot; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, S. W. Baldwin.
1860. Trustees, Darius Adams, Jos. Slight, F. L. Burt; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, John R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1861. Trustees, Darius Adams, L. F. Beers, Geo. Mather; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1862. Trustees, Sargent Currier, L. F. Beers, C. W. Dellenbaugh; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1863. Trustees, L. F. Beers, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Sargent Currier; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1864. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, R. C. Meeker, Jas. Haycox; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1865. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1866. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1867. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1868. Trustees, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker, W. P. Hudson; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1869. Trustees, Andrew Wemple, W. P. Hudson, L. F. Beers; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1870. Trustees, W. P. Hudson, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.
1871. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers, Seth Minor; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.
1872. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers, Seth Minor; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.
1873. Trustees, Seth Minor, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1874. Trustees, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames, Marion Minor; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, H. N. Smith.
1875. Trustees, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames, Marion Minor; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, Levi Thomas.
1876. Trustees, Marion Minor, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames; clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer, A. C. Stevens; assessor, Levi Thomas.
1877. Trustees, Joseph Ames, Joseph Parks, Marion Minor; clerk, Wm. James; treasurer, A. C. Stevens; assessor, Anson Bartlett.
1878. Trustees, Joseph Ames, Joseph Parks, Wm. Quilliams; clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer, Wm. James; assessor, Anson Bartlett.
1879. Trustees, William T. Quilliams, Joseph Amor, Joseph Parks; clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer, Wm. James; assessor, Anson Bartlett.

JOHN DOANE.

The distinction of being the earliest surviving male resident of the county invests Mr. Doane with public interest and the facts regarding his ancestors and his life will be read with pleasure. He is descended from one of the oldest families in this country, and the family is also an old one in England and is thus alluded to in the "Patronymica Britannica:" "Done.—A great Cheshire family whom Omerod designates as a 'race of warriors who held Utkinton (supposed to be the Done of Domesday) as military tenants of Venables from the time of King John. The chiefs of this house will be found in the battle rolls of Agincourt, Bloreheath and Flodden. * * * The name is pronounced Done (o long) and is also spelled Doane by members of the same (Cheshire) family."

The original John Doane, the founder of the Doane family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the first three ships that sailed to Plymouth, landing at that famous spot in the year 1630. A brother came after and settled in Canada; another brother settled in Virginia and founded an extensive connection.

John Doane took a prominent and useful part in the Plymouth Colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. In addition to this and to the civil offices which he held he was made a deacon in the church at Plymouth and at Eastham. He died in 1685 at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

He had five children, all of whom were the progenitors of large families. The youngest, Daniel, had four children by his first wife, among whom was Joseph Doane, born in 1669, three years after the fire and plague of London. Joseph had twelve children;



John Doane

the first was named Mary, after the mother, and the second Joseph, after the father. Joseph, Jr., was born November 15, 1693, and married Deborah Haddock in 1725. He removed to Middle Haddam, near Middletown on the Connecticut river, and there engaged in ship building. His third son, Seth, was born June 9, 1733, and married Mercy Parker, by whom he had nine children: Seth, Timothy, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Job (who died in infancy), Mercy, Job, John M. and Deborah. The two Seth Doanes, father and son, were taken prisoners by the British, from a merchant vessel in 1776, during the revolutionary war, the father at the time being mate of the vessel on which he was captured. They were released in 1777, and soon after the younger Seth died from sickness contracted while a prisoner, and due to his captivity.

Nearly all the children of Seth Doane removed West, and among the prominent pioneers of Cuyhoga county were Timothy and Mary Cary Doane, parents of the subject of this sketch, who moved hither from Herkimer county, New York, early in the present century.

Timothy Doane was born in Middle Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 8th of November, 1759. In early life he adopted the calling of a sailor, which he followed nineteen years, a part of that time being the captain of a merchantman.

In 1782 he married Mary Cary, by whom he had ten children, viz: Nancy, born May 6, 1783; Seth born April 11, 1785; Timothy, born April 7, 1787; Mary, born May 16, 1789; Mercy, born September 23, 1794; Deborah, born January 11, 1796, and John, the subject of this notice, born on the 21st of June, 1798. Some time after his marriage Timothy Doane gave up the sea, and removed to Herkimer county, New York, where he engaged in farming. It was during his residence in that county that John Doane was born in the town of Frankford.

Mr. Doane remained in New York seven years, and then determined to move still farther West. He accordingly disposed of his farm, and with his family set out for Ohio. They traveled to Buffalo with one team of horses and one of oxen. At that place the family remained while the father pushed forward through the unbroken forest—it being then in the month of February—until he reached the residence of his brother Nathaniel, who had lately settled at Doane's Corners, now in the eastern part of the city of Cleveland. He immediately purchased two lots of land, in what was formerly called Euclid, but for thirty-two years has been known as East Cleveland.

In the spring of the same year (1801) he sent for his family. They came in an open boat to Painesville, where the boat became disabled and sank, so that from there they were obliged to travel overland—the party of five riding on two horses, and finding their way through the forest by the aid of "burnt trees" etc. They arrived at their destination after a long, wearisome and eventful journey. Their nearest

neighbor for two or three years was Nathaniel Doane at "Doane's Corners."

For a number of years Mr. Doane found constant employment in cutting down the timber, tilling the land, and building a home for his family. In later life he became prominently identified with many of the public interests of the county, and wherever known, was recognized as a man of staunch principles and unvarying integrity.

He was a justice of the peace when the county was first organized, and was also a judge of the court of common pleas. He died on the 14th of November, 1828. His wife survived him twenty years, her death occurring in the same month in the year 1848.

John Doane received a limited education, such as was afforded by the common schools of that day.

He remained at the paternal home, assisting in clearing and tilling the farm until he reached his twenty-second year. He then commenced farming upon his own account, which he continued uninterrupted until 1874 when he retired from active business. He has lived upon the farm which he still owns for seventy-eight years; having seen an unbroken wilderness displaced by fruitful fields and pleasant homes, while small settlements have grown into populous cities.

Mr. Doane, although very plain and unostentatious, is a man of strong principles. He was among the first to abandon the objectionable pioneer custom of the frequent use of intoxicating liquors. Throughout life he has been strictly temperate in his habits; never using tobacco in any form, and although now in his eighty-second year, he possesses a fair amount of physical vigor and undiminished mental powers. In his early days he was an active member of the militia cavalry, in which he held the office of sergeant. In politics he has uniformly acted with the Republicans, but has never in any way sought public office. Since 1839 he has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and both as a christian and a citizen he has ever been highly esteemed.

Mr. Doane was married January 17, 1820, to Annolivia Baldwin, daughter of Seth Baldwin, of Cleveland, who died in February, 1821. He was married the second time to Sophia Taylor, daughter of Jonathan Taylor, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, on the 27th of September, 1822. By this union he had six children: Mary F., born November 20, 1823; Abigail, born September 16, 1825; Edward B., born January 17, 1828; Annolivia, born September 16, 1829; Harriet S., born August 18, 1831, and John W., born August 17, 1833.

Mrs. Doane died on the 3rd of October, 1870. The majority of Doanes or Doans in this section spell their names without the final letter, but Mr. John Doane and his descendants prefer to adhere to the original form, which is the one in common use throughout the country.

CHAPTER LXXV.

EUCLID.

Euclid assigned to the Surveyors—Origin of the Name—The Agreement not carried out—John Morse—Joseph Burke—David Dille—Ruple and Coleman—A House without a Board—Learning two Trades to get some Meal—Salting Fish—Jacob Coleman—A Superabundance of Rattlesnakes—Gad Cranney and Abraham Bishop—Organization of the Township—First Officers—Excitement in the War of 1812—Dr. Farnsworth—Cheap Land—Paul P. Condit—Euclid Village and Euclid Creek—The Voters of 1815—The Old Stoneware Factory—Euclid Creek in 1823—The Householders of 1828—Steady Improvement—Ship Yard at the Mouth of the Creek—The Railroad—The War for the Union—Grape-Culture—The Stone Business—The Present Village of Euclid—Incorporation—Collinwood—The Baptist Church—St. John's Congregation—Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's Church—Principal Township Officers.

As stated in the general history of the county, the surveyors and laborers employed by the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve, insisted, after their arrival in that tract, in the spring of 1796 on having a share in the fortune which was expected to be derived from it. Gen. Cleaveland, the agent of the company and superintendent of the survey, was obliged to accede to their request, and agreed that those of them who chose to become actual settlers might have a township at one dollar per acre. This agreement was confirmed by a written contract, made at Cleveland, on the 30th of September following, by which township eight, in the eleventh range was assigned to the employees before mentioned.

The education of the principal surveyors having been chiefly mathematical, they agreed to call their township by the name of the great mathematician, Euclid. The name has ever since been retained, being applied first to the survey-township and then to the civil township covering the same territory. The western and southwestern parts have since been taken off, to form part of the township of East Cleveland; leaving Euclid an irregular tract, with an eastern boundary nearly nine miles long, a southern one less than three miles long, and a northwestern one (on the lake shore) about six miles long. This sketch is intended to give the history of the territory now comprising Euclid, leaving the remainder of the old township of that name to be treated of under the head of East Cleveland, though it will occasionally be necessary to allude to incidents and persons on the west side of the line between those two townships.

By the contract between Gen. Cleaveland and the surveyors, the latter were to settle eleven families in the township in 1797, eighteen more in 1798, and twelve more in 1799; all with houses, and with small clearings of specified amounts. Otherwise, the land was to revert to the company, except that parties who performed under the contract were not to lose their rights.

Immediately afterward the employees held a meeting, and arranged by lot who were to begin settlements under the contract, respectively, in one, two and three years, that is in 1797, '98 and '99. Of all who thus planned the allotment of this magnificent tract, (in which each would have had five hundred acres), not a single one became a permanent resident of the

territory in question, although one of the number, Nathaniel Doan did become a resident at "Doan's Corners" in Cleveland township, now included in Cleveland city.

Yet several attempts were made to carry out the arrangement.

Among the memoranda of the surveys of the following year (1797) we find one which says that on the 10th of August two men started out to do "settling duties" for Seth Pease and Dr. Shepard, two of the leading men employed by the company. Several other beginnings were made in that year under the contract, mostly on the flats between the ridge and the lake shore. This part of the township was surveyed into small tracts, while the portion farther from the lake was divided into larger ones; the intention being that each man might have a place near the lake and one farther back.

The first considerable improvement of which there is any account was made in 1798 by John Morse, who was not one of the original surveyors of 1796, but may have purchased the right of one of them. He built a good log house on the ridge, on the east line of the township, and girdled about twenty acres of timber around it. He also cleared off three or four acres on the flats near the lake shore, and sowed it to wheat and grass seed. In due time the wheat was cut and secured in the sheaf in a small log barn, covered with black ash bark. Notwithstanding all this labor, Morse seems to have abandoned his land very suddenly, for the wheat was left to be destroyed by the weather (remaining untouched in the frail barn for several years) while the part sowed to grass for more than ten years furnished the whole township with "timothy" and "red-top" seed, the two kinds sowed by Morse.

The first permanent settler in Euclid township was Joseph Burke, a native of Vermont and a drummer in the Revolutionary army. He was not one of the forty-one employees who made the contract with Gen. Cleaveland, in 1796, though he may have belonged to the survey-corps the next year. He settled in 1798 or '99 on the east line of the township, north of and adjoining the land taken up by Morse. Burke's cabin was on the main road, which had been opened from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, at the foot of the ridge, to the extent of girdling the trees on a space two rods wide, and cutting out what little underbrush there was. It could not be traveled in a wagon without an axe to remove obstructions.

Mr. Burke soon obtained a little whisky and opened a sort of tavern, not only the first in the township, but the first between Conneant and Cleveland. He remained about ten years, when he removed to Columbia in the present county of Lorain. He afterwards volunteered in the war of 1812, and died in the service.

The next settler in the present township of Euclid; of whom we have any account, was David Dille, a native of New Jersey, who came from western Penn-

sylvania in November, 1798, and located himself on the main road half a mile southwest of Euclid creek. Mr. Dille had been actively engaged in the border wars with the Indians during and subsequent to the Revolution, and was in the expedition of Colonel Crawford when that unfortunate commander was defeated, captured and burned at the stake, near Upper Sandusky. He had five sons, Nehemiah, Lewis B., Calvin, Luther and Asa, who were nearly all grown to manhood when their father came to Euclid, and who either came with him or made their way thither within two or three years afterward. He had also fourteen younger children, mostly natives of Euclid. Mr. Dille lived the remainder of his long life in Euclid, and died there, having trebly done his duty to the country, as soldier, pioneer and parent.

Although, as before stated, David Dille was the first actual settler after Burke, of whom anything is known, yet in August previous five young men from Washington county, Pennsylvania, came to Euclid to look for land, and four of them made selections along the main road; John Shaw and Thomas McIlrath in what is now East Cleveland; John Ruple in Euclid, close to the line between the two townships; and William Coleman at Euclid creek. The fifth man, Garrett Thorp, did not then make a selection.

In April, 1804, Coleman, Shaw and McIlrath began work on their respective locations. In the fall of 1804, Mr. Coleman, having cleared and planted two or three acres, and got out the logs for a cabin, brought on his family to their new home. He was a native of New Jersey, only twenty-three years old, but blessed with a wife and two children, and with little beside; his worldly goods consisting of a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a cow, and seventy-five cents in money. The wagon cover served as a tent for a short time, the few neighbors (all who lived within ten miles were neighbors) helped roll up the logs for a cabin, and then Mr. and Mrs. Coleman put on the roof without other assistance. When finished there was not a piece of board about the house; the door, the chamber-floor, and so much of an under floor as there was, being all made of stuff split out of logs with an axe.

A series of incidents related by Mr. Coleman in a manuscript preserved by the Historical Society, illustrates most forcibly the difficulties of pioneer life. The family having by the following March used up all the little stock of corn which had been raised the previous year, Mr. Coleman went to Judge Huntington's wife, at Newburg, (the judge being away on his judicial duties) and endeavored to purchase some on credit. The thrifty housewife hardly felt disposed to sell in that way to a stranger, but being desirous to aid him if practicable, asked him if he could make baskets.

"Yes," promptly replied young Coleman, who felt that it was true, for he was sure that he could make baskets if a squaw could, although as yet he had never tried.

"Well, what will you ask to make me some?" she then inquired.

"The old Indian price," he replied; "the basket full of shelled corn."

She promptly agreed to the terms, and gave him a list of the number and size of baskets she wanted. He then returned home, borrowing thirty pounds of corn-meal on the way, of Captain Timothy Doane, in the present township of East Cleveland, to be repaid on the completion of the basket-contract. The next morning Mr. Coleman looked up some good timber and began to learn the trade of basket-making. It took him several days to acquire the art to his own satisfaction, but at length he succeeded in making a substantial, good-looking basket, and at the end of three weeks he had filled his contract. He then took his oxen, and carried his manufactures and some empty bags to Mrs. Huntington, who was well pleased with his work, and filled the baskets with corn according to contract; the whole amounting to ten and a half bushels.

Mr. Coleman next went to the mill at Newburg, then owned by Rudolphus Edwards, to get his corn ground, but found that the stones had been taken out to receive an entirely new "dress." Deacon Burke, an old miller, had been sent for all the way from Hudson, to do the work, which had already occupied several days, and was likely to occupy several more. Coleman was bent on returning home with some meal as soon as possible; so after watching the deacon's operations a short time he told Edwards that the best thing for all parties was for him, Edwards, to board him and his oxen while he should help Burke dress the stones. Edwards was willing, if Coleman could do the work properly. The latter had never struck a blow on a mill-stone in his life, but he was accustomed to the use of tools, had plenty of confidence in himself and was sure he could imitate the pattern set by the deacon. He tried it and succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the old miller. He accordingly remained, and after two or three days work the task was completed and the grist was ground. Mr. Coleman then made his way home, having expended nearly a month's time and learned two trades in order to get a few hundred pounds of corn meal.

The next move was to go to Rocky river to catch fish for the summer's use, as was the custom with all the pioneers of this section. Mr. Coleman and another man went thither in a canoe and soon returned with two barrels of fine pike and pickerel. Curiously enough, down to this time the people had generally supposed that lake-fish could not be preserved in salt or brine. An old Indian, when applied to for information as to whether it could be done or not, replied:

"No—no salt; put him on pole—make little fire—smoke him heap."

Mr. Coleman's common sense, however, taught him that lake-fish would keep in salt as well as ocean-fish, and as, among his few treasures, he had a supply of salt, for which he had traded his watch before leaving

Pennsylvania, he determined to try the experiment. It was completely successful, and the example was at once followed by all the people around, and resulted in making an important addition to the comforts of the community. The late Hon. John Barr took some pains to investigate the matter, and has left it on record that he was satisfied that this important discovery was due to Mr. Coleman.

Jacob Coleman, an uncle of William, and a soldier of the Revolution, who had served for several years in Colonel William A. Washington's celebrated regiment of horse, moved into Euclid in 1805, as did also John Ruple, long known as "Deacon" Ruple, who settled on the ground he had selected two years before, a little east of Nine Mile creek. He lived there throughout a long life, raising a large and respectable family.

Of course the forest of gigantic trees of which the old settlers speak with great admiration, was well supplied with such game as deer and bears, while an occasional panther gave an additional flavor of danger to the sports of the chase. Coon-hunting occupied a good deal of time, as it not only provided food when larger game was not attainable, but because coon-skins could be traded at some price to the primitive merchants of Cleveland and Newburg for articles of indispensable necessity.

But the particular pet of Euclid seems to have been the rattlesnake. All the old settlers ment on the great numbers of these reptiles to be found in early times in the ravines of the main ridge and among the rocks farther back. Deacon John Ruple at one time killed thirty-eight, counted them and piled them up in a heap, although the poison which the angry reptiles spit forth into the air made him so sick that he had no desire to repeat the work. Luther Dille had a similar experience near Collamer; killing forty-three, and becoming so sick that he had to go home and leave a number of the nest alive. Boys made it their particular business to kill rattlesnakes, and became so fearless in dealing with them that an urchin would frequently hold a live snake down with a forked stick, slip a noose made of bark over its neck, and drag it home to show to his friends before dispatching it. At other times they would shoot them with bows and arrows, and hold them up writhing on the points of their weapons.

The people of Euclid brought with them their olden reverence for religion, and the first church in the present county of Cuyahoga was organized in that township in August, 1807, John Ruple being one of the first deacons; but as the house of worship belonging to it was in what is now East Cleveland, a sketch of the church is given in the history of that township.

Andrew McIlrath and his three sons-in-law—Abraham Mattox, David Burnett and Abraham L. Norris—settled in 1807 near the line between the present townships of Euclid and East Cleveland. He remained there as long as he lived, but the others, after three years' residence, moved to the West. In 1808

Gad Cranney located himself on an old clearing near the lake shore, where he remained some fifteen years, when he, too, sought a new home in Indiana. The same year John Adams settled on the main road east of Euclid creek, where he remained some ten years, when he sold out to John Wilcox, who stayed there until quite a recent period.

In 1809 Abraham Bishop, of Washington county, New York, settled on the lot on the ridge formerly improved by John Morse. He was a man of some means, and brought with him a large assortment of plow-irons, chains, etc., all of which found a ready sale among the settlers. The next year he built a saw-mill on the east branch of Euclid creek, on the site long occupied by Jonathan and Seth D. Pelton for that purpose; that being the first mill of any kind in the present township of Euclid.

We must not omit, in passing, to mention the first slaughter of a panther (by a white man) in the old township of Euclid, the victor being Deacon John Ruple, and the animal being a very fine specimen, measuring nine feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. We give the deacon the honor of this achievement on the authority of Mr. Coleman's manuscript before referred to, as he must certainly have known the facts. Mr. Andrew McIlrath is also credited with killing a panther about the same time, his only weapon being an axe. There seems to be some confusion about the two anecdotes; possibly they both relate to the same incident, but on the whole it will probably be the safest to allow each of the gentlemen the glory of killing a panther.

In the forepart of 1810 the civil township of Euclid was organized, embracing the survey township of that name and also the townships on the Chagrin river, a large unoccupied tract on the south. The first town meeting was held on the 22d day of April, 1810, at the dwelling house of Walter Strong, when Timothy Doan acted as moderator, and David Dille and Abraham Bishop as judges of election. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Elisha Graham, David Dille, Thomas McIlrath; clerk, Lewis R. Dille; overseers of the poor, David Hendershot, Holley Tanner; fence-viewers, Seth Doan, James Lewis; appraiser, Nehemiah Dille; lister, Holley Tanner; treasurer, Abraham Bishop; constable, Nehemiah Dille; supervisor of highways—eastern district, James Covert; northern district, Holly Tanner; east middle district, Abraham Bishop; western district, John Shaw; southern district, Asa Dille; west middle district, Lewis R. Dille.

Garrett and Benjamin Thorp settled respectively in 1810 and 1811, near the mouth of Euclid creek, though Benjamin soon moved to the western part of the township, now East Cleveland.

When the war of 1812 broke out, the people of Euclid felt themselves to be in a particularly dangerous condition, exposed to assaults from the British armed vessels on the lake, and fearing possible raids from Indians by land. When the news came of Hull's

surrender, followed swiftly by the report that the British and Indians were making a murderous progress down the lake, the people hitched up their ox-sleds, loaded on their families and provisions and started eastward. They found the Chagrin river so swollen that they could not cross, and were in dire distress over the extremely unpleasant prospect. William Coleman went twice to Cleveland to learn the latest news. On his second trip he learned that the supposed British-Indian army was only a part of Hull's surrendered forces. Ere long most of the Euclid people returned to their homes, and nearly all of them who were capable of bearing arms served at one time or another in defense of the frontier.

When troops were stationed at Cleveland, a small picket of horsemen was generally maintained at Euclid creek, to give notice of any possible hostile movement from that direction. Just before the battle of Lake Erie, as related in the general history, a detachment landed from the British fleet and killed an ox supposed to have belonged to one of the McIlraths; but this was the only occasion of the kind, and the victory won by Perry and his men soon put an end to the alarms of the people.

It was just before, or during the war that Dr. Havilla Farnsworth who had previously practiced at Newport, Rhode Island, settled on what is now known as the Priday farm, on the ridge, being the first physician in the present township. He had a large practice, both as physician and surgeon, for over twenty years; being frequently called on to go fifteen or twenty miles on horseback at night, with a guide, also on horseback, leading the way with a torch.

Notwithstanding the war, occasional emigrants came in. Benjamin Day bought three hundred acres just west of the site of Nottingham, landing with his family the day before Perry's victory. His only surviving son, Dr. Robert Day, was then eight years old, and well remembers the dense forests which then covered that part of the township. Where Nottingham now is, there was only a path designated by marked trees and nearly all the settlers were on the main road, sometimes called the State road, or else down near the lake shore.

Land was still cheap; in 1813 Luther Dille paid only three dollars per acre. In 1814 Jonathan Pelton purchased Abraham Bishop's farm and sawmill on Euclid creek (near the present stone quarries) and made his residence there. His son, Seth D. Pelton, now of Euclid creek, was then nineteen years old and his brother Joseph, who died in 1870, was twenty-one. John Bishop, brother of Abraham, lived at what is now Euclid village.

Shortly afterward Paul P. Condit opened a tavern in a frame house on the main road, half a mile west of the locality last named. This was probably the first tavern kept in a framed house in the township. Abram Farr opened one at Euclid creek, shortly after Condit. By this time there was a small hamlet, called Euclid, situated where Collamer now is,

which was the center of business (of which there was very little) for the township. Two miles northeast, of the main road was a still smaller cluster of houses, known as Euclid Creek, which has now assumed the name formerly assigned to the other village.

Immediately after the war, Euclid began settling up with considerable rapidity, so many clearings making their appearance both on the flat land and on the ridge, that we cannot any longer attempt to designate the locations of the individual settlers. We give, however, the names, taken from the poll list, of all who voted in October, 1815; doubtless including those of nearly every voter in the old township. They are as follows: Timothy Doan, Wm. Coleman, David Hendershot, Nehemiah Dille, John Shaw, Seth Doan, Jacob Coleman, James Strong, Asa Dille 2d, Amaziah Porter, John H. Strong, Levi Thomas, Thos. Barr, David Dille, Samuel Ruple, Samuel McIlrath, Jedediah Crocker, Samuel Dodge, J. Adams, A. Dille, Havilla Farnsworth, Francis K. Porter, Luther Dille, Enoch Murry, Benjamin Day, Abraham Bishop, Walter Strong, Samuel McIlrath, Abraham L. Morris, Jedediah D. Crocker, Parker Pelton, Samuel Crocker, Daniel S. Tyler, Joseph Pelton, Ezra B. Smith, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille, Abijah Crosby, Lewis R. Dille, Hugh Hamilton, Wm. Gray, Jas. Ruple—42. William Coleman was made the first postmaster in the township as early as 1815. In 1817 or '18 he built the first gristmill in the township on Euclid creek, and afterwards a sawmill.

About 1820, or a little before, William Gray, who had been settled ten or twelve years at the mouth of Euclid creek, built works there for making stoneware, such as jugs, jars, etc. In 1823 he sold the works to J. & L. Marsilliott, whose advertisement appears in the *Cleveland Herald* of that year. They, or at least one of them—Leonard Marsilliott—kept up the works about fifteen years; doing a large business for that era. He brought his clay from Springfield, Ohio, and burned seven or eight kilns every year; keeping five or six hands employed all the time.

Mrs. Cushman, a daughter of William Coleman, who was born in 1819, and whose memory goes back to 1823, remembers that there was then at Euclid creek, a framed Baptist church, a framed school-house and a block-house which had been built by a Mr. Randall.

It was not until 1828, however, as appears by the records, that the trustees divided the township into school districts, forming nine districts which contained in all a hundred and eighty-three householders. Fortunately the names of all these are preserved on the township record; so that we are able to show pretty accurately the progress of settlement in the old township of Euclid at that time. They are as follows:

District No. 1.—Aaron S. Bass, Austin H. Avery, Charles Moses, Nicholas Chinmark, Havilla Farnsworth, Abimel Dodge, William Gray, John Wilcox, Charles Andrews, Ezekiel St. John, Artemas Pringle, Amaziah Porter, John Sage, Absalom Van, Curtis

Gould, William Coleman, Paul P. Condit, Nehemiah Dille, John F. Smith, David Dille, Dennis Cooper, John Young, Benjamin Hamilton, Peter Bower, — Lucas, — Hays, — Childs—28.

District No. 2.—William Camp, John H. Camp, John West, John Ruple, John Hoagland, Samuel Ruple, Benj. Hoagland, John Stoner, Benj. S. Welch, Enoch Meeker, John Gardner, William Adams, John K. Hall, Nathaniel Woodruff, Myndert Wimple, Andrew McFarland, Elijah Burton, George R. Whitney, Sargent Currier, Alvin Hollister, Jesse Palmer, Jas. F. Palmer, Dr. Hotchkiss, Joseph King, Polydore King, Thomas Palmer, Peter Rush, Henry King, Mathias Rush, Moses Bond, Cyrus Ruple, Abram Histon, John Shaw, Elihu Rockwell—34.

District No. 3.—Michael McIlrath, Hosea Blinn, James Corbus, Amos Stebbins, Joel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Doan, Samuel Dodge, Daniel Bronson, Joseph Marshall, Andrew McIlrath, Andrew McIlrath, Jr., Merritt Lindley, John Burt, Samuel E. Smith, Eli Williams, Seth Doan, Thomas McIlrath, Stephen Peet, Jedediah Crocker, Lewis Stanislaus, Thomas Phillips—22.

District No. 4.—Guy Lee, Thomas Curtis, John Welch, John Handee, Adoniram Peck, Jesse Cross, Jacob S. Dille, Richard Curtis, Clark Currier, Stephen B. Meeker, Abram Mattox, Jacob Compton, Elias Lee, Reynolds Cahoon, Asa Dille, Lewis R. Dille, Abel Handee—17.

District No. 5.—Benjamin Sawtill, Benjamin Sawtill, Jr., A. D. Slaght, Cyrus Gilbert, Josephus Hendershott, John Allaton, Samuel Ruple 2d, Lawrence Ruple, Isaac Husong, Abner Heston, John Goulden, William Ruple, Samuel W. Dille, John Cowel—14.

District No. 6.—William Hale, Thomas McIlrath, Jr., Samuel McIlrath, Samuel McIlrath 2d, Thaddeus Wright, Aaron Bunnell, James Johnston, Benjamin Day, Abijah Crosby, John Ruple 2d, Ezekiel Adams, John Adams—12.

District No. 7.—Gad Cranney, Levi Thomas, Asa Dille 2d, Calvin Dille, Luther Dille, Leonard Marsilliot, Jason Crosier, Wakeman Penfield, Garrett Thorp, Jacob Coleman, Jacob Coleman, Jr., Abijah Coleman, Abraham Voorhees, Abraham Perry, Luther Crosier, — Johnston, Warren Andrews, Joseph Croninger, Peter Thorp, William Wright, Henry Ewers—21.

District No. 8.—Henry Shipherd, Elihu Richmond, Asa Weston, Samuel Robbins, Omar Spring, William Richmond, Russell Benjamin, Asabel Payne, David Sprague, Virgil Spring, Edmund Richmond, Levi Richmond, George Weston.

District No. 9.—John Smith, Michael Stewart, Esther Aikins, John E. Aikins, Amasa Payne, Ruel House, William Treat, Amasa Babbitt, Thomas Gray, William Upson, John Cone, Abraham Bishop, James M. Strong, George Griffith, Stephen White, Seth D. Pelton, Jonathan Pelton, Joseph Pelton, Tracy Evans, Charles White, Robert Aikins—21.

District No. 10.—Lawrence O'Connor, Alanson

O'Connor, Jos. House, Jeremiah Shumway, Timothy Eddy, Abaz Merchant, Benjamin Thorp, Andrew Stewart, John Moore, David Bunnell, Luther Woodworth, Ezra Fairfield, Cornelius Thorp, Isaac Page—14.

It will, of course, be seen by this goodly list that Euclid was pretty well advanced in the way of settlement in 1828, and doubtless, the rattlesnakes had mostly by this time been frightened out of the locality. A stage route had been established along the main road between Cleveland and Buffalo, along which two-horse and four-horse teams went every day and both ways, and when emigration opened in the spring, the lake being still closed, it sometimes seemed as if the whole Eastern World was pouring along the great road to the Far West.

During the next decade the old log houses of the pioneers were generally changed for framed ones, and notwithstanding the "hard times" of 1837, there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the township. About 1840, or a little before, Ruel House, Charles Moses and Captain Wm. Trist opened a ship-yard at the mouth of Euclid creek, which was maintained some ten years. They first devoted their energies to building canal-boats, the yard being on the west side of the creek. Ten or twelve were built in the course of four or five years. Then the yard was moved to the west side and the work of building schooners was engaged in. Six or seven were put afloat in the course of the next five years; the last and largest having a measurement of about three hundred tons.

R. H. Strowbridge, who came in 1840, says that Abram Farr was still keeping tavern at Euclid creek, and there were three stores at that point; those of John Bishop, Chas. Farr and Nelson Moses. The township was still somewhat thickly settled in the southern part, adjoining Warrensville. Stone-quarries had recently been opened near the present ones on Euclid creek, by James Hendershot, Madison Sherman and ——— Husong, but were not worked much. Madison Sherman had the first mill for cutting stone.

We have now passed through the more interesting part of the township's life, the era of its transmutation from a wilderness into an agricultural community, and must proceed with greater speed over the remaining portion. In 1847 the western part of Euclid was annexed to the newly formed township of East Cleveland, reducing the former to its present limits. By 1850 the township was well settled in all its parts, though still showing some of the marks of newness and roughness.

In 1852 the opening of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad (since become a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road) extending for five miles and a half through the present township of Euclid, gave it still greater similarity to an old settled country. By 1860 the transient observer would never have guessed that only forty years before

Euclid was the congenial home of the deer, the bear, the wolf and the deadly rattlesnake. All wore the appearance of smiling repose and unbounded plenty.

But treason and slavery, more deadly foes than wolf or rattlesnake, were about to assail the country, and Euclid, like all the rest of the land, was obliged to send forth her gallant sons to defend the nation's life. The records of both their deeds and their names will be found with their respective regiments in the general history of the county.

Since the war more changes have been carried out in Euclid than in almost any other township in the county. Grape-culture has become a very important industry. It was begun in a small way near Collamer about 1855, but did not attain much consequence until after the war. We are indebted for some facts regarding it to Mr. Louis Harris, one of the largest grape-growers in the township. Mr. Harris was the first man who planted a vineyard on Put-in-Bay island, but becoming satisfied that Euclid was a much superior locality for that purpose he removed thither. He has no hesitation in saying that that is the best locality for Delaware grapes in the whole State of Ohio.

It requires three years for a vineyard to get into bearing order. There has been but one year in the history of Euclid grape-culture, in which vineyards of that age or older did not bear. There are about two hundred and twenty acres of vineyards in the township, devoted to Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Martha, Ives, Diana and Hartford Prolific grapes; the Concords and Catawbas being the principal varieties raised. The Concords produce about three tons per acre, the Catawbas two tons, the Delawares two, the Marthas two, the Dianas two and a half, the Ives four, and the Hartford Prolifics no less than five tons per acre.

An especially good characteristic of the Euclid vineyards is the fact that the vines require no protection during the winter; the slatestone of the soil producing strong hardy wood for the vines, impervious to all the winds that blow on lake or land. The poorest soil for grain is the best for grapes. Land which, as Mr. Harris said, would not raise wheat enough to feed the grasshoppers, has produced good crops of grapes for ten years in succession. The principal market is found in Cleveland, but large quantities are shipped to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Besides the grapes sold in bulk, considerable quantities are made into wine by Mr. Harris and others in Euclid, and thence sent away for sale.

The stone business, too, has become an important one within the last twelve years. The quarries worked forty years ago had been substantially abandoned, on account of the supposed impracticability of competing with the Berea stone. In 1867, however, Mr. Duncan McFarland opened a quarry on Euclid creek, not far from the old ones, and since then the business has rapidly increased in consequence.

James and Thomas McFarland opened the first

quarry on the west side of the creek in 1871. In 1875 they sold out to the Forest City Stone Company, opened a quarry on the east side and built a mill for cutting the stone into slabs. They now run three gangs of saws and employ about fifteen hands, mostly in producing flagging stone, though some building stone, etc., is quarried.

The Forest City Stone Company employ twenty-five men, and are doing a very extensive business. Their mill is in Cleveland.

Maxwell Brothers (now McBride, Maxwell & Malone) opened a quarry and built a very large mill on Nine Mile Creek in 1873. They run six gangs of saws, with about twenty men. They use Ingersoll's steam drill, carrying steam eleven hundred feet into the quarry for that purpose, and thus driving the drill twenty inches into the solid rock in three minutes.

There is also a steam-mill, for sawing stone, at Nottingham, built and owned by Slosson & Meeker. It has four gangs of saws, principally employed in cutting flagging stone.

The village once known as East Euclid, or Euclid Creek, but now more properly designated as Euclid, contains one church, a fine school-house, two stores, one hotel, one steam basket-factory, one wagon shop, one shoe-shop, two blacksmith shops, and about thirty houses. It has not grown very rapidly of late, finding a rival in Nottingham, another small village which has grown up since 1852 on the Lake Shore railroad, three-fourths of a mile to the northward. The latter has two stores, one wagon-shop, one feed-mill, one stone-mill, one shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and also about thirty houses.

Nearly the whole of Euclid township was incorporated "for special purposes," under the laws of Ohio, in April, 1877, when L. B. Smith, William Robbins and Louis Harms were elected trustees, and J. Day was appointed clerk. In April, 1878, L. B. Smith was re-elected for three years. But the corporate existence of Euclid was very brief, for at the election in October, 1878, the people voted to surrender their corporate privileges, and revert to the rural condition of their forefathers.

There is a commodious town-hall, built of brick, situated at Euclid village. In the south part of the township there is a framed building called Temperance Hall. It was built in 1877 by subscription, and is used for meetings of various kinds, especially for those of Cliff Division, No. 98, of the Sons of Temperance. The division was organized in August of that year and contains about fifty members.

A part of the village of Collinwood, which has grown up since the war, on the Lake Shore railroad, is also in Euclid; the main street of the village being the line between that township and East Cleveland. As, however, the greater part of the village is in East Cleveland, it will be more fully described in the history of that township.

EUCLID BAPTIST CHURCH.*

On the 27th day of April, 1820, six brethren and five sisters were recognized by a council, duly called, as the regular Baptist church of Euclid. Luther Dille was the first deacon. Of those eleven members none remain alive; Calvin Dille, who died in 1875, being the last survivor. Previous to the date first given there had for several years been Baptist preaching in Euclid by Elder Goodell and others, but no church organization. Elder Azariah Hanks, whose wife was one of the constituent members, united by letter at the first meeting of the church, became its pastor, and continued so for about four years. His labors during the first year were singularly successful, no less than forty-three persons, besides the eleven constituent members, uniting by baptism, and eight by letter, during the remaining eight months of 1824. Ten united on the 3d of June following the organization, of whom Deacon Seth D. Pelton is the only survivor, being the oldest living member of the church.

In September of that year Elder Hanks, Deacon Dille and Mr. Libbey were sent as delegates to request the admission of the church into the Grand River Association and to represent it when admitted. It was so admitted, and (except during two years when it belonged to Huron association) remained in the Grand River body until 1834, when it entered the Rocky River association, of which it has ever since been a member.

The jurisdiction of the church seems to have extended over a goodly portion of the Western Reserve, meetings being held at East Euclid, at Newburg, frequently at Chagrin river, and sometimes at S. D. Pelton's residence on the ridge, near the site of the stone quarries. But the principal headquarters of the church were at Euclid creek, and there in January, 1821, the members voted to build "a framed house of worship on land given by John Wilcox, thirty feet square, with posts fifteen feet long, a gallery in front of the desk, ten feet wide, two doors opposite the desk, two aisles and thirty-six pews on the lower floor." It was first voted that the pews should be sold for twelve dollars each; afterwards that they should be sold at auction, "twenty per cent. to be paid *in ashes* in advance, and the balance by the first of January next in grain." Wheat was then \$1, rye 75 cents and corn 50 cents per bushel. Nothing could more clearly show the scarcity of money and the primitive customs of those times than this extract.

John Wilcox, Wm. Treat and S. D. Pelton were the building committee, and the structure is believed to have been erected during the ensuing year. In 1822 the church employed Elder Hanks as pastor two-thirds of the time for two hundred bushels of wheat. The next year, becoming more wealthy, they voted to pay him three hundred bushels per year, apparently for the whole of his time.

No subsequent year has been so fruitful in conversions as the first one of Elder Hanks' pastorate.

The church maintained its original strength, but did not greatly increase in numbers. In 1838 Solomon Dimick was the pastor, and during that year seventeen were added to the church. Twenty-eight were baptized in 1843, under the labors of Elder Crocket, though apparently there was no regular pastor at that time.

The church was incorporated, under a special act of the legislature, on the 12th of March, 1844, doubtless preparatory to the erection of a new house of worship. The latter was begun in 1845, being, like the former one, erected on land donated by John Wilcox. It was to be of brick, about thirty-six feet by forty-eight, and the trustees were to finish it "as fast as the church furnish funds." This was slow work; the time for payment in ashes and wheat was passed, but cash was still hard to obtain, and the house was so long in building that it was used for several years in an unfinished state, and was never formally dedicated. It was, however, at last completed, and has been occupied by the church to the present time.

During the latter part of its existence, the church has maintained the same moderate degree of prosperity which had previously distinguished it. In 1846, under the pastorate of Elder Wilder, twenty-five were added by baptism, and, in 1849, under Elder Andrews, ten were expelled from the church. In 1864, when Elder Phillips was the minister, there were twenty-three baptized, but this large increase was succeeded by ten absolutely barren years, reaching from 1865 to 1875, in which there was not a single addition to the membership.

There are now a little over fifty members, almost exactly the same as there were at the end of the first year of the church's history. The present officers are as follows: Pastor, S. B. Webster; deacons, S. D. Pelton, John Aiken; clerk, J. S. Charles; trustees, Henry Priday, L. J. Neville, S. S. Langshare; clerk of society, Warren Gardner.

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN).

In 1845, and the following years, a few German families settled in the southern part of Euclid and the southeastern part of East Cleveland townships. In 1852 these people, then comprising about twelve families, though as yet unorganized, bought an acre of land near the old stone school-house, on the State road, on which they erected a small framed building for a meeting-house and school-house. In 1853 they formed themselves into a church, with the title above given, and called Rev. H. Kuehn to the pastorate. The next year they bought ten and a half acres more of land adjoining their former purchase, and in 1854 they built a residence for the pastor upon it.

By 1860 the congregation had increased to about twenty families, and in that year the Rev. Mr. Kuehn

*Condensed from printed sketch by Rev. S. B. Webster.

was succeeded by Rev. A. Ernst. In 1862 the present large and convenient church edifice was erected, the old one being thenceforth used only as a school-house.

The next year Mr. Ernst was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Husmann, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, who has ever since acted as the pastor. From that time to the present the church has steadily increased, there being now fifty families with over three hundred members.

The school has always been an object of anxious solicitude to the congregation, religious instruction being carefully inculcated in it, besides the ordinary branches of education, and German and English reading and writing. The pastors themselves taught the school until about four years ago, when, owing to the increased numbers of both church and school, a separate teacher was employed, Mr. H. Lassner having since acted in that capacity.

The deacons and trustees are as follows: Ernest Klaustermeier, Ernest Melcher and Fr. Melcher, of Euclid; Fr. Rolf and Henry Dremann, of East Cleveland, and Henry Klaustermeier, of Mayfield.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOTTINGHAM.

This church was organized about 1870, and, although there were but twelve or thirteen members, yet their zeal was such that they built a framed house of worship immediately after the organization. The Rev. Franklin McGinniss supplied the pulpit for about two years. Since then Rev. M. A. Sackett has performed the same duty, although the weakness of the congregation has prevented it from sustaining constant services.

ST. PAUL'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This church was organized in the spring of 1861, the church edifice, situated between Nottingham and Euclid village, being completed in November of that year. Rev. Edward Harman was the first pastor, but did not reside in the township. He was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. Francis Salenn, and he in 1865 by Rev. Anthony Martin, the first resident pastor, who has ever since occupied that position. The same year a parsonage and a cemetery were purchased, and in 1867 a parochial school was established. St. Joseph Chapel, Collinwood, was separately organized in 1877, but is under the care of the same pastor. St. Paul's church now includes about seventy families, and fifty children attend its parochial school.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1810. Trustees, Elisha Graham, David Dille, Thomas McIlrath; clerk, Lewis R. Dille; overseers of the poor, Daniel Hendershot, Holley Tanner; appraiser, Nehemiah Dille; lister, Holley Tanner.

1811. Not recorded.

1812. Trustees, Samuel Dodge, Abraham Bishop, Christopher Colson; clerk, L. R. Dille; treasurer, A. Bishop; appraiser, A. Bishop; lister, Nehemiah Dille; overseers of the poor, Elias Lee, John Adams.

1813. Trustees, Elias Lee, Jedediah Crocker, Dan Hudson; clerk, William Coleman; appraiser, James Strong; lister, William Smith; overseers of the poor, David Dille, Elisha Graham.

1814. Trustees, Seth Doan, Nehemiah Dille, James Strong; clerk, William Coleman; treasurer, David Dille; appraiser, John Bishop; lister, David Bunnell; overseer of the poor, John Shaw.

1815. Trustees, S. Doan, N. Dille, J. Strong; clerk, Wm. Coleman;

treasurer, Enoch Murray; lister, Samuel McIlrath; appraiser, A. Dille; overseers of the poor, E. Murray, Luther Dille.

1816. Trustees, Samuel McIlrath, Nehemiah Dille, James Strong; clerk, Luther Dille; treasurer, Enoch Murray; appraiser, Aaron Cooper; lister, S. Ruple; overseers of the poor, John Shaw, John Ruple.

1817. Trustees, Seth Doan, John Ruple, Thomas Gray; clerk, Luther Dille; treasurer, Enoch Murray; appraiser, Parker Pelton; lister, Anson Cooper; overseers of the poor, Enoch Murray, James Strong.

1818. Trustees, John Ruple, Enoch Murray, John Wilcox; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, David Dille; appraiser, Parker Pelton; lister, Paul P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille.

1819. Trustees, J. Shaw, Elihu Richmond, Abijah Crosby; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, Samuel W. Dille; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Samuel McIlrath, Asa Weston.

1820. Trustees, John Shaw, Elihu Richmond, Wm. Case; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, Alex. McIlrath; appraiser, Timothy Doan; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Robert Young, Timothy Doan.

1821. Trustees, John Shaw, Timothy Doan, John Aikens; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, A. McIlrath; appraiser, Benjamin S. Welch; lister, John Sage; overseers of poor, Seth Doan, Wm. Coleman.

1822. Trustees, Ahaz Merchant, Nehemiah Doan, Asa Weston; clerk, Alvin Hollister; treasurer, Samuel Ruple; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, A. McIlrath, S. Ruple.

1823. Trustees, Wm. M. Camp, Ahaz Merchant, Benj. Jones; clerk, Alvin Hollister; treasurer, Samuel Ruple; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, Joel Randall; overseers of poor, J. D. Crocker, Wm. Gray.

1824. Trustees, Ahaz Merchant, John Wilcox, Samuel Ruple; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; appraiser, Andrew Race; lister, Joel Randall; overseers of poor, Benj. Jones, Reuel House.

1825. Trustees, John Wilcox, Samuel Ruple, John Shaw; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, Peter Rush, Joseph King.

1826. Trustees, John Wilcox, John Shaw, S. D. Pelton; clerk, Dennis Cooper; overseers of poor, Elijah Burton, John Stoner.

1827. Trustees, Seth D. Pelton, John Doan, Peter Rush; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; overseers of poor, Nehemiah Dille, William Coleman.

1828. Trustees, John Shaw, S. D. Pelton, Peter Rush; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Elihu Rockwell; overseers of poor, Benjamin Jones, John Smith.

1829. Trustees, John Cone, Samuel McIlrath, Peter Rush; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Elihu Rockwell; overseers of poor, Elihu Richmond, Asa Weston.

1830. Trustees, John Cone, Samuel McIlrath, Abraham D. Slaght; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, Gad Cranney, Jeremiah Shumway.

1831. Trustees, Abraham E. Slaght, John Smith, M. S. McIlrath; clerk, Sargent Currier; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, William Coleman, Samuel Dodge.

1832. Trustees, Michael S. McIlrath, Wakeman Penfield, John Welch; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, Samuel Ruple, Timothy Doan.

1833. Trustees, M. S. McIlrath, John Wilcox, William Upson; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Alvin Hollister; overseers of poor, John Wilcox, A. S. Bliss.

1834. Trustees, John Wilcox, William Treat, Casper Hendershot; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, A. Hollister; overseers of poor, P. P. Condit, Abraham Farr.

1835. Trustees, William Treat, Casper Hendershot, John Stoner; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1836. Trustees, William Treat, Casper Hendershot, John Stoner; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, Dennis Cooper, John Wilcox.

1837. Trustees, Casper Hendershot, William Nott, Merrick Lindley; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1838. Trustees, Casper Hendershot, William Nott, John Welch; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Paul P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1839. Trustees, John Welch, S. D. Pelton, John Doan; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Sargent Currier; overseers of the poor, Dennis Cooper, William Hale.

1840. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, John Doan, Hiram McIlrath; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Sargent Currier; overseers of the poor, Samuel McIlrath, Wm. Hale.

1841. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, John D. Stillman, Henry Shipherd; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Myndert Wimple.

1842. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, S. D. Pelton, John Welch; clerk, Henry Shipherd; treasurer, Myndert Wimple; overseers of the poor, Thomas McIlrath, Wm. Hale.

1843. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, John Welch, William Treat; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Johnson Ogram; overseers of the poor, John A. Hale, A. Crosby.

1844. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, Benj. B. Beers, Virgil Spring; clerk, John Wilcox; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Samuel A. McIlrath.

1845. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, Benj. B. Beers, Virgil Spring; clerk, John Wilcox; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Samuel A. McIlrath.

1845. Trustees, R. B. Beers, Virgil Spring, Anson Aiken; clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Benj. Hoagland.

1846. Trustees, B. B. Beers, Virgil Spring, Anson Aiken; clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseer of the poor, R. S. McIlrath; assessor, J. Wilcox.

1847. Trustees, Anson Aiken, Virgil Spring, Joseph Pelton; clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseer of the poor, R. S. McIlrath; assessor, B. B. Beers.

1848. Trustees, Joseph Pelton, Wm. West, Wm. Treat; clerk, T. T. White; overseer of the poor, R. S. McIlrath; assessor, John Wilcox.

1849. Trustees, Wm. West, Wm. Treat, Joseph Pelton; clerk, Aaron Thorp; overseer of the poor, John Wilcox; assessor, Henry Shipherd.

1850. Trustees, Wm. Treat, Joseph Pelton, J. L. Aldrich; clerk, Aaron Thorp; overseer of the poor, Anson Aiken; assessor, Henry Shipherd.

1851. Trustees, Wm. Treat, Virgil Spring, Jonathan Parr; clerk, Chas. Farr; overseer of the poor, Anson Aiken; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1852. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Virgil Spring, M. Dille; clerk, Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1853. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Joseph Pelton, Wm. Treat; clerk, Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1854. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Joseph Pelton, Wm. Treat; clerk, Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1855. Trustees, Virgil Spring, H. M. Eddy, C. S. White; clerk, Aaron Thorp; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1856. Trustees, Virgil Spring, H. M. Eddy, Joseph Pelton; clerk, Aaron Thorp; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1857. Trustees, Virgil Spring, Jos. Pelton, C. S. White; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, H. Cushman.

1858. Trustees, C. S. White, Jos. Pelton, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1859. Trustees, C. S. White, Jos. Pelton, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1860. Trustees, C. S. White, Geo. Rathburn, John Wilcox, Jr.; clerk, Henry Moses; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1861. Trustees, C. S. White, Geo. Rathburn, Jas. Eddy; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, H. Cushman.

1862. Trustees, C. S. White, Jas. Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Benj. Hoagland.

1863. Trustees, Chas. Moses, Jas. Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1864. Trustees, Chas. Moses, James Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, E. J. Hulbert; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1865. Trustees, C. S. White, G. W. Woodworth, L. B. Dille; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1866. Trustees, C. S. White, G. W. Woodworth, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1867. Trustees, Wells Minor, A. B. Dille, David Waters; clerk, A. C. Stevens; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1868. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, C. S. White; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1869. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Wm. Gaylord; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, Morris Porter.

1870. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Ernest Melchor; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, Morris Porter.

1871. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Ernest Melchor; clerk, A. S. Jones; treasurer, L. J. Neville; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1872. Trustees, David Waters, Ernest Melchor, H. M. Eddy; clerk, L. J. Neville; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1873. Trustees, David Waters, Ernest Melchor, H. M. Eddy; clerk, Joseph Day; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1874. Trustee, H. M. Eddy, Ernest Melchor, S. Woodmansee; clerk, W. W. Dille; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1875. Trustees, Ernest Melchor, David Waters, S. Woodmansee; clerk, Jos. Day; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, Lucius Smith.

1876. Trustees, Ernest Melchor, David Waters, H. M. Eddy; clerk, Jos. Day; treasurer, A. C. Gardner; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1877. Trustees, H. M. Eddy, Geo. Smith, Justice Shaffer; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, A. C. Gardner; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1878. Trustees, David Waters, George Smith, Justice Shaffer; clerk, Stephen White; treasurer, E. D. Pelton; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1879. Trustees, Justice Shaffer, George W. Smith, William Marshall; clerk, S. White; treasurer, E. D. Pelton; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

INDEPENDENCE.*

Boundaries and Physical Features—The Pioneers—George Comstock—The Mortons—Frazee and Dickson—Z. Hathaway—Fisher and Brower. Cochran, Miner and others—John I. Harper—Rail McArthur—West of the River—The Skinner Family—Abraham Garfield—Resident Land Owners in 1843—Civil Organization—First Officers—Principal Officers—Roads—Canal and Railroad—Mills and Manufactures—Cleveland Acid Works—The Quarries—Kinzer Quarry—Hurst Quarry—Other Quarries—Independence Village—Post Offices—Physicians—Hotels—Trade—Schools—Religious Societies—Presbyterian Church—Evangelical Association—St. John's Lutheran Church—St. Michael's Church.

INDEPENDENCE is described in the original survey as Township C, range 12. It is bounded by Brooklyn and Newburg on the north; by Bedford on the east; by Brecksville and a small part of Summit county on the south, and by Parma on the west. The Cuyahoga river, flowing from a southeasterly direction, divides the township into two unequal parts; nearly two-thirds of the area lying west of that stream.

Excepting the valley of the Cuyahoga, the average width of which is about half a mile, the surface of Independence presents an elevated and broken appearance, although small level plateaus abound. Sandstone and blue-stone of excellent quality generally underlie the soil, and sometimes manifest themselves in bare ledges. The soil is generally fertile and appears to be well adapted for mixed husbandry. Besides the Cuyahoga, the streams of the township are Tinker's creek, flowing from the east; Hemlock creek, near the center, flowing from the west, and some small brooks in the northwestern part. The latter have deep channels, often forming gorges the steep sides of which bear a stunted growth of evergreens and present a picturesque appearance. Numerous springs abound, and the natural drainage is usually sufficient to render the soil tillable.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The eastern part of the township was surveyed as early as 1808, and there, along Tinker's creek, the first settlements were made a few years later, probably in 1811, although the time and place cannot be exactly determined, as the earliest pioneers did not remain long in the township. To a more permanent class of settlers belonged George and Mercy Comstock, who came about 1812, and made their home on lot seven of tract four, where they resided during their lives. They had three sons: Peter, who lived on the place next east; George, whose home was on the present farm of William Honeywell, and Fitch, who remained on the old homestead. Another Comstock family settled on lot two about the same time, where the head of it died in 1815, leaving several sons, two of whom were named Fitch and Joseph. On tract four, lot four, lived Daniel Comstock as early as 1813, who died there, leaving three sons, Albert, Stephen and Leonard, all of whom moved away.

In the Comstock neighborhood Samuel Wood was one of the earliest settlers, rearing two sons, Silas and

*The story of the temporary residence of the Moravian Indians in this township is told on pages thirty-three to thirty-five of the general history.

Harry, the latter of whom is yet living in Northfield. About the same time (the early part of 1813) Lewis Johnson, a blacksmith, located in that settlement. He had a large family; one son only by the name of Thomas is remembered. Philander Ballou lived on the south side of Tinker's creek near its mouth, about the same period.

In the valley of that creek came among the early pioneers, Daniel Chase and Clark Morton. One of the daughters of the latter was drowned while crossing the Cuyahoga in a canoe. He had two sons named Daniel and Silas. There were other Mortons, living in the township about this period, viz: Thomas, Samuel and William.

William King was among the first to come to Independence. He lived on tract four a number of years, and then disappeared mysteriously.

In the southeastern corner of the township Stephen Frazee and James Dickson settled soon after 1812, and for many years were among the prominent pioneers. In the valley of Tinker's creek Asa and Horace Hungerford were also leading citizens at an early day.

Farther north, on the old State road, Zephaniah Hathaway, a Vermonter, settled in 1816, and resided there until his death, at more than ninety years of age. He had two sons named Alden and Zephaniah, who also remained in that locality. The sons of the former were Lafayette, William, Rodney and Edwin; those of the latter were James and Milo; most of these yet live in that neighborhood. On the same road Jonathan Fisher, another Vermonter, settled in 1816, living on the place now occupied by his grandson, Lloyd Fisher. North of Fisher, Elisha Brower settled about 1817, but soon afterward died, leaving four sons named John, David Pinckney, Daniel and William. Still farther north, near the Newburg line, lived a man named Ives, who died in 1819. He had a son named Erastus. David Skinner was an early settler in the same neighborhood.

In the northern part of the township, near the river, settlements were made about 1813 by the Cochran, Miner, Brockway and Paine families. One of the sons of the first-named family, Marvin, became a prominent citizen of the township. William Green came from Brecksville in 1817, and settled on the Fosdick place. He had five sons named Harvey, Elijah, Jeremiah, Herod and Frederick, and several daughters, one of whom, Emily, became Mrs. Fosdick. Farther up the river John Westfall, a shoemaker, settled the same year. In 1823 he sold out to Smith Towner and his son, D. D. Towner. A son of the latter, Clark Towner, now occupies the place.

In 1810 John I., Archibald and William Harper, sons of Colonel John Harper a celebrated Revolutionary soldier who lived in Delaware county, New York, came to Ashtabula county, in this State, and in 1816 John I. emigrated from there to Independence, settling on tract two, near where the canal now runs, where he died in August, 1849. He reared two

sons, Erastus R., who yet lives on the homestead; De Witt C., who moved to Michigan; and three daughters, one of whom married H. G. Edwards, of Newburg. John Maxwell, a boy indentured to J. I. Harper, moved to Galena, Illinois, after he had attained manhood, and while discharging his duties as sheriff was killed by a man whom he attempted to arrest.

East of the Harper place a man named Case settled about 1814; a few years later he met his death at a raising at Peter Comstock's. He had four sons, named Chauncey, Asahel, Harrison and ———. Samuel Roberts was a squatter on the present Omar place, selling out in 1825 to Nathaniel P. Fletcher, who moved, after 1833, to Oberlin, and there helped to found Oberlin College. Farther south Ephraim S. Bailey and John Rorabeck made settlements before 1816. The latter had served in the war of 1812.

Colonel Rial McArthur became a resident of the township in 1833, but returned to Portage county in 1844. He was the surveyor of the eastern part of Independence in 1808, and attained the rank of colonel in the war of 1812. In 1810 John Wightman became a resident of Cleveland, living there until his death, in 1837. His daughter, Deborah L., became the wife of William H. Knapp, who settled in Independence in 1833, and both are yet living on the place they then occupied.

West of the Cuyahoga the land was not offered for settlement early, and but few families found homes there prior to 1835. In the northern part Ichabod L. Skinner settled as early as 1818. He reared three sons, named Gates, Prentice and David P. The latter was murdered at his home a little south of the present acid works.

On the road south of Skinner, Abraham Garfield, father of Hon. James A. Garfield, lived a few years prior to 1820; and in the same neighborhood was Caleb Boynton, who died there in 1821; leaving four sons, Amos, Nathan, William and Jeremiah. Other settlers on the west side were William Currier, John Darrow, Jasper Fuller and Jaud Fuller.

In 1843 the resident land owners in this part of the township were the following: Conrad Schaff, Peter E. Swartz, Joseph Beichelmeyer, Sanford Foot, Ichabod L. Skinner, J. L. Skinner, John Walsh, Henry Wood, Hiram Pratt, John T. Gaw, Joseph Rose, David Yost, Martin Dirrer, L. Stewart, Peter Young, Jacob Walters, Nelson Loud, Benj. Wood, Moses Usher, Elijah Danser, David Barney, Harvey Green, John Foltz, Wm. Bushnell, Wm. Buskirk, Wm. Walter, John Shearer, John Schneider, Nathaniel Wyatt, Mathew Bramley, James Miller, S. M. Dille, David Stewart, H. Orth, Alvah Darron, Anthon Gaw, Andrew Hartmiller, M. Sherman, Abraham Gable, Daniel Alt, Peter P. Crumb, Elihu Hollister, Amos Newland, E. Clark, Wm. Ring, Elisha Brooks, Wm. Currier, Elijah Green, Jacob Foltz, Jacob Froelich, Mathias Froelich, John Froelich, Samuel Hayden, John Leonard, L. Wright, John

Wolf, John Derr, J. Green, A. Newland, Thomas Cook, James Martin, Wm. G. Adams, Asa Hungerford, Ezra Fuller, John Needham, Rufus Johnson, Philip Gardner, Joseph Cunningham, Mathew Barker, Nathaniel Stafford, Robert Cook, Wm. Van Noate, Jacob Warner, Jasper Fuller, John Moses, J. F. Leonard, Mathew Gardner, Ezra Brewster, Jeremiah Gowdy, Lewis Kohl.

On the east side of the river the land owners in that year were as follows: Jacob Krapht, Joseph Miller, Marvin Cochrain, David D. Towner, Jonathan Fisher, Findley Strong, Zephaniah Hathaway, E. Gleason, H. G. Edwards, Abram Wyatt, G. Richmond, Wm. Giles, Moses Gleeson, William Gleeson, Roger Comstock, Wm. Green, Waterman Eells, Alfred Fisher, John L. Harper, Silas A. Hathaway, E. R. Harper, Benj. Fisher, Samuel Hinkley, L. Campbell, Allen Robinette, Horace Hungerford, Stephen Frazee, Rial McArthur.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The records of the township from its organization till 1834 have been destroyed by fire. In that year the election for township officers resulted as follows: Trustees, John I. Harper, J. L. M. Brown, Marvin Cochrain; clerk, William H. Knapp; treasurer, Jonathan Fisher; constables, Orange McArthur, Jonathan Frazee; overseers of the poor, Enoch Scovill, William Green; fence viewers, Alvah Darrow, Nathaniel Wyatt. The number of votes polled was seventy-one. Enoch Jewett, Stephen Frazee and S. A. Hathaway were the judges of the election, and Geo. Comstock and Alvah Darrow served as clerks. On the 2nd of August, 1834, an election for justice of the peace was held at the house of William H. Knapp, when David D. Towner received forty-one votes, Wm. H. Knapp sixteen, and Stephen Frazee, nine.

Since 1834 the principal officers have been as follows:

1835. Trustees, Alvah Darrow, Jr., J. Zephaniah Hathaway, Jasper Fuller; clerk, Alfred Fisher; treasurer, Jonathan Fisher.
 1836. Trustees, Enos Hawkins, Zephaniah Hathaway, Jasper Fuller; clerk, Alfred Fisher; treasurer, D. D. Towner.
 1837. Trustees, Elihu Hollister, John I. Harper, John Rowan; clerk, Alfred Fisher; treasurer, D. D. Towner.
 1838. Trustees, Alfred Fisher, Enoch Scovill, Samuel Durand; clerk, Wm. H. Knapp; treasurer, D. D. Towner.
 1839. Trustees, Alfred Fisher, Wm. Buskirk, Samuel Durand; clerk, Harry McArthur; treasurer, D. D. Towner.
 1840. Trustees, Marvin Cochrain, John Phillips, Wm. F. Bushnell; clerk, Wm. H. Knapp; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1841. Trustees, Alfred Fisher, Daniel E. Williams, Elias M. Gleeson; clerk, Harry McArthur; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1842. Trustees, Finlay Strong, Wm. Van Noate, Isaac Packard; clerk, Harry McArthur; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1843. Trustees, Jonathan Fisher, Alvah Darrow, Wm. F. Bushnell; clerk, Harry McArthur; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1844. Trustees, Jonathan Fisher, Alvah Darrow, Wm. F. Bushnell; clerk, Harry McArthur; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1845. Trustees, D. D. Towner, Alvah Darrow, H. McArthur; clerk, B. H. Fisher; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1846. Trustees, D. D. Towner, Wm. Buskirk, H. McArthur; clerk, B. H. Fisher; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1847. Trustees, D. D. Towner, Wm. Buskirk, Joseph Cunningham; clerk, I. L. Gleeson; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1848. Trustees, Jacob Foltz, Silas A. Hathaway, Joseph Cunningham; clerk, I. L. Gleeson; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1849. Trustees, Jacob Foltz, Alfred Fisher, Alvah Darrow; clerk, L. D. Hathaway; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.

1850. Trustees, John Schofield, Alfred Fisher, Wm. Van Noate; clerk, Benj. Wood; treasurer, Erastus R. Harper.
 1851. Trustees, E. R. Harper, James Miller, Wm. H. Perry; clerk, I. L. Gleeson; treasurer, John Schofield.
 1852. Trustees, Jacob Foltz, James Miller, I. L. Gleeson; clerk, Benj. Wood; treasurer, John Schofield.
 1853. Trustees, Alvah Darrow, Jonathan Frazee, William Green 2d; clerk, Benj. Wood; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1854. Trustees, E. R. Harper, Jonathan Frazee, John Foltz; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1855. Trustees, James Miller, E. M. Gleeson, Ezra Brewster; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1856. Trustees, James Miller, E. M. Gleeson, Ezra Brewster, clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1857. Trustees, Watson E. Thompson, John Foltz, Elihu Hollister; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1858. Trustees, Watson E. Thompson, John Foltz, Elihu Hollister; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1859. Trustees, Wm. H. Perry, Wm. Green 2d, Albert Comstock; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1860. Trustees, Wm. H. Perry, Edward Hynton, Albert Comstock; clerk, G. B. Pierce; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1861. Trustees, Edward Heinton, Elihu Hollister, Jacob Lotz; clerk, J. K. Brainard; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1862. Trustees, Edward Heinton, Seneca Watkins, Milo N. Hathaway; clerk, Wm. B. Munson; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1863. Trustees, Edward Heinton, Horace Hungerford, John Frolich; clerk, E. R. Harper; treasurer, I. L. Gleeson.
 1864. Trustees, H. C. Currier, John Swartz, L. D. Hathaway; clerk, Wm. B. Munson; treasurer, Geo. W. Green.
 1865. Trustees, A. Alexander, E. Hollister, Horace Hungerford; clerk, O. P. McMillan; treasurer, E. R. Harper.
 1866. Trustees, A. Alexander, Edward Heinton, Seneca Watkins; clerk, O. P. McMillan; treasurer, E. R. Harper.
 1867. Trustees, William Green, Edward Heinton, Seneca Watkins; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, E. R. Harper.
 1868. Trustees, J. Frazee, Edward Heinton, Wm. Buskirk; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, E. R. Harper.
 1869. Trustees, John B. McMillan, Edward Heinton, George Gabilla; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, John Bender.
 1870. Trustees, John B. McMillan, Clark Towner, George Gabilla; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, John Bender.
 1871. Trustees, John B. McMillan, T. F. Gowday, John Packard; clerk, D. S. Green; treasurer, John Bender.
 1872. Trustees, George Cochran, B. D. Schraib, John Packard; clerk, Frank Brown; treasurer, C. Brown.
 1873. Trustees, E. R. Harper, C. J. Green, Levi Summers; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, C. Brown.
 1874. Trustees, Geo. W. Green, D. L. Phillips, George Summers; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, C. Hannum.
 1875. Trustees, John B. McMillan, F. Litzler, James Watkins; clerk, Wm. B. Munson; treasurer, C. Hannum.
 1876. Trustees, John B. McMillan, Max Buhl, John Giles; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, C. Hannum.
 1877. Trustees, D. Fullerton, J. A. Hathaway, H. France; clerk, J. B. Waltz; treasurer, George Lambacher.
 1878. Trustees, D. Fullerton, T. M. Gowday, H. France; clerk, C. H. Bushnell; treasurer, George Lambacher.
 1879. Trustees, D. Fullerton, T. M. Gowday, H. France; clerk, D. Gindlesperger; treasurer, George Lambacher.

The township owns a good hall, located in the public square, at the center, and maintains several fine places of burial. The largest of these—Maple Shade Cemetery—consists of four acres, on the State road, north of the center, and was purchased in September, 1865, of Sebastian Blessing. It contains a fine vault, and has been otherwise improved. Several of the religious denominations also maintain small but attractive places of sepulture.

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

Several of the early State roads passed through the township from points farther south to Cleveland, and considerable attention was paid to the improvement of these highways soon after their location. In 1834 Henry Wood, Manly Coburn, John I. Harper, William Moses, Abram Schermerhorn, Zephaniah Hathaway, William Van Noate, Nathaniel Wyatt, and J. M. L.

Brown were appointed road supervisors. The township has had to pay a heavy bridge tax to keep in place the structures which span the Cuyahoga. At present these present a substantial appearance. In 1879 the levies for roads and bridges were one and one-third mills on the valuation of the township, and the supervisors were E. H. Koenig, Michael Halpin, N. Burmaster, Joel Foote, Hugh Gowdy, George Lambacher, George Bushnell, J. Walter, H. Giles, A. Comstock, T. Frantz, C. Mehling, J. F. Miller, William Fulton, C. H. Bushnell, and F. Beebe.

The Ohio canal was located through the township in 1825, William H. Price being the resident engineer. Two years later it was opened for travel. It is on the east side of the Cuyahoga, and has in the township a length of about seven miles, with four locks, numbered from thirty-seven to forty inclusive.

On the opposite side of the river, and following a course nearly parallel with the canal, is the line of the Valley Railroad, now being constructed. Work was begun in 1873, but various causes have prevented its completion until the present year, before the end of which it is expected that the last rail will be laid. These avenues give or will give the township easy communication with the rest of the world, and the best of shipping facilities.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The township did not have any early gristmills nor factories. On Hemlock creek sawmills were erected by Ring & McArthur, and Clark & Land. On the site of the mill owned by the latter firm there is now a steam sawmill which is operated by J. G. Wing. It has a run of stone for grinding feed, and is also supplied with a machine for threshing grain.

About 1835, Finney & Farnsworth constructed a dam across the river at William H. Knapp's, and for several years a sawmill was operated there quite extensively. Below that point M. Sherman put up a sawmill and machinery for turning and polishing sandstone. The sawmill is yet operated by John Geisendorf. On the site of the acid works, Harry Wood had a steam gristmill, which was destroyed by fire; and near there the Palmer Brothers had a steam sawmill, which is still carried on. In the southeastern portion of the township A. Alexander erected a good gristmill, which is yet operated by him, and is the only gristmill in the township.

Cabinet organs were made in the northern part of Independence until 1876 by the Palmer Brothers. The building is now occupied for the manufacture of "Currier's Section Sharpener," a very simple contrivance for sharpening mowing-machine knives without removing them. The material used is Independence sandstone, which, it is claimed, will not become coated with gum on being used for sharpening purposes. The firm also manufacture oil stones.

THE CLEVELAND ACID WORKS.

This important establishment was put in operation in 1867 by W. R. Anderson, for the purpose of restor-

ing to available form the sulphuric acid existing in the refuse matter of oil refineries. Since 1872 R. H. Emerson has been the proprietor of the works, which have been superintended by J. C. Burmaster. The establishment embraces a number of large and well-arranged buildings; it is capable of producing six thousand carboys of acid per month, and it employs about thirty men. The spent acid is brought to the works by canal when navigation permits. The restoring process requires the use of two thousand tons of coke and about double that amount of coal annually. Among the peculiar features of the place are one hundred and sixty glass retorts, holding fifty gallons each, and five storage tanks, the united capacity of which is six thousand barrels.

THE QUARRIES.

Aside from the agricultural pursuits which engage a majority of the people of the township, the chief industry of Independence is the quarrying of stone. West of the river the surface is underlaid by a ledge of superior sandstone, the composition of which is so fine that it makes the very best of grindstones. To quarry and manufacture these gives occupation to hundreds of men and constitutes a business of more than \$400,000 per year. Most of the products are shipped by canal, but a considerable quantity are drawn by team direct to Cleveland.

THE KINZER QUARRY.

This is on the county road, two and a half miles west from the center, and was opened in 1848 by Joseph Kinzer. He at first got out but a few grindstones, which were cut into shape by hand. He increased his business, however, from year to year until he had a good-sized gang of men at work. In 1867 Joseph Kinzer, Jr., succeeded to the business, and the following year employed machinery for turning his grindstones the motive power being steam. The lathe was first operated on the Darrow place, but has lately been removed to near the Kinzer quarry. From four hundred to one thousand tons of grindstones are produced in addition to large quantities of building and flagging stones.

THE HURST QUARRIES.

These were opened in 1847 by the owner of the land, Hiram Pratt. In 1860 he sold to James F. Clark, who associated with him Baxter Clough. The latter operated the quarry until 1872, when it became the property of J. R. Hurst, of Cleveland, the present proprietor. The grindstones were first prepared by hand, but in 1866 a lathe operated by steam power was provided, which has since been used to turn stones weighing from three hundred pounds to four tons. The quarry is supplied with two derricks, and gives employment to forty men.

At a point farther east, near the same road, Mr. Clough opened another quarry in 1867, which also became the property of Mr. Hurst, and at present

gives work to thirty men, who are employed chiefly in quarrying building-stones. North of the center, stone was quarried as early as 1840 by M. Sherman, Erastus Eldridge and others. Mr. Eldridge operated the quarry quite extensively, building a horse railroad to transport the products to the canal. Here were procured the pillars of the Weddell House in Cleveland. Other operators in those quarries were A. Rothermail, Joseph Blessing, J. Merkel and Harry James. The latter erected a good turning lathe at the canal, and also built a wharf for loading canal boats. These and the quarry at the center have been leased by Mr. Hurst, and are now operated in connection with his other interests in the township under the superintendence of Marx Buhl.

West of the village are the quarries of the Wilson & Hughes Stone Company, employing a large gang of men, and operated since 1860; of Thomas Smith and of Ephraim West, each being worked by a gang of men. East of the center are quarries at present worked by J. Smeadley and Joseph Windlespecht; and southeast are the T. G. Clewell blue stone quarries, from which stones of superior quality for flagging purposes have been procured. A mill has been erected to saw the stone in any desired shape, and lately a lathe for turning grindstone has been added. Many other quarries are worked more or less, but the foregoing sufficiently indicate the importance and extent of the business.

INDEPENDENCE VILLAGE.

This place, sometimes called the Center, is the only village in the township. It is situated on the State road about equi-distant from the north and south bounds of the township. It has a beautiful location on an elevated plateau which slopes gently southward toward Hemlock creek. In the early settlement of this part of the township, the proprietor, L. Strong, set aside a tract of land for a public square and village purposes, but the place made a slow growth, and never assumed much importance as a business point. At present it presents a somewhat scattered appearance, and is composed mainly of the humble homes of those who find occupation outside of the village. It contains a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian and an Evangelical church, a fine school-house, the town-hall and several hundred inhabitants.

The Independence post office was established on the east side of the river, at the house of Nathan P. Fletcher, who was the first postmaster. Until about thirty years ago, when it was permanently established at the village, the office was kept in different parts of the township at the residences of the postmasters. Those, after Mr. Fletcher, have been William H. Knapp, Nathaniel Stafford, John Needham, B. F. Sharp, J. K. Brainard, George Green and Calvin Hannum. The latter has been postmaster since 1865. The office is on the route from Cleveland to Copley, and has a tri-weekly mail. At the acid works a post office has lately been established by the name of

Willow. John L. Kingsbury is the postmaster, and the mail facilities are the same as at Independence.

Several gentlemen by the name of Day followed the practice of medicine in the township many years ago for a short period, but Dr. William B. Munson was the first to establish a permanent practice. He is yet a resident of the village, but has retired from active duty. The present practitioner is Dr. S. O. Morgan. Doctors Charles Hollis and E. M. Gleeson were physicians in the township for short periods, but did not establish themselves permanently in their profession.

Before 1830 a tavern was kept on the canal by a man named Kleckner, in a house built by Philemon Baldwin, and farther up the river was "Mother Parker's tavern," which enjoyed a wide reputation. About 1836, Peter P. Crumb opened a public house north of the center, which he kept many years. Subsequent landlords were — Hartmiller and George Sommers. The latter now occupies the place as a private residence. At the center a tavern was opened in 1852 by Job Pratt, who was followed successively by Hollis, Gunn, Eaton, Alger, Probeck and Wolf, the latter being the present landlord.

I. L. and Edward M. Gleeson were among the first to engage in the mercantile business in the township, selling goods at the twelve-mile lock. Other persons in trade there were Merrill, Rutter, Oyler and Bender. Soon after the Crumb tavern was opened, Benjamin Wood sold goods at the stand now occupied by Joseph Urmetz, but Horace Ball opened the first regular store at the center. His successors at that stand have been J. K. Brainard, George Green, Josephus Brown, Charles Green and Charles Memple, who is now in trade there.

Epaphroditus Wells had a store a few years opposite the tavern, and near by another store was opened by Jacob and Samuel Foltz and I. L. Gleeson. These parties were followed by Currier & Watkins, who had a shoe store. The stand is at present occupied by Calvin Hannum. About eight years ago P. Kingsley opened another store, which is now kept by C. H. Bushnell.

The township has half a dozen shops in which the common mechanical trades are carried on.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Independence were established east of the river. In 1830 there were four districts. In 1850 the condition of the schools was as follows:

District.	Youth of School Age.	Total Tax for Schools.
No. 1.....	56	\$37.50
" 2.....	61	66.23
" 3.....	50	39.21
" 4.....	52	34.30
" 5.....	59	39.21
" 6.....	75	49.59
" 7.....	53	35.05
" 8.....	46	49.28
" 9.....	57	37.70
Fractional No. 4.....	4	2.63
" " 8.....	74	48.88
" " 25.....	25	16.52
	611	\$437.73

In 1879 there were three hundred and seventy-three males and three hundred and twenty-three females of

school age, of which number one hundred and seventy-six were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. The tuition fund amounts to \$3,242.25. Nearly all the districts have been provided with good school houses; the one at the center being two stories high. In this a school for the more advanced pupils of the township has been maintained every winter since 1870. The board of education in 1879 was as follows: B. D. Schramm, of district No. 9, chairman; D. Gindlesperger, clerk; No. 1, Frank Gleeson; No. 2, A. J. Farrar; No. 3, J. Hathaway; No. 4, Frank Fosdick; No. 5, George Lambacher; No. 6, John Giles; No. 7, Harry Rose, and No. 8, H. Faubel.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is said that the first religious meeting in the township was held October 1, 1836, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, a Baptist from Cleveland. In February, 1837, a Baptist congregation was organized, which flourished a short time, but soon became extinct. About the same period a class of Methodists was formed which also failed to maintain its organization beyond a few years. Its meetings were held at the houses of those friendly to that denomination; but a common place of worship was soon after provided in a log school-house at the center in which the different ministers visiting the township preached.

The Congregationalists were the first to organize a church which had any permanency, and which is at present known as

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN INDEPENDENCE.

The organizers were the Revs. Israel Shailer and Chester Chapin, of the Missionary Association of Connecticut. On the 24th of June, 1837, they united in church fellowship William F. Bushnell and his wife Betsey; James and Mary Miller; Betsey Brewster; Jane and Elizabeth Bushnell—seven in all. William F. Bushnell was elected deacon, and James Miller, clerk.

The meetings were first held in the log school-house, at Miller's corners, and then in the town hall. On the 17th of October, 1854, a society to attend to the temporal affairs of the church was formed, which had as its first trustees, Wm. F. Bushnell, Joseph Cunningham and Benj. Wood; as treasurer, James Miller; as clerk, E. Wells. The society was disbanded in October, 1873. Under its direction, in 1855, the present meeting-house was built at the center. It is an attractive edifice of the excellent sandstone found so plentifully in the township, and has a fine location on the west side of the public square. The cost was \$2,594.79; the finances being managed by the pastor, the Rev. B. F. Sharp.

On the 5th of February, 1862, the church became Presbyterian in form, and has since continued in that faith. Calvin Hannum, Wm. F. Bushnell and Daniel W. Abbott were elected ruling elders; and the former and J. G. Wing at present serve in that capacity.

The deacons are Joseph Miller and D. S. Green; the clerk of the sessions is Calvin Hannum.

The organizers of the church served two years as supplies. In 1845 the Rev. Mr. McReynolds served the church. Some time before 1854 the Rev. B. F. Sharp came as a supply, and that year became pastor of the church, remaining until 1859. During his service the membership increased from seven to thirty-five. There has been no pastor since, but the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. Messrs. Morse, Van Vleck, Bushnell, Jenkins, Edwards, Chapin, Farwell, Cone, Pettinger, and the present Rev. Bowman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preaches alternately here and in the Evangelical Church at this place.

The church has had an aggregate membership of one hundred and eighty-five, but at present bears the names of only thirty persons on its register. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained, of which J. G. Wing is the superintendent.

Mainly through the efforts of the Rev. T. G. Clewell a very neat brick church was erected at the center, sometime about 1860, for the use of the

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

and on the 7th of January, 1863, was duly organized the first board of trustees, composed of George W. Green, George Merkle, Francis Pillet, Henry Wentz and Mathew Bramley. Services have since been statedly held in the English and German languages by the Rev. Messrs. Clewell, Hahn, Humber, Breit, Bernhart, Mott, Duderer, Hasenpflug, Horn, Orwig, Seib, Hammer and other clergymen who came from Cleveland for the purpose. The membership at present is small in consequence of removals. The trustees are Messrs. Crane, Windlespect, Sommers, Bramley and Newland. Jacob Schmidt is the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday school.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

(UNALTERED AUGSBURG CONFESSION.)

A short time after 1850, a number of persons living in the northeastern part of the township, who attended the services of the Lutheran church in Cleveland, took measures to establish a place of worship at home. Accordingly, on the 14th of October, 1854, a small framed meeting house was consecrated for this purpose, by pastor Schwan, of Cleveland. In this the services of the newly organized body were regularly held until July 6, 1879, when a very fine edifice, erected on the opposite side of the street, took its place. This house is thirty-eight by seventy-five feet, and has a tower and steeple one hundred feet high. The church has an exceedingly handsome appearance and cost about six thousand dollars. The present trustees are J. H. Dreman, C. F. Scherler and Fred. Ehlert. The church has fifty members who engage in business meetings, and numbers two hundred and twelve communicants. The elders are J. H. Tonsing, J. H. Meilaender and Fred. Borgeis.

The congregation has had the pastoral services of the following clergymen: From 1854 till 1859, Rev. John Strieter; 1859 till 1877, Rev. Ch. Sallman; and since December, 1877, Rev. Otto Kolbe. The first of these pastors also taught the parish school, but since 1871 Augustus Schefft has been employed as a teacher. The school is taught in the old meeting-house and is attended by ninety pupils who receive instruction in both the English and German languages. Religious teaching forms part of the daily course, and the school is maintained independent of any aid from the State or county.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC.)

In 1852 a small but neat house of worship for Roman Catholics was erected northwest of the center of the township, which was used until the growing congregation demanded a more capacious house. An effort was made to provide one better adapted for its wants, and in 1870 the present edifice was begun, but the work was slowly carried on. The building committee was composed of George Gable, Joseph Urmetz, Peter Wild, Albert Dobler, Anthon Eckenfelt and Joseph Effinger. In December, 1873, a storm caused the walls of the unfinished building to fall; but the following year they were again raised and the building began to be used in the summer of 1875. It was consecrated December 5, 1875, by the Right Reverend Father Gregory and Bishop Fitzgerald. The building committee at this time consisted of Charles Mehling, Fred. Bockhold, Frank Jermann and Jeremiah Hayes. The church is thirty feet by seventy, is built of brick, and cost eight thousand dollars. The present lay trustees are Charles Mehling and Casper Funk. The society has a cemetery at the old stone chapel.

The church has about one hundred and seventy-five communicants who are under the spiritual tutelage of Father Fidelius, of the Franciscan Convent at Cleveland. Among other clergymen who have served there have been Fathers Bierbaum, Zungbeel, Boden and Rainerious, nearly all coming from the convent. The church has had no resident priest. A school is maintained which has been taught by John Jermann and Matilda Blessing.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

MAYFIELD.

The First Settlers—Unexpected Visitors—Clearing Land—The First Marriage—James Covert—Extraordinary Vigor—No Roads—Bears fond of Veal and Pork—A Lover of Cream Killed—Covert's Adventure with a Bear—Other Settlers—First Church—Cowardly Wolves—Formation of Mayfield Township—First Officers—Notes from the Town Book—Slaughter of Sixty-three Rattlesnakes—First Sawmill—First Gristmill—Halsey Gates—Outbreak of Mormonism—Long-standing Debts—Frederick Willson—Ezra Eddy—Jeniah Jones—Dr. Dille—New Hotels—Willson and McDowell's Mills—Rapid Improvement—Dr. Moon—Dr. Charles—First Church Edifice—Mayfield Academy—Plank Road—Post Offices—The Free Methodist Churches—Church of the United Brethren—Disciple Church—Principal Township Officers.

In the year 1805 Abner Johnson, Samuel Johnson and David Smith came with their families from On-

tario county, New York, and made the first settlement in the present township of Mayfield, then known as survey-township number eight in range ten of the Western Reserve. They located themselves on the west side of Chagrin river, a little above the site of Willson's Mills, built their cabins, and began operations.

In the spring of 1806 the members of the little settlement were agreeably surprised to see three of their old neighbors in Ontario county, make their appearance, with packs on their backs, guns on their shoulders, and dogs by their sides. The oldest of these was Daniel S. Judd, a large, fleshy man, already sixty-five years of age, who had fought in the old French and Indian war forty-five years before, and also in the Revolution, and was likewise renowned as a mighty hunter. With him were his two sons, Freeman and Thomas Judd. The three had started for Portage county, where they designed settling, but having lost their way, they had accidentally come upon their old neighbors whom they had not seen during the previous year. They were so well pleased with the fine bottom-lands on the Chagrin river that they determined to look no farther, but immediately began a settlement on the west side, a little above where the Johnsons and Smith had located.

That summer all were busy chopping timber, burning off land, planting a little corn between the logs, and performing numerous other duties incident to the beginning of a settlement. The next fall or winter the Judds went East, and obtained their families and personal property. They had returned but a short time when the first wedding was celebrated in the township—in the last part of 1806 or the first part of 1807—the parties being John Howton and Polly Judd, and the services being performed by Esquire Turner, of Chagrin.

In the spring of 1807 James Covert, the son-in-law of D. S. Judd, came into the township from Seneca county, New York, and located himself in the Chagrin valley, below the site of Willson's Mills, where he has ever since resided. He was already twenty-six years of age, and had a wife and child. As was the case with most of the new settlers his worldly wealth was very limited, consisting of three dollars in money, an axe and a dog. After putting up a shanty, he went on foot to Painesville, a city then consisting of three or four log cabins, and bought a peck of poor salt for a dollar, carrying it home on his back. With the remaining two dollars he bought two pigs. He also purchased a two-year old heifer on credit from Judd, and thus he began life in Mayfield. He is certainly a remarkable example of what can be accomplished by sheer industry and attention to business, though in truth those qualities must needs be accompanied by extraordinary vital powers to accomplish such results as Mr. Covert has brought about.

When the writer visited him in the autumn of 1878, he was, although ninety-seven years old, in the full possession of all his mental powers and all his physi-

cal senses except his hearing, and was at work attending to his stock. Always a farmer, he has made himself the owner of over a thousand acres of land, besides large amounts of other property, has long been noted as the richest man in the township, and has in the meantime been the father of twenty-three children, twenty-two of whom he raised to be men and women. The writer has had a good deal of experience among industrious and vigorous old pioneers, but Mr. Covert's is certainly the most remarkable example of them all.

Two of the families mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, those of Samuel Johnson and David Smith, had left the township before Mr. Covert came, and their place was taken by that of John Jackson.

The first birth in the township was that of a child born in the latter part of 1807, to John and Polly Howton, whose marriage has been mentioned above. For several years there were few newcomers except small strangers of this description. The scattered settlers kept busily at work, and soon made considerable clearings around their respective cabins. They were, however, very much isolated. There were no roads laid out in township eight, and for several years its inhabitants had to work their road tax on the lake shore road in the township of Chagrin, now Willoughby in Lake county.

Fortunately the county was healthy; there being very little even of fever and ague compared with what is customary in new countries. But there were many annoyances. When the cows had calves in the woods the bears would sometimes kill and eat them. They were equally destructive to the hogs, but Mr. Covert relates that when he was able to keep a large number of the latter animals they would join together, fight with the bears and drive them off. So impudent were these ursine depredators that they would sometimes come up to the very doors of the settlers' cabins in search of food. One morning Mrs. Judd put her cream in the churn, ready for churning, set it out on a temporary porch and went about her work. On going out after awhile she found the churn upset and the cream all licked up. A number of bear's tracks around the place disclosed the cause of the robbery. When James Jackson, who was boarding at Judd's, came in at night and learned of the affair he determined to watch for the marauder. Accordingly, after dark, he placed a pail of sour milk on the porch and took his stand, rifle in hand, in the house opposite an open window that looked out on the "bait." After everything was quiet and when the watcher was beginning to get drowsy, he was suddenly aroused to intense wakefulness by hearing something lapping at the milk. Taking aim at the noise, for it was perfectly dark, he pulled the trigger. A light was brought and a big, fat, short-legged bear was found dead beside the pail of milk, with a bullet lodged in his brain.

The wolves were still more obnoxious. After Mr. Covert had been there a few years, he bought two old sheep and two lambs in Chester, Geauga county, pay-

ing \$2.50 per head for the four; brought them home and turned them into his field. The next morning he went out and found that the wolves had killed both the lambs and were then making their breakfast off from them. After that he yarded his sheep at night and watched them a little by day, and soon succeeded in raising a fine flock.

Mr. Covert, notwithstanding his assiduity as a farmer, was also a good deal of a hunter, and so was James Jackson, above referred to. One day the two got in close pursuit of a large bear which Jackson had wounded. The animal in going down a bank stumbled and fell into a hole, where he lay on his back with his feet sticking up. Covert crept down to reconnoitre, but got so near that the bear caught his foot in his mouth and bit through boot, foot and all. He hung on, too, and with his paws mutilated Covert's leg terribly. The latter got hold of a sapling and pulled both himself and his enemy out of the hole, when the dogs attacked the bear. The latter then let go his hold and the hunters soon dispatched him. Mr. Covert was confined to the house for several weeks by his wounds.

Among the settlers who came several years after those already mentioned were P. K. Wilson, Benjamin Wilson, Luke Covert, Benjamin Carpenter and Solomon Moore. The early settlers were largely Methodists, and as soon as 1809 they formed a class of that denomination under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Davidson, who is said to have been an eloquent and successful preacher. For many years their meetings were held in private houses and in the woods, as there was not even a log school-house for them to assemble in. The first death in the township was that of Daniel S. Judd, the veteran of two great wars, who died of apoplexy in 1810.

As has been said, the lack of roads was a great annoyance. Mr. Covert states that he has often taken a bushel of corn on his back and gone to Chagrin (now Willoughby) to mill, attended on his return home by packs of howling wolves, not far away on either side. But these animals rarely attacked a man, even in the night. Once, however, Mr. Covert thought he stood a good chance of becoming wolf bait. He had been reaping for a man who lived several miles down the river, in the present township of Willoughby, and was returning home after dark. Two miles from home, as he was following a sled path, (carrying his shoes in his hand that he might the better feel the path with his naked feet in the Egyptian darkness), he was startled by an angry growl, and saw the fierce eyes of three or four wolves glaring at him, not more than six feet away. It was seldom that a wolf approached so near, and the young man thought his time had come. He felt in the darkness for a tree, which he might ascend, and in doing so got hold of a couple of sticks. These he threw with all his might at the heads of his enemies, who shrank back, howling, into the forest. Reassured by finding that they were as cowardly as the

rest of their species, he pursued his way, and reached home in safety, although accompanied nearly all the way, a short distance on one side, by his howling foes.

The war of 1812 stopped even what little progress there was before that time, and it was not until 1816 that a school-house was erected in the township. It was a log building, situated on the land formerly owned by Anthony Sherman. It was used for some years as school-house, church and town-hall. A few more settlers came after the war, among whom was Seth Mapes, who came in 1815 and remained until 1827, when he removed to Orange. In 1819 a new township was formed, by the name of Mayfield, the first town meeting being held on the 14th day of June, in that year. There were only twenty voters present, and of these thirteen were elected to fill the various offices.

The meeting organized by choosing Daniel S. Judd, Daniel Richardson and Adam Overoker as judges of election, and John Jackson as clerk. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Adam Overoker, Seth Mapes, Daniel Smith; clerk, John Jackson; overseers of the poor, James Covert, Philo Judd; fence viewers, John Gloge, Michael Overocker; constables, Ephraim Graves, Rufus Mapes; lister, Henry Francisco; appraiser, Calvin Mapes; treasurer, Benjamin Carpenter, Jr.; justice of the peace, Michael Overoker. The following is also a part of the township record for that year, which was sent to the Historical Society some twenty years ago:

"Received of the township of Chagrin, Nov. 10th, three dollars and eighty-eight cents, being our proportion of the money in the treasury at the time of division. Amount of tax levied in 1818, \$76.00; amount paid by Mayfield, 6.80; remaining in the treasury of Chagrin at the time of division, \$43.05; proportion belonging to Mayfield, \$3.88. Paid by John Jackson, three dollars and eighty-eight cents to the trustees of Mayfield, money drawn from the treasury of Chagrin and expended between them and the township clerk as a compensation for their services during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen."

The increase of population was still slow, though two or three new men came in every year. The bears and wolves slowly receded, but rattlesnakes in large numbers infested the land, especially among the rocks and hills. One of the most remarkable adventures with snakes, of which we have ever heard, was related to us by Dr. A. L. Dille, on the authority of Mr. Solomon Mapes, a reliable citizen, who, about 1825, killed sixty-three rattlesnakes, the denizens of a single hollow log. Having discovered what sort of inhabitants were within, he armed himself with a stout stick, gave the log a rousing rap, and then slew the rattlers one after the other as they glided out of the open end.

The first sawmill was built by Abner Johnson and Seth Mapes in 1824, a little north of Mayfield Center. The next year Mr. Johnson alone built the first gristmill in the township on a branch of the Chagrin river, near the site of Willson's Mills.

In 1826 Mr. Halsey Gates came to the locality which has since borne his name (Gates' Mills), bringing with him the gearing of a sawmill and began the work of erecting one at that point. The next year the sawmill was completed, and the year following a gristmill was erected by Mr. Gates at the same place. Lyndon Jenks was another of the early settlers in the southeast part of the township.

About 1828 there was an extraordinary outbreak of Mormonism in this township. Mormon preachers, priests and prophets seem to have made this a special stamping-ground. Quite a number of the inhabitants were converted to that faith, and some of them appeared perfectly crazy in their enthusiasm. Several families were broken up by the fanatical Mormonism of some of their members. Besides the resident converts, a good many Mormons seem to have come in from the outside and "squatted" in the western and central parts of the township, which were as yet very thinly settled, so that there would sometimes be several families living on a single farm. After two or three years of excitement they all packed up and moved away, about 1831, to join some larger colony of their brethren.

Mr. Samuel Dean, who still resides at Gates' Mills, came thither in 1829. Nearly all the lots had been purchased on credit from the original owners. The clearings were generally small and the houses of log, though there were a few frames. Some claims had been held on "articles" (or agreements to convey on payment) twenty-five to thirty years; the articles being renewed every few years. If the owner could get the interest he thought he was doing well, and sometimes he was unable to get enough to pay the taxes. But after this period, and especially after the Mormons left, a much more enterprising class came in, bought up the old improvements, paid for their lands in a reasonable time, and speedily changed the appearance of the township.

For five years after 1830 emigration was quite rapid. In that year a Frederick Wilson came into the township and settled at what is now known as Willson's Mills. Eltean Wait and Daniel McDowell built the first store in the township (near Willson's Mills) in 1830. In 1831 it passed into the hands of Willson and McDowell, who kept it five or six years.

In 1831 Colonel Ezra Eddy settled in Mayfield and put in operation a tanning and currying establishment near Gates' Mills, which he carried on for many years, becoming one of the most prominent citizens of the township.

The first framed school-house in the township was built at Mayfield Center in 1830. It took the place of the old log one before mentioned as school-house, church and town-hall; elections being held in it down to 1848.

In 1831 Jeniah Jones settled near the center. He describes the hill part of Mayfield as being still almost a wilderness. There was not a building on the State road, and Mr. Jones, soon after this arrival, helped

to open that road from the center westward. Of those who were on the hill before 1830, few if any remain besides Rufus Mapes. Joseph Leuty came in 1830. Elijah Sorter, with his sons, Charles, Isaac and Harry, came in December, 1831. S. Wheeling, Lucas Lindsley and others also came in 1831, and settled a mile and a half south of the center.

In 1832 Erwin Doolittle put in operation a carding machine and cloth-dressing establishment a short distance north of Willson's Mills, on the same stream on which Abner Johnson's mill was located.

The first physician in the township was Dr. A. L. Dille, who came thither from Euclid in 1834, settled at Willson's Mills, and has ever since resided there. Down to 1834 the inhabitants had to go to Willoughby for their mail-matter. In that year a mail route was established from Chardon, Geauga county, to Cleveland, through Gates' Mills, and a post office was located at the latter place.

Willson & McDowell built a hotel at Willson's Mills in 1833, which they kept for several years, and about the same time, perhaps a little earlier, Hiram Falk opened one at Gates' Mills. In 1834 Halsey Gates put up a fine framed hotel at Gates' Mills with a ball-room in it, which was the center of many a joyous gathering. About 1833 or '34 Willson & McDowell built a flouring-mill and sawmill near the site of their store and tavern. The mills were burned in 1839, but were soon rebuilt, General Willson remaining a part or entire owner until they passed into the hands of his son, who now owns them. Hence the name of Willson's Mills has always been a strictly correct appellation.

By this time all the land in the township had been purchased, and a large part of it cleared off. The deer had given way before the axes and rifles of the pioneers, though a few were still to be seen bounding through the remaining belts of forest. Only once after Dr. Dille came, in 1834, did he hear the howling of a wolf. Mayfield was rapidly changing from a wilderness to a civilized township.

About 1849 Dr. T. M. Moon began practice at Gates' Mills and Dr. Alexander Charles at Mayfield Center. The latter remained at the center until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he received a commission as a surgeon of volunteers, went to Mexico and died while on duty there.

The first church edifice in the township was built by the Methodists in 1842, at Mayfield Center.

By 1850 the work of clearing up the township was substantially accomplished, the deer had all fallen before the rifles of their foes, or had followed the wolves into banishment, framed houses had generally taken the place of log ones, and Mayfield had assumed very near the appearance which it now presents.

In March, 1856, a few enterprising individuals procured a charter as the Mayfield Academy association, and proceeded to erect an academy on the State road in the southwest portion of the township. The insti-

tution was maintained for many years in a flourishing condition.

Mayfield took her full share in the war for the Union, and the names of her gallant sons who fought in that contest will be found with the stories of their respective regiments.

In 1877 a plank road was built from a point in East Cleveland near the line of the city of Cleveland, through Euclid and Mayfield to the top of the hill half a mile east of Gates' Mills; about three and a half miles of it being in Mayfield.

There are now three post offices in the township at the three villages before mentioned, Gates' Mills, Willson's Mills and Mayfield Center; the first of which has about twenty houses and the others a smaller number. Besides these there are at Gates' Mills a gristmill, a sawmill, a rake factory, a store and two churches; at Willson's Mills, a gristmill, a sawmill, a church; at Mayfield Center, a church, a store, a town hall and a steam sawmill. There are also two cheese factories in the township; one on the State road, a mile east of Gates' Mills, and one half way between Gates' and Willson's Mills.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

The Mayfield circuit contains three churches, one at Mayfield Center, one at Gates' Mills, and one on the east line of the township. As has been said a Methodist class was organized as early as 1809. Occasional preaching was held in the township, but owing to the sparsity of the inhabitants no great progress was made for many years. In 1835 there was a very earnest revival and a church was fully organized.

Rev. Mr. Graham was one of the first preachers; also Rev. Messrs. Excell and Mix. In 1842 the Methodists built, as before stated, the first church edifice in the township, at Mayfield Center. They have since replaced this by a larger one, and in 1853 erected one at Gates' Mills. There are now about a hundred members of the church at the Center, twenty-four of the one at Gates' Mills, and thirty-five of the one on East Hill. The following pastors have preached on this circuit since 1861: B. J. Kennedy, 1862, '63 and '64; E. C. Latimer, 1865 and '66; A. M. Brown, 1867; G. J. Bliss, 1868; E. C. Latimer, Hiram Kellogg, 1870; D. Rowland, 1871; J. B. Goodrich, 1872 and '73; D. Meizener, 1874; J. K. Shaffer, 1875; James Shields, 1877 and '78.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

This church was organized at Willson's Mills in 1870, and a neat framed edifice was erected the same year. There are now about thirty members.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

In 1871 the Disciples at and around Gates' Mills purchased the school-house at that point and converted it into a church-edifice, and have since used it for that purpose. Their numbers are about the same as those of the United Brethren.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

[Unfortunately the township books previous to 1849 cannot be found. We give a list of the principal ones from that time to the present, except justices of the peace, which cannot be obtained from the township records.]

1849. Trustees, Truman Gates, L. P. Shuart, Luther Battles; clerk, Jeniah Jones; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, Welman Brainard.
1850. Trustees, Lyndon Jenks, T. Gates, Rufus Mapes; clerk, Jeniah Jones; treasurer, Chas. N. Sorter; assessor, W. Brainard.
1851. Trustees, E. A. Johnson, H. S. Mapes, Osbert Arnold; clerk, J. Jones; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, W. Brainard.
1852. Trustees, Harmon Jacobs, Daniel Shepherd; clerk, W. Brainard; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, E. D. Battles.
1853. Trustees, N. C. Sebins, Harry Sorter, David Hoego; clerk, W. Brainard; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1854. Trustees, J. A. Dodd, H. Jacobs, J. Bennett; clerk, J. Jones; treasurer, H. C. Eggleston.
1855. Trustees, Leonard Straight, Luther Battles, H. S. Mapes; clerk, Jeniah Jones; treasurer, Diamond Wakeman; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1856. Trustees, C. N. Sorter, H. S. Mapes, Harmon Jacobs; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1857. Trustees, C. Russell, Wm. Aphorpe, J. B. Sorter; clerk, Leonard Straight; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1858. Trustees, Alva Hanscom, Luther Battles, J. Sherman; clerk L. Straight; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1859. Trustees, Alva Hanscom, L. Battles, J. Sherman; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1860. Trustees, A. Hanscom, L. Battles, H. Sorter; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, C. N. Sorter.
1861. Trustees, H. S. Mapes, H. Webster, C. B. Russell; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, H. C. Eggleston.
1862. Trustees, Gordon Abbey, Nelson Wilson, A. Granger; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, H. C. Eggleston.
1863. Trustees, N. Wilson, L. Jenks, N. D. Seldon; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, A. Walworth.
1864. Trustees, E. D. Battles, H. Jacobs, Cornelius Hoego; clerk, L. Straight; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1865. Trustees, E. D. Battles, N. Wilson, John Aikens; clerk, J. A. Cutler; treasurer, L. Straight; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1866. Trustees, E. D. Battles, N. Wilson, T. Gates; clerk, J. A. Cutler; treasurer, D. Wakeman; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1867. Trustees, N. Wilson, C. N. Sorter, T. Gates; clerk, Wm. Miner; treasurer, Harry Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1868. Trustees, Ezra Eddy, John Aikens, Leonard Straight; clerk, Tracy E. Smith; treasurer, Harry Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1869. Trustees, L. Straight, J. Aikens, E. D. Battles; clerk, T. E. Smith; treasurer, C. N. Sorter; assessor, L. M. Gates.
1870. Trustees, N. Wilson, Milo Rudd, George Covert; clerk, W. A. Miner; treasurer, H. Forter; assessor, John Aikens.
1871. Trustees, H. Jacobs, John Law, W. Aphorpe; clerk, Wilbur F. Sorter; treasurer, H. Sorter; assessor, W. Brainard.
1872. Trustees, L. Straight, Wm. Neville, Wm. A. Southwick; clerk, W. F. Sorter; treasurer, H. Sorter; assessor, W. Brainard.
1873. Trustees, Wm. A. Southwick, L. M. Gates, H. Sorter; clerk, W. F. Sorter; treasurer, J. T. Battles; assessor, W. Brainard.
1874. Trustees, W. A. Southwick, L. M. Gates, Wm. Neville; clerk, W. F. Sorter; treasurer, J. T. Battles; assessor, W. Brainard.
1875. Trustees, L. M. Gates, L. Straight, Ira Hoffman; clerk, W. F. Sorter; treasurer, H. Sorter; assessor, W. Brainard.
1876. Trustees, L. M. Gates, A. F. Williams, Ira Hoffman; clerk, W. F. Sorter; treasurer, A. Straight; assessor, W. Brainard.
1877. Trustees, Ira Hoffman, A. F. Williams, A. A. Jerome; clerk, H. W. Russell; treasurer, J. T. Battles; assessor, W. Brainard.
1878. Trustees, Harmon Jacobs, Ira Hoffman, A. A. Jerome; clerk, H. W. Russell; treasurer, L. M. Gates, Jr.; assessor, W. Brainard.
1879. Trustees, A. P. Aikens, A. A. Jerome, Henry Covert; clerk, H. W. Russell; treasurer, A. Granger; assessor, W. Brainard.

FREDERICK WILLSON.

This well-known citizen of Mayfield was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, on the 4th day of January, 1807. He was the son of George and Esther Willson, the latter of whom is still living with the subject of this sketch, at the age of ninety-two years. He resided in Phelps (most of the time after childhood being spent in attending school or working on his father's farm) until the year 1830. In July of that year he came to Mayfield, where he has ever since made his home.

The young pioneer located himself at the point now

known as Willson's Mills, and soon formed a partnership with David McDowell in the mercantile and farming business. Meeting with success in these occupations, the firm in 1833 built a gristmill and a sawmill at the point just named.

Meanwhile the subject of our sketch had taken an active part in military affairs. Having served as private, non-commissioned officer, lieutenant and captain, in a regiment of light artillery, New York militia, before leaving that State, he was, on the organization of Mayfield as a separate company-district in 1833, elected the first captain of the first company in that township. On the outbreak of the celebrated "Toledo war," when it was expected that active, and perhaps dangerous, service would be necessary in maintaining the rights of Ohio to that city and the surrounding territory, Captain Willson with his lieutenant and twelve men volunteered to take part in the contest. In 1834 he was elected major of the first regiment of infantry, second brigade, ninth division, Ohio militia; in 1835 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in 1836 was chosen colonel. In 1838 Colonel Willson was elected brigadier-general, which position he resigned about four years afterwards.

On the 6th day of September, 1836, Gen. Willson was married to Miss Eliza Handerson, of the adjoining town of Orange, a lady who has shared with him the joys and sorrows of life down to the present time.

In 1837 Gen. Willson dissolved partnership with Mr. McDowell, taking the mill and farm as his share. Milling and farming have been his occupations since that time, and in both he has been extremely successful; being now the owner of about nine hundred acres of land. In April, 1840, his mills were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt with characteristic energy, being set running on the 7th of January, 1841. In 1875 they were transferred to the general's eldest son, Myron H. Willson, who still owns and operates them.

Gen. Willson became a member of the Masonic order fifty-one years since, before leaving the State of New York. He has passed through all the degrees, from that of entered apprentice to the Scottish rites, and maintains a high standing among the brethren of the order.

Though never a politician, yet in 1846 his neighbors elected him to the office of justice of the peace of Mayfield township, and re-elected him in 1849; the whole length of his service being six years.

General and Mrs. Willson have raised a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Two of his sons enlisted early in the war for the Union, and both gave their lives in its defense. George A. Willson enlisted in the First Infantry in the summer of 1861, at the age of nineteen, and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864. James P. Willson also enlisted in Battery B, First Light Artillery, the same summer, at the age of seventeen, and died in service in June, 1862, having been brought home from Nashville three weeks before his decease.



Dr. W. Wilson

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

MIDDLEBURG.

Its Proprietor—Jared Hickox the First Settler—His Death—The Vaughns—Abram Fowls—The First Marriage—The War—A Fortress in Columbia—Physical Characteristics of the Township—Religious Matters—Solomon Lovejoy—Township Organization—The First Record—Road Districts—First Full List of Officers—John Baldwin—Heads of Families in 1827—Circumstances Concerning Them—Counterfeiters in the Swamp—Beginning of the Grindstone Business—Invention of Machine to Make Grindstones—The First Tavern—First Temperance Society—H. O. Sheldon and James Gilruth—The Community—The Twelve Apostles—They Fail at Farming—Break-up of the Community—Origin of "Berea"—First Post Office—Berea Lyceum—Lyceum Village—The Globe Factory—Wolves in 1838—The last Killed in 1843—Deer—Turkeys and Wild Cats—Baldwin Institute—The Railroad—Rapid Increase of Berea—An Ox-Railroad—Progress—The Onion Business—The Stone Quarries in Operation—A Grindstone Factory—Berea Stone Company—Baldwin Quarry Company—Russell & Forche—Empire Stone Company—J. McDermott & Co.—Principal Township Officers—Methodist Church—German Methodist Church—First Congregational Church—St. Mary's Church—St. Thomas' Church—St. Paul's Church—St. Adelbert's Church—Berea Lodge F. and A. M.—Berea Chapter F. and A. M.—Other Societies—Berea Village Corporation—Town Hall—Business Places, etc.—Physicians—Street Railway—Union School—Board of Education—First National Bank—Savings and Loan Association.

ON the division of the western part of the Western Reserve in 1807, township number six in the fourteenth range, now known as Middleburg, fell to the share of Hon. Gideon Granger, then postmaster-general under President Jefferson.

The first permanent white settler in the township was Jared Hickox, grandfather of Mrs. Roxana Fowls, who located in 1809 on what is now known as the Hepburn place, on the Bagley road, about half way between Berea village and the old turnpike. We say the first *permanent* settler, for it is believed by some that Abram Hickox, long a well-known resident of Cleveland, moved into Middleburg in response to an offer of fifty acres of land to the first settler, made by Mr. Granger, and giving his name to the pond known as Lake Abram. According to the best information we can obtain from old settlers, however, Mr. Jared Hickox was the one who received the fifty acres, and Mr. Abram Hickox never lived in Middleburg. He was a relative of Jared Hickox, however, and the latter may have named "Lake Abram" after him.

The next year after making his settlement, Mr. Jared Hickox, who had already passed middle age, was returning from Cleveland to his home, when he died suddenly and alone upon the road—probably of heart disease. He left a large family, among whom were his sons Nathaniel, Jared, Eri and Azel, and his daughter, Rachel Ann, the mother of Mrs. Fowls, before mentioned.

The next settlers were probably the Vaughns, who located themselves about 1810 on the banks of Rocky river, near where the village of Berea now stands. There was an old gentleman and three adult sons, Ephraim, Richard and Jonathan Vaughn. The latter located where Berea depot now is.

In the spring of 1811, Abram Fowls (father of Lewis A. Fowls and Mrs. Roxana Fowls) came through the woods on foot, with his younger brother John, and selected him a home near where the Hickox family was located. "Near," at this time, meant anywhere within two or three miles. At all events

young Abram was near enough so that he soon made the intimate acquaintance and gained the favor of Miss Rachel Ann Hickox. Although he had arrived in Middleburg with only two dollars and a half in his pocket, he was ready to take the responsibilities of a family on his shoulders, and the two were accordingly married in 1812, this being the first wedding in the township. The young couple were quite justified in their self-confidence, too, for before the death of Abram Fowls, which occurred in 1850, the two dollars and a half with which he had arrived in Middleburg had grown into a handsome fortune, including five hundred acres of land and other property in proportion, besides which Mr. and Mrs. Fowls had reared a family of ten children.

Meanwhile Jonathan Vaughn put up a sawmill on Rocky river, near the site of the depot, and Ephraim Vaughn erected a log gristmill farther up the stream and near the village. Silas Becket and his son Elias also settled in that vicinity. Those who have been named, with their families, were nearly or quite all the residents which township number six had before the war of 1812.

That war came with most depressing effect upon the few residents of Middleburg, for down to the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie and Harrison's triumph in Canada, the people were in almost daily apprehension of an attack by Indians upon the almost helpless settlers. Soon after Hull's surrender a block-house was erected in Columbia (now in Lorain county, but then in Cuyahoga), where there was a rather larger population than in Middleburg, and whenever there seemed to be especial danger, all the able-bodied men were called out by Captain Hoadley, of Columbia, to defend the little fortress, while the women and children were offered a refuge in the same narrow quarters. Mr. Fowls took his family there for a week, but when he was called out a second time his wife remained at home with only his young brother to protect her. All the other inhabitants in the township went to Columbia. The young wife was sadly frightened at times, but fortunately no Indians appeared.

It was during such times as these that the first white child was born in the township of Middleburg—Lucy, oldest daughter of Abram and Rachel Ann Fowls, whose birth took place on the 22d day of May, 1813. Lucy Fowls married Nathan Gardner, and died in 1877.

After Perry's victory there was little more fear of Indians, and in the forepart of 1815 the close of the war left the pathway again open to emigration. Before, however, we undertake to trace the subsequent course of events, we will glance at the natural characteristics of township number six.

Like the other townships of the Reserve it was five miles square. Entering it near the center of its southern boundary was the east branch of Rocky river, which followed a meandering course northward, receiving the west branch, and passing out into township number seven (now Rockport). The river banks

plainly showed good reasons for the name which had been given to it; reasons which cropped out on either side along its whole course through the township. Near the river the ground was generally broken, the soil being formed of mingled clay and gravel, and covered with the usual Ohio forest growth of beech, maple, elm, oak, etc. But to the eastward the surface soil was nearly level, somewhat wet, and composed of a clayey loam; while northeast of the center was a large swamp, densely occupied by hemlock, birches, etc., into which the wolves and panthers retreated from the constantly increasing improvements of man. Of the pond which very early received the name of Lake Abram, we have spoken before. Its waters found their way, though very slowly, into Rocky river.

Though the strong, clay soil of Middleburg, when drained and subdued, has proved as valuable as any in the county, yet at an early day its general dampness and stubbornness, the presence of swamps, and the consequent fear of ague, caused many emigrants to press on to the more healthful hills of Strongsville or the more manageable lands of Columbia. So that, even after the close of the war in 1815, emigration to Middleburg was still slow. One of the first families to come, after the war, was that of Ephraim Meeker, who settled at the outlet of Lake Abram. Another was that of Thaddeus Lathrop, who came in 1816. His daughter, now Mrs. Susan Tuttle, of Albion, who was then nine years old, can recollect only the Vaughns, the Fowles, the Hickoxes and the Meekers, as being in the township when she went there, though probably there were the Becketts and a few more. The only road from Cleveland was a path designated by marked trees.

Down to this time there had been no organized church or public worship. About 1816, however, a Methodist camp meeting near the Cuyahoga river was attended by some Middleburg people who returned deeply impressed with the importance of religion. They began holding neighborhood meetings, where the attendants prayed, sang and exhorted among themselves, and at which quite a number were converted. Then Jacob Ward, a preacher from Brunswick, came and formed a Methodist society; being the first religious organization in the township. The interest increased, the society was embraced in a Methodist circuit, and meetings were held every two weeks, generally on week-days, besides prayer-meetings, etc., on the Sabbath. But it was many years before there was a resident minister and regular preaching on Sunday.

Enoch G. Watrous and Silas Gardner, with their families, settled in 1817 or '18, on the river, near the Strongsville line. Paul Gardner came somewhat later. Wheeler Wellman came in 1818, settling south of Abram Fowls'. The next year Mr. Wellman's father-in-law, Solomon Lovejoy, located himself near where his son's tavern now is. Among his children were Edwin, then seventeen, and Ammy, then twelve, the

latter of whom now keeps the tavern referred to, and both of whom reside there. They mention the families before referred to and there seem to have been very few others in the township.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of inhabitants, however, there was a township organization formed as early as 1820. Ephraim Vaughn had been a justice of the peace for several years previous, having been commissioned by the governor, and having presided at the organization of Strongsville in 1818. The only records of Middleburg are very defective; the first one preserved is dated June 29, 1820. It is signed by Jared Hickox, township clerk, and notes the reception in May, 1819, of a commission as justice of the peace by William Vaughn, dated in February, 1819. It then included not only township six in range fourteen, but also township six in range fifteen, now Olmstead. Another record of the same date (June 22, 1820,) states that Solomon S. Doty had duly qualified as constable for the ensuing year, and had given the necessary bail. In March, 1821, the trustees (names unknown) divided the two survey-townships of which the civil township of Middleburg was composed, into two highway districts each. The present Middleburg was divided so that all east of the highway "running from Strongsville to Rockport," should form one district, while that road and all west of it should compose the other. The road running from Strongsville to Rockport was evidently the main road running through the present Berea, along the east side of Rocky river. This road and the one which afterward became the turnpike, were all the highways of any consequence in the township, and these were just being cut out so as to be passable.

In April, 1823, it was voted to divide the township into school-districts; the record being signed by Wheeler Wellman, clerk. The first full list of township officers which can be found is that of those elected in April, 1823; viz: David Harrington, Abraham Fowls and Richard Vaughn, trustees; Wheeler Wellman, township clerk; Jared Hickox and Ephraim Fowls, overseers of the poor; Eli Wellman and Ephraim Fowls, constables; Jared Hickox, lister; Ephraim Vaughn, appraiser; Silas Gardner, treasurer; Solomon Lovejoy, supervisor of first district; Wheeler Wellman, supervisor of second district; Abram Fowls, Owen Wellman and Silas Becket, fence viewers.

From 1820 to 1827 there was but little immigration, but the number of adults was considerably increased by the growing up of those who came as youths and children, and there were plenty more children to take their places. Immigrants were repelled principally by the wet soil, and the more pleasantly located settlers in township number five said that if Middleburg was not fastened on to Strongsville it would sink. Since that time a wonderful change has come over the prospects of this "sinking" township.

Meanwhile the main road from Cleveland through the eastern part of the township was put in tolerable condition and a line of stages had been put on it.

In 1827 Mr. John Baldwin, who has long been one of the best known citizens of the township, made his first entrance into it. He purchased the old Vaughn farm and in May, 1828, he took possession of it. Mrs. Fowls mentions having seen him and his young wife at that time, stepping briskly along, past her father's residence; having come as far as they could by stage on the main road, whence they were making their way on foot to their new home, four or five miles distant.

Mr. Baldwin has given the names of the heads of families residing in the township when he came; viz: Silas Gardner, Enoch G. Watrous, Benjamin Colby, Silas Becket, Elias Becket, Ephraim Vaughn, Richard Vaughn, Jonathan Vaughn, Eli Osborn, Zina Osborn, Charles Green, Aruna Phelps, Ephraim Meeker, — Tracy, Nathan Gardner, Benjamin Tuttle, Abraham Fowls, David Fowls, Ephraim Fowls, Daniel Fairchild, Paul Gardner, Amos Gardner, Valentine Gardner, Abijah Bagley, and himself, John Baldwin—twenty-six, all told. Mr. Baldwin has estimated the total population at a hundred, but there must have been more than that, unless Middleburg families were much smaller than pioneer families generally were.

The only roads he considers worth mentioning in 1827 were the one up and down the river and the one from the corner of Columbia northeast to the old bridge on the site of the iron bridge at Berea, and thence easterly to the main road from Cleveland to Strongsville. A company had just begun making a turnpike of this last-named road. It was completed the next year, and used as a turnpike over thirty years. The other roads are described as being then only mud-paths, partly cleared of timber, in which a sled or a mud-boat would get along better than a vehicle on wheels.

Mr. Baldwin, in a manuscript on file in the records of the Historical Society, has also mentioned various circumstances connected with the residents before named. Benjamin Colby, besides cultivating his farm, used to burn lime, which was found in small amounts in various parts of the township. When Mr. Baldwin built his house, four years later, he exchanged apples for lime with Colby, bushel for bushel. Silas and Elias Becket owned the farm (afterward sold to Baldwin) which covered most of the quarries on the river. Aruna Phelps had a small house and shop a little south of the site of the Berea depot, where he made chairs and turned bed-posts. Abram Fowls, as Mr. Baldwin says, "made money by attending to his business." Abijah Bagley occupied the first fifty acres settled by old Jared Hickox, as before mentioned. The Bagley road was named from him. The Vaughns had been obliged to give up their land, but had saved their mills which they were running in 1827. About this time Ephraim Vaughn bought twenty acres covering the ground where the main part of Berea village now stands. This, too, was bought in 1836 by Mr. Baldwin.

Eli Osborn had recently put up a small fulling

mill on the river near the site of the railroad bridge. He used to dress cloth, survey land, act as justice of the peace, conduct religious meetings and sometimes preach. Benjamin Tuttle had a small shop on Rocky river, near the mouth of the creek at Berea, in which he ground bark, tanned leather and made shoes. He soon sold to Valentine Gardner, who carried on the business successfully many years. Charles Green, who came in about this time, took up a small piece of land, and also acted as pettifogger before the justices of the day; being in fact the first legal practitioner, though in a very humble way, in Middleburg township. Daniel Fairchild had a dish-factory on the falls at Berea, and supplied all the people around with wooden dishes.

The central, northern and northeastern parts of the township were still mostly inhabited by bears, wolves, wild cats, etc., their chief stronghold being the swamp before mentioned. But there was a certain class of men who maintained a successful rivalry with these animals in the occupancy of the swamp. On a small island, or piece of firm ground, in the midst of the morass (as mentioned in the general history) a band of counterfeiters had established a shop and supplied it with tools, and there for many years they manufactured large quantities of bogus silver, commonly called Podunk money. They do not seem to have been disturbed by the officers of the law, at least for a long time, but they finally abandoned the location, leaving their factory behind them, probably for fear of discovery on account of the constantly increasing number of inhabitants.

Even before Mr. Baldwin's arrival—probably soon after Vaughn's log gristmill was built—his customers from Middleburg, Strongsville, Brunswick, etc., observed that the flat rocks about four inches thick, which lay in the bottom of the river, had all the qualities of first class grindstones. So they broke off pieces, carried them home with their grists, trimmed off the edges as best they could, punched a square hole through the centre of each with an old chisel, set up a rude frame and used them for grinding their axes, scythes, etc. It took time to get the edges smooth, but when that was done they had better grindstones than those brought at great expense from Nova Scotia.

Soon after Mr. Baldwin occupied the Vaughn place in 1828, he began breaking up the rocks into suitable sizes, trimming and perforating them with mallet and chisel, and selling them in the neighboring townships. The business increased, and in the winter of 1832 Mr. Baldwin hired a couple of stone-cutters to cut grindstones at the halves, he furnishing their board and the rough stone, and they contributing their labor. In the spring Mr. Baldwin bought the workmen's share, and soon after sold the whole to a trader from Canada. He shipped them by way of Cleveland; this being the first Berea stone sent to either Cleveland or Canada.

Finding the business constantly increasing, Mr.

Baldwin, the next year (1833), set his Yankee wits to work to invent some easier method of cutting the stone than that with mallet and chisel. Taking a piece of whitewood scantling to a lathe in the neighborhood, he shaped it to the right form for a pattern, and then walked with it on his shoulder one moonlight night to Cleveland, where he had a "mandrel" cast according to the whitewood pattern. This mandrel or shaft was taken back to Middleburg, where it was fastened to the end of a water-wheel, which was hung under a sawmill. A square hole was made in an incipient grindstone with a chisel, the stone was placed on the mandrel and fastened with a key, and the wheel set in motion. The end of an iron bar was then held against the edges and sides of the stone, a storm of sparks and a cloud of dust flew forth, and in a few moments a perfect grindstone was turned out. This was the first grindstone ever turned by machinery in this part of the country, and the invention was Mr. Baldwin's own, though possibly something of the kind may have been previously done in distant regions. So far as we can learn, however, this was the first instance anywhere in the world.

For several years only a moderate, though steadily increasing, quantity of stones was turned out by the new process, but their fame gradually widened, and the foundation of a far larger business was laid. Of the subsequent development of that business we will speak farther on.

In 1833 the first tavern was opened in the township, in the new framed house then built by Solomon Lovejoy, on the turnpike—the same which his son now employs for the like purpose.

Another event of this period was the formation of the first temperance society in the township, and one of the first in northern Ohio, in 1832 or 1833. The use of whisky had previously been very prevalent in that region, and it was by no means entirely stopped thereafter, yet a temperance sentiment was then initiated in the community, which has since, in spite of many adverse influences, done much to restrain the curse of drunkenness.

Immigration was still slow, and the north part of the township still remained a wolf-haunted wilderness. Along and near the turnpike, however, there was considerable settlement—by Messrs. Pomeroy, Smith, Bassett, Pebles, the Fullers and others, who, with those who had already located in that vicinity, gave that part of the township quite a cultivated appearance. Very few came to the west part of the township. Caleb Patterson who came to the vicinity of Berea with his father, Jonathan Patterson, in 1831, at the age of sixteen, describes the country as being almost entirely a wilderness at that period, in which the wolves howled nightly, close to the scattered farms of the settlers.

Meanwhile the great paper-money inflation of 1834, 1835 and 1836 caused what was called the "flush times," when all sorts of speculative schemes were eagerly entered on by a sanguine public. Possibly

this general excitement had something to do with the scheme about to be mentioned, though its salient features were religious and social rather than financial. In the autumn of 1836 Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, a Methodist minister, and Mr. James Gilruth, came to reside in Middleburg on Rocky river. Mr. Sheldon was the first resident minister in the township. Although water power along the river had been utilized to a considerable extent, there was still nothing like a village there; there was no store and no physician in the township, and no hotel except the Lovejoy place over on the turnpike.

Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth were the principal agents in establishing a "community" on Rocky river near the site of the depot, the members of which intended to hold their property and transact all their business in common. About twenty families moved in that year (1836), and over a thousand acres of land were purchased of the Grangers. By the death of Hon. Gideon Granger, the ownership of the unsold lands of Middleburg had passed to Francis Granger, the celebrated New York politician (post-master-general under President Harrison), and the other heirs of the deceased. Some houses were bought, others were built, and the "community" speedily began its career; somewhat to the astonishment of the staid citizens of Middleburg. Only three resident families joined the association. Although the property of the society was owned in common, yet the residences and families of the members were entirely separate. Their business was directed by a board of twelve, known as the Apostles. They bought and repaired a sawmill and gristmill, put in crops the following spring, and for a brief time it seemed to some as if a new era had begun in modern civilization.

The "community" was the more favorably regarded by the people at large as the members manifested none of the scepticism often manifested by social reformers. On the contrary they were zealous in the observance of their religious duties, and for the first time in Middleburg there was regular preaching every Sabbath.

Nevertheless, the experiment was a very brief one. When it came to the active operations of 1837, it was found that farming under the direction of twelve apostles would not do at all. Difficulties occurred incessantly, much bitterness of feeling was manifested, and in the course of a few months the whole scheme was given up. Most of the families concerned in the experiment moved away, and the "community," which was to inaugurate a new era of Christian co-operation, passed out of existence, leaving scarcely a trace behind.

During this season Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth procured the establishment of a new post office. The former wanted it called Berea; the latter Tabor. So they threw up a half-dollar, (heads, Berea; tails, Tabor), and as Mr. Sheldon won, the first post office in the township received the name of Berea, which has since been extended not only to a thriving village

but to the "Berea stone," the fame of which has spread over half the continent. Mr. Sheldon was the first postmaster.

After the failure of the "community," Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth remained and established a high school, which they called "Berea Lyceum." In connection therewith a village was laid out which was originally called "Lyceum Village." It retained that name, at least on the plats (one of which is now in possession of Mr. Patterson) as late as 1841. There was a Lyceum Village stock company, in the name of which the enterprise was carried on, and which gave deeds of the lots. As, however, the post office was named Berea, which was a much more convenient designation than Lyceum Village, the former appellation gained ground on the latter, and was generally adopted by the people of the township as the name of the village. Alfred Holbrook was invited by Mr. Sheldon to take charge of the lyceum, and conducted it several years. It went down, however, before 1845.

A somewhat peculiar institution—to be established almost in the woods—was the "globe-factory" of Josiah Holbrook. In it was manufactured all kinds of school apparatus, such as globes, cubes, cabinets for specimens, etc. Mr. Holbrook built up a large business, and at one time employed ten or twelve men. The factory remained until 1852.

Turning to other quarters, we find that while "communities," lyceums, etc., attracted attention on the banks of Rocky river, there was still a flourishing community of wild cats, and a nightly lyceum of wolves, in the northern part of the township. As late as 1838, Mrs. Fowls mentions being awakened by the awful bleating of a pet calf only a short distance from the house. Her father went out and fired his gun, when the bleating ceased. A lantern being lighted, the calf was found badly mangled by wolves, which had audaciously ventured into the immediate vicinity of a house in search of prey.

It was about the same time that the last bear was killed in the township, according to Mr. S. A. Fowls, the slayer being a man named Doty, who lived on the turnpike. Wolves were occasionally seen still later, and in 1842 three large timber-wolves came into the Middleburg swamp from the west. They remained there and in the adjoining woods a year and a half, defying all attempts to destroy them, and killing many sheep for the neighboring farmers. At length, in 1843, young Lewis Fowls and Jerome Raymond undertook in earnest the job of capturing them. The State and county together were then giving ten dollars for each wolf-scalp. The farmers also subscribed some twenty dollars more to encourage the destruction of these particular enemies. Fowls and Raymond penetrated into the accustomed haunts of the marauders, baited steel traps with tempting morsels of sheep and cow, and after various attempts, succeeding in catching all three of them alive. They were promptly despatched, to the great joy of the

neighborhood. These were the last wolves in the township, so far as known.

Deer, however, were frequently seen until after the railroad was built, when they speedily disappeared. Wild turkies were also numerous and of great size. Young Fowls killed eighteen in one winter, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds each. Wild cats were also numerous and "ugly," but the last one was killed in a small swamp on the Bagley road, about 1845 or a little later.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the various enterprises which have already been mentioned, from lyceums to grindstone factories there were but twelve families in Berea in 1845, and half of these, as Mr. Baldwin says, were talking about moving away. Dr. Henry Parker also says that there were then but about a dozen houses in the village. The village store was then owned by Mr. Case. Holbrook's school apparatus factory was in operation, and two small woolen factories had also been established; one by James and Augustus Northrop and one by John Baldwin. At this time, the Berea lyceum having gone down, Mr. Baldwin who had been fortunate in his business operations, determined to establish, if possible, the cause of high and thorough education at Berea on a solid basis.

There was then an institution under the auspices of the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church, at Norwalk, Huron county, which was painfully maintaining a feeble existence. Mr. Baldwin, as early as September, 1849, proposed that that establishment, at least so far as the patronage of the church was concerned, should be transferred to Berea, and offered to give fifty acres of land, including most of the grindstone quarries and an abundant water-power, for the support of the institution. The offer was accepted, and a brick building, thirty-six feet by seventy-two, was erected on the west, or rather southwest side of the river, during the summer of 1845. In June of that year Mr. Baldwin made a further gift of fifty lots, of a quarter acre each, with the requisite streets and alleys, for the benefit of the institution. A charter was obtained in December, 1845, the school being called the Baldwin Institute. It was opened on the 9th of April, 1846, with the Reverend H. Dwight, A. M., as principal, and having just a hundred students, sixty-one males and thirty-nine females.

The school soon became a decided success, and people began to settle in Berea, in order to obtain the advantages of it. The change was not very great, however, for several years more. The surface devoted to farming was steadily but slowly increased, as people began to learn that there was a good basis to the damp-looking soil of Middleburg, and that when properly treated it could be relied on to produce good crops. It was not until 1848, nearly forty years after the first settlement of the township, that a physician deemed it worth while to locate there. This was Dr. Alexander McBride, who began a practice at Berea

in the year named and remained until his death, in 1876.

At length, in 1849, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad (which now has another city attached to its top-heavy title) was built through the township. After this there was a marked improvement, both in Berea village and the rest of Middleburg. Even the deer took warning from the shriek of the locomotive and the too numerous rifles of the settlers, and abandoned the ground they had so long maintained. Mr. L. A. Fowls, whose skill as a hunter causes him to be frequently mentioned in our sketch, says that he killed five deer the year after the construction of the railroad, which were the last that were heard of in the township.

Since 1849 the increase of Berea has been rapid and permanent, and the township outside has also greatly improved. Soon after that time Mr. Baldwin built a railroad, on which to freight stone from his quarry, running along the main road from Berea to the railroad about a mile distant, using the old-fashioned flat rail, over which he hauled cars loaded with stone by means of ox-teams. As business increased, and the track became crowded with cars, "pony" engines were employed in place of oxen. Mr. Baldwin maintained the road about ten years, when the railroad company built a new track, nearer the river, on which steam alone is used.

Meanwhile the Berea grindstones had been introduced into New York City, and had been found equal or superior to those previously imported at great expense. Meanwhile, too, Berea stone had begun to be largely employed for building purposes. As early as 1846 David E. Stearns had begun running a saw with which the huge blocks of stone could be cut into slabs of convenient size for use in architecture. The building stone business, like the grindstone business, increased immensely, and now Berea stone is used in enormous quantities in nearly all parts of the United States, not only for solid walls, but for cornices, mouldings and similar architectural purposes. Some of the facts regarding this important business are given farther on. The situation and extent of the great mass of rock, of which the Berea stone is an outcrop, as well as the constituents of which it is formed, are shown in the chapter of the general history devoted to geology.

By the side of these material interests, the higher mental and moral welfare of the community was not neglected. In 1855 Baldwin Institute was transferred into Baldwin University, of which a full account is given on page two hundred and two in the general history of the county. At a later day the German Wallace College was established, which is described in the same chapter as the university. The temperance sentiment, which, as before stated, had been awakened as early as 1832, continued to increase, and even the presence of a large number of miners, working in the quarries, has failed to overcome it. A clause has been put in most of the original deeds of

lots in Berea, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors upon them, and very few if any places for the sale of such liquors have ever been allowed in the village. Undoubtedly considerable liquor has been sold and drunk in underhanded ways, but it is believed that Berea will compare favorably in this respect with any other village of its size in the State.

In the township at large the signs of material improvement were everywhere seen. The log houses of the pioneers, many of which remained to a later date than in any other township in the county, gave place to neat framed buildings; the wet lands were drained, and ample crops rewarded the enterprise of the farmers.

When the life of the nation was assailed the sons of Middleburg showed that material prosperity had not demoralized their courage nor benumbed their vigor. The names of the Middleburg soldiers will be found with the sketches of the regiments in which they served.

Since the war the progress of the township has been equally marked, although of course the financial crisis of 1873 seriously decreased the demand for Berea stone. A peculiar industry of the last few years has been the raising of onions and other vegetables in the vicinity of Lake Abram. The "muck," of which the shores of that lake are composed, was found to be especially adapted to this kind of culture, and large tracts were thus employed. In 1876 the outlet was enlarged and a portion of the lake was drained, the ground thus obtained having since been devoted principally to the culture of onions. Immense quantities are raised; being shipped to Cleveland and numerous other cities of Ohio, and to the principal places along the lower Mississippi, including many large shipments to New Orleans. Of the "Red Wethersfield" onions eight hundred bushels per acre are sometimes produced.

Before giving the separate sketches of churches, etc., with which our township histories usually close, we turn once more to the quarries and stone mills at Berea. Notwithstanding the financial depression of the last few years (from which, however, this industry, with others, is already recovering) there are few more lively scenes to be observed than that which enlivens the banks of Rocky river. Hundreds of laborers are at work, removing the earth and shale from above the sandstone, "trenching," or cutting a face against which to work, and "capping," which is channeling into the rock with picks. When the stone is thus cut into blocks weighing from one ton upwards, these are seized by mighty steam derricks, which lift their spectral arms amid the muddy desolation around, and are swung gently to a stone-mill or to a truck on one of the little railroads which wind in and out beside the river. Blocks of near a thousand tons have been moved a short distance by wedges.

In the mill the block is placed on a frame when it is sliced up by a gang of saws very much as a big pine log is managed in a sawmill, though somewhat more slowly. But the "saws" are not like any others—being merely straight, thin pieces of steel, without teeth which work their way through the

stone by friction; their progress being facilitated by a plentiful application of water.

But it is in the grindstone factories that a stranger sees the most interesting processes carried on. The method of operation has not been materially changed in principle since John Baldwin fastened his iron shaft to the old water-wheel forty-seven years ago, keyed a rough grindstone to the shaft, and then held a bar against its sides and edge; but the process has been much facilitated by practice. The mills are operated by steam, and the shafts whirl with lightning like rapidity. A stone is placed upon one of them, and in an instant is flying around at the rate of several hundred revolutions per minute. Two sturdy men stand beside it, with heavy iron bars, which they apply to the revolving stone. Crash—crash—crash—a blaze shoots from every one of a thousand angles—the dust rolls out in clouds, but is quickly borne away by the patent “blower” which is one of the principal improvements lately adopted—crash—crash—the sparks grow finer as the stone becomes smoother—and at the end of from two to five minutes, according to size, the stone is flung from the shaft, finished.

The blower in question was invented by John Baldwin, Jr., and has been of the greatest benefit to the laborers. Formerly many died of what was called “grindstone consumption;” their lungs being found, after death, to be filled with the fine, flour-like dust, with which the air was impregnated during the turning process. The disease has now disappeared.

We give below a list of the principal companies and firms engaged in the stone business at Berea, with some facts regarding them:

THE BEREA STONE COMPANY.

In February, 1871, the interests of Lyman Baker & Co., F. M. Stearns, W. R. Wood & Co., George W. Whitney and C. W. Stearns were consolidated, and the persons named organized a joint-stock company to be known as the Berea Stone Company, with a capital of \$500,000. Lyman Baker was chosen president and F. M. Stearns, vice president, secretary and treasurer. F. M. Stearns is now the president and Lyman Baker the secretary and treasurer, and they, with Robert Wallace, George Nokes and C. W. Stearns, form the board of directors. The company's quarries cover about forty acres, and give employment to one hundred men. Its productions include building-stone, grindstones scythe-stones, etc., etc. The building stone is marketed from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and even west of that stream. The grindstones have a still wider market; three thousand tons of which are manufactured yearly, and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE BALDWIN QUARRY COMPANY.

This company was chartered in 1873, with a capital of \$160,000. Its quarries occupy about ten acres, yielding building-stone, flagging, curbing, grind-

stones, etc., and employing from forty to sixty men. John Baldwin, Jr., is the president, and J. Le Duke, secretary and treasurer, as they have been since the organization of the company. They, with James Dunn and J. B. Kramer, compose the board of directors.

RUSSELL & FORCHE succeeded in 1878 to the Diamond Quarry Company. They now work about four acres of quarries and employ fifteen men. They get out nothing but building-stone and flagging. Their quarries are claimed to have produced thirty thousand tons of stone in 1878.

THE EMPIRE STONE COMPANY, represented by the firm of Stearns & Wallace, began business in 1874. It has three acres of quarries and employs ten men. It ships about three hundred tons of grindstones yearly, and from forty to one hundred tons of building-stone daily.

J. McDERMOTT & Co., whose operations at Berea date from 1853, became a chartered corporation in 1873, with a capital of \$250,000. They employ one hundred and fifty men, their quarries cover from thirty to forty acres, and they ship daily four hundred tons of building-stone, grindstones, etc. They forward large quantities of building-stone to Canada, while their grindstones are sent to Europe, Australia and other foreign regions. The officers of the corporation are Wm. McDermott, president; E. C. Pope, secretary and treasurer; M. McDermott is the superintendent.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORDS.

1819. Justice of the peace, Ephraim Vaughn; township clerk, Jared Hickox.
1822. Trustee, Amos Briggs; justice of the peace, Jared Hickox; appraiser, Hosea Bradford.
1823. Trustees, David Harrington, Abraham Fowls, Richard Vaughn; clerk, Wheeler Wellman; overseers of the poor, Jared Hickox, Ephraim Fowls; lister, Jared Hickox; appraiser, Ephraim Vaughn; treasurer, Silas Gardner.
1824. Trustees, D. Harrington, E. Vaughn, Thaddeus Bull; overseers of the poor, Benj. Colby, Silas Gardner; lister, J. Vaughn; appraiser, E. Fowls; treasurer, A. Fowls.
1825. Trustees, Buel Peck, Silas Becket, Elias C. Frost; clerk, John Barnum; overseers of the poor, Elliot Smith, A. Fowls; lister and appraiser, J. Vaughn; treasurer, Isaac Frost.
1826. Trustees, E. C. Frost, B. Peck, S. Becket; clerk, J. Barnum; overseers of the poor, Watrous Usher, Wheeler Wellman; treasurer, Isaac Frost; lister, Lewis Adams; appraiser, John Adams.
1827. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Vaughn, Valentine Gardner; clerk, Benj. Tuttle; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, S. Becket; treasurer, Amos Gardner; justice of the peace, Eli Osborn.
1828. Trustees, E. Fowls, S. Gardner, E. Vaughn; clerk, Eli Osborn; overseers of the poor, Philo Fowls, Paul Gardner; treasurer, A. Gardner.
1829. Trustees, V. Gardner, Benj. Colby, Sheldon Frary; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, A. Fowls; treasurer, A. Gardner.
1830. Trustees, Solomon Lovejoy, A. Fowls, S. Becket; clerk, John Baldwin; overseers of the poor, S. Lovejoy, S. Becket.
1831. Trustees, E. Fowls, E. Vaughn, Patrick Humaston; clerk, Merritt Osborn; overseers of the poor, John Baldwin, Abijah Bagley; treasurer, S. Gardner.
1832. Trustees, Major Bassett, Merritt Osborn, A. V. Green; clerk, P. Humaston; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, S. Becket; treasurer, Philo Fowls.
1833. Trustees, S. Lovejoy, E. Fowls, B. Colby; clerk, A. Gardner; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, S. Gardner; treasurer, P. Gardner.
1834. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Vaughn, Chas. Green; clerk, Russell Gardner; overseers of the poor, D. Fowls, S. Gardner; treasurer, P. Gardner.
1835. Trustees, A. Fowls, Clark Goss, Libbeus Pomeroy; clerk, J. Baldwin; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, P. Gardner; treasurer, V. Gardner.

1836. Trustees, A. Fowls, C. Goss, J. Baldwin; clerk, J. Baldwin; overseers of the poor, P. Gardner, S. Gardner; treasurer, V. Gardner; justices, Benj. Colby, Jere. Fuller.

1837. Trustees, C. Goss, Enoch G. Watrous, Major Bassett; clerk, Chas. Bassett; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, P. Gardner; school examiners, J. Baldwin, J. Fuller, Henry O. Sheldon; justice, Henry R. Ferris.

1838. Trustees, A. Fowls, Moses Cousins, L. Pomeroy; clerk, J. Fuller; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, E. G. Watrous.

1839. Trustees, A. Fowls, M. Cousins, L. Pomeroy; clerk, C. Goss; overseers of the poor, M. Cousins, C. Goss.

1840. Trustees, M. Cousins, Amasa B. Andrews, Jerome Raymond; clerk, George R. Whitney; overseers of the poor, David Smith, Silas Becket; treasurer, Isaac Meacham.

1841. Trustees, M. Cousins, Justus Sheldon, Nelson Pomeroy; clerk, Philemon Barber; overseers of the poor, J. Sheldon, S. Gardner; treasurer, L. Pomeroy; justice, P. Barber.

1842. Trustees, J. Sheldon, N. Pomeroy, John W. Fairchild; clerk, P. Barber; overseers of the poor, E. G. Watrous, Jerome Raymond; treasurer, G. R. Whitney; assessor, Wm. Sheldon.

1843. Trustees, M. Cousins, J. Sheldon, M. Bassett; clerk, P. Barber; overseers of the poor, W. Sheldon, J. Fuller; treasurer, G. R. Whitney; assessor, Daniel Fairchild.

1844. Trustees, A. Fowls, C. Goss, N. Pomeroy; clerk, Morris Hepburn; overseers of the poor, J. Baldwin, S. Gardner; treasurer, David Goss; assessor, W. Sheldon.

1845. Trustees, M. Cousins, Lawson Brown, David Smith; clerk, J. McB. Lewis; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon; treasurer, D. Goss.

1846. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon, E. C. Coltier; clerk, S. H. Woolsey; treasurer, J. Fuller; assessor, M. Hepburn.

1847. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon, E. C. Coltier; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1848. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon, J. Fuller; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1849. Trustees, M. Cousins, Lawrence Freeman, David Gardner; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1850. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, Lewis A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1851. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, L. A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1852. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, L. A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1853. Trustees, D. Gardner, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1854. Trustees, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy, James Wallace; clerk, M. Hepburn; treasurer, Jonathan Pickard; assessor, L. A. Fowls.

1855. Trustees, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy, David Gardner; clerk, Harmon P. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Pickard; assessor, E. F. Chester.

1856. Trustees, G. R. Whitney, C. C. Bennett, Solon W. Smith; clerk, John Watson; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, Adna Warner.

1857. Trustees, G. R. Whitney, C. C. Bennett, S. W. Smith; clerk, John Watson; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, Levi B. Warner.

1858. Trustees, S. W. Smith, Wm. Sutton, Eli Dunshier; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1859. Trustees, S. W. Smith, W. Sutton, Jas. S. Smedley; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1860. Trustees, S. W. Smith, Wm. Sutton, Wm. Newton; clerk, Geo. S. Clapp; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1861. Trustees, S. W. Smith, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, Wm. B. Rogers; treasurer, Robt. Wallace; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1862. Trustees, L. A. Fowls, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, R. Wallace; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1863. Trustees, L. A. Fowls, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner.

1864. Trustees, J. Sheldon, Conrad Stumpf, Wm. Pritchard; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, Geo. Nokes; assessor, B. Wallace.

1865. Trustees, J. Sheldon, W. Pritchard, C. C. Bennett; clerk, A. S. Allen; treasurer, John S. Miller; assessor, John Watson.

1866. Trustees, C. C. Bennett, T. Quayle, E. B. Gardner; clerk, A. S. Allen; treasurer, John S. Miller; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1867. Trustees, Henry Bevares, P. B. Gardner, Amos Fay; clerk, J. P. Mills; treasurer, J. S. Smedley; assessor, N. D. Meacham.

1868. Trustees, P. B. Gardner, Amos Fay, S. W. Perry; clerk, J. P. Mills; treasurer, T. J. Quayle; assessor, N. D. Meacham.

1869. Trustees, V. W. Perry, Wm. Engles, John McCroden; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, T. J. Quayle; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1870. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, W. W. Noble; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1871. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, S. S. Canniff; treasurer, W. W. Noble; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1872. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, John C. Nokes; treasurer, E. J. Kennedy; assessor, H. W. Jourdon.

1874. Trustees, Wm. Lum, E. Reublin, Wm. Humaston; clerk, C. W. Moley; treasurer, T. C. Mattison; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1875. Trustees, Wm. Lum, E. Reublin, Wm. Humaston; clerk, C. W. Moley; treasurer, T. C. Mattison; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1876. Trustees, E. Reublin, Wm. Lum, J. C. Nokes; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, Joseph Nichols; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1877. Trustees, E. Reublin, Wm. Lum, J. C. Nokes; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, J. Nichols; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1878. Trustees, John S. Miller, E. Reublin, J. C. Nokes; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, E. Christian; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1879. Trustees, William Lum, John W. Landphair, Abner Hunt; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, E. Christian; assessor, George Nokes.

METHODIST CHURCH OF BERE A.

As already stated, there was a Methodist society formed at Berea, soon after the war of 1812, which was supplied by circuit preachers. The congregation was small, however, and no record remains of its oft-changing pastors. Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, as has also been mentioned, was the first resident minister; coming in 1836, and officiating more or less for several years. The first authentic record is that of 1846, when Rev. William C. Pierce was the pastor. The Berea station had previously been a part of Brooklyn circuit, but was now united with Olmstead and Hoadley's Mills; the whole becoming Berea circuit. A substantial stone church was begun as early as 1856, but was not dedicated until the last of 1858. It is on the east side of Rocky river near the university. The following is a list of the pastors since 1846, with their years of service:

Thomas Thompson, 1847-48; J. M. Morrow and U. Nichols, 1849; J. M. Morrow, 1850; Hiram Humphrey and A. Rumfield, 1851; Liberty Prentiss, 1852; C. B. Brandeberry, 1853; Charles Hartley, 1854; William B. Disbro and John Wheeler, 1855; William B. Disbro, 1856; George W. Breckenridge, 1857-58; T. J. Pope, 1859-60; D. D. T. Mattison and T. J. Gard, 1861; D. D. T. Mattison, 1862; Hugh L. Parish, 1863-64; E. H. Bush, 1865-66; S. Mower, first charge—W. C. Pierce, college charge, 1867; S. Mower, first charge—A. Schuyler, college charge, 1868; S. Mower, first charge—W. C. Pierce, college charge, 1869; J. Graham, first charge—W. D. Godman, college charge, 1870; T. K. Dissette, first charge—W. D. Godman, college charge, 1871; T. K. Dissette (for the whole), 1872-73; John S. Broadwell, 1874-75-76; J. W. Buxton, 1877-78-79.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Nearly twenty-five years ago it was observed that there were a number of Germans at Berea, who could not well understand English, and who seemed to be as sheep without a shepherd. Presiding Elder Rothweiler, of the German Methodist Church, was asked to send them a preacher, which he accordingly did. A little over twenty years ago a society was formed, and services were regularly held, though in temporary quarters. Since the erection of German Wallace College the services have always been held in the college-chapel; the church owning no real estate.

Only in rare instances has it had a pastor who was not in some way connected with the college. Generally one of the professors has officiated as the pastor. At present Rev. P. F. Schneider is the preacher in charge. The total number of full members is now

one hundred and fifty-seven; a portion of them being individuals belonging to the college and orphan asylum. Services are held twice every Sunday, all in German.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BEREÄ.

This church was organized on the 9th day of June, 1855, the first members being Caleb and Myra Proctor, David and Isabella Wylm, John and Nancy Watson and Mary J. Crane. Ten more members were added in the following September. The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Cook. The first deacons were James S. Smedley and Caleb Proctor; the first trustees, James S. Smedley, James L. Crane, B. F. Cogswell, Isaac Kneeland and Caleb Proctor. The same year a small brick house of worship was built on the lot occupied by the present church edifice, it being dedicated on the 6th of March, 1856. This was the first meeting-house completed in the township.

The church grew but slowly, and when the troubles and depression incident to the great war for the Union came, it was obliged in November, 1862, to suspend its services.

In September, 1868, the church was reorganized. It soon entered on a flourishing career, and increased rapidly in numbers and vigor. The present large and commodious edifice was dedicated in 1872. In the spring of 1873 there was a most fruitful revival, and no less than thirty-seven were added on the 27th day of April alone, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Westervelt. The church still continues in a most flourishing condition. The following is a list of the pastors with their terms of service:

Stephen Cook, 1855 and '56; E. P. Clisbee, 1856 and '57; Z. P. Disbro, 1860; E. P. Clisbee began April, 1861, closed November, 1862; L. Smith, from September, 1868, part of the time till January, 1870; H. C. Johnson, 1870, '71 and '72; G. F. Waters, 1872 and '73; Rev. Mr. Westervelt began early in 1873, served a few months; C. N. Gored, June, 1873, to August, 1875; J. S. Whitman, 1876; E. H. Votaw, 1877, '78 and '79.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This church was formed in 1855. The first resident priest was Father Louis J. Filiere. Although he officiated at Berea he resided at Olmstead Falls until 1866. A small framed house of worship was erected soon after the formation of the society on the same site as the present one. It 1866 it was removed and the present edifice was begun. It is a hundred feet long by forty-eight wide, built of dressed Berea stone, and costing about twenty thousand dollars. Father Filiere was succeeded in February, 1876, by Father John Hannan, and he in 1879 by Father T. J. Carroll, the present incumbent. The councilmen are Thomas Donovan, Joseph Buling and James Barrett. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and twenty families.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

St. Thomas' Church was originally organized at Berea on the 9th of October, 1864. P. Harley was the senior warden and T. McCroden the junior warden. Rev. George B. Sturgis preached two years, but the number of Episcopalians at Berea was so small that in 1866 they were obliged to abandon the organization.

In the autumn of 1873 St. Thomas' was reorganized and consolidated with St. Philip's, formerly of Albion, and St. Luke's, of Columbia. The first officers under the new organization were George Johnson, senior warden; Joseph Nichols, junior warden; William James, W. W. Goodwin, E. F. Benedict, M. McDermott, C. W. Stearns, Thomas Churchward and J. S. Ashley, vestrymen. A framed building was moved from the west to the east side of the river and fitted up as a church in 1873, and is still occupied as such; the congregation numbering about fifty members.

The rectors have been as follows: R. R. Nash, a short time in 1873; A. V. Gorroll, 1873 to 1875; J. M. Hillyer, 1875 to 1879. The present officers are Joseph Nicholas, senior warden; E. F. Benedict, junior warden; M. McDermott, Wm. A. James, S. Goette, Wm. McCroden, B. Crawford.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (GERMAN LUTHERAN).

Religious meetings began to be held among the Germans in the north part of the township as early as 1866. On the 28th of July, 1867, a church was organized by Rev. G. H. Fuehr, called the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of St. Paul. A framed church edifice had been built the same spring. There were then but fourteen members. Rev. Mr. Fuehr remained in charge of the church until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. Schmeltz, the present incumbent.

There are now about seventy-five families belonging to the church, with nearly two hundred members over fourteen years of age. The trustees are M. Holtzworth, F. Steller and L. Schultz. A school is connected with the church, which is taught by the pastor and numbers fifty scholars. There is also a Sabbath school of sixty or seventy scholars.

ST. ADELBERTIS' CHURCH (POLISH CATHOLIC).

This church was organized early in 1874 by Rev. Victor Zarecznyi, its present and only pastor. A large church building was erected the same year about half way between the main part of Berea village and the depot. It is eighty feet by forty-two and cost six thousand dollars. "The Sisters of Humility of Mary" teach a school in the church edifice, having from ninety to a hundred scholars. There are now about eighty families connected with the church.

BEREA LODGE, NO. 382, F. AND A. M.

This society was organized on the 20th day of February, 1867; the charter members being F. R. Van

Tyne, G. M. Barber, S. Y. Wadsworth, C. Vansise, G. B. Sturgess, D. S. Fracker, N. D. Meacham, W. P. Gardner. F. R. Van Tyne was the first master; G. M. Barber the first senior warden, and S. Y. Wadsworth the first junior warden. The list of masters, with their terms of service is as follows: F. R. Van Tyne, 1867 and '68; G. M. Barber, 1869; S. Y. Wadsworth, 1870 and '71; D. R. Watson, 1872; F. R. Van Tyne, 1873; W. W. Goodwin, 1874; W. A. Reed, 1875 and '76; Joseph Nichols, 1877 and '78; C. W. L. Miller, 1879. The present number of members is sixty-three.

BEREA CHAPTER, NO. 134, R. A. M.

The charter of this chapter was granted October 2, 1872; the charter members being F. R. Van Tyne, D. R. Watson, W. W. Noble, Edward Christian, W. L. Stearns, G. M. Barber, Robert W. Henry, Theodore M. Fowl, S. E. Meacham, H. D. Chapin, Aaron Schuyler, Samuel Hittel. F. R. Van Tyne was the first high priest; R. W. Henry, the first king; and W. L. Stearns the first scribe.

The chapter now numbers thirty members, and meets in the room on the third floor of the "Brick Hall."

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The following are other societies situated at Berea: Rocky River Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F.; C. B. Loomis, N. G., Fred Beebe, R. S.

Berea Encampment, No. 152, I. O. O. F.; B. W. Sabin, C. P.; D. E. Stearns, scribe.

Sweet Home Division, Sons of Temperance; C. H. Knapp, W. P., George N. Watson, R. S.

A. O. H., Division No. 2; T. S. Morissey, president; Martin Galvin, secretary.

Grindstone Lodge, No. 324, A. O. U. W.; C. W. D. Miller, W. M.; O. H. Perry, recorder.

BEREA VILLAGE CORPORATION.

Berea was incorporated as a village, March 23, 1850. The first mayor was Hon. John Baldwin. We have not been able to find the earliest records. The number of votes in 1858 was one hundred and forty; the number in 1878 was three hundred and twenty-seven—showing a probable population of about two thousand. Since 1857 the mayors of the village have been as follows:

G. M. Barber, 1857 and '58; J. V. Baker, 1859; W. N. Watson, 1860 and '61; Joseph Jones, 1862; Silas Clapp, 1863; Jacob Rothweiler, 1864; James S. Smedley, 1865; John Baldwin, Jr., 1866; Alex. Mc Bride, 1867; S. S. Brown, 1868; Lyman Baker, 1869, '70 and '71; D. R. Watson, 1872 and '73; S. S. Brown, 1874 and '75; George Nokes, 1876 and '77; Joseph Nichols, 1878 and '79.

BEREA TOWN HALL.

Few villages of the size of Berea can boast of a more creditable building belonging to the public than this. It was erected in 1874, Jacob Smith being the

superintendent. It is sixty feet long by forty wide, and is built of brick; the two sides on the streets, however, being faced with stone in "ashlar" or rough form. It contains on the first floor a council-room, mayor's room, engine room, and three cells for prisoners; the second floor is occupied entirely by a very fine public hall.

BUSINESS PLACES, SHOPS, ETC.

The list of these in Berea now includes the following: Hotel, one; dry goods stores, five; hardware stores, two; grocery and provision stores, seven; drug-stores, three; harness shops, two; shoe shops, four; blacksmith shops, three; wagon shops, two; jeweler's shops, three; millinery shops, four; tin shop, one; merchant tailors, four; undertaker's shops, two; barber's shops, two; saloons, six.

PHYSICIANS.

Henry Parker, A. P. Knowlton, A. S. Allen, F. M. Coates, N. E. Wright, William Clark and Lafayette Kirkpatrick.

BEREA STREET RAILWAY.

This work was begun in May, 1876, and completed in 1878. It runs from the depot to the central part of the village, is a mile and twenty rods long, and cost six thousand dollars. It is owned by a joint stock company, of which Joseph Nichols is the president, and C. A. Moley, the secretary and treasurer.

BEREA UNION SCHOOL.

Great attention has always been paid to education in this village. The old "Lyceum," the Baldwin Institute, the Baldwin University and German Wallace College are spoken of elsewhere. As early as 1851 or 1852, when graded schools and boards of education were extremely rare, outside of the large cities, a board of education and a Union school was established at Berea. James S. Smedley was the first teacher (that is, in the Union school), remaining three years. Subsequent principals in the old building were Messrs. Goddard, Milton Baldwin, Israel Snyder, Bassett, Eastman, Goodrich, Kendall, Huckins, Pope and Hoadley.

The present large and commodious brick school-building was erected in 1869. Subsequently Mr. B. B. Hall acted as principal for a year, and Mr. Millets for another year. In 1872 Mr. M. A. Sprague became principal and superintendent, and the school has ever since remained under his able management. There are now four hundred pupils enrolled, arranged in three grades—high-school, grammar and primary. There were about twenty scholars in the high-school grade, a little over a hundred in the grammar grade, and the remainder in the primary. The high-school teaches the higher English branches, the grammar grade the ordinary English studies, and the primary grade the elementary ones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President, E. Christian; clerk, C. W. Sanburn; treasurer, A. H. Pomeroy; directors, T. C. Mattison, M. McDermott, E. G. Worcester; superintendent of public schools, M. A. Sprague.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BEREA.

This institution was organized July 1, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. The first board of directors was composed of T. Churchward (president), Jacob Kuntz (vice president), Alanson Pomeroy, W. L. Stearns, and A. P. Hiuman. H. C. Johnson was chosen cashier at the organization, and was succeeded in 1874 by A. Pomeroy, the present incumbent.

The bank has now a deposit account of \$30,000; a loan account of \$45,000, and a circulation of \$45,000. The directors are T. Churchward (president), W. C. Peirce (vice president), O. D. Pomeroy, Anson Goodwin and A. J. Campbell.

BEREA SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Although organized on the 27th of November, 1874, this association did not begin business till the 12th of April, 1875. It has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand is paid. There is now between sixty and seventy thousand dollars of deposits, and about eight hundred depositors. The trustees are Henry Parker, president; Sydney Lawrence, vice-president; Wm. Lunn, V. C. Stone, C. C. Bennett, Jacob Bailey, F. M. Stearns. C. W. Parker is the secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

NEWBURG.

The Present Township—Early Settlement—Philip Brower—Marks, Bennett, Treat and Ross—A New Way of Breaking up a School—Rathbun—Civil Organization—Principal Township Officers—Schools—Manufactures—The Austin Powder Company—The California Powder Company—The Newburg Fertilizer Company.

NEWBURG township, one of the first to be settled in Northern Ohio, long included nearly the whole of survey township number seven, in range twelve, of the Western Reserve, but the encroachments of the city of Cleveland have reduced it to very narrow limits. It is now exceedingly irregular in shape, somewhat resembling a carpenter's square in general form, and is bounded as follows: North by the city of Cleveland and the township of East Cleveland; south by the township of Independence; east by Warrensville, and west by Brooklyn. The Cuyahoga river flows along the western border, and Mill creek across the southern section—the latter stream occasionally providing good water power. The Ohio canal passes through the southern edge of the township, following the course of the river, and the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland and Pittsburg railways run for a short distance across the southeastern portion.

The present Newburg is a strictly agricultural region. The soil is fertile, and farming is profitable, especially near the city, where gardening occupies the labors of the people to a large degree. Pasturage is plentiful and excellent, and dairies are numerous. The largest, average from thirty to forty cows each, and Newburg does a flourishing business in supplying the city with milk. Building stone is quarried to some extent, but receives no marked attention as an article of shipment.

Newburg, as now constituted, is simply a rural settlement, with convenient access, however, to more populous regions. There are within its limits neither villages nor churches; but on the other hand, the citizens pride themselves on the fact that there is no place in the township where liquor is sold. The only public buildings are the town-hall and the school-houses.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements of old Newburg were made in that portion now known as the Eighteenth ward of Cleveland. But the pioneers of that tract having been mentioned in the history of Cleveland, this chapter will deal merely with the first settlements in what is now known as Newburg township.

Philip Brower, who was among the early comers, journeyed in 1816 with his wife and seven children from New York State to Independence township. He lived there until his wife died—in 1820—and then settled in Newburg, near the Independence line, where David L., his son, had purchased two hundred and seventy acres. David lived on the old place fifty-four years, and died in 1876, aged eighty-five. His widow still survives, residing with her son Perry in Cleveland.

When Mr. Brower moved into Newburg he became a neighbor of Darius Warner, who came from New York in 1816 with five children, and took up the farm now occupied by James Walker, who married his granddaughter. Darius Warner's son, Spencer, carried on the farm after his father's death, and on his own death, in 1861, left four children. Two of them, Mrs. James Walker and Lydia Warner, live in Newburg; Norman resides in Iowa, and John in California.

In the spring of 1820, Nehemiah Marks, Wilson Bennett, Richard Treat and a Mr. Clark, all young men of Milford, Connecticut, set out in a one-horse wagon for Ohio, and, after a journey of thirty-three days, brought up in the township which is the subject of this chapter. Treat and Clark went farther west, but Marks and Bennett tarried in Newburg, where they had bought farms of Barr & Bardsley, the Connecticut proprietors. Mr. Marks bought one hundred acres on the present Bedford road, where he still lives, an aged but hale and hearty pioneer, now entering upon his eighty-third year. Mr. Bennett located on the farm next adjoining that of Mr. Marks on the northwest. Soon afterward Thomas Ross, an

emigrant from the State of New York, came from Summit county and joined Marks and Bennett, his farm being the one now owned by Asa Dunham, one mile west of the Marks place. While engaged in clearing their farms, Marks, Bennett and Ross kept bachelor's hall in Ross' log shanty until late in the fall, when the family of the latter came out from the East, and then Marks and Bennett boarded with the Ross household. Meanwhile Marks had put up a log house and cleared six acres of land, whereupon, in 1821, he traveled on foot back to Connecticut for his sister, who accompanied him to Ohio, and kept house for him until 1822, when Mr. Marks married. The next year she married Cyrus Parmeter, a Vermonter, who had assisted Marks in clearing his farm, and removed to Strongsville.

As an instance of the difficulty of traveling with vehicles in those days, it may be observed that young Marks walked back to Connecticut in thirteen days on the return trip; when he had a team, he consumed upwards of a month. When Mr. Marks first came out to Newburg he had to cut his way to his farm, although in the following summer a road from Cleveland to Hudson was opened, which was followed somewhat later by the present Bedford road.

Ross died in 1832, of the cholera. Bennett fell eventually into evil ways; took to drinking, and died a wreck, in 1836. None of the descendants of either Ross or Bennett are living in the township. Mr. Marks married, in 1822, a Mrs. Parmeter, a sister of the man who married Miss Marks. She came to Newburg in 1821, in company with a family of Western pioneers, and drove a team all the way from New England as compensation for her transportation. After reaching Newburg she taught school on the Brainard farm, but unfortunately for the school it was broken up by the speedy marriage of its teacher.

When Mr. Marks settled in Newburg there were on the Bedford road in Newburg the Jewetts, John and Samuel Brooks, and Nehemiah Wallace, with his three sons, Ira, Chester and Jefferson, the former two being married. Chester is still living in Morrow county, in this State. Lewis Harper's farm adjoined Wilson Bennett's, but he subsequently moved to that part of the township now included in the city.

Edmund Rathbun, now an old gentleman of eighty-five, living in Cleveland with his son-in-law, Freeman Brooks, made the journey in a sleigh from New York to Newburg, in the winter of 1817, in company with Isaac Clark and family. Young Rathbun took up forty-four acres of land near where the "five-mile-lock" was afterwards constructed, which tract he increased to one hundred and twenty-five acres in 1818. In that year his brother George joined him, and located on a neighboring farm. He removed to Euclid in 1844, and died there in 1877, aged eighty-one. Edmund Rathbun sold out his Newburg place in 1854, and went to Solon, afterwards becoming a resident of Cleveland, as before stated.

His wife, who is still living, was the daughter of Samuel Hamilton, who settled in Newburg village as early as 1801.

Mr. Rathbun's neighbors besides his brother George, were Milton, Erastus and Joseph Rathbun; a Mr. Burgess, who was killed by the fall of a tree; Jonathan Pearse, who located in Newburg about 1818; John Gould and his son, Myrick; Benjamin Parsons, Wildman White, Samuel Andrus and George Beakle.

In the northeast, one of the pioneers was Jedediah Hubbell. His house was burned to the ground on Sunday, in 1822, while he was at church. The next morning his townsmen gathered in force, put up a new house for him, and moved his family into it before nightfall. That is an example of how people used to help each other in the "good old days." Solomon White was located in the north near the present city line. On the old State road, now called the Fisher road, were Parker, Shattuck, Amos Brainard, Silas Owens, Lewis Peet and Isaac Clark; the latter having come out with Edmund Rathbun in 1817. A Mr. Remington, Lyman Hammond and Mr. Rightor were settlers perhaps, as early as 1814, near where James Walker lives, but they moved away after a very brief stay.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Newburg township was formed by an order of the county commissioners on the 15th day of October, 1814. Until 1873 it embraced the thriving village of Newburg. In September of that year the village and the tract lying between it and the north line of the township were annexed to the city of Cleveland. The remaining citizens of Newburg determined to preserve the residue of their territory intact, and so, on the 2d of March, 1874, the township was incorporated for "special purposes." The only change in the form of election, however, is that each year one trustee is chosen to serve three years.

Financially the township is in a healthful condition. On the 1st of September, 1879, there were in the treasury \$2,555, against which there was not one dollar of indebtedness. The township tax for 1879 aggregated ninety-three and one-half cents on each \$100.

While Newburg village was a part of the township, all the township business was naturally done there, and a large part of the officers lived there, probably a majority of them. Others lived in the northwestern part of the old township. These are all "outsiders" so far as the present township is concerned. Yet if we give a bit of Newburg officers at all we cannot discriminate between them, and we can find no place more proper for it than in the history of the township which still bears that time-honored name. The township books from 1814 to the present time are in the possession of the clerk of the present Newburg, and from them we transcribe the following list:



GAIUS BURKE.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1814. Clerk, Erastus Miles; trustees, Giles Barnes, Chas. Miles, Daniel Marvin.
1815. Clerk, Erastus Miles; treasurer, Theodore Miles; trustees, Jas. Kingsbury, Chas. Miles, Giles Barnes.
1816. Clerk, Erastus Miles; treasurer, Theodore Miles; trustees, Giles Barnes, Daniel Marvin, Y. L. Morgan.
1817. Clerk, Thompson Miles; treasurer, Theodore Miles; trustees, Giles Barnes, Chas. Miles, Y. L. Morgan.
1818. Clerk, Justus Remington; treasurer, Jedediah Hubbell; trustees, J. A. Smith, Ephraim Hubbell, S. S. Baldwin.
- 1819 and 1820. Clerk, Daniel Miles; treasurer, Theodore Miles; trustees, Ephraim Hubbell, Jas. Kingsbury, John Wightman.
1821. Clerk, Lewis Peet; treasurer, Theodore Miles; Trustees, Jehial Saxton, Jedediah Hubbell, Noble Bates.
1822. Clerk, Lewis Peet; treasurer, Thompson Miles; trustees, Noble Bates, Jehial Saxton, Aaron Hubbard.
1823. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, Thompson Miles; trustees, Jehial Saxton, Peter Robison, Y. L. Morgan.
1824. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, Thompson Miles; trustees, Theodore Miles, Aaron Hubbard, John Brooks.
1825. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, Erastus Miles; trustees, Theodore Miles, John Brooks, Philemon Baldwin.
1826. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, Peter Robison; trustees, Jas. Kingsbury, John Brooks, Philemon Baldwin.
1827. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Gaius Burk; trustees, Cyrenus Ruggles, Lewis Peet, Jesso Harris.
1828. Clerk, T. T. Clarke; treasurer, Justus Hamilton; trustees, John Brooks, Jonathan Pearse, Moses Jewett.
1829. Clerk, Philemon Baldwin; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, Jonathan Pearse, Moses Jewett, Spencer Warner.
1830. Clerk, Philemon Baldwin; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, John Brooks, Noble Bates, Stephen Titus.
1831. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, Jehial Saxton, A. S. Chapman, C. Hamilton.
1832. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, Chester Hamilton, A. S. Chapman, Jas. Kingsbury.
1833. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, Gaius Burk, Moses Jewett, A. S. Chapman.
1834. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Gideon Tupper; trustees, Moses Jewett, Samuel Brooks, Jehial Saxton.
1835. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, A. C. Chapman; trustees, Moses Jewett, Philo S. Ruggles, A. H. Brainard.
1836. Clerk, Anson A. Miles; treasurer, Philo S. Ruggles; trustees, A. H. Brainard, Aaron Shepard, Asahel Palmiter.
1837. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Philo S. Ruggles; trustees, Aaron Shepard, Asahel Palmiter, A. S. Chapman.
1838. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, Philo S. Ruggles; trustees, A. S. Chapman, A. B. Haight, Jabez Gallup.
1839. Clerk, Jason Hubbell; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, A. B. Haight, Stephen Titus, Aaron Shepard.
1840. Clerk, Thos. M. Bayard; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, A. H. Brainard, Wileman White, Stephen Titus.
1841. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, A. H. Brainard, Y. L. Morgan, Jr., G. Bradford.
1842. Clerk, Justus Hamilton; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, Y. L. Morgan, George Rathbone, J. Hopkinson.
1843. Clerk, John Keys; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, John Hopkinson, Nehemiah Marks, G. S. Rathbone.
1844. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, Spencer Warner; trustees, N. Marks, G. S. Rathbone, John Hopkinson.
1845. Clerk, E. G. Simmons; treasurer, Spencer Warner; trustees, B. L. Wiggles, Eben Miles, F. A. Andrews.
1846. Clerk, John Keys; treasurer, Henry Marble; trustees, E. L. Wiggins, Thomas Garfield, Alonzo Carter.
1847. Clerk, John Keys; treasurer, Henry Marble; trustees, Thomas Garfield, E. Rathbone, J. S. Ruggles.
1848. Clerk, John Keys; treasurer, A. W. Gaylord; trustees, Thomas Garfield, J. S. Ruggles, Elias Shepard.
1849. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, A. W. Gaylord; trustees, I. G. Ruggles, Elias Shepard, I. W. Kingsbury.
1850. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, C. P. Jewett; trustees, E. G. Simmons, Wm. Kelley, James T. Worley.
1851. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, C. P. Jewett; trustees, N. T. Meech, J. N. Cannell, Thomas Garfield.
1852. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, Elias Shepard; trustees, Thos. Garfield, N. T. Meech, C. P. Jewett.
1853. Clerk, Harvey Burke; treasurer, Elias Shepard; trustees, Thos. Garfield, Sam'l Stewart, B. L. Wiggins.
1854. Clerk, H. S. Pratt; treasurer, Wm. Bergen; trustees, A. H. Brainard, Henry Marble, B. L. Wiggins.
1855. Clerk, Alex. Topping; treasurer, Wm. Bergen; trustees, B. L. Wiggins, I. Brayton, C. P. Jewett.
1856. Clerk, Alex. Topping; treasurer, Wm. Bergen; trustees, B. L. Wiggins, R. Edwards, F. A. Andrews.
1857. Clerk, A. B. Ruggles; treasurer, H. Burghardt; trustees, B. L. Wiggins, F. A. Andrews, Alex. Topping.

1858. Clerk, E. W. Greenwood; treasurer, H. W. Burghardt; trustees, D. L. Wiggins, Jos. Turney, A. P. Leland.
1859. Clerk, A. J. Hamilton; treasurer, Moses Fish; trustees, Jos. Turney, A. A. Jewett, Richard Rodway.
1860. Clerk, A. J. Hamilton; treasurer, Moses Fish; trustees, A. A. Jewett, Clark Caley, F. A. Andrus.
1861. Clerk, J. H. Shepard; treasurer, C. P. Jewett; trustees, A. W. Morgan, Thos. Garfield, Jabez Lovett.
1862. Clerk, J. H. Shepard; treasurer, P. S. Ruggles; trustees, Thos. Garfield, Moses Fish, P. Potts.
1863. Clerk, J. G. Ruggles; treasurer, E. T. Hamilton; trustees, G. R. Bowman, Thos. Caine, John Hopkinson.
1864. Clerk, J. A. Dyer; treasurer, E. G. Hamilton; trustees, J. D. Runnels, Wm. Jones, C. P. Jewett.
1865. Clerk, R. M. Choate; treasurer, D. J. Wilder; trustees, C. P. Jewett, J. D. Runnels, Elias Shepard.
1866. Clerk, R. M. Choate; treasurer, N. B. Wiggins; trustees, C. P. Jewett, Moses Fish, Frank Andrews.
1867. Clerk, M. R. Hughes; treasurer, H. C. Ruggles; trustees, Moses Fish, C. P. Jewett, H. Carter.
1868. Clerk, M. R. Hughes; treasurer, H. C. Ruggles; trustees, Elias Shepard, Henry Carter, Thos. Garfield.
1869. Clerk, M. R. Hughes; treasurer, M. M. Jones; trustees, Elias Shepard, James Walker, Henry Williams.
1870. Clerk, Wm. H. Cain; treasurer, M. M. Jones; trustees, James Walker, Henry Carter, Moses Fish.
1871. Clerk, Wm. H. Cain; treasurer, A. J. Hamilton; trustees, James Walker, Henry Carter, Joseph Turney.
1872. Clerk, J. Crays; treasurer, Henry Shanks; trustees, Jos. Turney, Moses Fish, Edmund James.
1873. Clerk, George Ruggles; treasurer, Henry Shanks; trustees, C. P. Jewett, Wm. E. Edwards, Cornelius Boyle.
1874. Clerk, Chas. Everts; treasurer, James Walker; trustees, C. P. Jewett, A. L. Radway, Jacob Flick.
1875. Clerk, James Walker; treasurer, James Walker; trustees, C. P. Jewett, Jacob Flick, A. L. Radway.
- 1876 and 1877. Clerk and treasurer, James Walker; trustees, Eli W. Carrell, Jacob Flick, A. L. Radway.
1878. Clerk and treasurer, James Walker; trustees, Jacob Flick, A. L. Radway, Richard Woodyly.
1879. Clerk and treasurer, James Walker; trustees, A. L. Radway, Richard Woodyly and E. W. Cannell.

SCHOOLS.

Newburg has now five school districts—two having been added during 1879. At the last report, September 1, 1879, for three school districts, the value of school property was set down at \$10,000. The amount paid teachers for the year was \$735, and the balance of cash in the school fund was \$1,400. The number of children of school age was about two hundred, of whom one hundred and ten were enrolled in the schools; the average attendance being sixty-six. The great discrepancy between the enumeration and enrollment is explained by the statement that many of the children in the township attend a Catholic school in the eighteenth ward of Cleveland. Two fine brick school-houses, expected to cost \$1,600 each, are now being erected in the two recently created districts. The five districts are located as follows: No. 1, in the northeast; No. 2, on Miles avenue; No. 3, on the Bedford road; No. 4, near the California powder works, and No. 5, on Union street. The members of the board of education are Boardman Pearse, O. W. Quiggin, John R. Edwards, John B. Collett and Jacob Cramer.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries, although few in number, are of considerable importance.

THE AUSTIN POWDER COMPANY,

(an outgrowth of the firm of Austin & Sons, which was founded in Ohio in 1833), was incorporated in

1868, with a capital of \$300,000, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of powder. The works are located near what is called five-mile-lock. Here the company owns one hundred and thirty acres of land, upon which are the mills, tenement houses, etc. Thirty men are employed, and about four hundred kegs of powder are produced daily; the product including blasting, mining, shipping, cannon, meal, and several grades of sporting powder. Mr. L. Austin, who was the secretary of the company until 1873, has been its president since that time.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER COMPANY,

an association incorporated by the State of California, has branch factories in various parts of the country, and among them one in Newburg. This branch was established in 1877, for the purpose of manufacturing dynamite, or Hercules powder, for blasting. The business at these works aggregates \$300,000 annually. Forty men are employed, being under the direction of William Willson, the superintendent.

The mills are located near the line of the Ohio canal, in a deep ravine upon an extensive farm owned by the company, and comprise about a dozen different structures.

THE NEWBURG FERTILIZER COMPANY,

composed of J. B. Peck, J. H. Breck, Jr., and E. S. Peck have a large establishment near the river devoted to the manufacture of bone-dust, superphosphate of lime and neatsfoot oil. The company was established about three years ago, as the successor of Davidson & Palmer.

CHAPTER LXXX.

OLMSTEAD.

The First Improvement—James Geer—Elijah and D. J. Stearns—A Large Purchase—D. J. Stearns Becomes a Pioneer—Celebrating the Fourth—Daniel Bunnell—Olmstead Called Kingston—Three Lonesome Years—High Price for Wheat—First Marriage—First Birth—First Death—Amos Briggs—Mrs. Scales and the Wild Animals—Major Hoadley—His Girls Raise a House—Remarkable Death of John Hanley—Settlers After 1819—First Gristmill—First Religious Organizations—Indian Sugar Bush—Organization of Lenox—Division of Lenox—Reorganization—First Officers Afterward—A Big "Black Squirrel"—Lenox Changes to Olmstead—The Seven Fitches—Mr. Bannum's House—Kilpatrick's Mill—First Tavern—The Union Meeting-house—A Lyceum on Butternut Ridge—General Improvement—The Railroads—Olmstead Falls and Lake View—The War—Stone Quarries—The Universalist Church—Wesleyan Methodist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Congregational Church on the Ridge—St. Mary's Church—Congregational Church at the Falls—Union School—Lyceum, etc., in District Number One—Olmstead Falls Village—Principal Township Officers.

TOWNSHIP six and range fifteen, now known as Olmstead, saw the first improvement made while war was still raging along the not distant frontier. In the year 1814 James Geer, then a resident of Columbia, which is now in Lorain county, but was at that time in Cuyahoga, cut out the underbrush and girdled the trees on a small piece of land in the southwest corner of the township, on what has since been known as the Browning farm. This he planted

to corn the same year, and raised such a crop as he could among the trees.

The next spring, after the declaration of peace, Mr. Geer put up a small log house at the place first mentioned, and moved thither with his family, becoming the first permanent resident of the present township of Olmstead. His son, Calvin Geer, was then a boy of seven, and is now the earliest surviving resident of the township. Wild beasts swarmed all around, and often appeared in the edge of the little clearing. One of young Calvin's oldest recollections is regarding the slaughter by his father of a bear which showed himself one Sunday evening, soon after their arrival, on the bank of Rocky river, not far from their cabin. Mr. Geer's first shot broke the animal's back, but such was his size and vitality that it took three more balls to kill him.

The same year, 1815, Elijah Stearns and his son, David Johnson Stearns, came to Kingston, as Olmstead was then called, to select land for future settlement. The senior Mr. Stearns had a large family of boys, and was desirous to obtain an extensive tract of land for their use. He selected and purchased a thousand and two acres on Butternut Ridge, in the northwest part of the township, at two dollars per acre. Of this it was arranged that D. J. Stearns was to have a hundred and fifty acres. The latter was then an active, enterprising young man of twenty-one, with a constitution remarkably well fitted to bear the hardships of frontier life, as is shown by the fact that after passing through the whole pioneer period of Olmstead's existence, and after residing sixty-three years in the township, he still survives, at the age of eighty-five, in a condition of remarkable physical vigor, and of undiminished mental power.

It was expected that the proprietors would send a surveyor to lay out the land, and D. J. Stearns waited awhile for his arrival, in the meantime clearing off a small piece of land near the present residence of Buel Stearns. He then returned to Vermont.

In 1816, having perfected the purchase of his land, he came back to Kingston to reside upon it. He was accompanied by his brother Alva, and by Asa Knapp, but they only remained long enough to help him put up a log house and make a beginning in the woods. Mr. Stearns still preserves a note of three hundred and thirty-four dollars, one of four given by the Stearns' for land, to the trustees of the estate of Aaron Olmstead, who had been in his lifetime the proprietor of the township. Young Stearns had a sub-agency under Judge Kirtland, the agent of the proprietors, to sell their land. He, however, had sold only two lots when the owners stopped the sale. The Fourth of July, 1816, was celebrated by Mr. Stearns, assisted by Mr. Geer, in clearing out the "ridge road" from Rocky river, along Butternut ridge, toward the home of the former. They worked from sunrise till sunset, cutting out the saplings so as to make a passable pathway, for a distance of two miles.

That same spring Daniel Bunnell moved from Columbia to the northeast corner of Olmstead, and built a rough plank house, becoming the third resident of the township. As we have said, the township was then called Kingston, but this name had no legal validity; it was merely applied at the fancy of the proprietors to survey-township number six. Many such names were given on the Western Reserve, some of which were retained, while others were changed.

Owing to the stoppage of the sale of land by the proprietors, young Stearns remained almost alone in that part of the township until 1819, keeping bachelor's hall the whole time. In 1817 he was obliged to pay three dollars a bushel for wheat, which he bought near Black River. Having other business to attend to, he gave half of it to another man to take to mill. The latter went with a yoke of oxen, and, finding the nearer mill closed for want of water, he was obliged to go to Chagrin river to get the wheat ground. It took him a week to go and return. Salt at the same time was twenty dollars a barrel.

The first wedding in the township was that of Harvey Hartson and Eunice Parker, which took place at the residence of James Geer, in the spring of 1817. Hartson located himself near Geer. The same spring, and at the same house, occurred the first birth, that of Mr. Geer's daughter, Julia. The child died when two years old, this being the first death in the township.

In 1817 Amos Briggs settled on the west part of Butternut Ridge, on what has since been known as the Robb farm. In 1818 Isaac Scales built a house and brought his family to live on the east end of the ridge, near Rocky river. He and his wife lived there without neighbors about a year. As he was obliged to go to Columbia to work most of the time, Mrs. Scales had a most lonesome experience. Often she had to get up in the night, with a broom, to drive the wildcats out of the loft of her house. One day she saw a bear hugging the dog to death in the front yard. She took down the old musket from over the fireplace, but finally concluded that it would be more dangerous than the bear. The latter left the dog apparently dead, and waddled off into the woods. Poor Tray, however, recovered from the effects of his extremely bad company, but in a very dilapidated condition. Add to such events as these the frequent appearance of wandering Indians, and it must be admitted that there was enough to try a woman's nerves most severely.

In February, 1819, Mr. Stearns was married to Polly Barnum; this being, we believe, the second wedding in the township.

A little later in the same spring Major Samuel Hoadley settled near Scales's place, at the east end of Butternut ridge. He and his family at first occupied a log house, but immediately began the erection of a framed one. After the frame was completed, ready to raise, one day late in the summer Major Hoadley and his wife went away for the day, leaving at home his daughters, Maria and Eunice, the carpenter,

James Miles, and a man named Eliot Smith. During the day Mrs. Scales also came over to visit them. The two girls, both enterprising, wide-awake young women, determined that they would surprise their parents by raising the new house while they were gone. It was not a very large one, the timbers were light, the carpenter offered to help and to see that the work was done properly, young Smith was very ready to give his best assistance, and Mrs. Scales proffered a pair of arms not at all to be despised.

So at it they went. Under Mr. Miles's direction they all took hold, carried the timbers to their proper position, fitted the sills into place, and matched the bents together. Then with hands and pike-poles the three women and two men started a bent upward, and to the cheery "heave-ho!" of the carpenter steadily raised it to its place. The other work quickly followed, and when Major and Mrs. Hoadley returned at nightfall, their eyes were greeted with the sight of a frame completely erected and ready for the clapboards, while, to their astonished inquiries, two demure young ladies answered quietly, "Oh, we did it;" as if raising houses was the commonest thing in the world for them to do.

The next spring Maria Hoadley, one of the heroines of this adventure, was married to John Adams, a newly arrived young pioneer. They settled near by, have ever since resided in the township, and now live at West View. Eunice Hoadley afterward became Mrs. John Barnum.

The second death, and first serious accident in the township, occurred in the autumn of 1819, in a very peculiar manner. Mr. D. J. Stearns had a boy of Irish parentage, named John Hanley, about fifteen years old, living with him, whose parents resided in Ridgeville, now Lorain county. One day the boy obtained permission to visit his home, promising to return in time to do the chores at night. The night set in dark, and the boy did not appear. His wife being absent Mr. Stearns was in his house alone. Late in the night he heard an agonized voice shrieking "Oh! dear! Oh! dear!" at some distance from the house. For a moment it ceased, and then it was heard again nearer than before. Mr. Stearns stepped out of the door, where he was suddenly grasped by a man who flung his arms around him in a state of frantic excitement, crying out at the same time: "Oh! my boy is kilt! my boy is kilt! my boy is kilt!"

As soon as Mr. Stearns could recover from his astonishment, and get the man to the light, he found that his visitor was Mr. Hanley, the father of John. It was with great difficulty that he could quiet the frantic Irishman so as to obtain even the slightest idea of what was the matter. At length, however, he succeeded in learning from the broken ejaculations of the distracted father, mingled with sobs and groans, and cries of anguish, that Hanley and his son had been coon-hunting, and that a large tree had fallen upon his boy and probably crushed him to death, a mile or two out in the woods, to the northeast.

Knowing that he could do nothing without assistance, Mr. Stearns made Hanley promise to remain at the house until he could obtain aid. His nearest neighbor, Amos Briggs, was absent, and there were no others nearer than a mile and a half. He accordingly went to Mr. Briggs's stable, and took his horse to go for help. Ere he could mount, however, Hanley came rushing up, and again flung his arms about the young man, crying out that his "boy was kilt" in all the agony of unreasoning despair. Again Mr. Stearns pacified him, and persuaded him to return to the house. The former then rode a mile and a half, and obtained the help of three newcomers, Bennett Powell, Job Cole and another whose name is not recollected.

The four returned with all speed to Stearns's house, where they found the desolate father with whom they set out to find the scene of the disaster. Hauley, however, had been so frightened and demoralized by the catastrophe that he could give no clear idea of the direction to be taken. Nevertheless he thought it was somewhat east of north, and he knew there was a turning tree where the sad event had occurred. The five men hurried forward through the darkness in the general direction indicated, and at length, saw a light in advance. Shaping their course toward it, they soon arrived at the turning tree. There they soon found that the distracted father's words were but too true; the poor boy was indeed killed. A large ash tree lay where it had fallen, directly across the youth's head, which was crushed out of all semblance of humanity, while his body was raised from the ground by the pressure on his head.

It seems as they gathered from Hanley's broken statements, and his subsequent utterances in a quieter state, that he had persuaded his son to remain and hunt coons with him, instead of returning to Stearns' that night. They had gone east a mile or two along the line between townships six and seven (Olmstead and Dover), and had then borne southward into the former township. At length, the night being cold and damp, they built a fire at the foot of a hollow ash tree, and determined to wait for the moon. The boy lay down upon a grassy knoll a short distance from the fire, while his father sat with his back to a hickory tree in the opposite direction, and both soon went to sleep.

An hour or so later the old man was awakened by a tremendous crash, directly over his head. The hollow ash had burned off and had fallen against the hickory by which Hanley sat. The tough wood of the latter bent before the blow and then recoiled with such force that it threw the ash back in the opposite direction, so as to fall directly across the head of the sleeping boy. His father was so frightened and horrified that he ran screaming into the woods entirely at random, and by mere accident came out at Mr. Stearns' clearing.

When the four Americans saw the situation they went to work with the axes which they had of course

brought with them to chop off the tree on each side of the corpse. Mr. Stearns, however, was obliged to devote himself to holding the half-crazy father to keep him from running under the axes of the choppers in the fruitless attempt to extricate his child. Beneath the sturdy blows of the pioneers the tree was soon severed on either side, and the body taken out. It was carried back to Stearns's, where it was kept the remainder of the night and then taken to Hauley's place in Ridgeville.

The accident happened in such a remarkable way that it was long the subject of evening talk among the pioneers of Olmstead.

After 1819 emigrants came in more rapidly than before. Among those who came within the next five years, besides those already named, were Isaac Frost, Elias Frost, Zenas Barnum, Harry Barnum, Crosby Baker, Horace F. Adams, Amos Wolf, Truman Wolf, Christian Wolf, Charles Usher, Hezekiah Usher, Ransom J. Adams, Hosea Bradford, H. G. Seekins, Natrous Usher, Noble Hotchkiss, Thomas Briggs, Otis Briggs, Aivah Stearns, Elijah Stearns, Jr., Vespasian Stearns, Elliott Stearns, Lyman Frost, Hosea Bradford, Lucius Adams and A. G. R. Stearns. Besides the six Stearns brothers who have been named, a seventh, Sidney, began improvements in the township, but died in a short time afterward.

During this period Lemuel Hoadley and Crosby Baker built the first gristmill and sawmill in the township, on the west branch of Rocky river, just above the junction with the east branch. A small society of the Methodist Church was organized and occasional meetings were held. Clearings were made here and there in all parts of the townships except the southwestern section, which was the last to be settled.

Old Indian wigwams were still standing, and Indians frequently came and set their traps for the various fur-bearing animals which still abounded. D. J. Stearns found an old Indian sugar-bush on the place afterward occupied by Mr. A. Tyler. Hither the Indians were accustomed to come annually to make sugar—or, rather, the squaws made the sugar and the Indians ate it. They made sap-troughs out of birch-bark, which they brought with them from Sandusky, there being no birch in Olmstead. Kettles to boil the sap in must have been procured from the whites, but after they had "sugared off" they were accustomed to make a great store-trough of the elm bark, which would hold twelve or fifteen barrels. Here the sugar was kept for common use, while the tribe remained in that section; the remnant being carried with them when they returned to Sandusky.

In the forepart of 1823 number six, in range fifteen, was formed into a civil township by the name of Lenox, and on the 14th of April in that year it was organized by the election of its first officers. The principal of these were Amos Briggs, Watrous Usher and Hosea Bradford, as trustees; D. J. Stearns, clerk, and Isaac Frost, treasurer. Lenox continued in exist

ence two years at this time. In 1825 it was cut in twain, and the east half of it again attached to Middleburg, while the western portion was made a part of Ridgeville, Lorain county.

This state of affairs continued two years more, when the west half of the township was set back into Cuyahoga county, the two halves were united, and the breath of municipal life was again breathed into the defunct form of Lenox. The first election in the resuscitated township was held on the 18th of June, 1827, E. C. Frost, Thomas Briggs and Harry Barnum being the judges of the election. As this is the first complete list we have of officers chosen in the territory now constituting Olmstead, we give it entire. Besides, it will show a good portion of those who were residents of the township in 1827, as it must have taken half of them to hold the offices. The list is as follows:

Trustees, Truman Wolf, Alvah Stearns and Elias C. Frost; clerk, D. J. Stearns; treasurer, Isaac C. Frost; constables, Joel B. Lawrence and Elliott Stearns; overseers of the poor, John Barnum and Elias P. Usher; fence viewers, Olden Thompson and Harry Shults; supervisors of highways, Daniel Bunnel, Hezekiah Usher, H. F. Adams and Elliott Smith. Besides these, Watrous Usher was a justice of the peace. The first tax was half a mill on the dollar. Immediately after the organization the township was divided into three school districts.

About this period Watrous Usher built a sawmill at Olmstead Falls, being the first improvement at that now thriving village.

By this time the rifles began to be a little too thick even for the bears, which had previously flourished in great abundance. In fact, it seems as if Bruin was more prosperous for several years after the advent of the white man than he had been before; for in a short time after his arrival, nearly every settler had fifteen or twenty hogs roaming through the woods, and nothing suited better the taste of the bears, who killed and devoured great numbers of them.

But, as has been said, the rifles were getting too thick for them. Our friend Stearns, whom we have so often referred to, was not a "mighty hunter," having observed that mighty hunters seldom made good farmers. Like nearly everybody else, however, he kept a rifle, and one day he loaned it (to hunt squirrels) to a youngster who was at work for him, who seems not to have been very bright for a pioneer boy, and who must have been a new-comer.

After hunting awhile he found something in a hollow tree, which he supposed to be a monstrous black squirrel. Sticking his rifle into the hollow, close to the animal's head, he fired. The "black squirrel" came out growling, and sorely wounded—not so badly, however, but that he could conquer and mangle terribly the dog which was with the youngster, and which was bold enough to attack him. Astonished and alarmed at such obstreperous conduct on the part of a "black squirrel," the youth made his way home as fast as pos-

sible. As soon as he saw his employer he cried out (calling him by the name by which he was commonly known):

"Oh, Johnson! I seen the monstrousest biggest black squirrel out in the woods that ever I seen in all my born days."

Mr. Stearns directed him to describe this wonderful squirrel, and immediately recognized it as a bear. The next morning he and three of his friends started out to slay the animal. Being piloted by the boy to the tree before mentioned, they found it marked with blood six feet from the ground, where the creature had stood up and rubbed his wounded head against it. The hunters began to think that they, too, were mistaken as well as the boy, for the marks seemed to indicate something rather too large even for a bear.

However, they followed the trail, which was plainly marked with blood, for several miles, and at last came up with the "squirrel." They found it to be a bear, but the largest one, Mr. Stearns says, which he ever saw in all his pioneer experience. One of the party shot and killed him, and it was then found that the bullet of the blundering boy had passed through his nose and broken one of his jaws.

After 1830 the bears rapidly disappeared. Deer, however, remained, though in constantly decreasing numbers, and occasionally one was to be seen as late as the building of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. Wild turkeys, too, abounded, even to a still later period, and the number of their bodies yearly brought to the tables of the settlers might at one time have been counted by hundreds.

For two years after the second organization of Lenox, the township continued to bear that name. During the year 1829, however, Mr. Charles H. Olmstead, who had become the owner of the north part of it as the heir of Aaron Olmstead, deceased, offered to make the people a present of a library if they would change the name of Lenox to Olmstead. The offer was accepted at a township meeting, the name was duly changed by the proper authorities, and the library was duly presented. The first election under the name of Olmstead was held in 1830.

In 1831 four young men, brothers, by the name of Fitch, settled in the central part of the township, and these were followed a year or two later by three more. These seven brothers were Chester, Eli, Horace, Chauncey, Elisha, Daniel and Sandford Fitch. The families planted by them and by the Stearns brothers have grown and flourished mightily, and from that day to this Olmstead has been celebrated for its Fitches and its Stearnses; it being almost impossible to find a list of Olmstead men associated in political, religious or social life which did not contain some members of both those families.

It was about this period (1830) that Major Hoadley and his son-in-law, John Barnum, built a sawmill on Plum creek at Olmstead Falls. Barnum moved thither to attend to the business, and as there was no house he proceeded to make one in short order. He

cut down a large whitewood tree near the bank of the creek, and this formed one end of his house. A few smaller logs were laid up, some saplings placed on top to support a temporary roof and the mansion was complete. However, Mr. Barnum speedily constructed a more commodious residence. His son, Luther Barnum, a well-known citizen of Olmstead Falls, was then a year old.

Uriah Kilpatrick soon after built a little "packet" gristmill, also on Plum creek. Both the mill and its owner were of a slow and easy nature, and the patience of his customers was sometimes severely tried. A poor fellow named Powell, sharp enough naturally, but with shattered intellect, who used to string verses together for the edification of people, once applied to Mr. Barnum, who was a justice of the peace, for a warrant against Kilpatrick for some imaginary offense. Barnum refused it, but to divert Powell's mind told him he might make some verses against the offender, which would be just as effective as a warrant. The rhymester, desirous to hit the justice as well as the miller, studied a few moments, and delivered himself as follows:

"Iron beetles are seldom found,
But basswood justices here abound.
On the banks of Rocky river
Tall Kilpatrick's nose doth quiver;
There he sits in his slow mill,
Which most folks think is standing still."

Kilpatrick's little mill was kept up ten or twelve years and then abandoned. Hoadley & Barker's gristmill, down near the junction, was transferred to Loyal Peck, but this, too, has long since ceased to exist. Shortly after Kilpatrick, Peter Kidney built a gristmill on the river, below the mouth of Plum creek.

N. P. Loomis, who came to Olmstead Falls in 1834, says there was then no road cut through the village; nothing but a path along the river bank. The main road, however, was "slashed out," but was not ready for use. Where the Union school house now stands was a frog pond, and there were only six houses on the ground now occupied by the village.

Some of the pioneers had made a practice of keeping travelers when necessary, but it was not until about this period that there was a regular hotel in the township. It was kept by William Romp, who erected a large framed building for the purpose, near the river, below Butternut Ridge. He also carried on the first store in the township, at the same point, except, perchance, a few goods kept for sale in the houses of settlers.

It was about 1835 that the first church edifice was erected in the township. It was a union church, built by the Presbyterians, Methodists and Universalists, each denomination raising what they could, and the time which each was allowed to occupy it being in proportion to the amount subscribed. It was subsequently used as a town house, being located at what was called town-house corners, some two miles north of Olmstead Falls. It was used for that purpose

until about 1849, when the town business was removed to Olmstead Falls.

The first Sunday-school in the township was established on Butternut Ridge in 1833 or '34. The ridge was settled by a very enterprising, wide-awake set of people, and all intellectual and moral improvements found ready encouragement at their hands. As early as 1837 a lyceum, or debating school, was formed in school district number one, toward the east end of the ridge, being the first institution of the kind in the township. Something of that class has been maintained there almost ever since, and we will have something more to say of it a little farther on.

Meanwhile the township was rapidly assuming the outward garb of civilization. The clearings on each farm, at first small, were extended so as to include the larger part of the area; log houses gave place to frames, pumps appeared instead of the picturesque but inconvenient well-sweeps which were previously seen in every door-yard, and a hundred minor changes indicated by the end of the first half of the century that the pioneer period had changed into the farming period. Yet deer were still sometimes seen in the southwest part of the township, and occasionally one strayed into other sections, and the young men had not lost the skill of their fathers, so but that they were soon out in arms to make venison of the unlucky intruder.

In 1849, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad was built through the southeast part of the township. This gave a still greater impetus to settlement, and the last of the wild animals soon disappeared before the shriek of the locomotive. In January, 1853, the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railroad (now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) was opened for use; running almost exactly east and west in a straight line through the center of the township.

Villages grew up around the two depots; that on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road being called West View, while that on the Lake Shore road retained its old name of Olmstead Falls. On the 7th of April, 1856, the latter village was incorporated under that name, although at its first election only twenty-six votes were cast. The next year the embryo village of Plum Creek was added to Olmstead Falls; making a town which covered a very large area in proportion to its population, but which has been steadily though slowly filling up ever since. West View is a smaller village, a store, two or three shops and about thirty houses. In 1856 the basement of the Methodist church at Olmstead Falls was purchased by the township for a town house, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The part taken by the soldiers of Olmstead in the war for the Union is told in the records of the Cuyahoga county regiments, in the general history of the county. Since the war the history of the township has been uneventful, as is the case with most farming communities, after the close of the pioneer era. The

most important event has been the opening of quarries of building stone along the banks of Rocky river, of the same quality as the celebrated Berea stone, which is taken out only a few miles distant.

A quarry was opened near West View in 1870, which has been successfully carried on ever since. It employs about twenty five hands, and a railroad has been built to carry the stone from the quarry to West View station. Two quarries were also opened at Olmstead Falls, and for five or six years employed fifty men each, but were closed in 1876. The following is a list of the various business places, shops, etc., at the Falls; General stores, four; drug stores, two; tailor shop, one; blacksmiths' shops, three; shoe shops, three; tin shop, one; grist mill, one; broom factory, one; felloe shop, one; lumber yard, one. The population of the village is about seven hundred.

We will now give some sketches and statistics which could not well be incorporated in the general story of the township.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH (BUTTERNUT RIDGE).

This church was organized by Rev. Harlow P. Sage as early as 1834, being one of the first Universalist churches in this section. Rev. Stephen Hull was the first minister, and preached from that time some twelve or fifteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. Isaac R. Henry, who officiated about ten years. As before stated the Universalists, soon after the formation of the society, united with the Methodists and Presbyterians in building a union house of worship. In 1847 they erected one of their own; a commodious framed edifice on Butternut Ridge, which has ever since been occupied by them.

After Mr. Henry the pulpit was occupied in succession by Messrs. Tillotson, French, Shipman, Sykes, Rice, Weeks and Canfield. In 1878 a lady, the Rev. Mrs. Danforth, was called to the pastorate, which she has since acceptably filled. The church now numbers a little over sixty members. It was legally organized in 1868. Its present trustees are Buel Stearns, Jonathan Carpenter and John Foster.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (WEST VIEW).

This society was formed on the fourth day of April, 1843; the first members, whose names are preserved, being Ransom Bronson and Harriet M., his wife; John Adams and Maria, his wife; Lucius Adams and Electa, his wife; Mary Banarce and Sarah Banarce. James Pearson and William Beeham were then the circuit preachers. The organization was called Hoadley's Mills church, or station, until 1861, when it received the name of West View. From such records as can be found we learn that in 1863 the ministers on the circuit were A. W. Sanders, W. B. Moody and G. C. Hicks; in 1864 and '65, E. D. Fiuk; in 1866 and '67, Thomas F. Hicks; in 1868, '69 and '70, J. Nettleton; in 1871, '72 and '73, J. E. Carroll; in 1874, '75 and '76, J. Nettleton; in 1877, William Snell; in 1878, William Moody.

The stewards are H. Walkden, Joseph Reed and J. Case; the clerk and treasurer, O. P. Smith; the trustees, R. Bronson, T. Price, J. Adams, A. J. Pickard and B. Ruple. Since 1865 the church has been a part of Rocky River circuit (previously of Strongsville), which is composed of West View and North Olmstead churches.

NORTH OLMSTEAD CHURCH (WESLEYAN METHODIST).

The church edifice belonging to this society is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the township of Olmstead, but its congregation comes principally from Rockport and Dover. Its ministers since 1865 have been the same as those above given as officiating at West View.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (OLMSTEAD FALLS).

There had been early preaching by the Methodists in Olmstead, but no society was regularly organized until 1843. From that time forward services were punctually held, and in 1851 the present framed church building was erected at Olmstead Falls. The latter preachers, who are all whose names we can obtain, have been Uriah Richards, in 1872, '73 and '74; Banius Ushower, in 1875 and '76; James Burleson, in 1878.

The trustees are Lester Bradford, Charles Monks, Chauncey Fitch, William Butlin, Asahel Osborn. The stewards are the same, with the addition of David Wright and Freeman Bradford. The church is now a part of Olmstead and Columbia circuit.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (ON BUTTERNUT RIDGE).

The church edifice occupied by this society was originally built for the use of the Methodists over thirty years ago. In the course of time, however, most of the members of that denomination in that vicinity died or moved away, and in 1872 the building was transferred to the Congregationalists, who have since held regular services in it. The first pastor was H. C. Johnson, who remained one year; E. P. Clisbee, one year; ——— Westervelt, one and a half years; D. M. Bosworth, one and a half years; Richard Grosvenor, one year; and Rev. John Patchin, who began his services in 1878. The deacons are Richard Carpenter, James Garrison, Mr. Youngs and Benjamin Salisbury. The church is now in a prosperous condition and numbers about fifty members.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

In the year 1855 Father Louis Filiere organized St. Mary's Church, and the same year the congregation erected the commodious church-edifice at Olmstead Falls. Father Filiere remained in charge as priest until 1874. He was succeeded by Father Edward J. Murphy, who remained until 1876, when he gave place to Father James M. Cullen, the present incumbent. The church-building was originally erected in the north part of the village, but has been moved to a pleasant site in the southern portion. A stone

parsonage stands near it, and there is also a school-house, in which a school has been kept for the last few years. The councilmen are John Dalton, Patrick McCarty and Joseph Ward. There are now about forty families connected with the church.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (OLMSTEAD FALLS).

This was the first church organized in the township, of which any record is preserved, the date of its formation being the 16th day of April, 1835. The first members were Mary Ann Fitch, Jerusha Loomis, Cynthia House, Catharine Nelson, Abner N. Nelson, Sylvester Nelson, Sumner W. Nelson, William Wood, Mary Ann Wood, Rachel Wait, Emeline Spencer, Lydia Cune, Jotham How, Anna S. How, Harriet Dryden, Esther E. Kennedy.

The fortunes of the church have been very change-ful; some of the time no pastor has been employed, and still more of the time no records have been preserved. It was at first connected with the Cleveland presbytery, but soon after joined the Congregational association. Rev. Israel Mattison was the first regular pastor, beginning his services in 1831. Among those who have followed him have been Rev. James Steele in 1844; Rev. O. W. White in 1854; Rev. E. P. Clisbee in 1857; Rev. Z. P. Disbrow, at various times from 1862 to 1870; Rev. Q. M. Bosworth in 1876; Rev. Richard Grogan in 1877; Rev. John Patchin in 1878. The church building was erected in 1848. The trustees are Hugh Kyle, O. W. Kendall and N. P. Loomis.

OLMSTEAD FALLS UNION SCHOOL.

This very creditable institution has about a hundred and fifty scholars, and is graded in three departments, primary, intermediate and high school, though sometimes only two teachers are employed. The school-house, a very fine brick building for a village of that size, two stories high, with ample and convenient rooms, was erected in 1874.

LYCEUM, SCHOOL, ETC., IN DISTRICT NO. ONE.

As we have stated in the general sketch of the township, a lyceum, or debating school, was organized in this district in 1837, and the people of "the Ridge" were somewhat noted for their fondness for whatever intellectual exercises could be indulged in in a secluded situation. In 1852, on the occasion of building a new school-house in district No. 1, eight young men and boys put their loose change together, bought the old house, and moved it on to the land of V. and E. Stearns to be used as a meeting-place for the lyceum. It was used for that purpose until 1860. The Good Templars were then given the use of it, and occupied it about fifteen years. In 1878 it was transferred to the district board of education, and is now used for the higher department of the grade school which has been organized in district No. 1.

OLMSTEAD FALLS VILLAGE.

First election April 7, 1856. Officers elected: Thomas Brown, mayor; Wm. S. Carpenter, recorder; H. S. Howe, N. P. Loomis, William W. Smith, Thos. Broadwell and George C. Knight, trustees.

List of Mayors: Wm. S. Carpenter, 1856 and '57; Wm. Giddings, (Chauncey Mead elected in May) 1858; O. W. Kendall, 1859 and '60; N. P. Loomis, 1861; John Lay, 1862; Elisha Fitch, (W. S. Carpenter elected in May) 1863; D. H. Cottrell, 1864; O. W. Kendall, 1865; H. K. Minor, 1866 and '67; L. B. Adams, 1869, '70 and '71; Luther Barnum, 1872, '73 '74 and '75; L. B. Adams, 1876 and '77; re-elected for two years in 1878.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

(SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE RECORDS).

1823. (Lenox) Trustees, Amos Briggs, Watrous Usher, Hosea Bradford; clerk, D. J. Stearns; treasurer, Isaac Frost.

1824. Not recorded.

1825 and '26. Township annulled and divided.

1827. (Lenox reorganized.) Trustees, Truman Wolf, Alvah Stearns, Elias C. Frost; clerk, D. J. Stearns; treasurer, Isaac Frost; overseers of the poor, John Barnum, Elias P. Usher.

1828. (Lenox) Trustees, Davis Ross, Alvah Stearns, Lucius Adams; clerk, D. J. Stearns; treasurer, Thomas Briggs; overseers of the poor, E. C. Frost, H. Bradford.

1829. (Lenox) Trustees, D. Ross, A. Stearns, L. Adams; clerk, D. J. Stearns; treasurer, Buel Peck; overseers of the poor, Peter Romp, Ardello Harris.

1830. (Olmstead) Trustees, Noble Hotchkiss, Davis Ross, Vespasian Stearns; clerk, D. J. Stearns (declined, and Jonas Clisbee appointed); treasurer, A. Stearns; overseers of the poor, E. C. Frost, Jonathan Thompson.

1831. Trustees, Vespasian Stearns, Elliott Smith, Amos Briggs; clerk, Jonas Clisbee; treasurer, A. Stearns; overseers of the poor, E. C. Frost, Thomas Briggs.

1832. Trustees, A. Briggs, J. Barnum, John Kennedy; clerk, J. Clisbee; treasurer, John Adams.

1833. Trustees, J. Kennedy, N. Hotchkiss, J. Carpenter; clerk, J. Clisbee; treasurer, J. Adams; overseers of the poor, D. Ross, George Keeler.

1834. Trustees, D. J. Stearns, N. Hotchkiss, L. Adams; clerk, Orson Spencer; treasurer, J. Adams; overseers of the poor, Elliot Stearns, J. Adams.

1835. Trustees, D. J. Stearns, William Wood, Nelson Hoadley; clerk, O. Spencer; treasurer, J. Adams; overseers of the poor, N. Hotchkiss, J. Carpenter.

1836. Trustees, William Wood, Jonas Clisbee, Hiram Frisbee; clerk, O. Spencer; treasurer, Nahum Rice; overseers of the poor, Amos Briggs, Cyrus P. Dryden.

1837. Trustees, Hiram Frisbee, Vespasian Stearns, Nelson Hoadley; treasurer, Hiram B. Gleason; clerk, Chester Phillips; overseers of the poor, William Wood, Nahum Rice.

1838. Trustees, Peter Kidney, Vespasian Stearns, John Kennedy; clerk, Jotham Howe; treasurer, H. B. Gleason; overseers of the poor, J. Carpenter, Sanford Fitch.

1839. Trustees, Hiram Frisbee, Sanford Fitch, John Kennedy; clerk, A. W. Ingalls; treasurer, Jotham Howe; overseers of the poor, O. W. Hotchkiss, Abner Nelson.

1840. Trustees, Vespasian Stearns, Chauncey Fitch, William Wood; clerk, Jotham Howe; treasurer, Elisha Fitch; overseers of the poor, John Carpenter, Alden Thompson.

1841. Trustees, John Kennedy, Horace F. Adams, Chauncey Fitch; clerk, J. Howe; treasurer, Elisha Fitch; overseer of the poor, Amos Thompson.

1842. Trustees, H. Frisbee, J. Kennedy, S. Fitch; clerk, Chester Phillips; treasurer, Hiram Gleason; overseers of the poor, E. Fitch, N. B. Sage.

1843. Trustees, Vespasian Stearns, H. Frisbee, S. Fitch; clerk, C. Phillips; treasurer, E. Fitch; overseers of the poor, Amos Briggs, Orson Spencer; assessor, D. J. Stearns.

1844. Trustees, John Kennedy, Elliott Stearns, Joseph S. Allen; clerk, C. Phillips; treasurer, William Romp; overseers of the poor, H. B. Gleason, J. N. Lawrence; assessor, John Barnum.

1845. Trustees, Oliver Weldon, C. Fitch, E. Fitch; clerk, C. Phillips; treasurer, Wm. Romp; assessor, J. Kennedy; overseers of the poor, N. B. Gage, E. Fitch.

1846. Trustees, Caleb Cook, Elisha Fitch, Geo. McKillip; clerk, C. Phillips; treasurer, J. Kennedy; assessor, D. J. Stearns.

1847. Trustees, H. Frisbee, S. Fitch, John Carpenter; clerk, Jotham Howe; treasurer, Newton P. Loomis; assessor, V. Stearns.

1848. Trustees, H. K. Miner, Amos Briggs, D. J. Stearns; clerk, J. R. Henry; treasurer, Thomas F. Husted; assessor, Chester Phillips.

1849. Trustees, Eli Fitch, John Kennedy, Norman Dutcher; clerk, J. R. Henry; treasurer, Jotham Howe; assessor, C. Phillips.

1850. Trustees, Buel Stearns, Chauncey Fitch, Alanson Tilly; clerk, Elliott Stearns; treasurer, Jotham Howe; assessor, C. Phillips.

1851. Trustees, Samuel Daniels, Elias P. Usher, Caleb Cook; clerk, Geo. W. Thompson; treasurer, William Romp; assessor, Chauncey Fitch.

1852. Trustees, Samuel Daniels, E. P. Usher, Caleb Cook; clerk, G. W. Thompson; treasurer, Wm. Romp; assessor, C. Fitch.

1853. Trustees, E. P. Usher, Peter Kidney, John Ames; clerk, G. W. Thompson; treasurer, J. Howe; assessor, C. Fitch.

1854. Trustees, E. P. Usher, Chauncey Mead, Harvey Barnum; clerk, G. W. Thompson; assessor, Chauncey Fitch.

1855. Trustees, Cyrus P. Dryden, Harvey Barnum, Eli Fitch; clerk, A. G. Hollister; treasurer, Henry S. Howe; assessor, C. C. Fitch.

1856. Trustees, Chauncey Fitch, Thomas Brown, Buel Stearns; clerk, N. P. Loomis; treasurer, Elisha Fitch; assessor, Francis Fitch.

1857. Trustees, C. Fitch, T. Brown, B. Stearns; clerk, N. P. Loomis; treasurer, E. Fitch; assessor, F. Fitch.

1858. Trustees, Eastman Bradford, James P. Rice, C. R. Vaughn; clerk, Jas. H. Strong; treasurer, N. P. Loomis; assessor, C. C. Fitch.

1859. Trustees, C. R. Vaughn, Lewis Short, Charles Carpenter; clerk, J. H. Strong; treasurer, Eastman Bradford; assessor, Buel Stearns.

1860. Trustees, Henry Romp, O. C. Lawrence, Eli Fitch; clerk, Richard Pollard; treasurer, Elisha Fitch; assessor, C. C. Fitch.

1861. Trustees, Calvin Geer, Luther Barnum, J. W. Fitch; clerk, O. W. Kendall; treasurer, C. P. Dryden; assessor, Newell Nelson.

1862. Trustees, J. W. Fitch, H. Romp, Benoni Bartlett; clerk, John G. Fitch; treasurer, Elisha Fitch; assessor, Buel Stearns.

1863. Trustees, S. W. Fitch, H. Hofftyzer, Benj. Salisbury; clerk, John G. Fitch; treasurer, William W. Mead; assessor, Newell Nelson.

1864. Trustees, J. G. Fitch, G. W. Kennedy, C. R. Vaughn; clerk, N. P. Loomis; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, Newell Nelson.

1865. Trustees, Chauncey Fitch, C. C. Fitch, Wm. Busby; clerk, J. G. Fitch; treasurer, Wm. W. Mead.

1866. Trustees, Eastman Bradford, Calvin Geer, Charles S. Underhill; clerk, J. G. Fitch; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, G. W. Kennedy.

1867. Trustees, Eastman Bradford, Newman Pickard, Charles C. Fitch; clerk, J. G. Fitch; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, Gardner Stearns.

1868. Trustees, C. C. Fitch, Benoni Bartlett, Lester Bradford; clerk, Asahel Osborn; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, Gardner Stearns.

1869. Trustees, O. P. Smith, J. E. Ruple, Elisha Fitch; clerk, Asahel Osborn; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, James R. Shaw.

1870. Trustees, Calvin Geer, David H. Barnard, Benj. Salisbury; clerk, A. Osborn; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, R. T. Elliot.

1871. Trustees, B. Salisbury, Lester Bradford, O. P. Smith; clerk, J. G. Fitch; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, Gardner Stearns.

1872. Trustees, D. H. Barnard, C. C. Fitch, Wm. J. Camp; clerk, Henry Northrop; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, Joel Hall.

1873. Trustees, D. H. Barnard, C. C. Fitch, M. E. Baker; clerk, R. Pollard; treasurer, W. W. Mead; assessor, R. T. Elliot.

1874. Trustees, Wm. J. Camp, Jas. Hicky, Wm. Busby; clerk, Richard Pollard; treasurer, Wm. W. Mead; assessor, Lawrence Bramley.

1875. Trustees, Wm. Busby, G. W. Kennedy, L. C. Taney; clerk, Henry Northrop; treasurer, Geo. R. Dryden; assessor, Lawrence Bramley.

1876. Trustees, Clayton Sharp, G. W. Kennedy, L. C. Taney; clerk, Henry Northrop; treasurer, G. B. Dryden; assessor, Henry Romp.

1877. Trustees, Clayton Sharp, Wm. T. Williams, John Hull; clerk, J. G. Fitch; treasurer, G. B. Dryden; assessor, G. W. Kennedy.

1878. Trustees, Clayton Sharp, Wm. T. Williams, William Daniels; clerk, W. D. Bennett; treasurer, G. B. Dryden; assessor, Erastus Libby.

1879. Trustees, Clayton Sharp, W. F. Williams, W. W. Darrald; clerk, W. D. Bennett; treasurer, George B. Dryden; assessor, Erastus Libby.

DAVID JOINSON STEARNS.

Eliphalet Stearns was of English descent, and was a captain in the American forces during the Revolution. His son Elijah, a native of Massachusetts, served with him, acting at first as his servant, but being afterward promoted to a lieutenantcy, in which capacity he rendered zealous service in the cause of liberty. After his discharge at the close of the war, he located at Dover, Vermont, where in the year 1793

David Johnson Stearns, the subject of our sketch, was born; he being the second of eleven children.

In 1815 David J. Stearns emigrated to Ohio, and settled on "Butternut Ridge," in Kingston, now



Olmstead, where he bought a tract of land, and cut the first tree, for the purpose of improvement, that was felled on the ridge. In February, 1819, he was married to Polly Barnum, of Fernsburg, Vermont, by whom he had eight children.

Mr. Stearns was elected town clerk in 1823, and held the office for seven years without remuneration. In 1831 he was elected township trustee, serving two years, and he also acted as assessor one year. Politically he has always been a Democrat. In religion he is a Universalist, having been a member of that church sixteen years. Mr. Stearns remains a fair representative of pioneer days, contented to have been a successful farmer, free from ostentation, and devoted to the best interests of the people around him. Being in fair health and good spirits, he enjoys life even in his old age, and the burden of his eighty-six years, rests very lightly upon him.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

ORANGE.

Date of Settlement—Thomas King in 1818—Names of those then there—Description of the Township—Organization—First Officers—List of Voters in 1820—Seth Mapes—Amos Boynton—Dr. Witter—Ralph Arnold—No Mills, nor Stores—Abram Garfield—James A. Garfield—The First Store—Formation of Chagrin Falls—Area taken from Orange—Progressive Changes—Present Situation—Cheese Factories—Mills—Stores—Methodist Church at the Center—Methodist Church on the Hill—Bible Christian Church—North Orange Disciple Church—South Orange Disciple Church—Free Will Baptist Church—Principal Township Officers.

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the war of 1812-15, a few emigrants moved into township seven, range

ten, of the Western Reserve, the greater part of which is now comprised in the civil township of Orange. The first who located himself in township ten, was Serenus Burnet, who settled on the Chagrin river in 1815, but he was in that part which has since been included in the township of Chagrin Falls. We are unable to fix with absolute certainty the exact date of the first arrival in that portion of number ten which now belongs to Orange, but believe it to have been in 1816. To a greater extent than in most townships, the old settlers of Orange have passed by death and emigration. Its oldest surviving pioneer is now Mr. Thomas King, of Orange Hill, whom we have consulted in regard to the early history of the township, but whose unfortunate and extreme deafness made it impossible to obtain more than the most meager details.

Mr. King settled where he now resides in 1818. The only residents of the present township of Orange which he found at that time, were the families of Jesse Kimball, Rufus Parsons, John White and Theron White, all being on the high ground in the north part of the township. These families had been there at least one year at that time, and some of them he thinks two years; which is the reason why we fix the year 1816 as the probable date of the first settlement in the present township of Orange.

The western part of that township was composed of the narrow valley of the Chagrin river, running almost due north across it. Separated from this valley by a high, steep hill was a broad extent of high land, known as Orange Hill, comprising nearly all the northern part of the township. The land descended gradually to the south, and the portion south of the central line was only of moderate height, but was yet composed of dry and somewhat broken ground, free from every suspicion of swampiness. The soil was gravelly, with some clay, and, when covered with its native, heavy growth of beech, maple, oak, elm, etc., presented a more alluring appearance to the pioneers than some more fertile regions, made unwholesome by frequent swamps and miasmatic exhalations. As has been observed, all the first settlers located on the Hill, evidently determined to secure a healthful situation as the first consideration.

The newcomers went to work zealously, making clearings around their cabins, planting, sowing and reaping grain while the stumps still showed the marks of the axe, and obtaining ample supplies of wild mutton and woodland pork from the deer and bear which abounded on all sides of them. Several other settlers came during 1818 and 1819, and in the spring of 1820 it was determined to have a new civil township. The requisite order was made by the county commissioners on the 7th of June in that year; the name of "Orange" was selected for the new township, which then comprised survey-townships six and seven in range ten, being the whole of the present Solon and Orange, and the greater part of Chagrin Falls.

The first election was held at the house of Daniel

R. Smith, on the 27th of the same month, when the following officers were chosen: Trustees, Eber M. Waldo, Caleb Litch, Edmund Mallet; clerk, David Saylor; treasurer, D. R. Smith; lister, Eber M. Waldo; appraiser, Lawrence Huff; overseers of the poor, Thomas King, Serenus Burnet; fence viewers, William Weston, Seruyn Cleaveland; supervisors of highways, E. Mallet, Rufus Parsons, Caleb Litch, Thomas Robinson. These were all residents of survey-township number seven, as number six was not settled until the fall of that year, and all but the Burnets, and possibly one or two others, resided in the present township of Orange.

Although we have been somewhat troubled about learning the facts in relation to the very first settlement, we have been very fortunate in ascertaining the condition of the township at a little later period; for the first town-book shows in the record for 1822, a full list of those who cast their votes at the election on the 20th of May of that year. These were as follows: Peter Gardinier, Jonathan Covey, Edward Covey, Jesse Kimball, Jacob Gardinier, Isaac Safer, Sylvanus L. Simpson, William Weston, Caleb Alvord, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Thomas King, Seruyn Cleaveland, Lewis Northrop, Clarimond Herriman, Benjamin Jenks, Nathaniel Sherman, Joseph Watson, Amaziah Northrop, Daniel R. Smith, Jacob Hutchins, Jedediah Buxton, Daniel S. Tyler, Asa Woodward, Silas T. Dean, Ansel Jerome, Luman Griswold, Serenus Burnet, Ephraim Towne, Benjamin Hardy, Cornelius Mills-paugh, Abel Stafford, Caleb Fitch, John G. White, James Fisher.

The whole number was thirty-six. Besides these there were several whose names have previously been given, and who were evidently absent from the polls, so that there must have been between forty and fifty voters in the township; indicating a population of about three hundred inhabitants. The three or four settlers in the south part of number six, who then constituted the whole population of the present township of Solon were evidently of the unanimous opinion that it was not worth their while to go so far through the woods to election, for none of their names appear on the list. From 1822 the increase of population seems to have been decidedly slow during several years; for in 1828 only thirty votes were cast.

Seth Mapes settled in the south part of the township in 1827, where his son, John D. Mapes, was long a prominent citizen. In 1829 Amos Boynton, who had been a resident of the county (in Newburg) since 1818, located himself about a mile and a half south of Orange Center, on the farm still occupied by his widow and his son, Mr. H. B. Boynton. Mrs. Boynton states that when they came, the township was still almost a wilderness. The road running north and south through the center had been laid out but had not been worked. Dr. Witter was then practicing medicine at Orange Center, where he had been for two or three years, being the first physician in the township.

The same year, 1829, Ralph Arnold settled in the locality, where he has since resided, in the southwest part of the township, he being now one of the oldest of the "old settlers." There was then no store, hotel nor mill in the present township, though there had been a very poor little gristmill on the river, which had been speedily abandoned. Most of the settlers took their grain to be ground at a little log mill, situated near the present village of Chagrin Falls. Deer were still numerous in the forest, and "the wolf's long howl" nightly menaced danger to any sheep which should be found outside of a well-fenced yard.

In 1824 Abram Garfield, a half-brother of Amos Boynton, settled on the farm adjoining that of the latter, and there, in the year 1831, while the primeval forest still stood close around his father's log cabin, was born a child destined to become, before reaching the age of fifty years, one of the foremost statesmen of America—James A. Garfield. A youth spent amid the hardships of pioneer days strengthened his physical frame without cramping his mind, and from the time he left his father's farm in early youth until the present date, whether in military or civil life; whether as preacher, college-president, general, politician or statesman, his career has been one of almost uninterrupted success.

The first store in Orange was established near where the "Bible Christian" church now stands, west of the center, about 1835. It was kept up three or four years. About the time it was closed, a Mr. Bymont opened a store on the town-line of Warrensville, which was maintained about the same length of time as the other one. By this time the village of Chagrin Falls was doing a considerable business, and the farmers of Orange generally went thither to do their trading, except when they visited the growing city of Cleveland.

In the year 1845 the township of Chagrin Falls was formed, embracing, (besides a part of Solon and Geauga county) all that part of Orange comprised in the first division of tract number three except lots one, two and three in that division. The area of the section thus taken from Orange lacked a trifle of two and a half square miles; leaving a little over twenty-two and a half square miles within the boundaries of that township.

Since that time Orange has contained nothing that could be called even a small village. Its existence has passed in the peaceful pursuits of a thoroughly agricultural community. Its annals are therefore, of necessity, brief. Between 1840 and 1850 occurred the principal part of the change which must always take place in every new country when the log houses give way to framed ones, and the section passes from the pioneer period to the farming period. Only a few log houses lingered after 1850.

When treason assailed the nation's life the sons of Orange did their full part with the rest of the soldiers of Cuyahoga county, and their names will be found

among those of their respective regiments in the general history of the county.

Since the war the township has been largely devoted to dairying, and there are now three cheese factories in it; that of J. P. Whitlam, at Orange Center; that of M. A. Lander, about two miles southwest of the center, and that of David Sheldon on Chagrin river, two miles east of the center. The steam saw-mills of James Graham near Chagrin river and close to the township of Chagrin Falls, and that of John Stoneman a mile west of the center are the only manufacturing establishments in the township.

Orange Center consists of a small store, three or four houses, a Methodist church and a post office. North Solon post office, notwithstanding its name, is also situated in Orange township, half a mile east from its southwest corner. A store was opened there in 1860 by Mr. Elbridge Morse. In 1863 he sold it to G. G. Arnold, the present proprietor, who had for three or four years previously been keeping a store near the residence of his father, Ralph Arnold.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ORANGE CENTER).

This church was organized in 1839. The first members were P. C. Gordon, Mary A. Gordon, Henry Gordon, Alanson Smith, Henrietta Smith, Jesse Luce, Sophia H. Luce, Sophia Weller, Reese Bowel, Margaret Bowel, William Case, William Lander, Mary A. Lander, Caroline Lander, Ansel Lander, Abigail Lander, Clarissa Hennessy, Ferris Thorp, Sarah Gardener, J. J. Hennessy, William Hennessy. Henry Gordon was the first class-leader.

Rev. Mr. Halleck was the first pastor. Meetings were held at the school-house and at the residence of members until 1868, when the present neat framed edifice was erected. There are now about seventeen members. The following have been the pastors since Mr. Halleck, on this circuit, with the years in which their services began, as fully as could be ascertained from the scanty records: William F. Wilson and Hiram Kellogg, 1841; Timothy Goodwin and Lerozo Rogers—; S. C. Freer and R. H. Hurlbut, 1849; — Lake, 1852; E. Lattamore and Benjamin Excell, 1853; William Patterson and S. Reynolds, 1854; William Patterson and A. Fouts, 1855; William Lum and J. B. Hammond, 1857; Thomas Gray, 1858; Hiram Kellogg, 1859; Cyril Wilson, 1860; M. Williams, 1862; J. K. Mendenhall, 1863; Albert Norton, 1865; Rev. Mr. Warner, 1867; Rev. Mr. Brown, 1869; Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, 1870; Robert Gray, 1871; Hiram Kellogg, 1872; Rev. Mr. Darrow, 1875; Samuel Collins, 1876; George Johns, 1877; F. L. Chalk, 1878.

THE METHODIST CHURCH ON ORANGE HILL.

Preaching was held there by the Methodists as early as 1830. A small church was organized, and in 1847 a framed house of worship was erected. The church edifice belongs to Warrensville circuit, which also includes the one at Orange Center, and when there has been preaching on the hill, it has been by the

ministers named above, in the sketch of the church at the center. There are now but a small number of members on the hill, and the services are not numerous.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A "Protestant Methodist" church was organized among the people of the central part of Orange as early as 1840, or before. After a time the members largely adopted the views of the "Bible Christian sect," and the church was reorganized under that name. About 1848 a small church building was erected, where the cemetery now is, a mile west of Orange Center. Here the congregation worshiped until 1865, when the present more commodious edifice was built, a little west of the former location.

The system of the "Bible Christians" is very much the same as that of the Methodists, and this church was in the same circuit with Chagrin Falls until 1873, when it was connected in a circuit with two churches in Warrensville. Rev. George Rippin was the first Bible Christian preacher who officiated in Orange. He was followed by Rev. Messrs. Hodge, Roach, Pinch, Hooper, Colwell, Wicket, Chapel, Tethna, Johns, etc. Rev. George Johns was pastor from 1873 to 1876; Rev. George Bodle from 1876 to 1878; and Rev. Herman Moon became pastor in 1878.

THE NORTH ORANGE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

This church was formed on the 28th day of July, 1845, with fifteen members. The first elders were William T. Hutchinson and Ira Rutherford. For about fifteen years the church flourished, and the number of members increased to thirty, but during and since the war they have largely migrated to other parts, and the organization has been broken up.

SOUTH ORANGE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

This was formed on the 2nd day of March, 1845. Amos Boynton and Z. Smith were the first overseers. Like the North Orange church, it flourished for a time, but emigration and other causes were too powerful disorganizers to be successfully withstood.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The members of this organization reside in Orange and Solon, mostly in the vicinity of the line between the two townships. There were services held by preachers of this faith for many years before the church was organized, which event occurred on the 25th day of April, 1868. The Rev. W. Whitacre was the first minister; John Wentmore and Joseph A. Burns the first deacons; Wm. Mills, J. A. Burns and John Wentmore the first trustees. Mr. Whitacre continued as pastor until 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Steele. A framed church was built in 1870, on the north side of the town line road, half a mile east of North Solon post office.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

(OBTAINED FROM THE RECORDS.)

1820. Trustees, Eber M. Waldo, Caleb Litch, Edmund Mallett; clerk, David Laffer; treasurer, D. R. Smith; lister, Eben M. Waldo; appraiser, Lawrence Huff; overseers of the poor, Thomas King, Serenus Burnet.
1822. Trustees, Caleb Alvord, Benj. Hardy, Thos. King; clerk, James Fisher; lister, John G. White; appraiser, Edmund Mallett; treasurer, Caleb Litch.
1823. Trustees, Seruyn Cleaveland, N. Goodspeed, Jas. Fisher; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, D. R. Smith; lister, D. R. Smith; appraiser, C. Litch; overseers of poor, Thomas King, Edward Covey.
1824. Trustees, S. Cleaveland, N. Goodspeed, J. Fisher; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, D. R. Smith; lister, C. Alvord; appraiser, Serenus Burnet; overseers of poor, S. Cleaveland, E. Covey.
1825. Trustees, N. Goodspeed, S. Burnet, Samuel Bull; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, Edward Covey; lister, Theron White; appraiser, Jedediah Burton; overseers of poor, S. Cleaveland, D. R. Smith.
1826. Trustees, E. Covey, S. Burnet, Jonathan Cole; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, S. Cleaveland; overseers of poor, D. R. Smith, C. Litch.
1827. Trustees, S. Burnet, J. Cole, E. Covey; clerk, A. Young; treasurer, Thos. King; overseers of poor, J. Burton, Jonathan Covey.
1828. Trustees, Jas. Fisher, C. Litch, S. Cleaveland.
1829. Trustees, Lawrence Huff, Isaac Eames, William Luce; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, E. Covey; overseers of poor, S. Burnet, J. Cole.
1830. Trustees, E. Covey, J. Witter, D. R. Smith; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, S. Cleaveland; overseers of poor, T. King, C. Litch.
1831. Trustees, Jas. Fisher, Fred'k Mallett, Wm. Smith; clerk, Samuel G. Harger; treasurer, S. Cleaveland; overseers of poor, C. Litch, E. Covey.
1832. Trustees, Amos Boynton, Jas. Fisher, L. Huff; clerk, S. G. Harger; treasurer, E. Covey; overseers of poor, C. Litch, T. King.
1833. Trustees, C. Litch, A. Boynton, L. Huff; clerk, S. G. Harger; treasurer, Wm. Luce; overseers of poor, E. Covey, S. Burnet.
1834. Trustees, Saxton R. Rathbun, Cyrus Phelps, Joseph Cline; clerk, Michael G. Hickey; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, Wm. Luce, L. Huff.
1835. Trustees, E. Covey, S. Burnet, A. Boynton; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, Henry Abel, Ethan Wait.
1836. Trustees, M. G. Hickey, S. R. Rathbun, E. Burnet; clerk, Cyrus Phelps; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, Thos. King, Phares Thorp.
1837. Trustees, S. R. Rathbun, Cotton J. Pratt, Samuel Nettleton; clerk, Henry W. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, P. Thorp, L. Huff.
1838. Trustees, J. Cole, C. J. Pratt, H. Abel; clerk, Elbridge Smith; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, G. Thorp, Asabel Jerome.
1839. Trustees, J. Cole, C. J. Pratt, S. Nettleton; clerk, L. D. Williams; treasurer, C. J. Pratt; overseers of poor, Phares Thorp, Elestus Arnold.
1840. Trustees, J. Cole, S. Nettleton, Howard S. Allen; clerk, L. D. Williams; treasurer, Wm. Lander; overseers of poor, Samuel Robinson, Edmund Burnet.
1841. Trustees, H. Church, Asabel Green, H. Abel; clerk, C. T. Blakeslee; treasurer, Stephen Burnet; overseers of poor, Wm. Luce, Thos. Marlett.
1842. Trustees, H. Church, H. S. Allen, B. Hardy; clerk, J. Cole; treasurer, S. Burnet; overseers of poor, Ethan Wait, Orson Cathan.
1843. Trustees, H. Church, H. S. Allen, B. Hardy; clerk, S. Burnet; treasurer, Noah Graves; overseer of poor, S. Burnet, Jesse Luce.
1844. Trustees, J. Cole, E. Wait, Zadock Bowell; clerk, C. Alvord; treasurer, T. King; overseer of poor, Geo. Fankell, B. Hardy.
1845. Trustees, Elestus Arnold, E. Burnet, B. Hardy; clerk, Thompson Willett; treasurer, John Whitlaw; assessor, James Handerson.
1846. Trustees, E. Burnet, J. D. Mapes, Benj. Sheldon; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, John Whitlaw; assessor, E. Smith.
1847. Trustees, J. D. Mapes, Abram Tibbits, B. Sheldon; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, H. S. Allen; assessor, John Whitlaw.
1848. Trustees, A. Tibbits, H. Doloff, E. Burnet; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, H. S. Allen; assessor, A. Smith.
1849. Trustees, A. Tibbits, H. Doloff, Wm. Smith; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, J. Handerson.
1850. Trustees, H. Abel, J. Cole, S. Burnet; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, J. Handerson.
1851. Trustees, Henry Abel, Zenas Smith, S. Burnet; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, Thomas Colby.
1852. Trustees, E. Arnold, C. Gates, C. Cole; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, John Whitlaw; assessor, Thomas Colby.
1853. Trustees, John McLane, Jason H. Luce, Amos Boynton; clerk, Wm. Stoneman; treasurer, Richmond Barber; assessor, Silas T. Dean.
1854. Trustees, S. Burnet, H. Abel, T. Willett; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, S. J. Smith.
1855. Trustees, A. McVeigh, J. McLane, J. D. Mapes; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, Wm. Stoneman.
1856. Trustees, John D. Mapes, C. Cole, A. McVeigh; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, Christopher Jackson.

1857. Trustees, J. D. Mapes, Wm. Luce, Chas. Gates; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, Christopher Jackson.
1858. Trustees, A. Jerome, R. Lewis, H. Baster; clerk, P. C. Gordon; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, Christopher Jackson.
1859. Trustees, John Whitlock, J. Bray, P. Farr; clerk, T. McVeigh; treasurer, Wm. Lander; assessor, Christopher Jackson.
1860. Trustees, Henry Price, Horace Rudd, F. Judd; clerk, W. P. Luce; treasurer, H. B. Boynton; assessor, Christopher Jackson.
1861. Trustees, H. Price, E. B. Pike, R. Lewis; clerk, W. P. Luce; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, Christopher Jackson.
1862. Trustees, E. B. Pike, Wm. Lander, H. Abell; clerk, W. P. Luce; treasurer, H. Price; assessor, Francis Rowe.
1863. Trustees, Wm. Lander, L. Sawyer, H. Rudd; clerk, C. Jackson; treasurer, H. Price; assessor, F. Rowe.
1864. Trustees, H. Rudd, L. Sawyer, Alonzo Cathan; clerk, H. B. Boynton; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, F. Rowe.
1865. Trustees, J. Burton, E. B. Pike, H. B. Boynton; clerk, H. W. Gordon; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, E. Murfet.
1866. Trustees, Edwin Mapes, T. M. Veigh, F. Rowe; clerk, H. W. Gordon; assessor, E. Murfet.
1867. Trustees, D. C. Kimball, Wm. Stoneman, L. Underwood; clerk, Charles Jackson; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, Edward Murfet.
1868. Trustees, J. M. Burgess, Edwin Mapes, Jedediah Burton; clerk, Chas. Jackson; treasurer, J. H. Luce; assessor, F. Rowe.
1869. Trustees, J. M. Burgess, A. Tibbits, E. Mapes; clerk, Charles Jackson; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, E. Murfet.
1870. Trustees, John Whitlaw, J. Baster, Elestus Arnold; clerk, Chas. Jackson; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, E. Murfet.
1871. Trustees, John Whitlaw, E. Arnold, Wm. Lander; clerk, Chas. Jackson; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, M. A. Lander.
1873. Trustees, S. J. Burnett, H. Rudd, Edwin Mapes; clerk, T. Willett; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, Chas. Stone.
1874. Treasurer, H. W. Gordon, J. Q. Lander, E. B. Pike; clerk, T. Willett; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, Chas. Stone.
1875. Trustees, H. W. Gordon, J. Q. Lander, E. B. Pike; clerk, M. J. Roberts; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, J. H. Gates.
1876. Trustees, H. W. Gordon, E. Mapes, J. Burnet; clerk, P. H. Baker; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, E. Murfet, Jr.
1877. Trustees, J. M. Burgess, J. J. Burton, A. Stevens; clerk, Edwin Mapes; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, M. A. Lander.
1878. Trustees, C. L. Jackson, A. O. Stevens, J. M. Burgess; clerk, E. Mapes; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, M. A. Lander.
1879. Trustees, Henry Abell, Wm. Whitlaw, Charles Thomas; clerk, E. Mapes; treasurer, Wm. Stoneman; assessor, M. A. Lander.

AMOS BOYNTON.*

Caleb Boynton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Massachusetts. We know but little of his genealogy or early history, but we find him in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, early in this century. There he married Asenath Garfield, the widow of Thomas Garfield, and the mother, by her two husbands, of thirteen children. Four of these were Garfields: Polly, Betsey, Abram and Thomas; Abram being the father of Hon. James A. Garfield. Her children by Mr. Boynton were Anna, Amos, Martin, Nathan, Alpha, Calista, Jerry, William and John. In 1808 he removed with his family to Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1818, in company with his son Amos, he made a winter journey in a sleigh to Ohio, whither he was followed by the remainder of his family the next spring. He made his home in Independence, Cuyahoga county, where he died in 1821. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Amos Boynton, the second child of Caleb and Asenath Boynton, was born in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, on the 9th day of September, 1805. He lived with his father in Independence, until the death of the latter, when at the age of seventeen, he commenced life for himself. He was employed for some

time on the construction of the Erie canal, and assisted his half-brother, Abram Garfield, several years in carrying out a large contract on the Ohio canal.

On the 17th of October, 1826, he married Alpha Ballou, a younger sister of the wife of Abram Garfield. These two women belonged to the well-known Ballou family of New England; their father being James Ballou, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and their mother Mehitable Ingalls, of Richmond, New Hampshire. Mrs. Boynton was the youngest of six children, and was born in the same town as her mother, May 19, 1806.

In 1829 Abram Garfield and Amos Boynton purchased each a small farm in Orange, Cuyahoga county, and on these farms they established their families. Their new homes were three miles from the present town of Chagrin Falls, and four miles from the village of Solon, but neither of those places then existed, and all around them was the almost unbroken wilderness, abounding in the wild animals so often mentioned in this history. Their nearest neighbors were the Mapes family, a mile distant; the next nearest were in the north part of the township, nearly three miles distant.

The two sturdy men, earnestly seconded by their devoted wives, fell to work to clear up their farms, and to build up their homes. Mr. Garfield lived but four years; he died in 1833, leaving his four small children to the care of their mother. Mr. Boynton lived to clear up his farm, to rear a family, and to see the wilderness of 1829 transformed into a cultivated land, covered by the homes of a numerous, thrifty, and happy population. But his struggle with nature was too much for his powers; his health broke down by degrees, and he was compelled to relinquish his business little by little until, in the spring of 1866, he left the farm and removed to Cleveland, in search of that rest which he so much needed. The quest was vain; his native force was too much abated; he was taken with a lingering and painful illness, and died December 3, 1866, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Mr. Boynton was the father of seven children: William A. Boynton, who died at the age of twenty-nine; Henry B., a farmer, now residing on the old homestead; Harriet A., now Mrs. Clark, of Bedford; Phebe M., now Mrs. Clapp, of Hiram; Silas A., a distinguished physician of Cleveland; Mary C., now Mrs. Arnold, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Bentley, who died at the age of fourteen months. Mrs. Boynton, the companion of his forty years of married life, survived him, and still lives, honored and beloved, in the home of her husband's planting.

The outline which has been thus sketched is the framework of a life and character well worthy of careful study.

Amos Boynton was of medium size, of vigorous and enduring physical powers, and of clear, strong, and well-poised mind. His opportunities for obtaining the education of schools were quite limited; being

*By B. A. Hinsdale, A. M., President of Hiram College.

those of his time and State. He closely read the few books within his reach, but the one book that he *knew* was the Bible. His farm and family were the center of his life. He was a tireless worker, a close economist and a painstaking father. He was methodical in all things, to minuteness. His farm was the best kept in the neighborhood, his products went to market in the best order and commanded the best prices.

In his business dealings he was honest to a farthing, and required men to be equally honest with him. He had an invincible abhorrence of everything like sham or false appearance; he had no idea of making money by trade or speculation, and the competence that he gathered was the slow result of hard labor and small savings. When he began life for himself the modern instruments for making property did not exist. Boundless nature lay about him; he had himself, and that was all. He must work ceaselessly and save carefully, or live in poverty. Still, his heart always strongly responded to the calls of the poor, the suffering and the oppressed. In the community, he stood a standard of truth, honesty and justice. He also watched carefully over his children. Aided by his wife, who had herself been a teacher, he instilled into them a desire for education, and all but the one who died in infancy were at some time teachers. He gave them habits of industry, and implanted in their minds the great law of morals and the sentiments of religion.

In the early pioneer times the use of intoxicating beverages was almost universal. The social cup was considered an indispensable part of hospitality. For one man alone to break through a universal custom and to practice and advocate temperance required much courage and strength of character. This Mr. Boynton did, in spite of the ridicule of nearly all his acquaintances, and he lived to see the good fruits of his worthy example. Intemperance and profanity were unknown in his family circle.

Soon after removing to Orange, Mr. Boynton became interested in the subject of religion. Elder Adamson Bentley, a minister of the Disciple church, moved to a locality within two or three miles of Mr. Boynton, and the latter was strongly drawn toward the gospel as held by that church. He was baptized by Elder Bentley on profession of faith in the year 1832, and continued a consistent and active Christian until his death. He was successively a member of three congregations—at Orange, at Solon and Cleveland, and was an officer in two of them.

His knowledge of the bible was large and accurate. For years he carried a new testament in his pocket, and many a time he sat on his plow reading it while his team was resting. He was in no sense a polemic, but he did not hesitate, on occasions, to defend his cherished views against attacks, whether by unbelievers or by those whom he regarded as errorists. Nor was he an antagonist to be despised. Numerous anecdotes showing his powers in conversational contro-

versy are still told. In the little neighborhood church, over which he presided as overseer, he was a public teacher of religion—plain, practical and scriptural. His clear insight, sense of justice, weight of character and religious spirit, made him a valued counselor, and he was often called on to aid neighboring churches in composing their difficulties; his good offices being sometimes needed to mediate between prominent ministers who had become estranged. He was, as might be expected, a devout believer in Divine Providence, and from the beginning of the great rebellion, he adhered constantly to the belief that the Nation would triumph and that slavery would cease to exist.

No better gauge of a life can be found than its influence upon men, collectively and individually. It is not too much to say that Amos Boynton's spirit, in good degree, passed into the neighborhood where he resided. His industry, thrift, integrity and devotion to the true and genuine, constantly challenged imitation.

After the death of Abram Garfield in 1833. Mr. Boynton stood in a peculiarly close and interesting relationship to the family of the deceased. General Garfield gratefully recognizes these obligations, and speaks in strong terms of appreciation of the extent and kind of his uncles' influence upon himself. Losing his father when but a year and a half old, living for the most part with his mother and sisters, deprived at home of that contact with a man which an enterprising boy so much needs, young Garfield naturally received strong and wholesome impressions from his uncle. This came, partly in the way of wise counsel and direction, but more, probably, in the form of that unconscious influence which works so silently, yet so powerfully.

This hard-worked farmer found time to aid the young men of the neighborhood in organizing and maintaining a debating society and he frequently took part as a critic and guide in the efforts of his children and their young associates to "think on their feet" and defend their opinions. He was frequently made the judge of their debates, and his approval was a reward worthy of their best efforts.

A critic would have no difficulty in pointing out defects in Mr. Boynton's character, but it would be an unprofitable and ungrateful service. The more pronounced of these defects were due to two causes—his native type of character, and his environment. His type was that created in the school of John Calvin: strong, deep, narrow, just, true, severe. He was one of the last of the Puritans. Then, either circumstances or inclination made him a pioneer. In some respects his surroundings strongly marked his mind; in others he rose superior to them. Had he lived a half century later, he would have had larger views, more cultivation, and a mellowed spirit; but his great traits would have been the same. His type—the Pioneer engrafted on the Puritan—is passing away, indeed is almost gone; but before it vanishes it should be faithfully painted in all its lights and shadows, for the

benefit of posterity. This sketch has been prepared in the hope that it will have some value not only as the story of a worthy man, but as a study of life and character.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

PARMA.

Boundaries—Population and Physical Characteristics—Early Settlement—Benajah Fay—Conrad Countryman—Peletiah Bliss—Walking to Connecticut for a Bride—A Large Accession—Emerson, Hodgman, Nicholas, Small and Steele—Asher and Benjamin Norton—Rufus Scovill—Samuel Freeman—Early Hardships—Numerous Hunts—Scarcity of Grass—First Birth, Death and Marriage—Roads—The Harrison Procession—An Irate Democrat—Formation of Parma—First Officers—List of Officers—Religious Matters—Free Will Baptist Church—First Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's Church—St. John's Church—Church of the Holy Trinity.

PARMA, one of the youngest townships in Cuyahoga, covers an area of five miles square, being the territory of survey-township six, in range thirteen. Brooklyn township lies on the north, Royalton on the south, Independence on the east, and Middleburg on the west. Of the population of fifteen hundred, reported by the last census, full two-thirds are estimated to be Germans and other foreigners—the former largely predominating, and manifesting their usual energy as thrifty, industrious husbandmen. They concentrate in settlements, have churches of their own, and, although somewhat clannish, are liberally represented in the administration of public affairs.

The surface of the township on the north and west is generally level, but on the east is elevated and undulating. The soil is of a clayey character, and is handsomely productive. Fruit is grown with success, but general farm products are the principal reliance of the inhabitants. Building and flag stones are obtained in considerable quantities, and of an excellent quality; Cogswell's quarry being the most productive. Several mineral springs are also found in the township, and from these considerable water, of alleged medicinal virtue, is annually forwarded to Cleveland and other points.

Parma has no streams of any consequence, nor has it any railway communication within its own limits, although that convenience is near at hand. It contains a strictly agricultural community, and has no village within its borders. Nevertheless, its schools are excellent, its churches are plentiful, and the people generally appear to be in a prosperous condition.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the division of the Western Reserve, or by subsequent sale, township six fell to various proprietors—Tuckerman, Cheny, Ely, Blake, Plympton and others, who early endeavored to promote settlement on their lands. In consequence, however, of the general impression that it was a swampy and undesirable region the owners found the task a difficult one.

Benajah Fay, a native of Massachusetts, who came out from Lewis county, New York, was the first set-

tlar in Greenbrier, as Parma was called before it was organized. In 1816 he located upon the Plympton tract. His family, consisting of himself, wife and twelve children, journeyed with an ox-team and one horse. Upon his arrival he had to cut a road through the woods to his farm. He opened a tavern in 1819 on the old stage road, in a double log house, opposite the present residence of J. W. Fay, which, as "B. Fay's Inn," was a famous landmark for many years. Mr. Fay was a man of mark in the new community, served in various local offices, and was always in high esteem as a useful and honored citizen. He built a framed tavern in 1826, and in 1832 replaced it with a brick one, which was the first brick house in the township. He died in April, 1860, aged eighty-five.

In 1817 one Conrad Countryman, a "Mohawk Dutchman," took up a farm on the Ely tract, in the present township of Parma. Countryman lived in the western part, on the line on which afterwards ran the stage road between Cleveland and Columbus. In time he put up a blacksmith shop and a sawmill, in both of which enterprises he was the first in the township. Mr. Countryman's eldest son built a house on his father's farm, and kept "bachelor's hall" in the immediate neighborhood of his father and the rest of the family. Besides being a miller, blacksmith and farmer, Mr. Countryman also kept a tavern, and with all his avocations he managed to keep himself quite busy. He resided in Parma, or Greenbrier as it was then called, until 1826, when, with his family and entire possessions he moved farther west.

Peletiah Bliss, a Connecticut Yankee, traveled afoot in 1818 from New England to Ohio, carrying a pack on his back, and seeking for a location in the boundless west. On reaching "Greenbrier" he was favorably impressed with it, and accordingly purchased fifty acres of land on the Ely tract, where he built a shanty and soon made a clearing.

Previous to making his western journey Bliss had determined to marry a certain fair young damsel of Connecticut as soon as he got matters well shaped in a new home. So, after laboring upon his clearing a few years, until he thought he had prepared a fitting home for his bride, he set out for Connecticut on foot, living, it is said, upon salt pork during the entire trip. He reached his destination in due time (that is, in due time by that kind of conveyance), married the girl of his heart, and with her returned to Greenbrier; the wedding tour being made in a lumber wagon drawn by an ox-team, owned by Edwin Foot, of Connecticut, who was himself on the way to Brooklyn, Ohio. Bliss resided in Parma until his death. He had but one child—a daughter—who moved to Michigan.

The settlement of the township was very slow until late in 1821 when there was an important accession in the families of Asa Emerson, Amos Hodgman, Jesse Nicholas, Joseph Small and William Steele. These families had been neighbors in Maine and in 1817 had removed together to the West; having all settled, though separately, in southern Ohio. They kept up

communication with each other and, becoming dissatisfied with their location in that region, they agreed to move north to "Greenbrier." In 1821 they accordingly entered the township in company.

Emerson, who had a family of nine children, bought seventy-five acres on the Tuckerman tract, having lived for a brief time with Conrad Countryman before effecting his purchase. Emerson was a carpenter as well as a farmer, and resided in Parma until his death, in 1855. Of his children, Oliver, Asa and Lucina (Mrs. Whitney) are still living in Parma.

Amos Hodgman also settled upon the Tuckerman tract, where he resided until he died. Jesse Nicholas located upon the Ely tract, becoming a tavern-keeper and a farmer on the Columbus road. Joseph Small bought land on the Tuckerman tract and after a residence there of twenty-five years removed to Michigan. William Steele located on the Ely tract and died two years afterward, whereupon his widow returned to Maine; making the journey, it is said, on foot and alone. Of the members of the families above named, who came in 1821, the only ones now living in Parma are John Hodgman and Asa and Oliver S. Emerson, and they three are the earliest surviving residents of the township.

Asher Norton and family came from Vermont in 1823, and settled in the southeast corner of the township. Mr. Norton lived there until 1863 when he removed to Brighton (in Brooklyn township) where he died. His brother Benjamin took up a farm adjoining Asher's about the same time (1823) on which he remained until 1859, when he changed his residence to Brecksville. Rufus Scovill, a brother-in-law of the Nortons, settled near them in 1823, and remained a resident of Parma until his death. Nehemiah Toms, who also married a sister of the Norton's, located near the latter in 1823, and there died. Abner T. Beals, an early settler in Royalton, removed from that township to Parma in 1825, and, after remaining a short time in the northern part, eventually settled on the Ely tract, on the line of the stage road. Mr. Beals resided in Parma until 1876 when he moved to Michigan, where he died.

In 1825 Samuel Freeman, with his wife, ten children and a hired man, made the journey from Massachusetts to Ohio, *via* the Erie Canal and Lake Erie, and reached Benajah Fay's inn, in Greenbrier, on the night of Saturday, May 26, 1825—twenty days after leaving New England. Mr. Freeman bought a piece of land on the Plympton tract, and, while he was building a residence of his own he and his family lived for forty days in the newly-built barn of Benajah Fay. Mr. Freeman became a man of considerable local consequence in Parma. He was the first justice of the peace, the first school-teacher and the first postmaster. He took an active part in forwarding the religious interests of the little settlement, and was withal a citizen whose influence was always felt for good and whom his fellow citizens held in high regard.

The early settlers in Parma experienced naturally the same difficulties, privations and trials usually encountered by Western pioneers, and bore them with like fortitude. Indians did not trouble them, but savage beasts caused much annoyance, and grand hunts for bears and wolves, in which all the townsmen joined, were frequently resorted to, to get rid of the marauders. Even as late as 1842 the ravages by wolves and bears were very serious, and in that year the people of Parma united in a general hunting party, and spent several days in waging a war of extermination against them.

Good grass appears not to have been very plentiful in Parma for a considerable time after its settlement, as hay for the cattle had to be brought from Middleburg, little except browse being obtainable in Parma. Baking bread on a board before a wood fire and roasting meat by suspending it upon strings hung over the fire, were two of the customs of those primitive days. For some time the nearest gristmill was in Middleburg. It was not always easy to obtain wheat bread, but "johnny cake," made from corn ground in a home "stump mortar," did good service in its place. When Moses Towl built a gristmill on Big creek, in Parma, it was considered a great improvement, and Mr. Towl was looked upon as a public benefactor.

The first person born in Parma was Lucina, daughter of Asa Emerson. Her birth occurred in March, 1823. In mature life she served with distinction for three years as hospital nurse in the Union army during the rebellion of 1861-65.

The first death in the township was that of Isaac Emerson, a young man of seventeen, who died in the winter of 1823. He was buried on the Countryman place. The next deaths were those of William Steele and his child, who were buried near young Emerson's grave, on the banks of Big creek. When the cemetery on the Medina road was laid out the remains of Isaac Emerson were transferred thither, but the graves of Steele and his child were undisturbed, and their bones still lie upon the bank of the creek, although the spot is entirely unmarked.

The first marriage ceremony was celebrated at the house of Joseph Small, when his daughter Lois was wedded to Ephraim Fowls, of Middleburg. An attendant upon the occasion states that the event, although a novel one in the township, was an exceedingly quiet one.

In March, 1827, the town was divided into road districts, the first being "two miles in width on the west side of the town and running a line through the town north and south parallel with the west line; the second running a north and south line through the town parallel with the east line; the third to include the remainder of the town."

The road now known as the Brighton and Parma plank road was at an early day the Cleveland and Columbus turnpike, over which there was a vast amount of travel, and upon which, within the limits

of Parma, there were four taverns. When William Henry Harrison was elected to the Presidency a band of his adherents in Cleveland mounted a canoe upon wheels, and escorted it over the turnpike to Columbus, with much hilarious demonstration. When the procession reached the house of Asa Emerson, in Parma, that worthy citizen, being an unflinching Democrat, was much disgusted with the Harrison display. He hastily hoisted one of his wife's red petticoats upon a broomstick, and marched defiantly alongside the big canoe, waving his flag and taunting the Harrisonians until the latter were seriously angered, and he thought best to desist, lest they should resort to violence.

In April, 1827, one year after the township was organized, the treasurer reported that he had received in cash for road taxes in 1826 the sum of \$16.84, and \$11.38 in road certificates. The township is believed to have been called Greenbrier before its organization on account of the abundance of that shrub in many places. York street was so named because of the settlement along its line of a community from the State of New York.

As already stated, the township is a purely agricultural one. The only manufacturing enterprises of either early or late days were the following: William and Dudley Humphrey, who came to Parma from Connecticut in 1836, pursued for fifteen years, or until 1851, the manufacture of clock-cases, in which they set works procured from Connecticut. They then sold the clocks through the country, and during their residence in Parma they carried on quite an extensive business.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 7th of March, Greenbrier, which until then had been a portion of the civil township of Brooklyn, was formed into a separate township and given the name of Parma. The first township election was held on the first Monday in April, 1826, at the house of Samuel Freeman, on which occasion Asa Emerson, Jesse Nichols and David Adams were the judges of election; Peletiah Bliss and Oliver Emerson were the clerks. The officers chosen were Peletiah Bliss, township clerk; Asa Emerson, Samuel T. Varney and David Adams, trustees; Benajah Fay and Jesse Nichols, overseers of the poor; John Hodgman and Benjamin Norton, fence-viewers; Peletiah Bliss, treasurer; Asher Norton and Amos Hodgman, supervisors of highways; Peter Countryman, constable. A list of the persons who have served the township as trustees, clerks and treasurers, from organization to 1879, are given below.

1826. Trustees, Asa Emerson, Sam'l T. Varney, David Adams; clerk, Peletiah Bliss; treasurer, Peletiah Bliss.

1827. Trustees, Benajah Fay, Sam'l Freeman, Asher Norton; clerk, Lyndon Freeman; treasurer, David Adams.

1828. Trustees, Benajah Fay, Sam'l Freeman, Benjamin Norton; clerk, David Adams; treasurer, Asa Fay.

1829. Trustees, Asher Norton, David Adams, Oliver Emerson; clerk, Itumar Adams; treasurer, Jacob Countryman.

1830. Trustees, Thos. Adams, Asa Emerson, Benjamin Norton; clerk, Oliver Emerson; treasurer, Jacob Countryman.

1831. Trustees, Sam'l Freeman, Asher Norton, Peter Countryman; clerk, Lyndon Freeman; treasurer, Benajah Fay.

1832. Trustees, Asher Norton, Daniel Greene, Oliver Emerson; clerk, John S. Greene; treasurer, Benajah Fay.

1833. Trustees, Benjamin Norton, John Wheeler, Oliver Emerson; clerk, Reuben Emerson; treasurer, Benajah Fay.

1834. Trustees, Reuben Hurlburt, Dudley Roberts, Rufus Scovill; clerk, O. J. Tuttle; treasurer, Benajah Fay.

1835. Trustees, Benjamin Norton, Reuben Hurlburt, B. Snow; clerk, Reuben Emerson; treasurer, Jos. W. Kilborn.

1836. Trustees, Barzilla Snow, Reuben Hurlburt, David Clark; clerk, Lyndon Freeman; treasurer, John A. Ackley.

1837. Trustees, David Clark, Reuben Hurlburt, Jeremiah Toms; clerk, Reuben Emerson; treasurer, Lewis Reynolds.

1838. Trustees, David Clark, Reuben Hurlburt, Alfred Cleveland; clerk, Henry K. Freeman; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1839. Trustees, Sam'l S. Ward, David Clark, Moses Fowls; clerk, Asa Emerson, Jr.; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1840. Trustees, John J. Bigelow, Chas. Stroud, James Walling; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, Reuben Hurlburt.

1841. Trustees, Reuben Hurlburt, I. J. Lockwood, Wm. Humphrey; clerk, Jas. M. Brown; treasurer, David Clark.

1842. Trustees, Reuben Hurlburt, I. J. Lockwood; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, David Clark.

1843. Trustees, Reuben Hurlburt, Barzilla Snow, Lewis Roberts; clerk, Jas. M. Brown; treasurer, Stephen Potter.

1844. Trustees, Asher Norton, Almanza Roberts, Moses Fowl; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, John J. Bigelow.

1845. Trustees, Isaac Burnham, Almanza Roberts, Alfred Cleaveland; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, Reuben Emerson.

1846. Trustees, Dudley S. Humphrey, Bela Norton, Barzilla Snow; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1847. Trustees, Asher Norton, D. S. Humphrey, Moses Fowl; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1848. Trustees, Philip Heninger, Almanza Roberts, I. J. Lockwood; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1849. Trustees, Moses Fowl, David Clark, Daniel Stephan; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Jas. M. Brown.

1850. Trustees, Jas. M. Cogswell, Almanza Roberts, Philip Heninger; clerk, Palmer Snow; treasurer, David Clark.

1851. Trustees, Philip Heninger, Alfred Cleaveland; clerk, Palmer Snow; treasurer, Moses Fowl.

1852. Trustees, Wm. C. Warner, G. Wangelin, Almanza Roberts; clerk, Palmer Snow; treasurer, Moses Fowl.

1853. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Philip Heninger, Levi Bartholemew; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, Moses Fowl.

1854. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Asher Norton, Cyrus Ingersoll; clerk, F. F. Cogswell; treasurer, Oliver Emerson.

1855. Trustees, Oliver Emerson, John Mead, Philip Heninger; clerk, Palmer Snow; treasurer, J. W. Fay.

1856. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Philip Heninger, Edward Eggleston; clerk, Palmer Snow; treasurer, Jeremiah W. Fay.

1857. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Philip Heninger, Edward Eggleston; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Marcus A. Brown.

1858. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Edward Eggleston, Henry Kuntz; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Lewis Roberts.

1859. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, Henry Kuntz, Reuben Gates; clerk, Asa Emerson; treasurer, John A. Ackley.

1860. Trustees, Oliver Emerson, Moses Fowl, Philip Kline; clerk, Asa Emerson; treasurer, Cyrus Ingersoll.

1861. Trustees, Wm. Redrup, Henry Kuntz, Jas. M. Brown; clerk, A. McArthur; treasurer, Jacob A. Stroud.

1862. Trustees, Marcus A. Brown, Chas. Umstaeter, E. M. Norton; clerk, Edward Eggleston; treasurer, Jacob A. Stroud.

1863. Trustees, Thos. Davis, Lewis Schwab, Erhart Geiger; clerk, Edward Eggleston; treasurer, Cyrus Ingersoll.

1864. Trustees, David Clark, Henry Kuntz, Erhart Geiger; clerk, Edward Eggleston; treasurer, Moses Fowl.

1865. Trustees, Leonard Snow, Marcus A. Brown, Oliver Emerson; clerk, Edward Eggleston; treasurer, John A. Ackley.

1866. Trustees, Leander Snow, Chas. J. Pond, Jacob Wetzel; clerk, Jas. M. Cogswell; treasurer, Cyrus Ingersoll.

1867. Trustees, Henry Deutzer, Jas. M. Brown, Jacob Hoffman; clerk, Asa Emerson; treasurer, J. W. Fay.

1868. Trustees, Henry Deutzer, Leander Snow, Edward Brainard; clerk, Asa Emerson; treasurer, J. W. Fay.

1869. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, O. F. Nichols, Henry Deutzer; clerk, Theo. M. Towl; treasurer, Lewis Clark.

1870. Trustees, Almanza Roberts, W. J. Marshal, H. Deutzer; clerk, Theo. M. Towl; treasurer, John Hobbs.

1871. Trustees, Leander Snow, Almanza Roberts, Jacob Wetzel; clerk, R. N. Hodgman; treasurer, John Hobbs.

1872. Trustees, J. J. Bigelow, H. Deutzer, J. Hobbs; clerk, T. M. Towl; treasurer, O. F. Nicholas.

1873. Trustees, John Hobbs, Wm. Rederup, Philip Unkrich; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, O. F. Nicholas.

1874. Trustees, Henry Kuntz, Asa Emerson, Ralph James; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, Chas. Stearns.

1875. Trustees, Jacob Wetzel, Wm. Redrup, Philip Unkrich; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, John Hobbs.

1876. Trustees, Christ. Tauber, Madison Robb, Conrad Foster; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, John Hobbs.

1877. Trustees, H. Deutzer, C. Tauber, A. McArthur; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, John Hobbs.

1878. Trustees, Wm. Wagner, H. Krather, O. S. Emerson; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, Philip Klein.

1879. Trustees, Philip Unkrich, Chas. Forochner, O. S. Emerson; clerk, S. B. Ingersoll; treasurer, E. D. Cogswell.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The first sermon heard in Parma was delivered in 1823, at the house of Asa Emerson, by Rev. Henry Hudson, of Royalton, a Baptist minister. Mr. Hudson was also a doctor, and having been called to attend at the birth of a daughter of Mr. Emerson, on a Saturday, he remained, and preached a sermon on the following day. A hasty notice was sent out, and the inhabitants gathered in full force at Mr. Emerson's house, and were refreshed with a renewal of their earlier religious experiences. Mr. Hudson preached in Parma quite often after that, and, as the early settlers in that township were principally Baptists, he never lacked hearers. Besides Mr. Hudson, Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Wooster, also preached to the Baptists of Parma, and although thus it will be seen that the Baptists were the only ones who enjoyed early religious worship in Parma, and yet, somewhat curiously, no church of that denomination was ever organized there.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized about 1830, in the southeast corner of the township, with but a handful of members, among whom were David Pond, John Johnson, J. W. Kilburn, Alfred Cleveland and Moses Ware with their wives. David Pond was the first deacon, and Moses Ware the first elder. In 1839 there was a great revival when forty persons were added to the membership, which rose in that year to sixty. Among the early preachers were Elders Randall and Walker, the latter of whom was the leading spirit in the revival just mentioned. The organization never owned a church-building, but used a school-house as a place of worship. Toward 1864, the membership grew small by degrees, and the church was dissolved in that year.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian Church of Parma was organized as a Congregational Church November 7, 1835, with fourteen members, as follows: Samuel, Sarah, Sarah B. and Celinda Freeman, James M. Cogswell, Beulah G. Adams, Catherine Ann Ferrell, Mary H. Cogswell, Descom and Susan Chapin, Frederick and Harriet Cogswell, Catherine Ferrell and Arvin Kennedy. The first clerk was Frederick F. Cogswell, and the first elders, Samuel Freeman, James M. Cogswell and Descom Chapin. At the first meeting it was resolved "not to take for a member

any person who is a dealer in, or manufacturer, of ardent spirits."

On the 10th of January, 1836, the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. B. B. Drake. The first minister was Rev. Benjamin Page, who agreed to give half his time for \$400 a year. After Mr. Page, the ministers were Revs. V. D. Taylor, Phineas Kingsley, C. B. Stevens, J. D. Jenkins, — Edwards and others. The membership in 1842 was thirty-seven and in 1844 it was forty. In August, 1879, it was thirty-six. The church, although Congregational was attached to the presbytery of Cleveland from the outset, and in April, 1874, it changed entirely to the Presbyterian denomination.

Public worship was held in a township school-house until 1841, when the edifice now used, was erected. The church has had no ordained minister for several years, being in 1879, supplied by Rev. Anson Smythe. The elders in that year were William J. Marshall, Jacob Bailey and William Cogswell.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (REFORMED PROTESTANT).

This congregation (German) was organized in 1858, and in that year built a brick church which is still used. Previous to that date, beginning in 1853, Rev. Philip Stempel, of Brighton, had preached to the German Protestants of Parma occasionally, in school-houses.

At the building of the church, the trustees were Michael Hoag, Adam Hahn, George Bauer, and John Huber, the membership being then about twenty-five. The membership in August, 1879, was forty-four. The pastor at that time was Rev. Mr. Kraus, and the trustees were George Bauer, William Keyser, Michael Hahn and Gottfried Klanzinger.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.)

In 1867 a division took place in the congregation of the German Reformed Protestant church of Parma; a portion withdrawing and forming a separate church, of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, and they built a house of worship in 1868. At that time the membership was thirty-five, but it has been declining latterly, and now numbers but twenty. The first trustees were Michael Meyer, John Koch, and Gottlob Miller; the first minister was Rev. Mr. Fuehr. Rev. Paul Littke is the present minister. The trustees are John Koch, Michael Meyer, and Christian Koch. The deacons are Andrew Hoag, John Sharp and Deitrich Busch.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY (GERMAN CATHOLIC.)

Rev. Father Quigley commenced in 1872 to hold Catholic religious services at the house of Conrad Rohrbach in Parma, and at the close of that year the congregation included eleven families. In 1873 a church edifice was built upon a lot adjoining Mr. Rohrbach's residence, and there the Catholics of Parma have since worshiped. Conrad Rohrbach was the first trustee, and still serves as trustee, as does John

Gehring. Following Father Quigley as priests, were Rev. Fathers O'Brien, Kuhbler, Zampiel and Fidelius—the latter of whom is the present incumbent, and holds services once a fortnight. The average attendance numbers seventeen families.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Greenbrier was conducted by Samuel Freeman, in his own house, during the winter of 1825. There Mr. Freeman taught his own children—of whom there were not a few—and those of such settlers as deemed book education one of the necessities of life. Parma's first school teacher was a well-educated man for those days, and he so trained his children that after him three of them, Samuel, Jr., Lawrence and Lyndon also became school teachers.

The first school district in the township was set off in May, 1826. In this district was Benajah Fay, Samuel Freeman, Thomas Adams, John Hodgman, Amos Hodgman, Joseph Small, Peter Countryman, Asa Emerson, Jesse Nichols and Peletiah Bliss.

The second school district was set off in December, 1826, in the northeast part of the township. At the same time the southeast corner of the township was made a portion of the fourth school district of Brecks-ville, and contained Benjamin and Asher Norton and Nelson Scovill. In 1879 Parma was divided into nine school districts, in which the number of school children, between the ages of six and sixteen, was three hundred and ninety. The amount appropriated for school purposes in that year was \$2,000.

POST OFFICE.

Samuel Freeman was Parma's first postmaster; after him the office was held successively by William Humphrey, Oliver Emerson and Harry Humphrey. Oliver Emerson was then appointed to a second term, and has been the incumbent ever since.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

ROCKPORT.*

Boundaries and Surface—Detroit Street—Rocky River—Early Settlement—John Harbertson—Philo Taylor—The First Road—Daniel Miner—George Peake—Dr. Turner—A Sad Misfortune—Datus Kelley and Others—The Alger Settlement—Rufus Wright—Henry Clark and Others—Joseph Dean's Tannery—Burning of Mills—James Nicholson—Mars Wagar—Eliel Farr—Price French—David Harrington—Jonathan Parshall—First Death, Birth and Marriage—First Justice—Indians—A Great Bear Hunt—An Early Temperance Pledge—Nineteen Voters to Eighteen Officers—First Bridge—A Slender Outfit—Going to Michigan to Mill—Granger City—Joseph Larwill—Henry Canfield—Township Organization—The First Voters—First Officers—List of Principal Officers—Post Offices—Rockport Methodist Church—The Baptist Church—First Congregational Church—Free Will Baptist Church—Rocky River Mission—First New Jerusalem Church—Detroit Street Methodist Church—St. Patrick's Church—German Evangelical Church—German Methodist Church—Church of the Ascension—St. Mary's Church—Schools—Detroit Street Special District—The Rest of the Township—Rockport Christian Temperance Union—The Temperance Sunday School—The Fruit Interest—Burial Places—Railways—Manufactures.

ROCKPORT, one of the northern townships of Cuyahoga county, is number seven in range fourteen, in

* The early expeditions through Rockport and the wreck of Bradstreet's expedition in that township are narrated in the forepart of the general history of the county.

the survey of the Western Reserve, and lies upon the southern shore of Lake Erie. It contains twenty-one full sections of a mile square each, and four fractional sections, the size of which is reduced by the lake. The township is bounded on the north by Lake Erie; on the south by Middleburg township; on the east by Brooklyn, and on the west by Dover.

The surface of the country is level and the soil is generally productive, especially along the lake shore, where a rich fruit belt contributes largely to the wealth and prosperity of the township. South of that belt, fruit is also considerably cultivated but general farming is more largely followed, and with very profitable results. As a rule, the farmers are intelligent, thrifty and prosperous, their well cultivated and well appointed farms showing their success in life; while their handsome dwellings—which in very many cases might properly be called elegant—testify to the taste as well as the prosperity of the owners.

Detroit street, as the extension of that street into Rockport is commonly called, follows the lake shore from the township line to Rocky river, an avenue of more than ordinary pretensions, and is also a drive much frequented by the citizens of Cleveland. Bordering it on either side are numerous handsome and costly suburban residences, set in the midst of tastefully kept grounds, and presenting on a summer day in connection with the smiling fields, the numerous patches of woodland and the broad expanse of the lake, a scene of beauty seldom surpassed.

Rocky river, a rugged but shallow stream, flows through Rockport from the southern line near the southwestern corner in an exceedingly crooked course to the lake, passing nearly the whole distance between high and abrupt embankments, which at the river's mouth are handsomely wooded, and present a very picturesque appearance. Here also, in summer, people from Cleveland daily resort in large numbers, to enjoy the beauties of nature and to rejoice in the invigorating breezes which are wafted landward over the billowy bosom of Lake Erie.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white person to settle in the township of Rockport (so goes an old record by Henry Alger, himself a settler in Rockport in 1812) was John Harbertson (or Harberson), an Irish refugee, who, with his family, located in the spring of 1809 upon the east side of Rocky river near its mouth. In the same year, and about the same time, Wm. McConley, who came over from Ireland with Harbertson, settled in Rockport upon a place now known as Van Scoter bottom. Neither Harbertson nor McConley tarried long in their new homes, whence they removed about 1810; Harbertson going to Huron county, where he resided until his death.

In 1808, Philo Taylor, who had moved from New York to Cleveland in 1806, agreed with Harmon Canfield and Elisha Whittlesey, as agents and owners of land in what is now Rockport, to locate in that town-

ship. On the 10th of April in that year he landed with his family from an open boat at the mouth of Rocky river. He selected a place on the east side of the river opposite the site of the Patchen House, put up a cabin and began a clearing. By 1809 he had effected material improvements there. At that time, Mr. Canfield, who had verbally agreed that Taylor should have the place, informed him that he would have to select some other spot, since it had been decided by the proprietors to lay out a town near the mouth of the river, and that the lot originally selected by Taylor would be wanted for that purpose. At this Mr. Taylor became exceedingly wroth. He sold his improvements to Daniel Miner, launched a curse against the mouth of Rocky river, and removed with his family to Dover.

Until 1809 there was no highway between Cleveland and the Huron river, that whole region being an almost unbroken wilderness. In that year the legislature made an appropriation for a public road between these points, and selected Ebenezer Merry, Nathaniel Doan and Lorenzo Carter to superintend the work. This road crossed Rocky river near its mouth, and was the only one west of Cleveland until 1814 or 1815. Daniel Miner, who bought out Philo Taylor in 1809, came from Homer, New York, in that year and occupied Taylor's old improvements. In 1812 he began to build a mill upon what is still known as the "mill lot." Before it was completed Miner died, in February, 1813. Despite of Canfield's sanguine expectations, the Taylor lot was never employed as a part of the proposed town which indeed never existed save on paper. Miner kept a tavern and a ferry there in 1811. He shortly afterward bought out Harbertson on the same side of the river, and kept tavern in his old house in 1812.

In 1809 the public highway, above referred to, being completed to Rocky river, one George Peake, a mulatto, and his family were the first to pass over it in a wagon, by which they journeyed from Cleveland to Rocky river, locating on the place lately owned by John Barnum. Peake had been a soldier in the British army, and was in General Wolf's command at the taking of Quebec. Locating in Maryland he had married a black woman reputed to have owned "a half bushel of dollars." He had settled with her in Pennsylvania, had raised a family of children, and when he moved to Rockport was accompanied by two grown sons—George and Joseph; two others—James and Henry—following soon after. The Peakes introduced an improvement in the form of a hand grist-mill, which was exceedingly well liked by the few settlers, as grinding had previously been accomplished by means of the "stump mortar and spring-pole pestle." George Peake died in September, 1827, at the great age of one hundred and five.

In 1811 Doctor John Turner, a brother-in-law of Daniel Miner, came from the State of New York and located on the farm afterwards owned by Governor Wood. Two years afterward, while the doctor and

his wife were away from home, their residence was burned to the ground and their two children were destroyed with it. After this calamity the family removed to Dover. While the Turners lived in Rockport the newcomers were Jeremiah Van Scoter, John Pitts, Datus Kelley and Chester Dean, a brother-in-law of Kelley. Van Scoter located upon the place now known as Van Scoter's bottom, and after remaining a year removed to Huron county. Mr. Kelley occupied the place now owned by George Merwin. In 1834, with his brother Ira, he bought the now famous Kelley Island.

On the 7th of June, 1812, Nathan Alger, with his wife and sons—Henry, Herman, Nathan, Jr., and Thaddeus P.—and his son-in-law, John Kidney, all from Litchfield county, Conn., settled upon sections twelve and thirteen, and founded what is to this day known as the Alger settlement. Two days later, Benjamin Robinson, afterwards son-in-law of Nathan Alger, came in from Vermont and took up a place in that settlement. Nathan Alger, Sr., died January 21, 1813, being the first white person who died in the township. Samuel Dean, with his sons Joseph and Aaron W., moved into the township in 1814. Samuel Dean died in 1840, aged 85; his son Chester died in 1855; Horace B. Alger and Dyer Nichols came in during the fall of 1812.

Benjamin Robinson, above referred to, was a famous hunter, and much addicted to a roving life; priding himself, indeed, upon his Indian habits. He became eventually an industrious member of the Alger settlement, but in his old age fell into evil ways, paid the penalty, and died in poverty at the age of ninety.

Rufus Wright, a soldier of the war of 1812, removed in 1816 from Stillwater, N. Y., to Rockport, and bought of Gideon Granger three-quarters of an acre of land, now occupied in part by the Patchen House, on the west side of Rocky river, near its mouth. He paid \$300 for it, evidently sharing Granger's belief that there was destined to be a great city near the natural harbor at the mouth of Rocky river. Wright put up a framed tavern of considerable size, and from 1816 to 1853 the house remained in the possession of the Wright family, passing in the latter year to Mr. Silverthorn. As the Patchen House, it is a remodeled and improved structure, still containing, however, a portion of the old building. A part of the old tavern is now used by the widow of John Williams as a residence, a little south of the Patchen House. Mr. Wright built half of the first bridge at that point, kept a ferry there for some years, and assisted in cutting out the first road west of the river.

About the time of Wright's settlement, Henry Clark, John James, Charles Miles, and Joseph Sizer came into the township, and between the years 1816 and 1820 Clark and James were also tavern keepers on the west side. The first tavern kept in the township was, as already recorded, the one opened by

Daniel Miner, to whom the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county issued a license in March, 1811, renewing it in 1812, and also granting a license to keep a ferry. This tavern was only a log cabin, eighteen feet by twenty-four, and stood on the east side of the river, near the end of the present bridge. For some years after Miner's death his widow carried on the tavern, previous to which, for a brief period, Moses Eldred, who located in the township in the spring of 1813, kept the stand.

Joseph, a son of Samuel Dean, who settled in Rockport in 1814, built and carried on the first tannery in the township, on the north ridge, where Lucius Dean now resides. In 1815 Joseph Larwill—afterwards the founder of Granger City—built a mill near the mouth of Rocky river, but before he put it in operation it was burned to the ground. A similar fate befell a mill which was built on the same spot in 1818 by Erastus and Charles Johnson. In 1817 Datus Kelly built a sawmill in section sixteen, on the creek that crosses the north ridge.

James Nicholson, at the age of twenty, traveled in 1803, afoot, from Barnstable county, Connecticut, to Trumbull county, Ohio, whence, after a residence of fifteen years, he moved, in 1818, to Rockport, where he had purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land. Upon a portion of that land his son, Ezra Nicholson, now lives. Of James Nicholson's two children, who came with him, a daughter—Mrs. Elias Paddock, of Olmstead—is still living. Upon his arrival he put up a log cabin, and at that time was the only settler between the Cuyahoga and Rocky rivers. In 1826 he erected a framed house a little west of where Ezra Nicholson now lives, and shortly afterward opened it as a tavern. Mr. Nicholson resided in Rockport until his death, which occurred in Rockport, when he had reached the age of seventy-six.

Mars Wagar, with his wife, Keturah, moved from Ontario county, New York, to Cleveland in 1818, and in 1820 proceeded to Rockport, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, in section twenty-two, from Francis, son of Gideon Granger. He died in Rockport in 1841, leaving a widow and several children, the former of whom still lives on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-five. Her sons, Adam M. and Israel D., are prominent citizens of Rockport.

In April, 1819, Eliel Farr, a farmer and surveyor, with his sons, Aurelius, Eliel, Jr. and Algernon, came into Rockport from Pennsylvania, and settled upon section sixteen. Price French left Ontario county, New York, in 1818, and settled in Indiana. He moved from there to Rockport in 1828, with his wife and six children, and located upon the place now occupied by Ezra Nicholson. He disposed of that portion of the farm to James Nicholson, and afterwards occupied the place where his son, A. G. French, now resides.

David Herrington, who went to Middleburg, Ohio, from Otsego county, New York, in 1821, settled two years later in Rockport, upon the place now occu-

pied by his widow. William and Mary Jordan located in 1827 upon the "Jordan place," on the Dover plank road. Mrs. Jordan still resides upon the old homestead, surrounded by her children.

Jonathan Parshall moved from New York to Rockport in 1821, purchased an acre of ground of Mars Wagar, and put up a log cabin near the house of the latter. Parshall was a house-carpenter, and also taught school a few weeks in Rockport, but he was not very industrious, and in the course of time, being unable to pay even for his acre of land, he was dispossessed of it.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Mention has already been made of the fact that Nathan Alger, Sr., was the first person to die in the township. The first white child born in the township was Egbert, son of Philo Taylor, who was born in November, 1809. Addison, son of Datus Kelley, was the second, born in June, 1812, and the third was Philana D., daughter of Henry Alger, born in December, 1812. The first couple resident in the township, who were married, were Benjamin Robinson and Amelia Alger, who were wedded in Cleveland November 5, 1812, by George Wallace, Esq. There was no wedding in the township until January, 1814. Chester Dean, of Rockport, and Lucy, daughter of Abner Smith, of Dover, were united by George Wallace, Esq., at the house of Datus Kelley. Visitors to this wedding came from miles around upon ox-sleds, and the occasion, so says tradition, "was one of great merriment."

The first justice of the peace was Charles Miles, who was elected June 24, 1819. In that year, at a State election, but thirteen votes were polled in the township.

Previous to 1812, Indians used to rendezvous in numbers at the mouth of Rocky river, and on an island in that stream they buried several of their dead. Upon that island, too, they left their canoes during the winter, while they went into the interior for game. Upon returning in the spring, they were in the habit of building a fire at the head of each grave on the island. The Indians were friendly to the whites before the war of 1812, but on the outbreak of that conflict, many of them joined Tecumseh, and none of them ever returned.

A great "bear hunt" was organized in 1820, and the command entrusted to Joseph Dean, a famous Nimrod of the time. The line of the hunt reached from Rocky river to Black river, and included a small army of hunters. Of bears they got few, but the catch of deer was abundant. The hunt wound up with a grand jollification whereat whisky played an important part, as in truth it invariably did in all public, and many private events of the time.

Whisky drinking was exceedingly popular and doubtless pernicious. At all events so thought Datus Kelley, who at a township meeting in 1827 astonished the company by presenting a temperance pledge for

signatures. There was a storm of opposition, and a loud outcry against what was called Kelley's onslaught upon liberty; but despite such a beginning, Mr. Kelley persevered in his purpose and eventually succeeded in gaining many adherents to the cause.

At the first township election but nineteen voters lived in Rockport and as there were eighteen offices to fill it was remarked after the election that every man in the township either held an office, kept a tavern or owned a sawmill.

The first bridge across Rocky river near its mouth was built in 1821, by subscriptions, Rufus Wright paying about one-half the expense. There was a great gathering at the raising of the bridge, which consumed a week. When it was accomplished, Captain Wright invited all hands to his tavern, where the whisky jug passed merrily around and where the event was celebrated in so hilarious a manner that even the "Squire" himself danced a jig on a table among tumblers and bottles, while the rest of the company cheered his efforts by singing Yankee Doodle.

A sketch of the early experiences of the Algers, written by Henry Alger, narrates that when he reached Rockport, June 7, 1812, his personal property consisted of an axe, an old French watch, part of a kit of shoemaker's tools, a bed and seven cents in cash. As he had borrowed ten dollars to pay his way to Rockport, he was in no mood to idle away his time, but began at once to put up his log cabin, and furnished it with a "catamount" bedstead, a shoemaker's bench and two stools. With that outfit he and his wife set up housekeeping. The only kitchen ware they had at first was an old broken iron tea kettle which young Alger happened to find on the lake shore. In the fall of 1812 Mr. Alger went thirty-six miles west of Painesville and threshed wheat for Ebenezer Merry, receiving every tenth bushel for his labor. This shows plainly enough that breadstuffs were very scarce and high at that time.

In 1813 Mr. Alger went to Cleveland to get salt, and for fifty-six pounds of that commodity he worked nine days for S. S. Baldwin, and then carried it home afoot on his back. In a similar way he obtained flour—by chopping timber for Capt. Hoadley of Columbia. He chopped an acre of timber for one hundred pounds of flour, and carried the latter home on his back—a distance of ten miles.

When Philo Taylor first settled in Rockport, in 1808, he went to mill in an open boat to the river Raisin, in the State of Michigan. The corn mills in Rockport at that early day were hollowed stumps for mortars, in which the grain was ground with what was called the spring-pole pestle. In 1810 a mail route between Cleveland and Detroit was established through Rockport. The mail, which weighed six or seven pounds, was carried on foot in a valise, by three men, stationed along the line.

GRANGER CITY.

In 1815, Joseph Larwill, of Wooster, Ohio, came to Rockport and purchased the "mill lot" on the east

side of the river, and also a tract on the west side near the mouth, where, with Gideon Granger, John Bever and Calvin Pease, he laid out a city, which was called Granger, in honor of Gideon Granger, a large land owner in Rockport and other parts of the Reserve. A sale of the lots was widely advertised, and on the appointed day a great number of people were assembled from a considerable distance. Lots were sold at high rates; some bringing \$60 each; the excitement ran high, and Larwill & Co. felt assured of a fortune.

The first cabin built upon the site of the new city was put up by Charles Miles near where the Patchen House now stands, and in 1816 John Dowling, George Reynolds and Capt. Foster also erected cabins. In the same year, John James, of Boston, bought out Miles, who then located on the farm afterwards owned by Gov. Wood. James, who had brought out a small stock of goods, opened a store, and also a tavern, both of which he carried on until his death in 1820.

In 1816, too, as already stated, Rufus Wright built a tavern there, and there were also several other settlers in the new city at that time, including Asahel Porter, Eleazer Waterman, Josephus B. Lizer and Henry Canfield, the last of whom built what was long known as "Canfield's old store." Mr. Canfield came from Trumbull county, Ohio, the home of his father, who had bought considerable land in Rockport. One day he met at his store a lady who had journeyed alone, on horseback, from Connecticut to Royalton, to visit her sister. He fell in love with her at first sight, married her shortly afterward, and moved with her to a farm east of the river, now owned by Collins French. He lived there but a short time, however, before returning to Trumbull county.

One Fluke, a German, and a potter by trade, came from Wooster and settled in Granger City in 1817, and began to make brown earthenware. Shortly after that Henry Clark came along and opened a tavern, and one Scott moved from Painesville to join Larwill in the erection of a mill. They had got up the frame of a dam when winter set in, but in the spring the floods washed it entirely away. This deeply discouraged Mr. Larwill regarding the future of Granger City, and he abandoned the undertaking in disgust.

The city struggled on a short time after this, but all kinds of business were soon abandoned there, and even the few scattered cabins were speedily deserted by their inmates.

ORGANIZATION.

Rockport was formed as a civil township in February, 1819, and on the first Monday in the following April it held its first election at Rufus Wright's tavern. Those who voted at that election were Rufus Wright, Asahel Porter, Henry Canfield, Samuel Dean, Chester Dean, Joseph Dean, Dyer Nichols, Daniel Bardin, John Kidney, John Pitts, John James, Chas. Miles, Erastus Johnson, Charles Johnson, Josephus B. Sizer, Datus Kelley, Jas. Nicholson, Benjamin Robinson and Henry Alger.

The chairman of the meeting was Charles Miles; the judges of election were Asahel Porter and Datus Kelley. The officers chosen were Henry Alger, Rufus Wright and Erastus Johnson, trustees; Henry Canfield, clerk; James Nicholson and Samuel Dean, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Robinson and Joseph Dean, fence-viewers; Joseph Dean, lister.

The first book of township records has been lost, and the list of those who have served the township as trustees, clerks and treasurers, can be given only from 1832 to 1879. For that period it is as follows:

1832. Trustees, Dyer Nichols, Jared Hickcox, Chas. Warner; clerk, Dyer Eaton; treasurer, Calvin Giddings.
1833. Trustees, Alanson Swan, Dyer Nichols, John B. Robertson; clerk, Geo. T. Barnum; treasurer, Ira Cunningham.
1834. Trustees, Alanson Swan, Paul G. Burch, James S. Anthony; clerk, Geo. T. Barnum; treasurer, Ira Cunningham.
1835. Trustees, Alanson Swan, Jas. S. Anthony, Jas. Stranahan; clerk, Isaac P. Lathrop; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1836. Trustees, Jas. S. Anthony, Collins French, Henry Alger; clerk, Isaac P. Lathrop; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1837. Trustees, Epaphroditus Wells, Joseph Dean, Benjamin Mastick; clerk, Isaac P. Lathrop; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1838. Trustees, Joel Deming, Jas. S. Anthony, Guilson Morgan; clerk, Geo. T. Barnum; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1839. Trustees, Obadiah Munn, Israel Kidney, Elial Farr; clerk, Geo. T. Barnum; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1840. Trustees, Elial Farr, Obadiah Munn, Jonathan Plimpton; clerk, Timothy S. Brewster; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1841. Trustees, Asia Pease, Dyer Nichols, Israel Kidney; clerk, A. S. Lewis; treasurer, Solomon Pease.
1842. Trustees, Asia Pease, J. D. Gleason, P. G. Burch; clerk, G. T. Barnum; treasurer, R. Millard.
1843. Trustees, Elial Farr, W. D. Bell, John P. Spencer; clerk, Timothy S. Brewster; treasurer, Royal Millard.
1844. Trustees, Chauncey Deming, Aurelius Farr, Benjamin Stetson; clerk, Aaron Merchant; treasurer, Royal Millard.
1845. Trustees, Chauncey Deming, Joseph Leese, Dyer Nichols; clerk, Theophilus Crosby; treasurer, John D. Taylor.
1846. Trustees, Chauncey Deming, John P. Spencer, O. W. Hotchkiss; clerk, Theophilus Crosby; treasurer, John D. Taylor.
1847. Trustees, Hanford Conger, Aurelius Farr, Jas. Stranahan; clerk, Royal Millard; treasurer, Benjamin Lowell.
1848. Trustees, Hanford Conger, Chauncey Deming, Benjamin Mastick; clerk, G. T. Barnum; treasurer, F. G. Lewis.
1849. Trustees, Aurelius Farr, Osborne Case, Benjamin Mastick, clerk, G. T. Barnum; treasurer, F. G. Lewis.
1850. Trustees, Royal Millard, Aurelius Farr, Wm. B. Smith; clerk, G. T. Barnum; treasurer, Truman S. Wood.
1851. Trustees, Aurelius Farr, Thos. Hurd, Jas. Stranahan; clerk, G. T. Barnum; treasurer, Isaac Higby.
1852. Trustees, Aurelius Farr, Thos. Hurd, John West; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Lewis Rockwell.
1853. Trustees, John P. Spencer, John Freeborn, Chauncey Deming; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Horace Dean.
1854. Trustees, Frederick Wright, Ezra Bassett, John Blank; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Horace Dean.
1855. Trustees, Edward Hayward, Ezra Bassett, A. Cleveland; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Horace Dean.
1856. Trustees, J. T. Storey, Thos. Hurd, Benj. Mastick; clerk, Lucius Dean; treasurer, Horace Dean.
1857. Trustees, John F. Storey, Benjamin Mastick, Obadiah Munn; clerk, Lucius Dean; treasurer, O. W. Hotchkiss.
1858. Trustees, John F. Storey, Richard McCrary, Lucius Dean; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, O. W. Hotchkiss.
1859. Trustees, John F. Storey, Obadiah Munn, John Farr; clerk, A. M. Wagar, treasurer, O. W. Hotchkiss.
1860. Trustees, Thos. Hurd, Benjamin Mastick, James Potter; clerk, Edwin Giddings; treasurer, O. W. Hotchkiss.
1861. Trustees, Thos. Hurd, Geo. Reitz, A. Kyle; clerk, Robert Fleury; treasurer, William Sixt.
1862. Trustees, Thos. Hurd, Geo. Reitz, Wm. Jordon; clerk, A. M. Wagar; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1863. Trustees, Thos. Hurd, Geo. Reitz, Thos. Morton; clerk, A. M. Wagar; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1864. Trustees, Thos. Hurd, Wm. Tentler, Calvin Pease; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1865. Trustees, Wm. Tentler, Wm. L. Jordon, F. G. Bronson; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1866. Trustees, John F. Storey, F. Colbrunn, A. M. Wagar; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.

1867. Trustees, Allen Armstrong, F. Colbrunn, Alfred French; clerk, John Barnum; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1868. Trustees, Anthony Cline, Lewis Nicholson, John Gahan; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
- 1869 and 1870. Trustees, John Gahan, Anthony Cline, Geo. W. Andrews; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
- 1871 and 1872. Trustees, John Gahan, Geo. W. Andrews, Henry Southworth; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1873. Trustees, G. T. Pease, Geo. W. Andrews, John Gahan; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1874. Trustees, G. T. Pease, Anthony Cline, John Gahan; clerk, Andrew Kyle; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1875. Trustees, Anthony Cline, J. W. West, Fred Baker; clerk, O. P. Stafford; treasurer, Wm. Sixt.
1876. Trustees, A. M. Wagar, John W. West, Anthony Cline; clerk, H. A. Mastick; treasurer, B. F. Phinney.
1877. Trustees, L. A. Palmer, J. W. West, A. M. Wagar; clerk, Edwin Giddings; treasurer, B. F. Phinney.
- 1878 and 1879. Trustees, A. M. Wagar, George Fauchter, Geo. W. Andrews; clerk, E. P. Thompson; treasurer, B. F. Phinney.

POST OFFICES.

The first postmaster in Rockport was probably a Mr. Goodwin, who, about 1827, kept an office at Rocky river, on the old stage route. In 1829 the stage route was changed so that it passed over "Hog Back" Hill," and crossed the river about a mile and a half above the mouth. Then Calvin Giddings, living on Hog Back hill, was appointed postmaster. After a while Giddings moved across the river and took the post office with him. About 1834 the office was returned to the mouth of the river, and Rufus Wright, who then kept tavern there, was appointed postmaster. The office remained at Wright's until about 1852. Abraham, Philip and Frederick, sons of Rufus Wright, being successively postmasters there. In 1852 the office was removed a mile south, where Herman Barnum kept it a year, being succeeded, in 1853, by Benjamin Phinney, who kept a store there. He retained the office until his death in 1864. The office was then again returned to the mouth of the river, where John Williams was the postmaster until 1865. Another change then took the office up the river about two miles, to the house of Andrew Kyle, who continued to be the postmaster there until 1875. This year the office was removed northward to the store of B. F. Phinney, who has been the incumbent since that time. A post office was again established at Rocky river in 1877, at the Cliff House, with William Hall as postmaster. He was followed by A. T. Van Tassel, and he by James Starkweather; the latter being the present incumbent.

Horace Dean, who kept store there, was the first postmaster at East Rockport. After his time the incumbents have been O. W. Hotchkiss, William B. Smith, Jacob Tagardine, Adam Wagar and Joseph Howe, the latter being the postmaster during the present year, 1879.

ROCKPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists residing in Rockport, on the west side of the river, enjoyed irregular worship in school-houses and private residences until 1847, when a house of worship was erected about a mile and a half west of the mouth of Rocky river. The first class was organized in 1828. William Jordan was the

leader; the other members being Dyer Eaton, Mrs. Mary Jordan, — Whiting, — Bennett, Philena Alger, Sarah Doty, Polly Jordan and Sallie Usher. The organization took place in William Jordan's log cabin, and there worship was held for some time afterward.

The first preacher was Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, a most industrious laborer in the moral vineyard. Upon the erection of the church building, in 1847, the trustees were John D. Taylor, John Barnes, Henry Rauch, Benjamin Lowell and Sidney Lowell. The church membership is now fifty. The leader is C. S. Giddings, who is also the secretary of the society. The present trustees are S. H. Brown, Mark Able, C. S. Giddings, F. McMahon, Ira Burlingame, C. N. Wise and Charles Cuddeback. The present pastor is Rev. John McKean.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This body was organized May 27, 1832, with the following members: Gideon Watrous, Royal Millard, John Dike, Fanny Watrous, Amelia Robinson, Sarah Herrington, Anna Millard, Lydia Dike and Fannie M. Nichols.

In 1838 a dissension arose, when several members withdrew and organized a new church on the opposite, or west, side of the river. The dissenters engaged Rev. Moses Ware as a settled minister, but their separate organization lasted only a short time. About 1842 they returned to the mother church.

The latter received from 1832 to 1847 one hundred and twenty-five members, but in the last named year the congregation had so far declined in strength that regular worship was abandoned. A further lapse of two years, failing to disclose any renewed vitality, the few remaining members met on the 20th of February, 1850, and formally voted to dissolve the organization. A commodious meeting-house had been erected by the society, being completed in June, 1846. This house of worship—long known as "the Tabernacle"—has, since 1850, been given over to free public use for religious worship, public entertainments, etc., and has for many years been in active demand, especially on Sabbath days. The Baptists gathered from time to time, after 1850, for worship in the tabernacle, and had frequent preaching about 1860 and afterwards, but no reorganization of the church has been effected.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1835, but very little can be said touching its early history. Its existence was limited to a few years, and the records of those years are lost.

The church was revived and reorganized, however, on the 24th of July, 1859, when Benjamin Mastick, Russell Hawkins, Lydia Hawkins, Louisa Trisket, Mary C. Kinney, Silas Gleason, Labrina Gleason, Andrew Kyle and Susannah Kyle comprised the number who were received into membership. The first deacons under the reorganization were Ezra Bassett

and Silas Gleason, and the first pastor was Rev. N. Cobb. His successors were Revs. J. B. Allen, E. T. Fowler, O. W. White and E. H. Votaw, the latter being the pastor in charge in July 1, 1879, when the membership was thirty-five.

In October, 1869, the church dissolved the connection which it had previously maintained with the Presbyterian organization, and was taken into the Sullivan, Ohio, Congregational Association. The church building now in use was erected in 1861. The present trustees are L. A. Palmer, William Andrews, and A. Barter; the deacons, William Andrews and A. Barter; the clerk, B. Barter.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Free Will Baptist church was organized in Rockport about 1840, and in 1843 included the following members: Obadiah Munn and wife, John Warren and wife, Jeremiah Gleason and wife, Joseph Coon and wife, Prosser Coon and wife, J. M. Plimpton and wife, Thomas Alexander and wife, Israel Kidney and wife, James Kidney and wife, Sarah and Joseph Hall.

Elder Reynolds, the first minister, preached until about 1847. He was succeeded by Elder Prentiss but afterward returned and preached a second term. After him Elders Beebe, Pelton and others supplied the pulpit. After worshiping in school-houses until 1846, the congregation built a church on Hilliard avenue, opposite where the Good Templar's Hall now stands. At no time very prosperous, the society declined materially in strength for two or three years previous to 1858, and in that year was dissolved. The church building served until 1877 as a place of worship for various denominations, when it was purchased by Mr. F. Wagar, who removed it to his farm and converted it into a store-house.

ROCKY RIVER CHRISTIAN MISSION (DISCIPLE).

This was not regularly organized until January 5, 1879, although a house of worship was built in the winter of 1877 and '78 and dedicated June 16, 1878. The original members were James Cannon and wife, J. C. Cannon and wife, William Southern and wife, Joseph Southern and wife, Peter Bower, Miss Ella Woodbury, Miss Lou Atwell. James Cannon was chosen trustee; and Elder J. C. Cannon, who was the first preacher, continues to occupy that relation. The membership on the 1st day of July, 1879, was thirty-seven.

FIRST NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) CHURCH.

Previous to 1841 there were several families of the Swedenborgian faith in Rockport, James Nicholson and Mars Wagar being leading believers. Rev. M. McCarr, of Cincinnati, was invited to come out and form a church, which he did on the 4th of September, 1841, in a school-house near Rocky river. The first members were W. D. Bell and wife, Osborne Case, James Nicholson and wife, I. D. Wagar and wife, Delia Paddock, A. M. Wagar, Boadicea and Diantha

Thayer, James Newman, Jane E. Johnson, Susanna Parshall, Mars Wagar and wife, James Coolahan and wife, Asa Dickinson and wife, Richard Hooper and wife, Matilda Wagar, Mary Berthong and John Berry.

The first trustees were W. D. Bell, James Nicholson and I. D. Wagar. The first ordained minister was Rev. Richard Hooper who had been a Methodist preacher in Rockport, and who is said to have been suddenly converted, at a camp meeting, to the new faith. He was ordained directly after the organization just mentioned, and labored vigorously four years as the pastor. Succeeding him the ordained ministers have been Revs. W. G. Day (who preached ten years), L. P. Mercer, D. Noble, John Saal, and Geo. L. Stearns, the present incumbent, who was ordained in 1876. The church membership now numbers about forty.

The society worshiped in the Rocky River school-house until 1848, when the present house of worship (remodeled and improved in 1878) was built. The trustees now are Ezra Nicholson, A. M. Wagar and Alfred French.

Incidental to the religious experience of James Nicholson and Mars Wagar it is said that upon their awakening to the new faith they, with their wives, rode in a two-horse wagon all the way to Wooster to be baptized into the church.

DETROIT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1850 a small band of "Bible Christians" used to worship occasionally in the Free Will Baptist church and continued to do so for three or four years. The first class contained sixteen members; its leader being Mark Tagardine. Rev. Richard Roach, of Cleveland, used to come out and preach for them, as did others whose names cannot now be recalled. Members of the denomination known as the United Brethren also had meetings in the Baptist church at that time, and after the Bible Christians discontinued worship, the Wesleyan Methodists formed a class with Mark Tagardine as the leader. Their first minister was Rev. Mr. Crooks.

Later, the Wesleyans gave place to a Methodist Episcopal class of twenty members and of that, too, Mark Tagardine was chosen leader; the Rev. Mr. Jewett of Berea preaching the first sermon. A church edifice known as the Detroit Street M. E. Church was built in 1876, at which time Rev. Mr. McCaskie was the pastor. After him Rev. Wm. Warren took charge. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. The class leaders are James Primat, John Webb, Stephen Hutchins and Mark Tagardine, and the trustees are Archibald Webb, James Bean, Jos. Parsons and Peter Clampet.

ST. PATRICK'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This church, which has a house of worship in the southern part of Rockport, is an Irish Catholic organization. Previous to 1852 its members were able to

enjoy only irregular service. In that year the church building now used was dedicated by Bishop Rappe, at which time about thirty families were included in the congregation. The priest first placed in charge was Rev. Lewis Filiere, who also preached at Olmstead Falls and Berea. He served about ten years and was followed by Rev. Fathers Miller, Ludwig, Hyland, Quigley, O'Brien and Kuhbler. Father Kuhbler, the present incumbent, has charge also of the German Catholic church of Rockport. The church of St. Patrick is moderately prosperous and has a congregation of sixty families.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

In 1851 Rev. Philip Stemple, a preacher of Brighton, was invited to visit Rockport and to organize a German Protestant church, about fifteen families being anxious to join the proposed organization. Mr. Stemple organized the church and for fifteen years afterward preached in a school-house, once in three weeks, to the German Protestants of Rockport. By 1867 the organization had grown quite strong and numerous, and in that year a commodious brick church was built at a cost of about \$5,000, besides labor contributed by the members of the society. Rev. Franz Schreck, from Wisconsin, was the first pastor after the completion of the church. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. Locher and the congregation contains about thirty families. The first trustees of the church were Peter Reitz, William Mack and Annacher. The present trustees are Henry Brondes, Frederick Brunner and George Zimmer.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This was organized in 1847, and in 1851 the present church edifice was built. Valentine Gleb was the first class-leader, and William Mack, John Mack and Henry Dryer were the first trustees. Between 1847 and 1851, Revs. Messrs. John and Klein were the preachers, and a school-house was the place of worship. After the building of the church the preachers were Rev. Messrs. Baldaff, Reicher, Berg, Weber, Detter, G. Nachtripp, Reiter, C. Nachtripp, Buhdenbaum, Heidmeyer, Snyder, Nuffer, Nast and Borgerdeng. Latterly the church organization has lost much of its membership and has for some time been without regular preaching. The present trustees are Valentine Gleb, Jacob Knopf, Henry Dryer, Michael Neuchter, and Bartlett Stocker. Valentine Gleb, who was in 1847 the first class-leader, still fills that office, in which he has served uninterruptedly since 1852.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (EPISCOPAL).

This edifice which bears the above name, is a chapel of Trinity parish of Cleveland. It was opened for worship in 1875, and was consecrated on Ascension Day, 1879, by Bishop Bedell. Rev. J. W. Brown, D.D., of Trinity, is the rector, and Mr. Charles P. Ranney, of Cleveland, is the lay reader in charge. The

communicants number sixteen, and the attendants about fifty.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This German Catholic organization worships in a fine brick church edifice in the German settlement, close to the southern line of the township. The first church building, a plain framed structure, was completed in 1854, when about fourteen families attended services. The congregation includes now thirty-three families. Fathers Graessner, Kuhn, Miller and Kuhbler, with others, have served the church since its organization. The brick edifice, now in use, was built in 1867, at a cash cost of about \$8,000,—although its actual value—by reason of volunteer labor, was much more. The present trustees are George Betts, Jacob Ammersback and Mehurad Nicholas. The officiating priest is Father Kuhbler.

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest school masters—although he scarcely merited the dignified appellation of teacher—was Jonathan Parshall, a house-carpenter, who lived on a small piece of land adjoining Mars Wagar. He was not over intelligent, nor was he an especially industrious citizen, but it appears that he considered himself fitted to instruct the tender youth and in the year 1829 taught a few scholars in the back part of Mr. Wagar's house. The neighborhood tradition is that Parshall was a decidedly poor teacher, and that his experience in that line lasted but a few weeks.

In 1830 a log school-house was built nearly opposite where Ezra Nicholson now lives, in which the first teacher was a lady from Olmstead. The brick structure which replaced the log house not long afterwards, is now used by Walter Phelps as a dwelling.

Rockport now enjoys an excellent and liberal system of public education. There is a special school district which extends from Rocky river east to the township line, and is composed chiefly of residents on Detroit street. This district manages its own school affairs under the act of 1871, and has three fine brick school-buildings. One contains a graded school, for which a new house, to cost \$6,000, is to be completed by January 1, 1880. The other two buildings together cost at least \$7,000. The average daily attendance at the three schools is one hundred and sixty, and the amount raised for school support in 1879 was \$3,000.

Apart from this special district, the amount raised for the support of township schools in 1879 was \$1,900. The township contains eight school-houses (seven of them being of brick) valued at \$19,500. The total number of children of school age is six hundred and thirty-three.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Rockford Christian Temperance Union, which was organized in 1878, has since then been doing

good work, and now is in a flourishing condition with thirty members. The officers are S. H. Brown, president; James Potter, Mrs. S. H. Brown and Mrs. H. Crossley, vice presidents; Miss L. Jordan, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Spencer, treasurer; Miss Annie Hutton, corresponding secretary. The business meetings are held in the Methodist Church, on the west side of the river.

There is a similar organization on the east side of the river known as the Temperance Sunday School. Meetings are held each Sabbath in the tabernacle, and the members are very zealous in behalf of the temperance cause. The organization is under the direction of a managing committee. Strong temperance movements were set on foot in Rockport in 1867, and resulted in the organization of two lodges of Good Templars, which after a brief era of prosperity ceased to exist in 1873.

THE FRUIT INTEREST.

Fruit growing is one of the most important and remunerative industries in Rockport. The region especially devoted to it is that contiguous to Detroit street between the township line and Rocky river, whence large supplies of all the kinds of fruit raised in this climate are annually conveyed to the Cleveland market.

Dr. J. P. Kirtland was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, to engage to any extent in fruit culture in Rockport, setting out a number of various kinds of trees in 1850. Not long afterward Lewis and Ezra Nicholson and others began a liberal cultivation of fruit. The business developed rapidly and in a short time assumed considerable proportions along the line of Detroit street, and engaged the attention of all the dwellers upon that thoroughfare.

According to the published statistics, the value of fruit sent to Cleveland from Detroit street in 1867 was \$10,000, while in 1872 it was no less than \$50,000. Fruit culture is by no means a losing business elsewhere in the township, but the peculiar characteristics of the soil on the northern ridge makes that the most profitable locality.

BURIAL PLACES.

The first graveyard laid out by white settlers in Rockport occupied the site of the Cliff House. Here, it is said, were buried the bodies of a number of sailors drowned off the "point" in 1812. Henry Alger was buried there as was also Daniel Miner, two of the pioneers, but their bodies were afterward removed elsewhere. Traces of this burial ground remained until the erection of the Cliff House obliterated them.

The burying ground on Detroit street was laid out about 1840, and among the first to be buried there were Mrs. Sarah Ann Brewster and an unknown man who was found dead in the woods—supposed to have been murdered. Rockport now has several cemeteries, many of which are very neatly kept and beautifully adorned.



Asael D. Wagar

RAILWAYS.

Three lines of railway, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and the Rocky River Railroads, traverse Rockport, the two former passing diagonally across it from northeast to southwest, and the latter, running due west from the township line to Rocky river, one of its termini. This latter road was built to accommodate the tide of pleasure hunters which flows in great volume in the summer season to Rocky river and to the lake shore in that vicinity. It is also a very great convenience to people residing along its line, and from them derives no inconsiderable part of its support.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Rockport are very few. William Maile on Detroit street began in 1861 to manufacture drain tile and common brick. The brick business he soon gave up, but for seven years after 1861, he made about three hundred thousand drain tile annually. In 1869 he resumed the manufacture of brick, in connection with the tile business, and at present—in June, 1879—he is making drain tile and Penfield pressed brick, employing three hands.

Mr. John W. Spencer is extensively occupied in the western part of Rockport in the manufacture of tile and brick, in which he engaged in 1874, with his brother, F. J. Spencer. The latter retiring in 1877, J. W. Spencer has since carried on the business alone. He employs four men, and manufactures annually two hundred thousand drain tile and one hundred thousand brick.

ISRAEL D. WAGAR.

Mars Wager was a son of Peter and Lucy Wagar, and was born in Saratoga county, New York on the 23d day of September, 1791. He was well educated having studied at the academies at Lansingburg and Troy, New York, being not only proficient in mathematics, but also well versed in several languages. In 1813 he removed to Phelps, Ontario county, New York, where he was married on the 31st of December, 1816, to Katurah, daughter of Adam and Anna Miller, a native of New Jersey, born July 13, 1794. Two years after his marriage he emigrated west and finally settled in Rockport in November, 1820, where he became one of the most enterprising settlers. He resided there until his death, which occurred on the 30th day of August, 1841. He was not an aspirant for political honors, but was a staunch Whig in the political contests of those days. He was a leader in the Swedenborgian church, and was much esteemed as a man and a Christian. He left a widow who still survives, being now in her eighty-fifth year, and a family of six children.

Israel D. Wagar, the second child and son, had

then just attained his majority, having been born in Avon, then called Troy, Lorain county, on the 21st day of February, 1820. His early life was passed like that of most of the sons of pioneer families, in assisting to clear off the heavy timbered land, and converting it into a productive farm. Being prevented by reason of his father's limited means, from receiving a classical education, he obtained such as could be procured at the district schools, together with a short academic course, the whole supplemented by very thorough self-culture. On arriving at the age of manhood he traveled in the West and South teaching school and familiarizing himself with the manners and customs of the people of those sections. Returning after a time to his home in Rockport, he turned his attention to farming and fruit growing, which, in connection with buying and selling real estate, have been his occupations since that time. Through his own industry; perseverance, foresight and economy, aided in all respects by his most estimable wife, he has accumulated wealth sufficient for all his wants, and now enjoys in comfort the fruits of his labors.

In 1876 his love of travel and desire for information again took him from his home, this time to Great Britain and the continent of Europe. He remained abroad several months, not traveling merely as a sight-seer, but filling his mind by close observation with useful knowledge of those countries and their inhabitants.

On the 1st day of January, 1843, Mr. Wagar was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Isabella Pile, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 7, 1822. They have had eight children, whose names and the dates of whose birth are as follows: Laura M., born October 12, 1843, now the wife of Dr. C. D. Ashley, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Adah L., born March 14, 1846, now the wife of M. G. Browne, a lumber dealer in Cleveland; John M., born August 1, 1848, at present engaged in trade in Texas; Jessie A., born January 31, 1851, now the wife of George E. Loveland, paymaster of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad; George E., born April 26, 1853; Alta E., born September 3, 1855; Caroline D., born May 9, 1858, and Charles Willard, born October 27, 1860; The four last named are still living at home.

Born and brought up in the Whig party, Mr. Wagar voted and acted with them until 1856, when he joined the Democrats, and has since co-operated with them, filling numerous town offices, including that of justice of the peace.

Mr. Wagar is a type of the American farmer, conservative in his ideas and opinions, a close observer of human nature, possessing shrewdness, good judgment and business tact, by means of which he has placed himself and family beyond the reach of want. At the same time he is fully recognized in the community where he lives as an excellent parent, neighbor and citizen. His religious faith, like that of all the rest of the Wagar family, is Swedenborgian, but is broad, liberal and comprehensive.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

ROYALTON.

Boundaries, etc.—First Settlers—Mr. Clark—Robert Engle—An Aged Emigrant—T. and H. Francis—John Coates—Jonathan Bunker—C. A. Stewart—John Ferris—Boaz Granger—John B. Stewart—A Large Accession—David and Knight Sprague—Royal Tyler's Store—The Townsleys and Nortons—York Street—Mills—First Marriage—Going to Mill under Difficulties—Early Taverns—Civil Organization—Origin of Name—First Officers—List of Principal Officers—Post Office—Royalton Center—First Baptist Church—Free Will Baptist Church—The Disciple Church—The Methodist Church—St. Mary's Church—Schools—Early Teachers—Present Condition of Schools—Cheese-making, etc.—Empire Lodge—Cemeteries.

ROYALTON, noted at one time as a very important dairy township, and still of considerable consequence in that respect, consists of a valuable farming region and contains a community of prosperous people. It is survey township number five in range thirteen of the Western Reserve and is bounded on the north by Parma, on the south by Medina county, on the east by Brecksville and on the west by Strongsville. The east branch of Rocky river, which is there but a small stream, flows across the southwest corner of the township, and although still smaller water courses are plentiful yet mill-power is very scarce.

The only village is Royalton Center, which is a small place, but is very picturesquely located. Agricultural and dairy products are the support of the people, and they furnish a good subsistence. Excellent building stone is found in at least two quarries, but the lack of railway facilities limits the stone market to a circuit near home.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white settlement upon the territory of Royalton was made in 1811 by a Mr. Clark, who, after making a clearing, brought his family in and located upon section twenty-five, in the southeastern corner of the township, on a tract now occupied by H. A. Carter, a son of Clark's widow by her marriage to Lewis Carter. Clark must have died within a few years after making a settlement, for in 1816 Carter married the widow and took up his residence on the Clark place. Lorenzo—a son born of this latter union—was the first white male child born in the township.

On the 2d of June, 1816, Robert Engle with his family and his father-in-law, John Shepard, arrived from the State of New York and settled upon section fourteen, about a half mile south of the center. This was the first settlement after Clark's, whose family remained for five years the only white occupants of the township. Mr. Engle's father-in-law, Mr. John Shepard, had served in his youth as an attendant on a French officer at the time of the Braddock campaign and was present at the memorable defeat of that general. He claimed to be eighty-seven years old when he moved to Royalton with Robert Engle, at whose house he died in 1847. The inscription upon his tombstone fixes his age at one hundred and eighteen years, nine months and eighteen days. Robert Engle, who was famous as a hunter and trapper, died in Roy-

alton. One of his daughters married Simeon Enos, who lives upon the old place.

Thomas and Henry Francis, brothers, settled in 1816 on adjoining farms a half mile north of the center. The Francis brothers lived in Royalton useful and honored men and died on the farms where they had first settled. Rhoda Francis, born in 1816, was the first white child to see the light of day in Royalton.

In December, 1816, John Coates (popularly known in Royalton as Uncle Jacky Coates), settled with his family upon section twenty-one, where he built at first a house of round logs, which he replaced a year or so afterward with a double log house. The latter was put up by Boaz Granger, who took his pay in land. Mr. Coates, who came from Geneseo, New York, owned about thirty-five hundred acres of land in Royalton, which is yet known as the Coates' tract, and which he sold out as settlers required.

The house built by Granger for Coates was the first one in the township supplied with a cellar, and was regarded as an eminently aristocratic mansion. Mr. Coates' son, John, came out with his father, and in the following spring another son, Charles, also came with his family. Catharine (daughter of John Coates, Jr.,) was the second female child born in Royalton, where she still lives as Catharine Teachout.

In 1817, Jonathan Bunker, from the State of New York, located upon section eleven, where he had received a tract of one hundred and fifty acres from Gideon Granger in exchange for one of fifty acres near Palmyra, New York, his former home.

Mr. Bunker belonged to a historical family which gave its name to the celebrated Bunker Hill. Two of his uncles had also participated in the battle fought on Breed's Hill, to which the former name has been given, where one was killed and the other wounded.

Ephraim Moody, a neighbor in New York, accompanied Bunker to the West. The journey was made in a sleigh drawn by a pair of horses, of which each owned one. Moody stopped short of Royalton, leaving Bunker to go on alone. The latter reached his newly acquired property in the morning, and by night he had put up a shanty. During the following eight months he labored there alone, clearing and cultivating his land, and when at the end of that time his family came out, they found a comfortable log house and crops well advanced.

Mr. Bunker, during his solitary experience, used to be frequently troubled by wild beasts, and more than once his shanty, which was always open, received marauding visits from bears. He was, however, a fearless man, and far from being frightened away by the bears and wolves; he hunted and trapped them with great success. He was an expert ropemaker, and for some time, during his early days in Royalton, supplied Cleveland with about all the white rope used there. For its manufacture he used flax raised upon his farm, and also hemp purchased from Mr. Weddell, of Cleveland. Mr. Bunker also had a nursery

of four hundred apple trees, from which many of the present orchards of Royalton were supplied. He had a family of nine children, and died in 1844, aged eighty-two.

Chauncey A. Stewart settled in the autumn of 1816 upon section four, the place being now owned by his son, T. H. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was a famous hunter and trapper, and one may still hear many stories of his adventurous exploits in search of bears and other large game. John Ferris settled in the township in December, 1816, and about the same time Solomon and Elias Keys, both from the State of New York, became members of the new community.

Boaz Granger, of whom mention has already been made, came out in 1817. He was a neighbor of Jonathan Bunker in New York, and when he came to Royalton, boarded awhile at the house of the latter. As before stated, he purchased land of John Coates on section eleven, and in part payment built him a house and barn, the latter structure being the first framed building erected in Royalton.

In the summer of 1817 Samuel Stewart settled upon the State road on section fifteen, where his son, John B. Stewart, now lives. The latter, now aged eighty-eight, has always been one of the most prominent men in the township, and in his old age, looks with satisfaction upon the record of a busy and honorable life. He was a land surveyor in his younger days, and for many years was the agent of Gideon Granger for his Royalton land. He was the first clerk of Royalton, was chosen a justice of the peace, with Lewis Carter, in August, 1819, and long served the township in various public capacities. Mr. Stewart is the only one now living of those who voted at the first township election, in 1818.

In the winter of 1817 and spring of 1818, the settlement was very decidedly increased by the arrival of Eliphalet Towsley, David Sprague, Francis How, Abial Cushman, — Warren, Parley Austin, John Smith, Israel Sawyer, David Hier, — Claffin, — Hayes, Knight Sprague and Benjamin Boyer. Towsley settled in the southwest, where his son James had a short time before made a clearing. James returned to New York after his father came, and attended school a year. He then came back to Royalton and settled near the center, but subsequently removed to Brooklyn, where he died in 1879. Eliphalet Towsley resided in Royalton until his death.

David and Knight Sprague, brothers, were from Royalton, Vermont. Knight Sprague was blind, having, it is said, lost his sight while working as a blacksmith in the east. He was, however, a remarkably energetic man, and was thought by his neighbors to be able to discern the situation of objects almost as well as many who were blessed with perfect eyes. He built the first town-hall owned by Royalton, took an active part in all affairs of the time, and died on the place on which he first settled. An early township record sets forth the fact that Mr.

Sprague was chosen fence-viewer in 1821, but how the blind man managed to "view" the fences the record fails to state. David Sprague settled upon section five, whence he afterwards removed to Middleburg, where he died.

John Smith was also from Vermont, and located on section seven. He was killed in 1823 by the fall of a tree. John Hier and his brother David located near the Strongsville line. The former died in Hinckley and the latter upon his farm at Bennett's Corners.

In 1818 the newcomers included Henry Hudson, a doctor, farmer and Baptist preacher, James Baird, Asa and Samuel Norton, Kersina and John Watkins, Smith Ingersolls and O. C. Gordon. Mr. Baird, who was one of Jonathan Bunker's neighbors in New York, married the oldest daughter of the latter and located on section eleven, adjoining Bunker's place. He afterward moved a mile farther south, and about 1827 went to Lorain county.

Settlements began to be made at the center about 1827, in which year Royal Tyler opened a store in a ten by twelve log-house. He afterward removed to Brooklyn, and was succeeded in the store by his brother Benjamin, who also practiced the healing art. He now resides in Brooklyn.

William and James Towsley were early settlers at the center, as was also a Mr. Bostwick. Kersina and John Watkins located near the center, but the former soon died, and the latter then moved out of the township. Asa Norton bought land of John Coates on section twelve, and paid for it by daily labor. The only time he could devote to his own farm was the nights and the Sundays, and these he never failed to use to the utmost extent possible.

Samuel Norton who was a teamster at times between Cleveland and Medina, settled upon section eleven. Both Nortons resided in Royalton until they died. Smith Ingalls lived on a farm adjoining David Sprague's, and there died after a well spent and active life. He was the first postmaster in Royalton, and frequently served in township offices.

"York" street was laid out about 1828, when one Briggs and William Ferris built there, followed a year or two afterward by William Gibson, John Marcellus, Page Claffin, John Tompkins, James Bunker and George Abrams. Samuel Gibson built a steam sawmill in the west, and not long afterward William Thomas and James Goss built another one in that vicinity, the presence of a belt of fine timber making the timber business quite profitable. Harvey Edgarton built a steam sawmill in the south-east, about 1830, at which time that part of the township first began to receive settlers to any extent. The earliest residents there were Sardis and Harvey Edgarton, Barton Brown, Mr. Akins, John Edgarton, Lewis Miller, Otis Billings and others. Abner S. Beales settled in 1821 near the Center, next to Robert Engle. He lived there four years, and in 1825 removed to Parma.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The first marriage in Royalton was that of Asa Norton to Lovey Bunker. The ceremony, which was performed by "Squire" J. B. Stewart, was the maiden effort in that line of the newly-chosen justice.

Going to mill in the pioneer days was a disagreeable necessity, for there were none nearer than Vaughn's log gristmill, where Berea now stands, and the way to it was through a dense wilderness. Freeman Bunker, now a resident of Royalton, related how, when a boy, he used occasionally to set out for Vaughn's mill with three bushels of corn across his horse's back. By a peculiar arrangement, the like of which we have never observed before in the history of pioneer milling, Vaughn always went himself, or sent somebody, half way to meet such persons as had notified him that they would have a grist for his mill. Young Bunker used to send the requisite notice beforehand, and then, after struggling through the woods and underbrush to the place where he expected to meet Vaughn, would call out loudly, when the worthy miller would usually appear and take the grist away with him. Sometimes, however, owing to the vague character of the road, the lad or the miller failed to find the appointed spot, when the former would be compelled to roam around the woods a long time before finding the other end of this singular transportation line.

Mr. Bunker relates that he was frequently followed by wolves during his trips to the mill and elsewhere, and that troops of them were common spectacles; but the craven creatures never made serious onslaughts save upon such small game as happened to be exposed to their attacks. Bear hunts, organized upon an extensive plan, occasionally called nearly all the residents of the township into service, but excursions after deer, turkeys, etc., were too common to attract any attention.

It is said that there was not a single framed dwelling house in Royalton, until 1827, when Jonathan Bunker erected one. The first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1821, and was attended by the usual jollification customary on such events at that day. Francis How is said by some to have kept at the center the first tavern opened in Royalton, but this opinion is disputed by others, who claim that the first Boniface was Charles Coates, who kept on the State road, on the site of Asper's hotel, north of the center.

ORGANIZATION.

Previous to 1818 Royalton was a part of the civil township of Brecksville, but on the 27th day of October, 1818, the county commissioners ordered that "township number five, in range thirteen, be set off into a separate township with the name of Royalton." It is said that Knight Sprague, the blind man before mentioned, was anxious to name the township in honor of his own native town of Royalton, in Vermont; and it is further said that he paid a gallon of

whisky for the privilege, but to whom does not appear. Doubtless it was distributed at a meeting of the "sovereigns" assembled to determine on a name.

The first township election was held at the house of Robert Engle, November 9, 1818, at which time the following officers were chosen: John B. Stewart, clerk; David Sprague, Francis How and Elias Keys, trustees; Benjamin Boyer, fence-viewer; Francis How and Elias Keys, appraisers of property; Robert Engle and Elias Keys, supervisors of highways; Abial Cushman, constable; Chauncey A. Stewart, treasurer; Robert Engle and David Sprague were the judges of the election, and Chauncey A. Stewart was the chairman. The first election for justices of the peace was held in 1819, when John B. Stewart and Sam'l Norton were chosen. The election was set aside, however, on the ground of illegality, and at a new election John B. Stewart and Lewis Carter were duly elected justices. Their commissions were dated August 10, 1819. We give herewith a list of the names of the persons who have served as trustees, clerks and treasurers of Royalton from its organization to 1879.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1818. Trustees, David Sprague, Francis How, Elias Keys; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, C. A. Stewart.
 1819. Trustees, Lewis Carter, David Sprague, Jonathan Bunker; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, C. A. Stewart.
 1820. Trustees, Israel Sawyer, Isaac Isham, Sam'l Norton, Jr.; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1821. Trustees, Eliphalet Towsley, Israel Sawyer, James Bird; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1822. Trustees, Jonathan Bunker, John Ferris, John Smith; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1823. Trustees, Parley Austin, Francis How, Elias Keys; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1824. Trustees, Sam'l Norton, Ezra Leonard, C. A. Stewart; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1825. Trustees, Boaz Granger, Ezra Leonard, Smith Ingalls; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Parley Austin.
 1826. Trustees, Smith Ingalls, Ezra Leonard, John Ferris; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, P. Austin.
 1827. Trustees, Wm. Teachout, Jas. Towsley, John Watkins; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, John Watkins.
 1828. Trustees, Jas. Towsley, Smith Ingalls, James W. Wild; clerk, John B. Stewart; treasurer, Thos. Francis.
 1829. Trustees, Wm. Teachout, Edward Scofield, Smith Ingalls; clerk, John Coates 3rd; treasurer, Thomas Francis.
 1830 and 1831. Trustees, Edward Scofield, W. D. Eastman, R. K. Towsley; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, Thos. Francis.
 1832. Trustees, C. Brunson, Wm. Teachout, Zara Sarles; clerk, J. B. Stewart; treasurer, John B. Davis.
 1833. Trustees, Francis How, John Coates, Jr., Isaac Isham, Jr.; clerk, James Towsley; treasurer, John B. Davis.
 1834. Trustees, John Coates, Jr., Ebenezer Bostwick, John B. Stewart; clerk, Jas. Towsley; treasurer, John B. Davis.
 1835. Trustees, O. C. Gordon, Harvey Edgerton, Eliphalet Towsley; clerk, James Towsley; treasurer, Francis How.
 1836 and 1837. Trustees, O. C. Gordon, Harvey Edgerton, J. B. Stewart; clerk, Jas. Towsley; treasurer, John B. Davis.
 1838. Trustees, J. B. Stewart, O. C. Gordon, William Teachout; clerk, Jas. Towsley; treasurer, John B. Davis.
 1839. Trustees, J. B. Stewart, Robert Wilkinson, Wm. Teachout; clerk, Jas. Towsley; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.
 1840. Trustees, Wm. Teachout, J. B. Stewart, Smith Ingalls; clerk, Eliphalet Towsley; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.
 1841. Trustees, Smith Ingalls, John Coates, Francis Bark; clerk, Eliphalet Towsley; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.
 1842. Trustees, Smith Ingalls, Edwin Wilcox, Wm. Ferris; clerk, Eliphalet Towsley; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.
 1843. Trustees, Edwin Wilcox, Zara Sarles, Wm. Ferris; clerk, Eliphalet Towsley; treasurer, H. M. Munson.
 1844. Trustees, Zara Sarles, Daniel A. Minor, Wm. Towsley; clerk, James Towsley; treasurer, Lewis How.
 1845. Trustees, Parley Austin, Rowley Leonard, Joseph Teachout; clerk, James Towsley; treasurer, Edwin Wilcox.

1846. Trustees, Smith Ingalls, Wm. D. Eastman, Wm. Teachout; clerk, Charles Teachout; treasurer, Lewis How.

1847. Trustees, Wm. D. Eastman, Wm. Ferris, Asa Varney; clerk, A. Teachout; treasurer, L. How.

1848. Trustees, Smith Ingalls, James Towsley, S. M. Wilcox; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Lewis How.

1849. Trustees, James Towsley, Zara Sarles, Edwin Wilcox; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Lewis How.

1850. Trustees, Robert Wilkinson, Rufus D. Gibson, Thomas Bark; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Lewis How.

1851. Trustees, Robert Wilkinson, Francis P. Howe, O. H. Graves; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Lewis How.

1852. Trustees, Henry Aiken, Norman A. Graves, Thomas Meacher; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Lewis How.

1853. Trustees, Robert Wilkinson, Thos. B. Coates, Wm. Ferris; clerk, James Towsley; treasurer, Arenzo Sarles.

1854. Trustees, Robert Wilkinson, Henry Akin, T. B. Coates; clerk, Wm. Hodgkinson; treasurer, Lewis How.

1855. Trustees, Henry Akin, T. B. Coates, J. Marcellus; clerk, Thomas Coates; treasurer, Wm. Sarles.

1856. Trustees, D. A. Miner, Sardis Edgarton, Wm. Ferris; clerk, Jas. Towsley; treasurer, Martin S. Billings.

1857. Trustees, Dan'l Miner, Sardis Edgarton, Robert Wilkinson; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Martin S. Billings.

1858. Trustees, Sardis Edgarton, John Marcellus, James Ferris; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, James Towsley.

1859. Trustees, James Ferris, Sardis Edgarton, S. H. Stewart; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, James Towsley.

1860. Trustees, Charles Bangs, Edwin Wilcox, James Ferris; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, James Towsley.

1861. Trustees, John Tompkins, W. W. Stockman, Zara Sarles; clerk, Jos. Smith; treasurer, James Towsley.

1862. Trustees, John Tompkins, W. W. Stockman, Zara Sarles; clerk, Jos. Smith; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.

1863. Trustees, B. S. Tyler, John Tompkins, Ransom Walling; clerk, Jos. Smith; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.

1864. Trustees, B. S. Tyler, Stillman Tupper, Geo. Johnson; clerk, Jos. Smith; treasurer, O. C. Gordon.

1865. Trustees, Chas. Bangs, Chas. Robinson, O. H. Claffin; clerk, Geo. S. Morrell; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1866. Trustees, Chas. Bangs, Chas. Robinson, O. H. Claffin; clerk, J. M. Wilcox; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1867. Trustees, Orville Bangs, John Tompkins, Wm. Ferris; clerk, M. G. Billings; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1868. Trustees, John Tompkins, Thos. Bolton, Wm. Spencer; clerk, Farnum Gibbs; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1869 and 1870. Trustees, T. S. Bolton, Simon Wilkinson, Hamlin Miller; clerk, Farnum Gibbs; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1871. Trustees, Geo. Matthews, G. H. Stewart, O. Taylor; clerk, Farnum Gibbs; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1872. Trustees, Geo. Matthews, G. H. Stewart, Oliver Taylor; clerk, A. E. Akin; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1873. Trustees, George Matthews, G. H. Stewart, Wm. Tompkins; clerk, A. E. Akin; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1874. Trustees, Geo. Matthews, Wm. Tompkins, Freeman Norton; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1875. Trustees, Oliver Taylor, Geo. Matthews, Freeman Norton; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1876. Trustees, Oliver Taylor, Geo. Matthews, Freeman Norton; clerk, A. E. Akin; treasurer, L. S. Sarles.

1877 and 1878. Trustees, Geo. Matthews, Freeman Norton, Sardis Edgarton, Jr.; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Oliver Taylor.

1879. Trustees, Sardis Edgarton, Geo. Matthews, Joseph Turney; clerk, Joseph Smith; treasurer, Oliver Taylor.

POST OFFICE.

Down to 1825 the people of Royalton had to go to Cleveland for their mail, except that some of them bargained with J. W. Weld to bring their letters and papers to them for a small compensation—fifty cents weekly from each person thus served. In 1825 Smith Ingalls was appointed postmaster, but as he resided in the western part of the township, he deputized S. K. Greenleaf, living near the center, to transact the business. Since Mr. Ingalls' time the Royalton postmasters have been William Towsley, Tristram Randall, Lorenzo Hopkins, W. W. Stockman, Charles W. Foster, S. W. Chandler, Lewis Granger, Joseph W. Smith, Charles Bangs, M. S. Billings, Byron Babcock

and Thomas Coates; the last named being the present incumbent.

ROYALTON CENTER.

Royalton Center, the only village in the township, occupies a pleasant and healthful elevation whence the eye has a very fine view of the surrounding country. The village contains the town hall, three stores, three churches, an Odd Fellows' lodge, and a handsome cemetery. A majority of the residents of the township do their trading at this point, and it is therefore the seat of considerable business, while it is also made attractive by the presence of many elegant rural homes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Hudson, an early settler in Royalton, who was a doctor as well as a minister, was among the early preachers to the Baptists of Royalton. Prior to 1878, the members of that denomination used to assemble frequently for prayer and other public devotional exercises. In that year the First Baptist Church was organized. The first members were the following: Henry Hudson, Priscilla Hudson, James Teachout, William Dyke, Elizabeth Dyke, William, Lydia and John Teachout, Relief Austin, Merrick Rockwell and Clarissa Teachout. The first deacon was William Dyke.

The stone church at the center was the first one built, and was erected in 1850, services, previous to that time, having been held in school-houses and the town-house. Thomas Rederup, Francis Norton and John Edgarton were the building committee which superintended its erection. The church had a membership of forty-five.

Mr. Hudson was the pastor until his death, and served for a period of about twenty-five years—his annual salary rarely exceeding fifty dollars. There was a division in the church in 1838; and later, during Rev. Mr. Conley's time, a second one, but the organization is now prosperous, and contains sixty members. The pastor is Rev. S. S. Watkins.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The early records of this church have been lost, and the date of its organization is fixed, therefore, by conjecture at about 1836.

Worship was first held at the Center, but in 1843 the location was changed to Coates' Corners.*

Public services were held there in a school-house until 1850, when, after a protracted discussion which had lasted several years, the present church-edifice was erected.

On the 1st of August, 1879, the church membership was thirty-eight. The pastor was Rev. J. H. Baldwin; the trustees were George Kendall and Fran-

* An entry upon the records under date of February 18, 1843, sets forth "that the brethren in Royalton met in monthly meeting, had a good time but under some trials; received three members, J. Bunker, M. Varny and S. Horton, and moved the church down to Coates' Corners."

cis Miner, and the deacons, George Kendall and Francis Bark.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

In the year 1828 Ezra Leonard invited Mr. Hayden, a Disciple preacher, to visit Royalton and hold religious services for the few of that faith who then resided there. Mr. Hayden responded promptly, and preached his first sermon in the house of John B. Stewart. Soon afterward Edward Scofield, formerly of the Baptist Church, moved into town, and with Mr. Hayden preached occasionally to the Disciples. Mr. Hayden preached in Mr. John Ferris' barn in June, 1829, and on that occasion baptized a number of converts.

In the autumn of 1829 a church organization was effected. The elders then chosen were Jewett M. Frost, John B. Stewart, Adin Dyke and William Buck. The deacons were Almon Eastman and Henry Bangs. The original membership of thirty has steadily increased until there are now one hundred and eight names on the roll. The elders in 1879 are Charles Johnson, Abel Bennet, William S. Greene and John B. Stewart, and the deacons are Clark Gibbs and Justin Bark. William Moody, of Lafayette, preaches to the congregation once a fortnight. The society owns a handsome church edifice at the center, and is in the enjoyment of decided prosperity.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized about 1836, but until 1859 worship was held in school houses and the town-house. In the latter year the present church-building was erected. The organization was originally located in the southeastern portion of Royalton, and, for a time, the Stewart school-house was used as a house of worship. Revs. Hugh L. Parish and — Fitch, who organized the church, were the first preachers, at which time the charge was included in the Brooklyn circuit. Subsequently the church was attached successively to the Brunswick, Hinckley and Brecksville circuits, in which latter it still remains. The first class-leader was Hiram Sarles, who was one of the most prominent members of the church. The present class-leader is James Ferris, and the trustees are John Hall, William Babcock and James Ferris. There are now twenty-six members. The pulpit is without a regular pastor, depending upon occasional supplies.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

In 1854 there were nine Catholic families in Royalton, and in response to their request Bishop Rappe came out from Cleveland and held services at the house of Thomas Montague at the center. Afterward Fathers Ilannan, John and Halley were sent out to preach occasionally, and during the time of the latter, in 1858, the members of the congregation purchased the building now used as a church. The first trustees or councilmen of the church were Patrick Flynn, William Manny and James Morris. The present trustees are Patrick Manny and Bartholomew Lyons.

About twenty-five families now attend the church, to whom Father Zarency, of Berea, preaches once a month, performing mass, however, every week.

SCHOOLS.

Authorities differ as to who was the first teacher in Royalton. Oren Abbott and Wm. Towsley have both been named as such, but the weight of evidence is in favor of Eunice Stewart. The school-house in which her labors were pursued was located upon the northeast corner of section five; and there, also, John B. Stewart—the second teacher in the township—taught shortly afterwards.

A log school-house was put up in section nineteen at a very early date, in which Wm. Towsley was the first teacher. After him, Abial Cushman was the pedagogue. The teachers of that day were perhaps imperfectly supplied with knowledge, but it is generally agreed by those whose memory extends to that time that they were an energetic, painstaking and industrious class of men and women.

In 1830, when the township was set off into four school districts, there were thirty-five householders in District No. 1, twenty-two in District No. 2, sixteen in District No. 3, and seventeen in District No. 4.

The township is now supplied with nine excellent schools, at which the average daily attendance is 244, out of a school enumeration of 335. The township tax for school purposes in 1879 was \$1,378.

INDUSTRIES.

About 1866 James Wyatt introduced the manufacture of cheese as a regular business into Royalton, and for a few years, did a thriving business. In 1869 Charles Bangs and L. S. Sarles began operations, and carried them forward in company until 1871 when they dissolved, and Bangs removed to his present location, and has since then been engaged in the business to a considerable extent. After a partnership with A. E. Aikens of three years and continuation on his own account until 1877, Mr. Sarles retired from the business, leaving the field to Mr. Bangs.

Royalton was at one time esteemed a famous dairy town, and produced a great quantity of milk, but latterly this branch of farming has declined in proportion to others, although still receiving no small share of the husbandman's attention. Capital is likewise invested in nurseries of which several send to market annually a valuable list of trees, plants, etc.

General farming is, however, the main dependence of the people, and as the country contains a fruitful soil, the agricultural interests are exceedingly prosperous; the farmers being usually in comfortable, and often in affluent circumstances.

EMPIRE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Empire Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., was instituted in July, 1859, with twelve charter members,

viz: Charles Bangs, Orville Bangs, Joseph W. Smith, John Marcellus, William Frost, Thomas S. Bark, Wesley Pope, J. T. Akers, Edwin Bangs, George Johnson, Charles Heath and L. S. Sarles.

The lodge owns a large framed edifice at the center (built in 1864) in the upper portion of which is a well appointed and commodious lodge room; the lower part being used as a store. The membership in August, 1879, was forty, although in 1878 twenty members withdrew upon the formation of a lodge in Brecksville. The present officers are Geo. Mathews, N. G.; John Kirkland, V. G.; D. C. Marcellus, T., F. Lesser, R. S.; Joseph W. Smith, P. S.

CEMETERIES.

The first public cemetery in Royalton was laid out at the center, a tract of five acres having been bought from John Watkins for that purpose. Upon that tract the town hall, the Baptist church and the cemetery are located. The latter is now a neglected, weed-choked and most unsightly spot. The first death in the township was that of Catherine, wife of Charles Coates. She was buried in a family burial place upon the Coates farm. There are several cemeteries in the township, of which the finest in appearance is the one at the center adjoining the Disciple church. It is prettily adorned, and its neatly kept walks, graceful foliage, and beautiful monuments, are well calculated to relieve the sad thoughts which naturally associate themselves with the homes of the dead.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

SOLON.

Two Families on the Way—Their Tedjous Route—Robbins and Bull make the First Settlement—Oliver Wells—Arrival of Miss Delia—First Twins—The First School—Organization of Township—Names of the Voters—Choice of a Name—The First Officers—Chasing an Elk—First Settlement on North Half—On Hampshire Street—Increasing Emigration—R. M. Hanaford—Wm. Pillsbury at the Center—W. W. Higby—Settlers on the Ledge—A Disgusted Stranger—First Marriage and Death—First Church and Physician—Bears, Deer and Rattlesnakes—Black Salts—Selling Sugar in Cleveland—Going Courting in Aurora—A Professor in the Woods—The First Store—Captain Archibald Robbins—General Improvement, Mails, etc.—Solon in the War—Education—Railroads—Business Places at the Center—Congregational Church—Disciples' Church—Methodist Church—Principal Township Officers.

In the month of August, 1820, two families, well supplied with teams, household goods, and especially with children, might have been seen making their tedious way along the rough road from Newburg through Independence to Hudson in the present county of Summit, and thence northeastward to Aurora, now in Portage county, where they made their temporary stopping-place. From that point the heads of the two families made a thorough examination of the unoccupied land round about, and after due consideration determined to locate themselves in the west part of the "Williams and Ellsworth" tract, which comprised the southern portion of township six, range ten,

then described as the survey-township of Milan, but now known as the civil township of Solon.

The heads of those two families were Samuel Bull and Captain Jason Robbins, both lately from Wethersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, and both, when past the meridian of life (Mr. Bull being forty-five years old and Captain Robbins fifty-eight), having determined to try their fortunes in what was then called the far western wilderness of Northern Ohio.

Having erected their log-houses (those inevitable pioneer palaces), and having made such other preparations as circumstances permitted, the two men, in the month of November, 1820, moved their families from Anson to their new homes; thus becoming the first settlers in the present township of Solon. Although these were the only two families in the township, yet they made quite a beginning in the way of settlement, as Mr. Bull had six children and Captain Robbins full as many.

Their places were situated on what had been an important mail and supply route from Pittsburg to Cleveland during the war of 1812, but which in 1820 had been abandoned in favor of the road through the more settled regions of Independence, Hudson, etc., and had become impassable by reason of growing bushes and fallen timber. It is now the direct route from Cleveland through Solon Center to Aurora. Their nearest neighbors were two miles to the south-east, in the northwest corner of Aurora. In the direction of Cleveland they could travel without seeing a single residence to a point within three miles of the village of Newburg, and nine miles from their own homes. To the westward, also, it was nine miles to a neighbor, who resided in the southwesternmost part of Bedford.

Of the four men and women who thus began the settlement of Solon, all remained at their chosen location throughout their lives. Samuel Bull died in 1838, at the age of sixty-three; Mrs. Eleanor Robbins died in 1850, at the age of seventy-seven; Captain Jason Robbins died in 1852, at the age of ninety; while Mrs. Fanny Huntington Bull, the last and oldest of the venerable quartette, survived to the remarkable age of ninety-four, dying in the year 1872. Of Mr. Bull's family, Pitkin S., Lorenzo S. and Norman A. are still living; and it is from the second named that we have derived the facts previously narrated. Of Mr. Robbins' family, W. W. Robbins and Mrs. I. N. Blackman still survive.

The third family which settled in the township was that of Oliver Mills, who came from the same locality as Messrs. Robbins and Bull in the autumn of 1821, and located on lot number forty of the Williams and Ellsworth tract, being the southwesternmost lot in the township. From this time forward there were but few arrivals for nearly ten years; the land being held at higher prices by the proprietors than most emigrants were willing to pay.

We must not, however, neglect to mention one important arrival which occurred soon after Mr. Wells'

settlement in the township—that of Delia, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, and the first white child born in Solon. The same couple were also the parents of the first twins born in the township, who followed in due season after Miss Delia.

The first school in Solon was taught by John Henry about 1822, his only patrons being Messrs. Robbins and Bull, who were the only two who lived near enough to join in the enterprise. Robbins furnished four children and Mr. Bull three. The price was ten dollars a month and board, and, according to Mr. L. S. Bull, his father paid in shoemaking and Captain Robbins in maple sugar.

Although emigration was slow, yet a few settlers did arrive, and by 1825 there were eight voters in the township: Messrs. Robbins, Bull and Wells, already named, young P. S. Bull, then just come of age, and four new arrivals, John C. Carver, C. M. Leach, Thomas Marshall and Ichabod Watrous—all in the south part of the township. Down to this time the survey-township of Milan had remained a part of the civil township of Orange, but in the year last named the eight gentlemen mentioned, thinking perhaps that it would attract attention and emigration, determined to have an organization of their own. On their petition the county commissioners set off Milan into a separate township, and ordered an election of officers.

By general consent the other settlers accorded to Messrs. Bull and Robbins, as the earliest pioneers, the privilege of naming the new township. They were desirous of commemorating some name connected with one of their families, but as neither Bulltown nor Robbinsburg seemed to sound exactly right, they finally agreed to adopt the second name of Mr. Bull's second son, Lorenzo Solon Bull, now the worthy postmaster at Solon Center. The complaisant commissioners confirmed the appellation, and thus the name of the great Grecian lawgiver was applied (although at second hand) to one of the pleasant and fertile townships of Cuyahoga county.

At the first election the following officers were chosen: Trustees, Jason Robbins, Samuel Bull, Ichabod Watrous; clerk, Jason Robbins; treasurer, Pitkin S. Bull; constable, Pitkin S. Bull; overseer of the poor, Pitkin S. Bull; justice of the peace, Oliver Wells. The list is furnished us by the numerous elected Pitkin S. Bull, the only survivor of the official five to whom the eight offices were allotted.

Solon, when first settled, like all the rest of the Western Reserve, abounded in wild game; not only were wolves, deer, bear, etc., to be found there in great numbers, but occasionally even the lofty elk was to be seen bearing aloft his wide-branching horns adown the forest glade, and starting in sudden dismay at the faintest sound of the woodman's axe. These stately animals, however, very speedily disappeared. In 1821, the year after the first settlement, P. S. Bull and Warren Warner chased a large buck elk for three days through Milan (Solon) and the adjoining townships, it being finally killed in Northfield (now in

Summit county) by a third hunter, who struck its track a little ahead of the unlucky Milanese and gained the prize. This was, so far as known, the last elk seen in the township. Bear remained a few years longer, and other wild game was abundant till a far later period.

The first settlement in the north half of the township was made about 1827 by John Morse, who located near the old State road before mentioned (running from Cleveland to Aurora, etc.), not far from the Bedford line. He was followed within two or three years by Joseph G. Patrick, Baxter Clough, — Gerish and others, from the State of New Hampshire; for which reason that road has been called Hampshire street down to the present time. John C. Sill settled in the township in 1831, and Walter Stannard and John Hodge about the same time. Mr. Martle settled in the extreme northwest part of the township.

And now the tide of emigration began to rise rapidly. In 1832 Reuben M. Hanaford settled in Hampshire street, about a mile and a half northwestward from the center. He is still living at the latter place, and we are indebted to his vigorous memory for many facts regarding the history of the township subsequent to his arrival. Not a tree had then been cut within a mile of the center. William Pillsbury, however, purchased the land around the center that same year. No roads were cut out in that part of the township, and no wagons were in use. There were merely paths through the woods, traversed summer and winter by ox-sleds.

William W. Higby was then working in Solon, where he has ever since been a permanent resident. Elijah Pettibone settled that year (1832) in the southeast part of the township, where he and his sons have since been permanent citizens. William W. Richards, C. R. Fletcher and John Hale all came that year or the next, and settled in the south and northwest parts of the township. These, including Pettibone, were all from Jefferson county, New York.

The first settlers in the north part, on what is known as "The Ledge," were Elisha Wilmott and Albert Pond, who located there about 1833. These were soon followed by Abraham Witter, George H. Mason, Stephen Dunwell and Alvin Harrington, most of these in this section being from Maine. Deacon John Barnard settled in the township about 1833.

The ground at the center being low and somewhat wet, that was one of the last points to be settled. An anecdote related by Mr. Hanaford shows the unpleasant impression which the township, and especially that portion of it, made upon strangers at the period of which we are speaking. Several roads had been laid out, meeting at the center, but none had been cut out, all being designated only by lines of marked trees. Having occasion to go to Twinsburg, during the first year of his residence in the township, Mr. Hanaford followed the line of marked trees south to that point, and then returned by the same track to

the center. As he approached the latter point toward nightfall, he saw a man on horseback looking anxiously at the various indications of highways yet to be.

"See here, stranger," he exclaimed, immediately on observing Mr. Hanaford, "I wish you would tell me which way I ought to go to get out of this infernal town."

"Well," replied Mr. Hanaford, "that depends on where you want to go to. This line of marked trees," pointing south, "leads to Twinsburg; that one runs southwest to Aurora; that one due north will take you to Orange; this one on the west"—

"No matter about that," interrupted the traveler; "I've just come from the west through that cursed swamp, and I'll swear I don't want to go that way. I don't care where these other trails go to either; all I want to know is which is the quickest way out of town."

Mr. Hanaford gave him the distances to the various points mentioned, the stranger selected the nearest one and immediately started toward it at a rapid pace. Scarcely had he got out of sight when the wolves were heard howling in the forest; a circumstance which probably did not diminish his anxiety to get "out of town," and which caused Mr. Hanaford to hasten his pace materially on his way home.

The first man who built a house at the Center was Freeman McClintock, who located there in 1832 or '33. He resided there in his log cabin two or three years before any joined him.

The axes of the woodmen now resounded on every side, and in three years after Mr. Hanaford's arrival, in 1832, nearly all the land in the township had been purchased from the original proprietors.

It was not until about 1833 that the first marriage took place in Solon, the parties being Baxter Clough and Hannah Gerrish, both of "Hampshire street," the officiating magistrate being Capt. John Robbins, the second justice of the peace in Solon.

The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, which occurred in 1834, fourteen years after the settlement of the township. There being, naturally, no burying-ground in Solon before there was a death, she was taken to what was called the Seward burying-ground, in Aurora, for interment. Several other of the Solon pioneers also rest there.

By this time both the Presbyterians and the Methodists had begun to hold meetings in the township—in fact, Presbyterian meetings were held at Mr. Hanaford's house as early as 1832. In 1834 or '35 a regular church of that denomination was formed, being composed largely of the New Englanders on Hampshire street. A year or so later they built the first church edifice in the township, at the Center. It was the second frame building there, and was placed on high posts ("stilts," some called them) on account of the dampness of the soil. A separate sketch will be given of this church with the others.

In 1834 the first physician, Dr. Alpheus Morrill, settled in Solon. He remained several years.

The same year that the doctors began to come the bears disappeared. Mr. S. S. Bull mentions that the last of those animals was seen in Solon in 1834. In that year four were killed in the township; one by Thomas Marshall, one by S. S. Bull, one by William W. Higby, and one very large one, weighing about four hundred pounds, by Jason Robbins, 2nd.

The deer still continued quite numerous, and many a jolly hunt was enjoyed by the youth of Solon. William W. Higby stood at the head of the Nimrods of that township, and had hardly a rival in the country round, excepting Hiram Spofford, of Bedford, who hunted largely in Solon. Neither of them considered it a very remarkable feat to kill from six to eight fat deer in the course of a day, while as to raccoons, turkeys, etc., they numbered their victims by the hundreds every season.

Rattlesnakes, too, were extremely frequent throughout the pioneer period, especially on "the ledge" in the northern part of the township. One night when Albert Pond got up to attend to his sick child he was somewhat startled to find a large, yellow rattlesnake stretched out comfortably in front of the embers of the fire. Similar unpleasant encounters with these reptiles were not uncommon, but we do not hear of any fatal results—except to the snakes.

The early exports of Solon consisted of maple sugar, "black salts," and deer skins. The "black salts," as is known by all the older citizens, were the results of boiling down the ley made from the ashes which could be produced in abundance by every energetic settler in clearing his own land. These were generally sold at Newburg. As they could speedily be transformed into pot- and pearl-ashes, which might be shipped east at slight expense, they would bring cash, when grain was almost unsaleable from the fact that the transportation cost nearly or quite as much as it was worth in the Eastern markets.

As for sugar and molasses, each man who had a surplus when the maple-sugar season was on, put it in a wagon and started with an ox-team for Cleveland, occupying two days in the trip. There he would take a pail and a pair of steelyards and drive from house to house, selling from ten to fifty pounds in a place. If even a merchant took a whole barrel, he was thought to be doing a wholesale business.

While many young married men, with their families, came into Solon at this period, a large proportion of the settlers were bachelors. Nearly every one of these, as soon as he had made a little clearing and built a log cabin, would start for the nearest settlement, hunt up a good-looking girl and go to courting her with a straightforward energy which seldom failed of success. As Aurora (Portage county) was the oldest settled township in the vicinity, and the most convenient of access, and was also blessed with an ample supply of handsome, agreeable and industrious young ladies, the solitary Solonites betook themselves thither in large numbers, and with emi-

ment good fortune, a larger proportion of the pioneer mothers of Solon coming from Aurora than from any other township on the Reserve.

Even after the building of the Presbyterian Church at the Center, it was sometimes difficult for the ministers who were to preach in it to find their way to the house of the Lord through the thinly-settled woods of Solon. Professor Reuben Nutting, of Western Reserve College at Hudson, who occasionally preached there, got belated one cool Saturday night in autumn, when on his way thither on horseback, lost his way when within a mile of the meeting-house, and, after wandering around for a long time, finally became satisfied that he could not find his way out. The professor had evidently been deeply impressed by the sanitary precept, "Keep your feet warm and your head cool." Having hitched his horse and taken off the saddle, with the invariable saddle-bags, which formed a part of every minister's equipment in those days, he took the "comforter" from his neck, cut it in two, wrapped the pieces around his feet, and then bestowed his pedal extremities, one in each of the saddle-bags. Thus protected, he lay down on the driest place he could find, and it is to be presumed that, whatever may have been his sufferings in other respects, he didn't catch cold in his feet. The next morning he found his way to the waiting congregation, but was too much exhausted to speak until afternoon.

It was not until about 1840 that Solon was far enough advanced to support a store. The first one was then established at the center by Captain Archibald Robbins, son of Captain Jason Robbins, the early settler before mentioned, who had become a resident of the township many years after his father. The younger Captain Robbins had had a very romantic and thrilling experience. He had been the mate of Captain Riley, whose "Narrative" was once read with delighted interest by thousands of youth throughout the country. Riley and Robbins, with their crew, had been cast ashore on the western coast of Africa; had been captured by Arabs, and had only escaped after a long and painful captivity.

Captain Robbins also published a narrative of his adventures, but it was not as widely known as that of Captain Riley, perhaps because the former, being a very plain, straightforward man, did not embellish his account with the productions of his imagination sufficiently to suit the popular taste. After having subsequently been in chief command of various vessels for a number of years, and after keeping a store a few years at Griffithsburg, now in the township of Chagrin Falls, Captain Robbins had finally established himself in Solon, where he died in 1859 at the age of sixty-seven. Besides his store at the center he had an ashery, where he made black salts and pearl-ash, which for a long time were almost legal tender among the settlers.

We have now given a brief sketch of the pioneer times in Solon. After 1840 the township rapidly

assumed the appearance of a cultivated country. Framed houses superseded log ones on all the principal roads, and in time even the byroads showed the same signs of thrift and prosperity. The population steadily increased. The deer disappeared before the advancing waves of civilization. A small village slowly grew up at Solon Center, whither the farmers brought a portion of their products, while the remainder was furnished a ready market by the remarkable growth of Cleveland. A steam sawmill was built at the center before the war of 1861 by — Johnson, which is still in operation there, being owned by John Cowen. Another steam sawmill with a large cheese-box factory connected with it was erected by Calvin Gilfert, and operated by him until it was destroyed by fire a few years since.

At length came the war for the Union, when the youth of Solon promptly responded to their country's call. The deeds of the regiments in which they were embodied are recorded in their appropriate place in the general history, and the names of the gallant sons of Solon are to be found with their comrades from other towns appended to their respective regiments and batteries. A detachment of the first recruits joined the Twenty-third Ohio, President Hayes' regiment. Each of these was presented with a pistol by the patriotic ladies of the township. An interesting incident, growing out of this circumstance and connected with Corporal Sheridan E. Bull, son of Lorenzo S. Bull and grandson of Samuel Bull, the pioneer settler, is narrated in the sketch of that regiment in the general history.

Aside from war, the most important event in the history of the township in later years has been the construction of the Cleveland branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which runs diagonally across the township from northwest to southeast. The establishment of its depot about a fourth of a mile northwest of the original "Center," has caused a considerable extension of the village in that direction.

Great attention has always been paid to education in Solon, and it still ranks among the foremost rural townships of northern Ohio in that respect. In 1867 and '68 a very fine brick school-house was erected at the center designed for the use of the village district, and as a high school for the township. There are two teachers in it, and about seventy scholars.

In 1878 a narrow gauge railroad was completed from Chagrin Falls to Solon. Its effect in increasing the business of the latter place is yet to be seen. The business places and shops of Solon now comprise the following list: Four general stores, one drug store, one tin shop, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop and one steam sawmill. Of late years dairying has become a leading business of the farmers, and there are now five cheese factories in the township.

The remainder of the township history will be devoted to brief sketches of the three churches which

have been organized in it, and to a list of the principal township officers.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

As before stated, this church was organized in 1834 or '35, the presiding minister having been Rev. John Seward, of Aurora, Portage county. The first members were Joseph Patrick and Amanda, his wife; Baxter Clough and Hannah, his wife; Samuel Gerrish and Betsey, his wife; John Morse, his mother and his sister Prudence; Asa Stevens and Susan, his wife, and R. M. Hanaford and Nancy, his wife. Probably William Pillsbury and wife, and Horace Merry were also among those present at the organization; if not, they joined shortly afterward. Asa Stevens was one of the first deacons.

For about a year the church usually met at the house of old Mrs. Morse, a mile or so northwest of the Center. At the end of that time the framed church, still in use, was erected at the Center. During eleven years there was no settled minister, the pulpit being filled by professors from Western Reserve College, by occasional supplies, by lay readers, etc. In 1845 Rev. John Seward, the same who had organized the church, became its permanent pastor, and remained so until 1861. The church has since maintained itself in a condition of steady prosperity. There are now about one hundred persons whose names are on the roll, of whom at least eighty are regular communicants. Rev. James Webster is the present pastor, 1878.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Disciple meetings were held at Solon as early as 1840. On the 29th of November, 1841, a church was fully organized there, with thirteen members. It has flourished and increased ever since, having now about a hundred members. Among its ministers have been the following: J. H. Rhoads, J. H. Jones, T. B. Knowles, James A. Garfield, H. W. Everest, John Smith, O. C. Hill, John Atwater, A. B. Greene, and the present incumbent, C. W. Henry. The elders are L. S. Bull, H. P. Boynton and C. S. Carver; the deacons, F. H. Baldwin, M. J. Roberts and W. W. Robbins; the trustees, F. H. Baldwin, W. W. Robbins and J. J. Little.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

There was Methodist preaching at the school-house on "the ledge" in the north part of the township as early as 1840, and soon afterwards at the school-house at the Center, but it was not until 1854 that a church edifice was built, and regular service established. There was then quite a flourishing congregation, but it has since become so enfeebled by removals, deaths, etc., that it is impossible to learn the details regarding its early history.

Preaching was regularly maintained from the erection of the church edifice most of the time until about 1869. Rev. Mr. Vernon was the pastor in 1866,

Rev. Mr. Latimer in 1868, and Rev. Mr. Burgess in 1869. Since then, the congregation have had to depend principally on transient preaching.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township records down to 1838 are destroyed or lost; so that we can only give the names of the officers elected from that time to the present, with the addition of those chosen the first year, who were as follows: Trustees, Jason Robbins, Samuel Bull and Ichabod Watkins; clerk, Jason Robbins; treasurer, Pitkin S. Bull; overseer of the poor, Pitkin S. Bull; constable, Pitkin S. Bull; justice of the peace, Oliver Wells.

1838. Trustees, Samuel Glasier, James M. Hickox, Jarvis McConoughy; clerk, Joseph G. Patrick; treasurer, Freeman McClintock; overseers of the poor, Collins Reed, William Higby.

1839. Trustees, S. Glasier, Wm. Higby, Ralph Russell; clerk, J. G. Patrick; treasurer, Reuben M. Hanaford; overseers of the poor, Collins Reed, Seymour Trowbridge.

1840. Trustees, S. M. Hickox, J. G. Patrick, Theodore S. Powell; clerk, Archibald Robbins; treasurer, R. M. Hanaford; overseers of the poor, Wm. R. Richards, James McConoughy.

1841. Trustees, Morris Bosworth, Obadiah B. Judd; clerk, John M. Hart; treasurer, S. Trowbridge; overseers of the poor, Wm. Higby, Henry Hillman.

1842. Trustees, Ebenezer Gove, Daniel Morse, Caleb R. Fletcher; clerk, H. W. Hart; treasurer, S. Trowbridge; assessor, Arch. Robbins; overseers of the poor, W. W. Robbins, Asa Stevens.

1843. Trustees, Leander Chamberlin, Joel Seward, Wm. Higby; clerk, A. Robbins; treasurer, Asa Stevens; assessor, J. M. Hart; overseers of the poor, Samuel Glasier, Geo. Mann.

1844. Trustees, Simeon T. Shepard, Sanford H. Bishop, Seymour Trowbridge; clerk, A. Robbins; treasurer, Joel Seward; assessor, J. G. Patrick; overseers of the poor, John McClintock, James Smith.

1845. Trustees, S. H. Smith, W. W. Richards, L. S. Bull; clerk, A. Robbins; treasurer, S. T. Shepard; assessor, R. M. Hanaford; overseers of the poor, John McClintock, S. Trowbridge.

1846. Trustees, Joel Seward, H. W. Hart, E. Cook; clerk, L. S. Bull; treasurer, A. Robbins; assessor, O. B. Judd.

1847. Trustees, C. R. Fletcher, Simon Norton, S. H. Bishop; clerk, John Deady; treasurer, J. M. Hickox; assessor, Almon Case.

1848. Trustees, Daniel Morse, Wm. W. Richards, Norman A. Bull; clerk, Wm. R. Robbins; treasurer, John M. Hart; assessor, R. M. Hanaford.

1849. Trustees, Henry G. March, Leander Chamberlain, E. Gove; clerk, W. R. Robbins; treasurer, J. G. Patrick; assessor, L. S. Bull.

1850. Trustees, H. G. March, Wm. R. Sill, S. Trowbridge; clerk, Edmund Richmond; treasurer, A. Robbins; assessor, S. H. Bishop.

1851. Trustees, S. Trowbridge, Richard Dewey, Francis Pettibone; clerk, W. R. Robbins; treasurer, A. Robbins; assessor, O. B. Judd.

1852. Trustees, Robert Smith, C. R. Smith, W. W. Robbins; clerk, W. W. Barnard; treasurer, J. J. McClintock; assessor, Austin Blackman.

1853. Trustees, W. W. Richards, Norman A. Bull, Orris B. Smith; clerk, Wm. R. Robbins; treasurer, Geo. S. Hickox; assessor, F. Pettibone.

1854. Trustees, J. M. Hickox, Dexter McClintock, Wm. Higby; clerk, John Deady; treasurer, Wm. B. Price; assessor, F. Pettibone.

1855. Trustees, Calvin T. Reed, H. G. March, S. T. Shepard; clerk, John Deady; treasurer, W. B. Price; assessor, F. Pettibone.

1856. Trustees, — Daniel, Calvin Gilbert, Augustus Pettibone; clerk, S. B. Smith; treasurer, W. B. Price; assessor, G. Gove.

1858. Trustees, R. M. Hanaford, C. H. Baldwin, L. Chamberlain; clerk, Wm. K. Ricksecker; treasurer, C. Gilbert; assessor, Norman A. Bull.

1859. Trustees, R. M. Hanaford, S. T. Shepherd, O. B. Smith; clerk, W. K. Ricksecker; treasurer, W. R. Robbins; assessor, H. A. Smith.

1860. Trustees, H. N. Slade, James Wester, R. Dewey; clerk, R. R. K. Merrill; treasurer, C. B. Lockwood; assessor, H. A. Smith.

1861. Trustees, H. N. Slade, C. Chamberlain, G. G. Hickox; clerk, Hiram Chapman; treasurer, C. B. Lockwood; assessor, A. Blackman.

1862. Trustees, G. G. Hickox, Alfred Stevens, Royal Taylor 2nd; clerk, W. R. Robbins; treasurer, C. B. Lockwood; assessor, C. H. Baldwin.

1863. Trustees, Royal Taylor 2nd, O. B. Smith, Alfred D. Robbins; clerk, R. R. K. Merrill; treasurer, J. C. Webster; assessor, C. H. Baldwin.

1864. Trustees, O. B. Smith, A. N. Slade, J. N. Blackman; clerk, A. M. Smith; treasurer, A. D. Robbins; assessor, L. S. Bull.

1865. Trustees, H. N. Slade, J. M. Hickox, S. P. McConoughy; clerk, A. M. Smith; treasurer, E. C. Blackman; assessor, C. T. Reed.

1866. Trustees, C. H. Carmon, Fenner Bosworth, J. M. Hickox; clerk, J. L. Chamberlain; treasurer, E. C. Blackman; assessor, H. A. Smith.
1867. Trustees, J. M. Hickox, F. Bosworth, H. A. Smith; clerk, J. L. Chamberlain; treasurer, E. C. Blackman; assessor, L. Chamberlain.
1868. Trustees, C. L. Chamberlain, H. A. Smith, James Webster; clerk, J. S. Chamberlain; treasurer, E. C. Blackman; assessor, L. Chamberlain.
1869. Trustees, C. L. Chamberlain, N. A. Bull, F. Bosworth; clerk, W. F. Hale; treasurer, E. C. Blackman; assessor, Wm. J. McConoughy.
1870. Trustees, N. A. Bull, Thomas Potter, H. Haster; clerk, R. R. K. Merrill; treasurer, R. W. Collins; assessor, Wm. J. McConoughy.
1871. Trustees, Thos. Potter, H. A. Smith, J. N. Blackman; clerk, R. R. K. Merrill; treasurer, R. W. Collins; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.
1872. Trustees, J. N. Blackman, Richard Davey, O. B. Smith; clerk, R. R. K. Merrill; treasurer, W. F. Hale; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.
1873. Trustees, O. B. Smith, W. W. Robbins, R. Dewey; clerk, W. F. Hanaford; treasurer, W. F. Hale; assessor, L. S. Bull.
1874. Trustees, Walter W. Robbins, Chester S. Carver; clerk, John Deady; treasurer, Erskine Merrill; assessor, L. Chamberlain.
1875. Trustees, Francis Pettibone, Daniel McAfee, Richard Dewey; clerk, John Deady; treasurer, E. R. Merrill; assessor, L. Chamberlain.
1876. Trustees, L. D. Hanaford, J. N. Blackman, D. McAfee; clerk, W. F. Hanaford; treasurer, W. F. Hale; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.
1877. Trustees, J. N. Blackman, H. L. March, C. H. Baldwin; clerk, F. A. Hale; treasurer, W. F. Hale; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.
1878. Trustees, A. Pettibone, James Harper, H. L. March; clerk, F. A. Hale; treasurer, W. F. Hale; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.
1879. Trustees, C. H. Baldwin, Fenner Bosworth, A. H. Chamberlain; clerk, W. C. Lawrence; treasurer, W. C. Lawrence; assessor, W. J. McConoughy.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

STRONGSVILLE.

When Settled—Its Surface—Its Early Owners—J. S. Strong, Agent—The First Pioneers—First Woman and Child—The Survey—Unwelcome Intruders—An Indian Visitor—The Second Family—Going after Grain—First Marriage—First Birth—Emigrants of 1817—Progress—First Church—Township Organization—First Officers—The First Physician—Emigrants of 1818—Underbrushing the Road—First Framed Building—First Death—Emigrants of 1819—First Tavern and Gristmill—Arrivals of 1820—Panther vs. Owl—Good Health—Indians—Second Gristmill—A Check on Emigration—The Vote of 1824—Scarce Money—"Black Salts"—A Potash Campaign—First Store Building—The Town House, Etc.—Log Raisings—Bark Torches—A Bear Hunt—Settlement at Albion—Flush Times—Carding Machine, Woolen Factory, Etc.—The Borough of Albion—Extinct Churches—The Great Fire—Subsequent Business—Final Decline—The Quiet Center—The War for the Union—Since the War—List of Official and Professional Men—The Free Congregational Church—The List of Township Officers.

THIS township, which in the survey of the Western Reserve was number five, in range fourteen, though it was sold by the Indians in 1805, and though its boundaries were surveyed in 1806, as related in the general history of the county, was not settled by white men until the close of the war of 1812. Situated on the southern line of Cuyahoga county, its twenty-five square miles were composed chiefly of high, dry land, covered with beech, maple, oak, elm, etc., somewhat broken, but not too much so for tillage, and nearly all capable of being converted into excellent farms. Through it meandered, in a northwesterly direction, the east branch of Rocky river, with several small creeks, all finding their way into that stream.

In the allotment of the western part of the Reserve among the members of the Connecticut Land Company as individual owners, number five, in range fourteen, was assigned to Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, an eminent Connecticut statesman, Governor Caleb Strong, of that State, and to two other gentlemen who owned only extremely small fractions. The shares of Mr. Ellsworth and Governor Strong were about equal,

the former owning to the amount of \$13,673, and the latter to that of \$12,000, while both the other shares amounted to only four hundred and fourteen dollars. Mr. Ellsworth having died, his interest passed to his heirs, William W. and H. L. Ellsworth. In 1815 the owners appointed John Stoughton Strong, an enterprising citizen of Connecticut, already arrived at middle age, but full of the vigor and courage of youth, to act as their agent in the sale and settlement of number five.

It was in the month of February, 1816, that the first band of settlers, having made their tedious way from Connecticut in sleighs, entered the territory afterwards known as the township of Strongville. It was led by John S. Strong, the gentleman just mentioned, a small, active, nervous man, full of untiring energy, well suited to the task of opening a new country, and was composed, besides him, of Elijah Lyman, Guilford Whitney, William Fuller, Obadiah Church, and — Goodell. Mr. Strong selected a point only a few rods northwest of the center of the township, where the village of Strongville is now located, as the place for his own residence and the headquarters of the infant colony. Axes were speedily ringing in the forest, and a log house was soon erected to serve the party for shelter while surveying the township into lots.

To that cabin in the forepart of March, 1816, came John Hilliard, accompanied by his wife (the first white woman who ever resided in Strongville township), and his young daughter, Eliza. Mrs. Hilliard took up her residence in the log mansion and became the housekeeper of the party. A surveyor was obtained from Newburg, and the work of subdividing the township into lots was speedily begun. Whitney, Goodell, Church and Fuller acted as chain-men. The lots were made half a mile square, thus containing a hundred and sixty acres each. Had the townships been just five miles square, as was originally intended, there would have been just a hundred lots of that size. A hundred lots were actually surveyed, but the five miles east and west did not quite hold out, and the lots in the westernmost tier were only about a third of a mile wide. They were numbered, beginning with number one in the southwestern corner, thence running north to number ten, in the northwestern corner, thence back in the next tier on the east to number twenty, and so on forth and back, closing with number one hundred in the northeastern corner.

The survey was the principal business of the season, though two or three small clearings were made. Mrs. Hilliard, who was then only twenty-one years old, was the only woman in the township throughout the spring and summer, and had her share of the adventures natural to such a situation. One morning after breakfast, while sweeping the rough floor of the cabin, she heard a sharp rattle and saw a large snake lying on the warm hearth, whither it had just crawled from under the floor. She called some of the men who

were working near the house, who speedily came in and dispatched the intruder. It was found to be an enormous specimen over five feet in length. After it had been duly examined and then thrown out of doors, the men returned to their work and Mrs. Hilliard resumed her sweeping. Ere it was completed she heard another angry rattling beneath the floor. The men were again summoned, the loose floor was opened and another large rattlesnake, the mate of the former, was killed and dragged out.

Indians frequently came wandering over their former hunting-grounds. One day during the summer in question while the men were all gone to a raising in the adjoining township of Columbia (now in Lorain county, but then a part of Cuyahoga), a huge warrior, armed with gun, knife and tomahawk, sauntered into the cabin where Mrs. Hilliard was alone with her little daughter and gruffly asked: "Where is the man?" She answered indefinitely that he was not at home. The visitor made no hostile demonstrations, but the numerous stories of Indian atrocities during the recent war were enough to make any mother's heart beat with unwonted quickness under such circumstances. The warrior, unbidden, seated himself in a chair, when the little girl, with all the fearlessness of infancy, toddled up and offered him the piece of bread and butter which she was eating. He promptly accepted it, and, while eating, took the little one upon his knee and caressed it. The mother looked on with trembling, but, after finishing his bread and butter, the savage soon left the house to her very great relief.

About the first of October, another family was added to the little settlement; Guilford Whitney then bringing from Connecticut his wife and his four children, Flavel, Jubal, Vina and Betsey—also a young lady named Charlotte Wallace. Later in the same month Abial Haynes, then a young man, came from the same "land of steady habits," to examine the locality. His report must have been favorable, for a year later his father, Ahijah Haynes, Sr., located in the new colony with his family including a younger brother, Ahijah Haynes, Jr. Both Abial and Ahijah Haynes, Jr., still live at Strongsville Center, being two of the very oldest surviving residents of the township.

Not only was there no grain in the new settlement, but it was extremely scarce in the older localities around, owing to the cold summer of 1816. Mr. Abial Haines mentions that in January, 1817, he was compelled to go as far as Harrisville, (now on the south line of Medina county) some thirty miles distant from Strongsville, to obtain wheat. The road could with difficulty be traveled by a yoke of oxen with a sled; the wolves came in sight after dusk, showing their angry teeth, but declining to come in reach of young Haines stout club, and after he arrived in Harrisville he had to thresh his wheat and winnow it with a "hand-fan" before he could get it. The price was a dollar a bushel.

During the winter of 1816-'17 the first marriage took place in the township; the groom being Hollis Whitney and the bride being the Miss Charlotte Wallace before mentioned as accompanying Guilford Whitney's family the preceding autumn.

Early in 1817 came Chipman Porter, whose son Edwin, born shortly afterwards, was the first white child born in town. John Hilliard's eldest son, Frank, who came into the world only a few days later, was the second one.

The other immigrants of this year, so far as known, were George F. Gilbert, James Nichols, David Goodwin, Seth Goodwin, Wheeler Cole, Thatcher Avery, James Bennett, Thaddeus Ball, and John and James Smith. This was a large immigration for a single township, and great prosperity was expected. People came much more readily to the high, but dry and healthy, land of number five than to the more level, but damper, ground of Middleburg. Axes were heard in every direction, and log houses rose in various parts of the township in quick succession. John Bosworth cleared fifty acres for Mr. Strong, thirty of which were sown to wheat that fall. Numerous smaller clearings were made, many tracts were sown to wheat, and the township bade fair to be speedily independent of the outer world, so far as food was concerned. The religious habits of old Connecticut were imported by the colonists, and on the 10th of October the First Congregational Church was organized, of which a separate sketch is given a few pages farther on.

Such rapid progress incited the principal men to apply to the county commissioners to erect number five into a separate civil township. Their petition was granted, and the name of Strongsville was given to the new township, in honor of its most prominent citizen, John S. Strong. On the 18th day of February, 1818, the first election was held for the purpose of organizing the township. It was presided over by Ephraim Vaughn, Esq., a justice of the peace of Middleburg. The judges of election were James Nichols, David Goodwin, and Chipman Porter. The following officers were elected: Trustees, John Dinsmore, James Nichols, James Smith; clerk, Seth Goodwin; treasurer, Guilford Whitney; fence-viewers, James Bennett, Benjamin G. Barber; constables, Jas. Nichols and G. F. Nichols; supervisors of highways, John Bosworth, John Dinsmore, and B. G. Barber. The last-named official declined, and Abial Haynes was appointed in his place. At a special election the following June, James Nichols and Ahijah Haynes, Sr., were elected the first justices of the peace.

In the spring of this year Mr. J. S. Strong brought his family from Connecticut—except those who, having reached man's estate, had already emigrated to Strongsville. The whole list embraced the names of Warner C., Lyman W., John, Chipman, Emery, Benda, Franklin, and Lavinia. Another large family which settled in Strongsville this year was that of Joseph Olds, among the members of which were Ed-

son B. Olds (afterward celebrated in Ohio politics), G. L., L. W., C. N., and Dr. Benj. B. Olds. The last-named immediately began practice at "the center," becoming the first physician in Strongsville. Still other emigrants of 1818 were Liakim Lyon and family, Josiah Carpenter and family (including his sons Caleb, Zachary, David and Rufus); Zara D. Howe and family (including Manser, A. P. and Z. D.); Otis and N. D. Billings, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. G. G. Olds, and Apollo S. Southworth. A young man named Ansel G. Pope also came the same year, and established the first blacksmith shop in the township. Mr. Pope, sixty-one years later, still resides at Strongsville, in a remarkably hale and vigorous old age.

One of Eliakim Lyon's family, D. S. Lyon, then a boy of eleven, is also still a resident of the township. He says that when he came there was hardly a stick of timber cut between Strongsville and Cleveland. The same autumn of their arrival the main road, which afterward became the turnpike, was "underbrushed out" four rods wide, all the brush and saplings under six inches in diameter being cut away. As for the larger trees, travelers were expected for a year or two more to make their way between them. Mr. Eliakim Lyon settled a mile west of the present residence of D. S. Lyon, and about a mile from the south line of the township. The Goodwins and a Mr. Bennett were all who had then penetrated thus far to the southwest. Mr. Lyon for a long time occupied Mr. Bennett's house. The wolves were so thick and so saucy around them, that one evening when Mr. Lyon, tired of their howling, let his big dog out into the woods, in hopes to scare them away, they quickly chased him back, almost to the very threshold of the cabin.

During the same summer Mr. J. S. Strong erected a framed barn, the first framed building in the township. The raising was a great event, attended by all the men of Strongsville, and probably by some outsiders from Middleburg and Columbia. When the work was completed the men ranged themselves on one of the plates, in accordance with the ancient custom, passed a bottle of whisky from mouth to mouth until all had partaken, and then gave three rousing cheers, while the last man flung the bottle as far as his arm could send it.

The celebrated "Hinckley hunt" occurred in December of this year, in which nearly all the men of Strongsville took part, but as there were also numerous participants from several other townships of Cuyahoga county, we have given a description of it in the general history.

The expenses of "running" the new township were very light, but the resources were still more meager. At the March meeting of the trustees in 1819, the expenditures for the past year footed up \$16.50; the collections \$8.30.

In the month just named occurred the first death in the colony, that of Stoughton Strong, at the age

of nineteen. The second was that of Polly, wife of Lyman Strong, who died on the 8th of May, 1819, at the age of twenty-one.

The newcomers of this year were Jonathan Pope and family, Ebenezer Wilkinson and family, Seth Bartlett and family, James Waite, Moses Fowle, David E. Hier, Luther, Samuel and Elijah Bosworth, Chester G. and Ezra Tuttle, Jr., John Colton and family, and Jeduthan Freeman and family.

During the summer a Methodist society was organized at the house of Jonathan Pope, by Revs. Ira Eddy and Billings O. Plympton. The first traveling Methodist preachers were Revs. M. Goddard and Charles Waddell. The same season a log structure was erected at the center, designed to serve the triple purpose of town-house, school-house and meeting-house. It was thus used for six years. In 1820 the first tavern was erected by J. S. Strong; a frame building which is still used for that purpose at Strongsville Center. This was the first framed residence in the township.

Up to this time the people had generally got their grinding done at Vaughn's mill in Middleburg, or at Hoadley's in Columbia. When these were dry the hungry citizens were compelled to travel as far as Tallmage, Chagrin river, or even Painesville, to procure the needed work. That enterprising pioneer, John S. Strong, now thought it time that his township should have a mill of its own. In the fall of 1820 he accordingly erected a gristmill on Rocky river, at the point now called Albion. E. Lyman was the millwright and A. J. Pope did the iron work. Thaddeus Lathrop (father of Mrs. Benjamin Tuttle) came from Middleburg and boarded the hands who worked on the mill, and was afterwards the first miller in the new structure. A sawmill was built about the same time as the gristmill.

During the season Timothy Clark brought on a stock of goods, small, but somewhat larger than those previously brought by J. S. Strong, E. Lyman and John Bosworth. All the three last named, and we believe Mr. Clark, sold their goods in their houses, as was the custom in early times almost everywhere. The other new arrivals for 1820 were Moses O. Bennett, Jesse Root, Benjamin Schofield, Cyrus Harlan and Nathan Britton and family.

Though the "Hinckley hunt" had, to some extent, broken up one haunt of wild animals, they were still numerous throughout the woods. Venison was to be had for the shooting, while mutton was an almost impossible luxury, because the wolves were apt to get ahead of the butcher. Bears were by no means uncommon, and occasionally the unearthly scream of the panther was heard by the dwellers in the scattered cabins, causing every mother to look hastily around to see if all her children were safe from that fiercest of forest roamers.

It would seem, however, that the panther's yell could sometimes be imitated by less dangerous screamers. Mr. Abial Haynes relates how he and his

father's family were startled one night by a dismal noise, which those who claimed to be experts declared to be the shriek of a panther. The next night the same sound was again heard not far from the cabin. Abial took his rifle and proceeded in the direction of the noise until he saw a pair of glaring eyes a short distance in front of him, about the right height from the ground for a panther's head. Between these he aimed his rifle, fired, and the eyes dropped to the earth. Further examination the next morning discovered a big owl lying cold in death behind the log on which it had sat. It is possible that some other accounts, by belated travelers, of dismal shrieks and glaring eyes, would have had an equally harmless ending, if the supposed monster had been slain and examined.

The Indians frequently came during the first few years of settlement, and stopped a few weeks in temporary camps to hunt the game which abounded in the forest. Mr. Haines mentions the existence, at various times, of a camp near Albion, another on "East Hill," and another larger one, which numbered some fifty inmates, at Strongsville Center.

From one great pest of new countries the pioneers of Strongsville were comparatively free. There was much less sickness than is usual during the period in which the wilderness is subjugated. There was a little ague along the banks of Rocky river, but the high, dry, rolling ground, of which the township is principally composed, was almost entirely free from this and other forms of sickness.

In 1821 or '22 J. S. Strong built a distillery near his mills, at what is now Albion. In the latter year occurred the death of Dr. B. B. Olds, the first physician, who had meanwhile married a daughter of Mr. Strong. Rev. Luke Bower, the first resident minister and school teacher, came this year. The same year Mr. Strong, having sold his property at Albion, proceeded to build another gristmill on Rocky river, nearly two miles east of the center. There could hardly have been business enough for two gristmills in the thinly-settled township, but Mr. S. was of so enterprising a temperament that, as Mr. Haines says, "He couldn't keep still. He also built an ashery at the center, where he manufactured pot and pearl-ashes for many years.

In 1823 Ezra Tuttle, father of Benjamin Tuttle, now of Albion, came into the township; Benjamin, however, did not come till several years later. Ebenezer Stone settled with his family a mile west of the center, one of the members being Marvin E. Stone, who is still living at Albion. Mr. Stone bought out Ebenezer Pomeroy, who had been there a year or two and was about the first settler west of the center. Curtis Stone also came about the same time; one of his sons being Walter F., since a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

Down to this time, as will have been observed, the settlement of the township had been quite rapid, and the proprietors thought they could safely raise the

price of the land from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. But about the same period Congress perfected its system of surveys, and instead of selling land as before to wealthy men in large tracts, began offering it to every one in quarter-sections at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Emigration to Strongsville quickly fell off before this competition, and for several years was very light; the proprietors being at length compelled to reduce their prices to \$2.00 per acre in order to sell their land. The number of residents qualified to vote for presidential electors must have been very small, for, according to the record, there were only twenty-four votes cast for those officers in 1824. Of these twenty-three were for Henry Clay and one for John Quincy Adams.

Food was now plentiful but grain was so low as hardly to pay for carrying it to market. Money was extremely scarce, and about the only means of obtaining it was by the sale of the "black salts" made by boiling down the ashes obtained in clearing the farms. Generally the "salts" were sold to be manufactured at Strong's ashery, but sometimes the farmers themselves made them into pearl-ashes. The Stones were about the only ones who made their salts into potash.

When made, the potash or pearl-ashes had to be hauled to Cleveland. By this time the main road through the township, where the turnpike was afterwards made, had been cut out, but the others were mere paths through the woods. Even the main road was almost impassable through the low ground of Middleburg. When men went to Cleveland two generally journeyed together so as to help each other through the bad places; each having two yoke of cattle, a sled or wagon, an axe, an augur, several days' provisions and a jug of whisky, as if he was starting on a campaign. Mr. M. E. Stone states that he has been four days making the fifteen miles to Cleveland and back. Two barrels of potash, holding from four to five hundred pounds each, were considered a good load for two yoke of cattle. It brought at Cleveland from four to five dollars per hundred.

The first store in the township which occupied a separate building was established by Emory Strong about 1824. In 1825 the present framed town-house and school-house combined took the place of the old log building which had previously been used for that purpose.

Dr. Olds was succeeded within a year or two after his death by Dr. William Baldwin, who practiced at the center ten or twelve years. During this period the increase of population was moderate, there being eighty-nine householders in 1826.

There was plenty of friendliness among the pioneers, and newcomers were always cordially welcomed. When there was a log house to be raised nearly every man in the township would be on hand. After working all day they would start off at night and travel two, three and four miles to their homes, lighted on their darksome paths by torches of hickory bark, which were found to be just the thing for holding

flame a long distance. Mr. Stone says a handful of hickory bark three feet long would last three miles.

When the people met in the school-house for "evening meeting," or spelling-school, or singing-school, one might see a dozen or more long bunches of hickory bark, each neatly tied together, leaning against the wall. When the exercises were over, each pioneer gallant would light his rustic torch and set forth to escort his chosen fair one to her home, the flashing lights flinging fantastic shadows among the giant oaks and elms which shaded the forest pathways.

The wild beasts still roamed with great freedom close to the houses of the settlers, and numerous were the fatal shots fired at the deer, not only in their forest retreats but even in the edge of the clearings. Mr. M. E. Stone speaks of killing thirty or forty in a year. Other game afforded still more excitement. Late in an afternoon in 1825, a she-bear and two cubs were seen crossing the road about half a mile south of the tavern at Strongsville Center. The news quickly spread from cabin to cabin, and in a brief time more than twenty men and boys were out with rifles, shot-guns and occasionally an old revolutionary musket, hurrying along on the track of the devoted animals, while the woods rang with the voices more or less melodious of an equal number of dogs, of various breeds and sizes. The bears were moving at a leisurely gait, and had only gone a short distance east from the road when the sounds of pursuit broke upon their ears. They hastened their movements, but the cubs were incapable of rapid traveling, and the old bear would not desert her young—and was herself given rather to waddling than to racing.

Just at dark they were overtaken about a mile east of the road. The old bear turned at bay and the dogs gave back from her savage teeth and Herculean paws. But the foremost hunters speedily came up, leveled their guns, and in an instant the devoted mother lay stretched in death. Meanwhile one of the cubs had hurried away into the fast darkening forest, and the other had climbed the most convenient tree. The former escaped from its enemies; the latter only postponed its fate. The hunters built a fire near the tree, and stood guard by turns all night over—or rather under—the unfortunate cub. When daylight revealed his hiding-place among the branches he too was shot, and the citizens around had an opportunity of comparing the merits of old bear meat and young bear meat for several days afterwards.

By 1830, however, the deer and bear were becoming scarce. Some lingered for a few years longer, but by 1840 there was hardly one to be seen. If one appeared it was probably a straggler from the low grounds of Middleburg, where they stayed till a still later date. By 1830, the log houses of the first pioneers had begun to be exchanged for frames, and in the course of the next decade the exchanges had generally taken place, and the township had put on the general appearance of a civilized district.

By 1830 there was a small settlement at the lower

mill on Rocky river (since known as Albion), but there was yet no hotel or store there. Mr. M. E. Gallup, who came into town, a boy, in 1833, says that at that time Ebenezer Prindle was keeping tavern at Strongsville Center. Emory and Warner Strong were then selling goods on the corner and old Mr. Strong about the same time established a store in a new brick building.

Emigration was now brisk, and so was business of all kinds. These were the celebrated "flush times," when paper money was issued in unlimited quantities, by irresponsible banks, and everybody appeared to expect to get rich in a few months. About 1834 Benjamin Northrop, commonly called Judge Northrop came from Albion, New York, located at the lower mill and built a carding machine and fulling mill there. The people around were anxious to have such an establishment in town and readily furnished supplies of timber and other material on credit; taking their pay afterwards in cloth and work. The settlement there rapidly increased, Mr. Northrop was recognized as the principal man in it, and in honor of his former residence he named it Albion.

Two or three years later Judge Northrop built a woolen factory in connection with his carding works. Albion rapidly increased; several stores and other places of business were erected, and the new village went entirely ahead of its more staid competitor, Strongsville Center. Even the great financial crisis of 1837, which brought ruin upon a large majority of the business men of the United States, did not stop the growth of Albion. When they were short of money for small change the "borough," for the place was incorporated under that title, issued scrip, signed by Judge Northrop as mayor, which passed current in the immediate vicinity,

A Baptist church, which was at first also used as a school-house, was built at Albion as early as 1835. It was occupied with more or less regularity until 1871, when it was removed to Berea.*

An Episcopal church was also organized at Albion, and a church edifice erected in 1841. There was likewise a Methodist church in a flourishing condition; of these three, the Methodist church alone remains.

In the forepart of 1843, probably in February, a fire occurred in Albion, which not only destroyed a large part of the village, but inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it never recovered. There were then six stores, three or four blacksmith shops, several other shops and thirty or forty dwellings. These were mostly on the main road on the top of the hill, while the mills, the factory, the distillery, etc., were on the creek below. The fire began on the flat, and the wind drove it rapidly up the hill and along the street to the southward, destroying nearly

*Elder Freeman preached in it for three or four years before 1847, at which time it was moved and repaired. After 1847, the first preacher was Rev. Mr. Guernsey, and next the Rev. Mr. Dibble. Rev. Mr. Hubbard succeeded and preached until the beginning of the war. Elder Wood preached a year or so after Mr. Hubbard and since then there have only been occasional services.

all the business part of the village, and rendering fourteen families homeless.

The decline of the place dated from this time, but the fire was not immediately fatal. Some houses were rebuilt, and some places of business were re-established. The travel still continued brisk along the old turnpike, and this, of course, made business for the taverns and, to some extent, for the stores. Trask and Tuttle built a tannery in 1844, which did a good business for many years. Mr. H. B. Bradley says that when he came in 1849, Albion was still quite a prosperous place. Many four-horse and six-horse teams traveled the road, drawing big wagons with tires six inches wide, heavily loaded with farm produce destined for Cleveland, or with articles from that place for use in the country. But when the railroad was built through Middleburg in 1851, a large part of this travel left the turnpike, and the glory of Albion faded slowly but steadily away.

Meanwhile Strongsville Center continued on a more even tenor. Even while Albion was most prosperous, the voting-place for the township continued to be at the center, and after the decay of the former village, the center still continued to be the common gathering place for the farmers around, and the trading place for those who did not go outside of the township for that purpose.

Judge Northrop sold the woolen factory at Albion in 1849, to Dr. St. Clair, and removed to Cleveland. Dr. St. Clair ran the factory several years, and sold it to Lester Miles, who made a gristmill of it, though he still kept up the carding works. The mill was burned in 1860. Mr. Miles rebuilt it, and operated it several years. He was succeeded by Milo Haynes who did a large business for a time; but business finally dropped away, and now little remains save the frame to tell of the busy times of old.

When the war for the Union called the youth of our country to arms, Strongsville promptly responded to the cry, and her sons, through four years of conflict with the foe, showed that they, too, could meet hardship and danger as readily as had their sires in the struggle to subdue the wilderness. Their names will be found with their respective regiments and batteries in the general history of the county.

During the war the old turnpike, which for thirty years had been one of the principal highways of this part of the country, was surrendered to the public by its owners, and the gates were permanently removed.

Since the close of the war the career of Strongsville has been that of a quiet country township, where prosperous farmers, year after year, gather and market the produce of a fertile soil, and where healthful breezes invigorate the sturdy inhabitants, but where there is known but little of the excitement which agitates the great centers of business.

Before passing to our sketches of the existing churches, we will mention some of the prominent men, and members of the various professions, who in their youth were residents of Strongsville, and who have

"graduated," so to speak, from its borders. The names of resident representatives in the legislature, however, are given in the chapter of the general history devoted to the higher officers of the county, while those of township officials succeed the sketches of the churches. The official and professional gentlemen formerly of Strongsville, are, according to a published list, as follows:

Judges, Walter F. Stone, Benjamin Northrop, Perry Bosworth; physicians, Henry Parker, Jonathan Pope, C. E. Tupper, Albert Southworth, Calvin Pomeroy, John F. Whitney and R. S. Hubbard. To these may be added the resident physicians. After Dr. Baldwin, before mentioned, or about the time he left, which was near 1830, came Dr. Boswell Trask, who staid nearly twenty years, and died in the township. Dr. H. L. W. Leonard came somewhat later, and survived Trask. He died in Strongsville only a few years ago. The present physicians are Dr. Hudson, Dr. Berghoff, and Dr. McConnel. Ministers, Thomas W. Pope, David Warwick, George A. Stone, D.D., Wm. C. Rodgers, Stanley G. Pope, Calvin O. Freeman, Hiram Brooks, Cyrus Colton, Lyman Freeman, Flavel Brittan, Levi Sabin.

Lawyers, L. L. Bowen, Sidney Strong, George H. Foster, Henry E. Foster, Carlos M. Stone, Myron Sabin, Erastus F. Miles.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (NOW PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH OF STRONGSVILLE.

This church was organized at Strongsville Center on the 10th day of October, 1817, Reverend Messrs. William Hanford and Luther Humphrey being present. The first members were Seth Goodwin and Deborah, his wife; Ahijah Haynes and Jerusha, his wife; Guilford Whitney and Anna, his wife; Hollis Whitney and Barincey Hilliard. Guilford Whitney was the first deacon, and Ahijah Haynes the second.

For two years the church was unable to employ a regular minister, or build a church edifice. Services, however, were held with great regularity at the houses of members, sermons being sometimes read by one of the congregation, while at other times traveling ministers, with rude but fervid eloquence, held forth the promises of the gospel to the assembled listeners.

In 1819 the church, in connection with the township, erected a log building at the center, which, as before stated, served as school-house, town house and church. Six years later a framed building was erected which was equally well employed for the three purposes mentioned. On the 12th of January, 1825, the Rev. Simon Woodruff was installed as the first settled minister of this church. He served until 1834; the church meanwhile steadily increasing with the growth of the township. In the last named year Mr. Woodruff was succeeded by the Rev. D. C. Blood, who remained three years. The Rev. Myron Tracy was installed in 1837.

At this period the church was in a very flourishing condition, and had over a hundred members. In

1842 what has been known as the Second Congregational, or Free Congregational Church, separated from the first church, considerably reducing its membership. In 1843 Rev. D. C. Blood was recalled, remaining until 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. Timothy Williston, and he, in 1853, by Rev. Elias Thompson; though the latter was not formally installed until 1854. Mr. Thompson was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. Charles S. Adams, who closed his services in 1861. Rev. Harvey Lyon preached for a short time after that, though not regularly installed. In July, 1862, Rev. Amzi B. Lyon began his ministerial services, which continued until 1864. The next year, 1865, Rev. A. W. Knowlton was called to the pastorate, which he occupied for twelve years, closing in 1877, after the longest term served by any minister for this church. He was succeeded by Rev. James W. Turner, the present incumbent.

In 1871 this church, retaining its ancient creed, (which is held in substance by both the Congregationalists and Presbyterians), adopted the Presbyterian form of organization, and became a member of the Presbytery. It is still, however, more commonly called by its early name, the First Congregational Church of Strongsville. At the time the writer visited the township the elders of the church were Abial Haynes, D. M. Strong and Lorenzo Strong; the trustees of the civil organization were Benoni Bartlett, William Heazlit, Porter Lyman and Merrick Strong.

THE FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church, frequently called the Second Congregational, was formed from the First Congregational in 1842; its organization being completed on the 16th day of July in that year, under the direction of Rev. James A. Thorne, a professor at Oberlin College. Services were held with varying regularity until 1852. During this time the pulpit was frequently supplied temporarily by professors or pupils of Oberlin; Rev. Uriah T. Chamberlain regularly in 1843 and '44, and the Rev. Mr. Moore for two or three years subsequently.

On the 28th of June in that year, Rev. Gideon Dana became the pastor. A marked improvement was soon manifested in the vitality of the church, and on the 17th of August following, the corner stone of a new brick church edifice was laid at Strongsville Center. The work was pushed rapidly forward; the legal organization of the society being completed meanwhile by recording the necessary papers in the office of the county recorder on the 19th of October in that year. On the 27th of January, 1853, the newly erected church was duly dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, but little more than five months having been occupied in its construction.

Mr. Dana's labors continued until October, 1855. In February, 1856, Rev. O. W. White succeeded to the vacant pastorate, which he occupied until the latter part of 1862. On the first of January, 1863, Rev. William Bacon became the pastor; remaining until

1867. He was followed by Rev. Lucius Smith. This gentleman preached part of the time at Berea; occupying the pulpits alternately until 1872. After the close of Mr. Bacon's services Messrs. Burr and Miller preached occasionally during the remainder of 1872 and the beginning of 1873. During the latter year Rev. C. S. Cady was installed as pastor, continuing in that relation until November, 1875. No regular minister was employed until January, 1877, when Rev. J. W. Turner was installed as pastor of this church, as well as of the First Congregational, or Presbyterian church. Mr. Turner has served both churches from that time till the present.

The deacons of the Free Congregational church are Isaac I. Gifford and Elijah Lyman; the trustees of the society are I. I. Gifford, E. Lyman and Richard Gibbons.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.*

1818. Clerk, Seth Goodwin; trustees, David Goodwin, Jno. Dansmore, Jas. Nichols; lister, Chipman Porter; appraiser, Thad. Ball; justices of the peace, Jas. Nichols, Ahijah Haynes.

1819. Clerk, Seth Goodwin; trustees, Jno. S. Strong, Jas. Nichols, Wm. Fuller; lister, Emory Strong; appraiser, Chipman Porter.

1820. Clerk, Benj. B. Olds; trustees, Josiah Carpenter, Eliakim Lyon, Henry Wait; lister, Elijah Lyman; appraiser, Jas. Wait.

1821. Clerk, Emory Strong; lister, Lyman Strong; appraiser, Elijah Lyman; justices of the peace, Elijah Lyman, Henry Wait.

1822. Clerk, Timothy Clark; trustees, Jas. Smith, E. Bosworth, A. J. Pope; treasurer, Guilford Whitney; lister, Guilford Whitney; appraiser, Lyman Strong.

1823. Clerk, Timothy Clark; trustees, Eliakim Lyon, Joseph Olds, Thad. Lathrop; treasurer, Guilford Whitney; lister, Guilford Whitney; appraiser, Chester Tuttle.

1824. Clerk, Timothy Clark; trustees, E. Wilkinson, Eliakim Lyon, Luke Bowen; treasurer, Guilford Whitney; lister, Philo Millard; appraiser, H. W. Sabin; justices of the peace, Elijah Lyman, Timothy Clark.

1825. Clerk, Timothy Clark; trustees, E. Wilkinson, Leonard Peabody, Jas. Wait; treasurer, Ebenezer Stone; lister, Philo Millard; appraiser, Zara D. Howe.

1826. Clerk, Warner Strong; trustees, E. Wilkinson, Leonard Peabody, Jeduthan Freeman; treasurer, Ebenezer Stone; lister, Philo Millard; appraiser, Zara D. Howe.

1827. Clerk, Warner Strong; trustees, E. Wilkinson, Jno. Hilliard, Curtis Stone; treasurer, Ebenezer Stone; lister, Philo Millard; appraiser, Zara D. Howe; justices of the peace, Elijah Lyman, Timothy Clark.

1828. Clerk, Timothy Clark; trustees, Asa Drake, Wm. Fuller, Abraham Conyne; treasurer, Ebenezer Stone; lister, Philo Millard; appraiser, Zara D. Howe; justice of the peace, Jno. S. Strong.

1829. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Ebenezer Stone, Guilford Whitney, E. Lyon; treasurer, Curtis Stone.

1830. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Ebenezer Stone, Guilford Whitney, E. Lyon; treasurer, Curtis Stone; justice of the peace, Timothy Clark.

1831. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, David Harvey, Jno. Fuller, A. J. Pope; treasurer, Lyman Strong.

1832. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, E. Wilkinson, Harmon Stone, Herman Coltrin; treasurer, Ebenezer G. Woodward.

1833. M. E. Stone; trustees, Jno. Fuller, Richard Wetherbee, Jno. Pope; treasurer, Eliakim Lyon; justices of the peace, Harmon Stone, J. Fuller.

1834. Clerk, Ebenezer Prindle; trustees, David Harvey, David Fish, Jno. Hilliard; treasurer, Lyman Strong.

1835. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Timothy Clark, Ebenezer Pomroy, Thos. Copper; treasurer, Lyman Strong; justice of the peace, Harmon Stone.

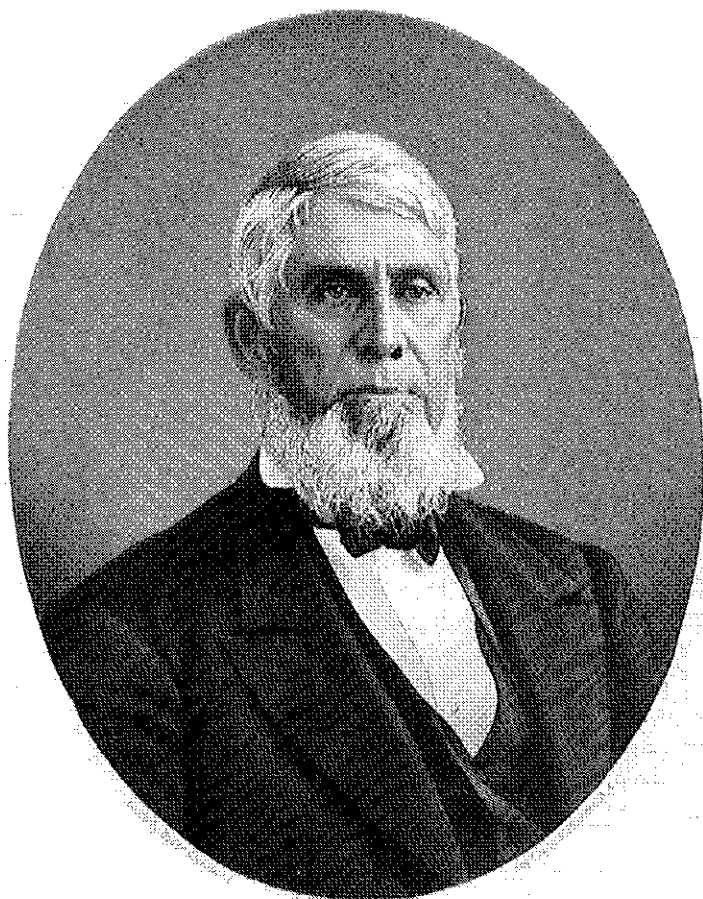
1836. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Norton Briggs, Asa Drake, Avery Sprague; treasurer, Lyman Strong; justice of the peace, Jas. Fuller.

1837. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Norton Briggs, Asa Drake, Avery Sprague; treasurer, Lyman Strong.

1838. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, Flavel Whitney, Marcus Moe, A. Conyne; treasurer, Lyman Strong; justice of the peace, Norton Briggs.

1839. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, A. Conyne, Flavel Whitney, Asa Drake; treasurer, Lyman Strong; justice of the peace, Harmon Stone.

* This list is complete so far as it can be ascertained from the town books.



A. Pomeroy

1840. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, A. Conyne, Flavel Whitney, Philander Pope; treasurer, Lyman Strong.

1841. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, Philander Pope, Alanson Pomeroy, Ruben Haynes; treasurer, Lyman Strong; assessor, Ebenezer Merrill; justice of the peace, Warner Strong.

1842. Clerk, Ansel J. Pope; trustees, Alanson Pomeroy, Asa Drake, Roswell Trask; treasurer, M. E. Stone; assessor, Ebenezer Merrill; justice of the peace, Myron A. Whitney.

1843. Clerk, Montraville Stone; trustees, Roswell Trask, Asa Drake, Eliakim Lyon; treasurer, M. E. Stone; assessor, Harmon Stone.

1844. Clerk, Montraville Stone; trustees, Roswell Trask, Asa Drake, H. G. Spencer; treasurer, M. E. Stone; assessor, Roswell Trask; justice of the peace, Dr. H. L. W. Leonard.

1845. Clerk, Banford Gilbert; trustees, Eliakim Lyon, Chas. Tupper, M. Stone; treasurer, M. E. Stone; assessor, Roswell Trask.

1846. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, Roswell Trask, Abial Haynes, Flavel Whitney; treasurer, Warner Strong; assessor, Jno. Watson.

1847. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, Abial Haynes, Flavel Whitney, Philander Pope; treasurer, Warner Strong; assessor, Roswell Trask; justice of the peace, Alanson Pomeroy.

1848. Clerk, David Harvey; trustees, Abial Haynes, Flavel Whitney, Philander Pope; treasurer, Warner Strong; assessor, Augustus P. Howe; justice of the peace, Harmon Stone.

1849. Clerk, Montraville Stone; trustees, Cyrus Parmenter, David Heazlit, P. Pope; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, E. Merrill.

1850. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, Philander Pope, Alanson Pomeroy, Francis Bryant; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt; justice of the peace, Alanson Pomeroy.

1851. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, P. Pope, A. Pomeroy, Francis Bryant; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt; justice of the peace, Dr. J. J. St. Clair.

1852. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, A. Pomeroy, Ahijah Haynes, Chas. Ashley; treasurer, Jubal Whitney; assessor, O. H. Hoyt.

1853. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, A. Pomeroy, Ahijah Haynes, Chas. Ashley; treasurer, Jubal Whitney; assessor, O. H. Hoyt; justice of the peace, John Miller.

1854. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, A. Pomeroy, Ahijah Haynes, Chas. Ashley; treasurer, Jubal Whitney; assessor, O. H. Hoyt.

1855. Clerk, M. E. Stone; trustees, Caleb Carpenter, D. S. Lyon, Benj. Tuttle; treasurer, Warner Strong; assessor, A. P. Howe.

1856. Clerk, M. Stone; trustees, A. Pomeroy, W. H. Ashley, A. T. Sanderson; treasurer, Abial Haynes; assessor, O. H. Hoyt.

1857. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, M. E. Stone, Wm. Heazlit, E. H. Reed; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, C. T. Rogers.

1858. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, E. H. Reed, M. Stone, Wm. Heazlit; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, C. T. Rogers; justice of the peace, M. Stone.

1859. Clerk, Alson H. Pomeroy; trustees, M. E. Gallup, M. Stone, Jehiel Dunham; treasurer, Milton Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt.

1860. Clerk, Milo S. Haynes; trustees, Abial Haynes, J. Dunham, Wm. Heazlit; treasurer, Milton Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt; justice of the peace, Lester Miles.

1861. Clerk, A. H. Pomeroy; trustees, E. H. Reed, H. S. Dewey, Abijah Haynes; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, Lester Miles.

1862. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, H. S. Dewey, D. S. Lyon, R. A. Carpenter; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, Edward Haynes.

1863. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, H. S. Dewey, D. S. Lyon, R. A. Carpenter; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, Edward Haynes; justice of the peace, Lester Miles.

1864. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, W. H. Ashley, A. T. Sanderson, G. W. Dunn; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, Milton Gallup; justice of the peace, M. Stone.

1865. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, R. A. Carpenter, W. H. Ashley, W. H. Strong; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, M. S. Haynes.

1866. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, W. H. Ashley, G. B. Strong, Jubal Whitney; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, E. H. Wing; justice of the peace, Lester Miles.

1867. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. K. Drake, Wm. Heazlit, R. A. Carpenter; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, M. S. Haynes; justice of the peace, M. Stone.

1868. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, Hazen Lathrop, Wm. Heazlit, R. A. Carpenter; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, Henry P. Miles.

1869. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, Hazen Lathrop, Wm. Heazlit, S. T. Gibson; assessor, M. S. Haynes; treasurer, E. H. Reed; justices of the peace, Lester Miles, R. A. Carpenter.

1870. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, Edward Clement, Wm. Heazlit, S. T. Gibson; treasurer, E. H. Reed; assessor, D. K. Drake.

1871. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, M. Gallup, E. Clement; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake.

1872. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, O. D. Pomeroy, E. Clement; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake; justice of the peace, Lester Miles.

1873. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, O. D. Pomeroy, E. Clement; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake; justice of the peace, D. K. Drake.

1874. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, O. D. Pomeroy, E. Clement; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake.

1875. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, O. D. Pomeroy, Jas. Preston; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake; justices of the peace, F. J. Bartlett, D. K. Drake.

1876. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, D. M. Strong, O. D. Pomeroy, Jas. Preston; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, D. K. Drake; justice of the peace, David E. Hier.

1877. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, O. D. Pomeroy, Lorenzo Strong, Henry M. Whitney; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt.

1878. Clerk, O. H. Hoyt; trustees, O. D. Pomeroy, H. M. Whitney, E. H. Reed; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, O. H. Hoyt; justices of the peace, F. J. Bartlett, Henry W. Merrick.

1879. Trustees, O. D. Pomeroy, E. H. Reed, William Richards; clerk, M. S. Haynes; treasurer, M. E. Gallup; assessor, B. B. Heazlit.

ALANSON POMEROY.

The late Alanson Pomeroy whose name is held in high esteem by the people of Strongsville, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1805. He was the son of Ebenezer and Violaty (Thayer) Pomeroy, and was the fifth of a family of eight children, consisting of five sons and three daughters. Ebenezer Pomeroy left Northampton about the year 1817, and removed to Onondaga county, New York, where he remained five years. He then pushed forward to what was considered the "Far West," and in 1822 settled in Strongsville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was accidentally killed in August, 1835, by falling from a wagon.

The subject of this memoir remained in the paternal home until the death of his father. His advantages for schooling were quite limited, but he possessed an active mind with a faculty for picking up scraps of knowledge in his daily life, and thus learned many practical lessons which were never forgotten. The first years of his residence in Strongsville were spent in helping to clear up his father's farm, and to make it a comfortable home. In addition to his farming he after a while engaged in the mercantile business at Strongsville Center, in partnership with Mr. Benjamin Northrup, and subsequently with Mr. Whitney. Beginning with nothing but his own industry, skill and integrity, by dint of perseverance and good management he gradually acquired a considerable property. In 1870 his health becoming very poor, he retired from active business. He, however, received no permanent benefit from so doing, and died in the seventy-second year of his age, on the 4th day of January, 1877, after a painful and lingering illness.

In all local affairs Mr. Pomeroy took an active and prominent part. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace. He also was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Berea, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he was a director until his decease.

He was a member of the Congregational Church of Strongsville, and his circumstances enabled him to take the lead in supporting it. He also contributed liberally to the American Missionary Association, the Western Book and Tract Society and other Christian organizations. He increased materially the funds of Western Reserve College, of Baldwin University, and

of Berea College, Kentucky, and gave several thousand dollars to Oberlin.

Mr. Pomeroy's acquaintance in business circles was quite extensive in different sections of the State where he had capital invested. He was particularly noted for his sterling integrity and business tact. What he performed was always thoroughly done. He was very tenacious of his reputation for fidelity to engagements of all kinds, suffering nothing to deter him from keeping an appointment or agreement. He was a strong believer in the duty and dignity of labor. With the industrious poor he always sympathized; often helping them out of pecuniary difficulties. Every branch of what he considered true reform drew forth his active and hearty support. He possessed a warm heart and generous disposition, but was reserved and shrank from public notoriety. He was very careful not to wound the feelings of any one, and his counsel and advice was sought for by many. The news of his death was received with sensations of profound sorrow, and his loss will long be felt in the community in which he had resided over half a century.

Mr. Pomeroy was married on the 9th day of January, 1831, to Miss Kezia Pope, daughter of Jonathan and Kezia Pope, of Strongsville. Mrs. Pomeroy was born in 1809, and is still living in Strongsville, surrounded by an affectionate family and esteemed by all who know her.

Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy had nine children: The two eldest, Hollis L., born November 26, 1832, and Lorency, born April 10, 1834, died in infancy; A. H., born March 7, 1836, is cashier of the First National Bank of Berea; Orlando D., born January 7, 1839, resides near Strongsville, engaged in farming; Elizabeth C., born November 29, 1840, is the wife of Henry K. Day, of Elyria, Ohio; Vienna, born July 3, 1843, is the wife of C. W. D. Miller, of Berea; Hollis C., born March 12, 1846, died in infancy; Perlina M., born August 19, 1849, married W. W. Smith, of Strongsville; Harlan, born June 27, 1853, now at home, is a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

WARRENSVILLE.

Boundaries, Soil etc.—Attempt at Settlement—Prevented by an Accident—Daniel Warren—Naming the Township—First Death and Birth—James Prentiss—Asa Stiles—Jacob Russell—Peleg Brown—Benjamin Sharp—Josiah Abbott—Enoch Gleason—Jedediah Hubbell—Ansel Young—J. E. Adams—Householders in 1829—Civil Organization—First Officers—List of Officers—Items from Township Book—Town Hall—Roads and Railroads—Randall—Warrensville Center—Manufactures—Public Schools—The United Society of Believers—Its Origin—Names of Early Members—Present Situation—Protestant Methodist Church—Disciple Church—The Free Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church.

THIS township is situated southeast from Cleveland, and was designated in the survey of the Western Reserve as township seven in range eleven. It is

bounded on the north by the townships of East Cleveland and Euclid; on the east by Orange; on the south by Bedford, and on the west by Newburg and East Cleveland. The surface is level, and the entire area may be cultivated. It was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, but the greater part has been removed and the township has been cut up into small farms, but few exceeding eighty acres in extent. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light loam, and is generally productive. In some localities its fertility is increased by artificial drainage, but usually the country is sufficiently undulating to carry off the surface water. The streams are but small brooks, and the water power is very limited.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first attempt to settle the township was made in June, 1807, by Horace Burroughs, Rodolph Catter, Jacob Catter and another whose name is not remembered. They came with the intention of locating near the center. While on their way thither they treed a bear which they determined to kill. Having chopped the tree nearly off, they left Jacob Catter to deliver the finishing blows while they went in the direction in which it would fall so that they could kill the bear when the tree should reach the ground. The tree fell and the bear was killed. They then called Jacob, but received no response, and on running to the butt of the tree they found him lying there, dead. He had been killed by a limb struck off from a neighboring tree. This sad accident caused the comrades of the deceased to return home and abandon the enterprise.

The first actual settlement was made by Daniel Warren. He came from New Hampshire to Painesville in the fall of 1808. He was very poor, his household effects consisting of only the most common articles. A barrel set on end with the end-board of the wagon laid on top served as a table. Nearly all the cooking and baking was done in a five-quart iron kettle. In the fall of 1809 he removed to Newburg, and soon after began building a cabin in Warrensville, two and a half miles away. It was finished without the use of a nail. To this he moved his family on the 4th day of January, 1810, in the following manner, as related by Mr. Warren himself:

"I procured a horse on which Mrs. Warren with her babe, about three weeks old, rode; my two-year-old boy I carried on my back, and my neighbor Prentiss carried our few 'traps' in an ox-team; and in this way we arrived safe, two and a half miles from any other house. Mrs. Warren remarked: 'We left New Hampshire to go into the wilderness, and I guess we have made it out now.' The first run of sledding after this, our friends from Newburg and Cleveland (everybody was a friend in those days) came out to the number of fifty to give us a house-warming, and although they crowded the cabin, a jollier set never graced a palace. Inasmuch as Mrs. Warren was the first woman in the township the company gave her

the privilege of naming it, and she proposed Warrensville, which was adopted by acclamation. It was past midnight when the party started to return home, after having spent a most enjoyable evening."

Mrs. Warren was a true pioneer woman. She would often remain alone several days with her young family while her husband was away following his trade as a brickmaker, and once, when returning from Newburg, was followed by a pack of howling wolves, from which she had a narrow escape. Bears, too, sometimes came quite near the cabin, but Mrs. Warren was never much alarmed even by such unpleasant neighbors. She resided in the township until her death, October, 1869. Daniel Warren died in 1862.

The infant child spoken of died in 1811, this being the first death in the township. In their family, also, occurred the first birth in Warrensville, that of a son born December 26, 1812, who was named William H. Warren, and who yet resides on lot fifty-three near the place of his birth. The other sons of Daniel Warren were named Hiram V., Moses N., James M. and Othello. The daughters were Paulina and Julia C. In 1815 Moses Warren, the father of Daniel, came to live in the township, settling on lot fifty-four. His sons, besides Daniel, were William and Moses. The latter is yet a resident of East Cleveland.

James Prentiss, a Revolutionary soldier, and the father-in-law of Daniel Warren, settled on lot thirty-two some time after 1810, residing there until his death in 1817. A daughter (Betsey) died in 1813, this being the first death of an adult in the township. He had sons named Robert, James, Samuel M. and Cyrus. The latter removed to Ravenna, where he became the first president of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Asa Stiles came to the Warren neighborhood from New York about 1812. He had three sons named Amos, Hiram and Wilbur. About the same time Jacob Russell, also a New Yorker, settled on lot twenty-three, where he died in 1824, aged seventy-five years. He had a large family, the sons being Ralph, Rodney, Elijah, Elisha and Return. Almost all of the family became Shakers, among whom some of them yet reside. A little later Peleg Brown settled on lot sixty-three, where he lived until his removal to Indiana in 1837. About the same time Fred. G. Williams became a resident of lot forty-one, where he lived until he joined the Mormons and moved with them to the West.

Benjamin Thorp came about 1813 and settled on lot sixty-two. In 1838 he moved to Michigan. His brother-in-law, William Sickel, settled on the same lot about the same time, where he followed his trade as a shoemaker until his death, about 1836.

On lot fifty-four Josiah Abbott lived before 1816 until his removal to Missouri several years later; Abraham S. Honey and Chester Risley cast their fortunes in the same locality about 1815, and becoming

interested in the Shaker movement, joined the North Union Community. About the same time Caleb Baldwin settled on lot forty-eight, where he lived until he was led off by the Mormons. Somewhat later came Enoch Gleason, from Berkshire, Massachusetts, and located on lot sixty-seven. He had seven sons named Milo, Ariel, Ephraim, Almon, Enoch, Perry and Loren. The Baldwins and the Gleasons were the only families that lived east of the center before 1820.

Jedediah Hubbell came in 1815, or earlier, and made slight improvements on lot seventy-one. He moved away after a few years, but in 1822 returned, and was a citizen of the township many years. He had a large family, all but one being now dead. Ansel Young was an early settler on lot forty-two; Gabriel Culver on lot eighty-three; Reuben and Beckwith Cook, on lot seventy-four; Aruna R. Baldwin on lot thirteen; Moses Higby on lot one hundred and five; and Nehemiah Hand on lot twenty-five. Most of these did not remain long in the township, but removed to points farther west.

In 1819 John and Luther R. Prentiss came from New Hampshire with a one-horse team, the journey occupying twenty-eight days. John settled on lot thirty-eight, but in 1834 removed from the township. Luther R., when he began life for himself on lot sixty-three, had nothing (aside from one outfit of wearing apparel,) but an extra pair of shoes and a razor. He persevered, however, until he became the owner of seventy acres of land. He is yet a resident of the township, living near the center. Of a family of six children three remain in Warrensville.

Before 1819 came James Johnson, Salmon Buell, David Benjamin, Moor Bell and Abel Shepard. Bazaleel and Warren Thorp came after 1820 and settled in the eastern part of the township, where members of the family yet reside. About 1826 Col. John E. Adams settled on lot fifty-one, on the Stark Edwards place, where he built the first and only stone house in the township.

In 1829 the householders of Warrensville were J. E. Adams, Wm. Addison, Peleg Brown, Gabriel Culver, Sylvester Carber, David Benjamin, Jedediah Hubbell, Appleton Collister, James Johnson, Orrin J. Hubbell, Thomas Kneale, Asa Stiles, Abel Shepard, Daniel S. Tyler, Benj. Thorp, Daniel Warren, Moses Warren, Moses Warren, Jr., Wm. Kelley, Isaac Cooper, Return Russell, Salmon Buell, Benjamin Sawyer, Elisha Russell, Andrew Barber, John Woodruff, Ralph Russell, Moor Bell, Enoch Gleason, Ebenezer Russell, Beckwith Cook, Ephraim Gleason, N. C. Hains, Nehemiah Hand, James Lee, Daniel Pillsbury, Job Hand, Thomas Radcliff, Lyman Wight, Oliver Ransom, Caleb Baldwin, F. L. Burnett, Joseph Clyne, Nathan Goodspeed, Ansel Jenny, Wm. Fairchild, Dayton Thorp, Isaac Lassler, Jefferson Wallace, Bazaleel Thorp, Andrew Wilson, Wm. Watterson, Warner Thorp, Thomas Collister, John Kelly, Wm. Cain, Thomas Cain, George Kent, Wm. Kerruish and probably a few others. After this

period the immigration was so great that no further account can be given of individual settlers.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Agreeably to an order of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, the legal voters of the township of Warrensville assembled at the house of Josiah Abbott, November 7, 1816, to elect officers to serve until the annual election, in April, 1817. Daniel Warren was elected chairman, and James Prentiss, Peleg Brown and Wm. Sickel were chosen judges of election. The following officers were then elected: James Prentiss, Peleg Brown, Wm. Sickel, trustees; F. G. Williams, clerk; Josiah Abbott, treasurer; Robert Prentiss, constable; Moses Warren, Robert Prentiss, poor masters; Benjamin Thorp, Abraham S. Honey, fence viewers.

Daniel Warren was elected justice of the peace and received his commission January 6, 1817. Besides the above named the voters at this election were James Johnson and Humphrey Nichols—thirteen in all. Since 1816 the principal officers have been the following:

1817. Trustees, James Prentiss, Peleg Brown, Wm. Sickel; clerk, F. G. Williams; treasurer, Caleb Baldwin.
1818. Trustees, Gabriel Culver, Daniel R. Smith, Robert Prentiss; clerk, F. G. Williams; treasurer, Caleb Baldwin.
1819. Trustees, Ralph Russell, Daniel R. Smith, Caleb Baldwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Daniel R. Smith.
1820. Trustees, Caleb Litch, Asa Stiles, Caleb Alvord; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Edmund Mollet;
1821. Trustees, Josiah Abbott, David Benjamin, Enoch Gleason; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Chester Risley.
1822. Trustees, Robert Prentiss, Gabriel Culver, Solomon Buel; clerk, F. G. Williams; treasurer, Beckwith Cook.
1823. Trustees, Robert Prentiss, Enoch Gleason, David Benjamin; clerk, Martin Clark; treasurer, John Prentiss.
1824. Trustees, Jedediah Hubbell, John Prentiss, Milo Gleason; clerk, Almon Kingsbury; treasurer, Salmon Buel.
1825. Trustees, Orrin J. Hubbell, Caleb Baldwin, Milo Gleason; clerk, P. L. Brown; treasurer, Sylvester Carber.
1826. Trustees, Orrin J. Hubbell, Caleb Baldwin, Moses Warren; clerk, P. L. Brown; treasurer, Enoch Gleason.
1827. Trustees, Enoch Gleason, Daniel Warren, Asa Stiles; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Peleg Brown.
1828. Trustees, Enoch Gleason, Daniel Warren, Beckwith Cook; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Asa Stiles.
1829. Trustees, Enoch Gleason, Nathaniel Goodspeed, David Benjamin; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Daniel Pillsbury.
1830. Trustees, Enoch Gleason, Gabriel Culver, Andrew Wilson; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Moses Warren.
1831. Trustees, Enoch Gleason, Jedediah Hubbell, Horace Hamilton; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Moses Warren.
1832. Trustees, Milo Gleason, John Woodruff, Horace Hamilton; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Moses Warren.
1833. Trustees, Orrin J. Hubbell, Moses Warren, Jr., Samuel M. Prentiss; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Milo Gleason.
1834. Trustees, Gabriel Culver, Bazaleel Thorp, Solyman Hubbell; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Orrin J. Hubbell.
1835. Trustees, Milo Gleason, Bezaleel Thorp, Nathaniel Lyon; clerk, Wm. H. Cole; treasurer, Asa Upson.
1836. Trustees, Luther R. Prentiss, Elijah W. Bronson, Frederick Silsby; clerk, Parker Boynton; treasurer, Asa Upson.
1837. Trustees, Amos Birchard, Milo Gleason, Moses Warren; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Wm. H. Cole.
1838. Warren Thorp, Milo Gleason, Andrew Wilson; clerk, Orrin J. Hubbell; treasurer, Wm. H. Cole.
1839. Trustees, Warren Thorp, Asa Upson, Amos Birchard; clerk, Milo Gleason, treasurer, Wm. H. Cole.
1840. Moses Warren, Jr., Andrew Wilson, John G. Proper; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; Elijah W. Bronson.
1841. Trustees, Moses Warren, Jr., Everett Holley, John G. Proper; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, David Birchard.
1842. Trustees, Erastus Smith, Oliver Ranson, Pliny S. Conkey; clerk, Milo Gleason; treasurer, Amos Birchard.

1843. Trustees, Linus Clark, Albert Kingsbury, Pliny S. Conkey; clerk, Milo Gleason; treasurer, Truman Eggleston.
1844. Trustees, Otis Lyon, Russell Frizzell, Henry Wetherby; clerk, Albert Kingsbury; treasurer, Truman Eggleston.
1845. Trustees, Thomas Cain, John Hewitt, Russell Frizzell; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Wm. H. Cole.
1846. Trustees, Thomas Cain, John Hewitt, James Clapp; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Wm. H. Cole.
1847. Trustees, Linus Clark, John Hewitt, James Clapp; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Wm. H. Warren.
1848. Trustees, Nathan Lyon, Henry Gleason, James Clapp; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; treasurer, Oliver Ranson.
1849. Trustees, Nathan Lyon, Henry Gleason, Wm. Bowler; clerk, Wm. H. Cole; treasurer, Oliver Ranson.
1850. Trustees, Henry Wetherby, Russell Frizzell, James Clapp; clerk, Wm. H. Cole; treasurer, Oliver Ranson.
1851. Trustees, Linus Clark, Russell Frizzell, Moses Warren, Jr.; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; treasurer, Asa Upson.
1852. Trustees, Linus Clark, Russell Frizzell, John T. Radcliff; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; treasurer, Asa Upson.
1853. Trustees, Asahel Lewis, Russell Frizzell, John T. Radcliff; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1854. Trustees, Moses Warren, Wm. H. Cole, John T. Radcliff; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1855. Trustees, Russell Frizzell, Andrew Wilson, Henry Gleason; clerk, Luther R. Prentiss; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1856. Trustees, Russell Frizzell, Andrew Wilson, Henry Gleason; clerk, Linus Clark; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1857. Trustees, Gad E. Johnson, Henry Wetherby, Everett Holley; clerk, W. S. Cannon; treasurer, Milo Gleason.
1858. Trustees, Gad E. Johnson, Moses Warren, Everett Holley; clerk, Solyman Hubbell; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1859. Trustees, James K. Quayle, Andrew Wilson, Asahel Lewis; clerk, Solyman Hubbell; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1860. Trustees, James K. Quayle, Moses Warren, H. N. Clark; clerk, Milo Gleason; treasurer, Hart Taylor.
1861. Trustees, James Clapp, Moses Warren, H. Wetherby; clerk, E. Holley; treasurer, J. T. Radcliff.
1862. Trustees, B. F. Eddy, Robert Smith, H. Wetherby; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; John M. Burke.
1863. Trustees, Otis Farrar, Robert Smith, James K. Quayle; clerk, Wm. H. Warren; treasurer, J. T. Radcliff.
1864. Trustees, Otis Farrar, John Radcliff, Jr., James K. Quayle; clerk, Wm. Taylor; treasurer, J. T. Radcliff.
1865. Trustees, John Radcliff, Jr., Otis Farrar, A. S. Kingsbury; clerk, J. M. Burke; treasurer, O. B. Judd;
1866. Trustees, John Radcliff, Jr., Robert Drake, H. N. Clark; clerk, Hammond Clapp; treasurer, O. B. Judd.
1867. Trustees, John Radcliff, Jr., Wm. H. Warren, D. L. Wightman; clerk, Edwin Taylor; treasurer, O. B. Judd;
1868. Trustees, J. P. Thorp, Wm. H. Warren, John Radcliff, Jr.; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, G. E. Johnson.
1869. Trustees, J. P. Thorp, Wm. H. Warren, John Radcliff, Jr.; treasurer, W. W. Blair; treasurer, G. E. Johnson.
1870. Trustees, L. R. Prentiss, John Caley, G. W. Harland; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, Milo Gleason.
1871. Trustees, Elermie Earle, T. Nelson, G. W. Harland; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, Milo Gleason.
1872. Trustees, Elermie Earle, T. Nelson, G. W. Harland; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, Milo Gleason.
1873. Trustees, A. S. Cannon, J. Leppert, Jr., R. Walkden; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, D. P. Badger.
1874. Treasurer, A. S. Cannon, E. Earle, R. Walkden; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, D. P. Badger.
1875. Trustees, Thomas Harland, E. Earle, A. J. Conkey; clerk, W. W. Blair; treasurer, John Shirringer.
1876. Trustees, A. S. Cannon, Robert Walkden, A. J. Conkey; clerk, W. W. Smith; treasurer, John Shirringer;
1877. Trustees, John C. Teare, John Radcliff, Jr., W. W. Smith; clerk, H. V. Hammond; treasurer, D. Nowack.
1878. Trustees, John C. Teare, John Caley, W. W. Smith; clerk, H. V. Hammond; treasurer, David Wade.
1879. Trustees, Sebastian Fieg, John Caley, James Smith; clerk, H. V. Hammond; Treasurer, David Wade.

The justices of the peace in 1879 were William S. Corlett and Wm. H. Sanders. At the spring election in 1879 the voters numbered two hundred and sixty-six.

In 1819 the total tax of Warrensville was \$12.50, of which eighty cents could not be collected. In 1821, after Orange was organized, the tax was only \$6.05, which was disbursed as follows:

Paid Runa E. Baldwin, constable.....	\$ 54
" Ansel Young, township clerk.....	1 18
" Asa Stiles, trustee.....	1 55
" Ebenezer Russell, trustee.....	1 00
" Josiah Abbott, trustee.....	1 00
" George Cannon, collector.....	60
" Chester Risley, treasurer.....	18

It is probable that in the above audit the treasurer was allowed all the funds left on hand, which certainly did not remunerate him extravagantly.

In 1828 the township gave John Adams thirty two votes for President of the United States, and Andrew Jackson fifteen votes for the same office.

The township owns a fine brick hall at the center, and several cemeteries, conveniently located in the most populous neighborhoods. In 1874 a large and substantial vault for burial purposes was constructed at the expense of the township, a little north of Warrensville Center.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

In 1817 the township was divided into four road districts, with the following supervisors: Moses Warren, Robert Prentiss, Benjamin Thorp and Syrenus Burnett. About this time the first road (the one running through the center east and west,) was partially opened, and other roads underbrushed. Sometime about 1850 the former was graded and planked, but the company allowed it to go down after the first planks had decayed. It was used as a public road until 1876, when the Cleveland and Warrensville plank road company put down five miles of planks, from the city limits to a point three-fourths of a mile east of the center. The road running from the center south was also formerly planked, as well as the road from Randall, northwest to Newburg; but they have long since been used as common highways. Most of the public roads have been well graded, and are generally in a fair condition. In 1879 the supervisors were Henry Lyon, Edward Cacher, Charles Brathlott, George Leigh, John Deitch, Herbert Conkey, Peter Fehr, William Cowley, James Radcliff, Frederick Schnedker, Robert Trendall, Edward Moore, Frank Algier, Frederick Fehr and Robert Walkden.

The Cleveland and Mahoning and the Atlantic and Great Western railroads pass through the southwestern part of the township. They use one road bed but have tracks of different gauges.

RANDALL STATION.

A part of the road forms a heavy grade and the Randall station, in consequence, is half a mile east of that hamlet, and just over the Bedford township line. There are but a few buildings at the station and only about twenty houses at the hamlet of Randall. The point was first known as Plank Road Station, but in 1868 a post office was established here which was named after Alexander W. Randall, at that time postmaster-general, and the locality took the same appellation. Nelson Beckwith was the first postmaster, but in 1870 he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Grossmeyer, who yet holds the office. It has a daily mail.

About 1848 George Lathrop put up a tavern at this place which became widely known at the Plank Road House. He was succeeded by Otis Farrar and others, the hotel since 1872 having been kept by Charles Grossmeyer. A second public house was here put up by Charles Nickerson, which was called the "Blue Tavern," and is still carried on. A few goods have also been sold at these places.

WARRENSVILLE CENTER.

This was formerly a place of more importance than at present. It contains a Methodist church, the town hall, a fine school-building and eight or ten houses. About 1844 Dwyer Sherman put up the present tavern, which has been kept by Nickerson, Teed, Kingsbury, McKee, Birchard and many others. Another hotel directly opposite was destroyed by fire. One and a half miles west on the plank road a fine country hotel was opened in October, 1877, by A. A. Gillette and is yet conducted by him.

Parker Boynton had the first store in the place, selling his stand to E. W. Brunson. Birchard & Brewer, John M. Burke, Wm. H. Warren and others have also been in trade there. At present D. Nowack has a small store and is postmaster of an office which has a tri-weekly mail from Chagrin Falls. Milo Gleason was the first postmaster, keeping the office at his residence. His successors are Amos Birchard, John McKee, Chester Button, John M. Burke, W. H. Warren, Edwin Taylor, and the present incumbent.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the township have been few and limited to the common kinds. Many years ago a steam sawmill was put up a little west of the center by Wm. R. Truesdell, which was subsequently moved to its present site where it is operated by T. J. Radcliff. It is also supplied with a run of stones for grinding feed and has machinery for making cider. On Mill Brook two sawmills were formerly operated by men respectively named Palmer and Flick. To Palmer's mill steam-power was subsequently supplied but both establishments have long since been discontinued.

The first sawmill in the township was on Shaker Brook and was put up by Ezra Smith, about 1820, or later. A gristmill was put in operation at a subsequent period and in 1829 the Shakers built a new gristmill, having two overshot wheels and two runs of stone. In a few years they also had a linseed oil mill. A better sawmill was built by them in 1836, and some time after 1850 they erected a good brick building for a woolen factory, which was operated until about ten years ago. The society also had an establishment for the manufacture of wooden ware, a tannery and other small works; but with the exception of their mills and broom factories no manufacturing is at present carried on by it. The principal industry of the Shakers as well as of the people of the township are the ordinary agricultural pursuits; but lately a number of small vineyards have been

planted, and some attention is paid to small fruit culture.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the township was put up on the site of Gillette's hotel about 1815. It was built of rough, round logs, with a stick chimney backed with stones and capable of burning logs from four to eight feet long. William Addison was the first teacher; and other early teachers were Ansel Young and Aziel Aldrich. The pupils were from the Russell, Honey, Warren and Prentiss families.

In 1830 there were four districts in the township; at present there are eight, each receiving an equal portion of the funds raised for school purposes. In 1878 this amounted to \$2,779.64, the greater part of which was paid for tuition. In 1875, two hundred and thirty-four male and two hundred and twenty-one female persons of school age were reported in the township, of which nine were colored. Warrensville has an excellent class of school-houses, of shapely proportions and built of brick. The one at the center is two stories high and was completed in 1878, at a cost of \$2,400. The board of education in 1879 was composed of the following: District No. 1, Jacob Steuer; No. 3, J. G. Gleason, (president); No. 4, Thomas Nelson; No. 5, Robert Carran; No. 6, Seth Knowles; No. 7, Robert Drake; No. 8, James N. Smith; No. 9, Lafayette Conkey; V. D. Hammond, clerk.

THE UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS.

This society, commonly called the Shaker community of North Union, is located in the northwestern part of Warrensville, eight miles from Cleveland and began operations there in the early part of 1822. The previous fall Ralph Russell, one of a number of that family, living on lots twenty-two and twenty-three, visited the Shaker community, at Union Village, in Warren county, to investigate their doctrines and, if acceptable, to become a member. He received their testimony and came home to remove his family thither the following spring. Meantime his exposition of the Shaker doctrines had made such an impression on his friends and neighbors that when the knowledge of it came to the elders of the Union Village society, they determined to visit the locality "to open the testimony," and if a sufficient number believed, to establish an auxiliary community there.

On this mission came James Hodge and Richard Pelham on the 25th of March, 1822. After tarrying a few weeks they made a report, urging the society to carry out its purpose; and soon after, Richard McNemar, James Hodge, Richard Pelham, Anna Boyd and Betsy Dunlavey were delegated to organize the believers (Ralph Russell, Chester Risley, Elijah Russell, Riley Honey, Elisha Russell and some others) into a common family to be known with reference to the parent society as "The North Union." About this time public worship after the manner of the

Shakers was first held in a log cabin on the hill near where Ralph Russell lived; and the meetings were continued with satisfactory results until the fall of the year. When the elders returned home several of the brethren from North Union accompanied them to more fully study the practical part of Shakerism, as exemplified in the usages of an older community. Their report gave every assurance of their belief that they had found the True Millennial Church. In the spring of 1823 lot twenty-two was formally consecrated after having been purchased by the trustees of the Union Village community. Other purchases were made and donations received until at present the landed property consists of nearly one thousand four hundred acres of choice land, contiguous to the original lot, which is in a good state of cultivation and has on it a number of fine farm buildings.

In 1826 the framed house for the Center family was built which was the first frame at North Union, log cabins having served up to that period. The stone work was done by James S. Prescott, who came from Cleveland for this purpose, and who was so well pleased with the Shakers that he connected himself with the society, and has remained ever since a prominent member. About this time the children, numbering twenty-five, were gathered at what is now the East house, and were placed under the care and instruction of Oliver Wheeler and Prudence Sawyer. Great pains have since been taken to educate the youth of the community, which is constituted a separate school district and as such receives its portion of the State funds.

The elders of the Union Village community continued to visit North Union steadily to preach and teach, and the principles of Shakerism having been practically tested, the "Covenant" was signed on the 28th of September, 1828, by Elijah Russell, James S. Prescott, Samuel Russell, Chester Risley, Return Russell, Elisha Russell, John P. Root, Wm. Andrews, Edward Russell, Wm. Johnson, Daniel N. Baird, Ambrose Bragg, Benjamin Hughey, Barney Cossett, Riley Honey, Ebenezer Russell, Mary E. Russell, Prudence Sawyer, Emma H. Russell, Lydia Russell 1st, Lydia Russell 2nd, Jerusha Russell 1st, Jerusha Russell 2nd, Clarissa Risley, Clarinda Baird, Melinda Russell, Hannah Addison, Caroline Bears, Candace P. Russell, Mercy Sawyer, Esther Russell, Abigail Russell, Phebe Russell, Phebe Andrews, Almeda Cossett, Adaline Russell and Diantha Carpenter. Sixteen more brethren and twenty-seven sisters signed later in the fall of 1828, making in all eighty members.

The church was fully organized by the election of James S. Prescott, Chester Risley, Prudence Sawyer and Eunice Russell as elders and elderesses; Return Russell, Elisha Russell, John P. Root, Lydia Russell 1st and Huldah Russell as deacons and deaconesses. As other families were formed each had its own officers. At present the community is composed of three families, viz: The East family, having twenty-five

members, of which John P. Root and Charles Taylor are the elders, and Rachael Russell and Harriet Snyder the elderesses. The Center Family, having thirty members, of which Samuel Miner and George W. Ingalls, are the elders; Lusetta Walker and Clyminia Miner the elderesses. The Mill Family, having twelve members of which Curtis Cramer and Watson Andrews are the elders; Lydia Cramer and Temperance Devan the elderesses.

The duties of the above officers are mainly spiritual. The temporalities are controlled by a board of trustees, composed of James S. Prescott, George W. Ingalls and Samuel S. Miner; the office-deaconesses are Candace Russell, Abigail Russell and Margaret Sawyer. Each family has a very comfortable residence, connected with which are shops and other buildings in which the members find occupation, although agriculture is the principal industry. Many of the members being aged and infirm, the society is obliged to employ a force of outside help to carry on its large farm.

The community has always been dependent on Union Village for its ministers, who visit this place stately to show the more perfect way and "unfold the testimony," according to the standpoint of the United Believers. At present these are Wm. Reynolds, Amos Parkhurst, Louisa Farnham and Adaline Wells. The meeting house at the residence of the Center family is the second in which the community has worshiped, and was erected in 1849. It is a plain frame, fifty by one hundred feet, and has twenty-foot posts. The public meetings were discontinued in 1877, but each family maintains a meeting every Sabbath afternoon in its assembly room, in addition to its usual devotions, to which unbelievers are admitted under proper restrictions. The forms of worship have been some somewhat modified, the principal change being the substitution of marching for dancing; but the essential features of the community remain as they were established, half a century ago; and although the vitality of the society has been somewhat impaired by death and other causes, it will probably be able to maintain an existence for many years to come to elucidate the principles of its members, which, although they can never be generally accepted, are yet entitled to just consideration before they are utterly condemned.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

Sometime after 1833 a society of Reformed Methodists was organized in the township which, in a short time, became the nucleus of the above society. About 1835 a meeting-house was erected at the center which was used while the church had an existence; but after 1860, when but two male members—W. H. Warren and R. P. Bennett—were left, it was sold and moved to Orange. This change from a large and flourishing membership was caused chiefly by removals and death. Among the clergy who preached in the church are remembered the names of Revs. Dolby,

Heath, Bamford, Reeves, Tracy, Moody, Kingsley and Bowman.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

A few years after the erection of the above church at the center, a meeting-house for the use of a society of Disciples, which had been organized in the township, was built near by, and was occupied for worship about twenty years when its use was abandoned and the house soon after removed. Among the prominent members of the Disciple church were the Hubbell families. In 1842 the church had forty-two conversions and the following year the meeting of the clergy of the denomination was held with the society. Thirteen ministers were present. For several years thereafter the church flourished, but was dismembered by removals to such an extent that it was not possible to longer maintain its organization.

THE FREE CHURCH OF WARRENSVILLE.

This is in the southwestern part of the township and is controlled by an association, formed in January, 1861, which was composed of William Watterson, John Kelley, William Kerruish, Robert Carran, William Callon, D. L. Wightman, William P. Cain, James Boyd and Thomas Collister. An old frame school-house was purchased and has been so thoroughly repaired that it now affords a comfortable place of worship. The controlling trustees are William P. Cain, James Boyd and Thomas Taubman. The house is free for any religious sect which may choose to hold its meetings there, but has been occupied principally by the Bible Christians. This sect also owns a neat chapel in the northeastern part of the township, in which meetings are stately held in connection with the foregoing, and other appointments in Orange, where resides the pastor, the Rev. Moore. The membership in Warrensville is small, but the church work is in a sound condition. The society was organized December 11, 1862, with William Lang, Alexander Barber, Isaac Burt and John Short, trustees.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WARRENSVILLE.*

The present organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in Warrensville was effected November 12, 1837, by the formation of a class at the center of the township. Previous to that time a class had been formed; but it was soon afterwards dissolved, most of the members joining the Protestant Methodist church. The members composing the class formed at the time above stated were Silas Johnson, class leader; Ase-nath Johnson, Asa Upson, Chloe Upson, James Lee, Amos Gardner, Moses Warren, Sr., Anna Holsted, David Cushman, Almira Cushman, Hiram B. Craine (local preacher), Jane Craine, Warren Thorp, Hannah Thorp, Fanny Bronson, Dayton Thorp, Sally Kilby, Timothy Holsted, Gideon Pierce, Mary A. Johnson, Gertie Johnson, Daniel Hubbard, E. L.

*By William S. Corlett, Esq.

Hubbard, Lydia Thomas, John Hewit, Thomas Quayle, A. Quayle, Ann Hampton, John Kneale, John Teare and C. Boyd.

The society held its meetings in the center school-house until 1845 when a church was erected in that locality by Asa Upson, Robert Smith and John Hewitt as a building committee. This church was continuously occupied by the Methodists until burned down in 1866, when Warrensville Center was without a church building—three having stood there but a short time before. Adapting themselves to the change of circumstances the Methodists returned to the school-house and continued to hold services therein. In the winter of 1867-8 a meeting of the prominent and influential people of the township was held at the residence of Robert Smith, whereat steps were taken to secure the erection of a new house of worship. Some time after a building committee was appointed consisting of Rev. Robert Smith, Erastus Smith, Joseph Thorp, William H. Warren and Edwin Taylor, with authority to build a church at Warrensville Center. Rev. R. Smith was appointed a sub-committee to superintend the building. The result was that in the summer of 1868 the present commodious and convenient church was erected. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Cyrus Prendle, D.D. The church has been recently very much improved in appearance and comfort by the ladies, headed by Mrs. D. Cameron, Mrs. C. Harrison and Mrs. Eliza J. Teare.

There is at present preaching each Sabbath morning, the circuit preacher alternating with the Rev. Robert Smith, a local deacon of the M. E. Church. In the year 1837 regular preaching by the circuit preachers was commenced at the Radcliffe school-house, in North Warrensville, and continuously kept up to the present. Occasionally, previous to this date, preaching by local preachers was kept up, sometimes in the school-house and sometimes at private houses. But it was not till after 1837 that the first class was organized.

The original members composing this class were James Smith, Mary Smith, Robert Smith, James Lee, Laura Lee, Caleb Litch, Mercy Litch and Elizabeth Corbett. The class was soon increased by the addi-

tion of several others. Among the first to join was John Radcliffe, Jr., the present recording steward of the circuit. Robert Smith has been leader of this class for about forty years.

The first Sunday-school in the township was organized in the Radcliffe school-house by the Methodists, and for forty years has been regularly maintained, Robert Smith being for most of the time superintendent. At present the Sunday-school at the center and the one at Radcliffe school-house are superintended by Wm. S. Corlett. There is a M. E. Sunday-school in the school-house in Northeast Warrensville, Rev. Seneca Thomas, superintendent; and recently a Sunday-school was organized in the school-house in District No. 1, in the western part of township, Wm. M. Warren being superintendent.

The following Methodist Episcopal ministers have preached at the Center M. E. Church and the Radcliffe school-house, in connection with other preaching places, forming a circuit sometimes composed of several townships. At present the circuit is composed of the above two appointments in Warrensville, two more in Orange, and one at the Euclid stone school-house:

1837, Phillip Green, Peter Burroughs; 1838, Lorenzo D. Prosser, J. W. Davis; 1839, John H. Hallock, William F. Wilson, Geo. C. Baker; 1840, J. H. Hallock, Milo H. Bettis; 1841, W. French, John O. Wood; 1842, W. French, Wm. S. Warallo; 1843, W. S. Warallo, H. Elliott; 1844, John E. Aikins, Milo Butler; 1845, J. E. Aikins, C. P. Henry; 1846, Albina Hall, D. M. Stearns; 1847, A. Hall, John H. Tagg; 1848, Samuel Gregg, W. F. Day; 1849, Ira Eddy, W. F. Day; 1850-51, A. Walker, E. C. Lattimer; 1852, A. Fouts, Samuel Raynels; 1853, A. Fouts, Robert Gray; 1854, Thomas Radcliffe, Joseph Wooley; 1855, William Patterson, John McCarthy; 1856, L. W. Ely, Albert Norton; 1857, H. P. Henderson, L. E. Beardsley; 1858-9, Hiram Kellogg; 1860, Cyril Wilson; 1861, M. Williams; 1862, G. R. Bowman; 1863-4, J. K. Mendenhall; 1865-6-7, B. C. Warner; 1868-9, Thomas Radcliffe; 1870, A. Fouts; 1871, Robert Gray; 1872-3, Hiram Kellogg; 1874, C. W. Darrow; 1875, S. Collier; 1876-7, George Johns; 1878-9, F. L. Chalker.

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